

The diet will be assembled in Hungary, in the course of next month, when the basis will be proposed of a new constitution, more beneficial to that kingdom. It appears to have no other object than to recompense the unshaken fidelity of the Hungarians towards the house of Austria.

WESEL, August 26.

The fortifications of our town and of the citadel, are going to be considerably extended; the works will immediately begin; the necessary materials are collecting throughout the surrounding countries, and even as far as Holland; the contractors are shortly to furnish several thousand bricks. It is said, that new incidents have given rise to some diplomatic discussions, which have delayed the new arrangements to be taken in the north of Germany. It is added that proposals have been made to the king of Prussia, for the purpose of more fully concentrating his States, to give up his possessions in Westphalia, and a part of the country of Hanover, for indemnities in Saxony; that East Friesland, with the part of Embden, will aggrandize Holland; that the rest of western Westphalia will be joined to the States of the grand duke of Berg, and that eastern Westphalia will be given, with a part of Hanover, to the elector of Hesse, who in his turn, will cede the county of Hanau, and a part of his other possessions. Luface, and the sovereignty over all the petty States of the north of Germany, will also, according to this plan, devolve to the king of Prussia, &c. We shall shortly know whether these reports have any foundation.

BERLIN, August 26.

All the movements now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this city as well as that of Potsdam, have to-day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes, the gardes du corps, and the hussars, leave Berlin to-day; the rest of the garrison will follow tomorrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 13th, the Prussian troops, forming the garrison of Munster, likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that all these sudden and extraordinary movements and measures are of a nature to furnish matter for a thousand conjectures.

FRANKFORT, August 20.

That negotiations between Prussia and Sweden have commenced is confirmed. Some propositions on the part of Russia are also spoken of, in consequence of which, all the obstacles to a good understanding will probably be removed.

The military preparations of the Prussian Cabinet have not yet ceased; but we are convinced that these have no relation either to war or peace, as their sole object is the new possessions and extension of territory. On this head we can quote a private letter from Berlin, in which the writer expressed himself thus:—"Prussia seems to feel the inevitable necessity of drawing closer the bands of union by which she is connected with the North of Germany. As it is the object of the Prussian cabinet (which every thing tends to confirm) to support or rather extend its influence over the neighbouring States, there is an unavoidable necessity for giving effect to its measures; this alone can ensure the issue of the sentiments of those persons who look upon these preparations as connected with a Northern confederation, of which the king of Prussia may become the head, are well founded, and probably those only are supported by fact; but nothing is so ridiculous as to fall in with the ideas of some English politicians, in supposing that these preparations of Prussia are intended against France. On the contrary it is positively known, that the best understanding subsists between both powers. The cordiality with which the feast of St. Napoleon was celebrated at Berlin by Mr. La Forest and the principal part of the Prussian ministers and generals, offers a fresh proof of this assertion."

August 24.

Extract of a letter.

Letters from Berlin, which mention nothing positively relative to the actual state of politics between Russia and Prussia, confirm, in the mean-time, the news that the Prussian troops will be concentrated at several points, and for different encampments. Three, in particular, are spoken of, viz. one in Westphalia, to be formed of the troops in the circle; the second at Cassel, between Gottengen and Cassel; and the third, at Halle, upon the Saxon frontier. The camps are to form an army of observation, of which the troops of Westphalia will form the right wing, the corps near Munden the centre, and those of Halle the left wing. The ulterior destination of these corps remains a secret, neither is it known who are to be the commandants of these troops."

We know, says a London paper, of Sept. 12. that before Mr. Shaw, who brought dispatches from lord Lauderdale, which were received on Sunday, left Paris, his lordship had sent for passports to quit France, and that in consequence Talleyrand begged to have another interview. His lordship and suite were packing up for their removal; but when the last messenger, Parsons, who arrived yesterday, left Paris, the negotiations had been again resumed. This furnishes some proof that the French cabinet has lowered somewhat in the demands, and holds out a stronger ground than before existed for entertaining a hope that the present negotiations may yet terminate in peace.

[Fed. Gaz.]

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, November 6, 1806.

### FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

October 9, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, that the ninth payment of five dollars on each share of capital stock becomes due, and payable at said bank, on Saturday, the eighth day of November, ensuing. Stockholders neglecting to make this payment, when it becomes due, will forfeit the interest on all monies previously paid by them, nor will it recommence but from the date when said last payment shall be made good.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

JOHN JOHNSON, Esq; is appointed attorney-general of this State in the room of JOHN T. MASON, Esq; resigned.

### AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

An American in Bourdeaux, thus writes to his correspondent in this country; "The sooner Great-Britain makes peace the better for herself. Every year's delay must make her condition to stipulate less eligible. This man has all the raw materials for working her ruin gradually. Her only policy is to give a peaceable direction to those raw materials. Let him have "commerce and colonies" to blunt the edge of martial enterprises, and there are chances in favour of a long peace: or if but a short one, Great-Britain may find something new on the water to pillage. But if the war continues ten years longer, the conscription extending beyond the limits of France, will accumulate such an armed force that a million of armed men may be allotted to the invasion. What is now problematical, would then become inevitable. The means of crossing the channel in a calm, would not be confined to one point, but would embrace many. Venice, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, the ports of Holland—and even the Baltic might be used—not for maritime dominion, but absolute, invasion and fearful subjugation. Among the impending perils that Great-Britain should calculate upon if the war be carried on for two years longer, no sound politician can put out of sight the probability of an invasion of India by land. Dalmatia brings all France to the gates of Constantinople. Should the Ottoman heartily second his only dear friend and great ally, what the ancient conqueror of Macedonia did perform, the modern victor of Europe may perform.—No leader that swayed a sceptre knows better than Napoleon the great difference between achievements very difficult, and achievements absolutely impossible.

"The emperor signalized his return to Paris by a measure or two that perhaps you may not have learnt. He abolished the public gambling houses throughout his dominions: He doubled, and in some instances trebled, the salaries of the judges of the tribunals: He repaired and opened 62 public fountains through every quarter of Paris, which since the first of July have diffused living and continual streams of water. To these eighteen more are to be added. On the 15th August there is to be a grand festival at Paris, in the field of Mars, at which the main army of Germany are expected to assist; whether merely to eat, drink, and be merry, or to march afterwards to Boulogne, I know not.

"I understand that our negotiations at Paris and Madrid are likely to prosper; and I doubt not that in London, also, our envoys will arrange matters, from all the reports that are brought from hence. If these two nations continue to struggle, they cannot fail to nourish the stamina of the United States beyond the wishes of both.—If they make peace, we must become a manufacturing people within a few years."

A Postscript to a letter from a respectable house at Bourdeaux to another in New-York, under the date of September 12, says—"This moment we have news that the camp which formed at Paris for the celebration of the grand national fete, has received marching orders, and is about breaking up."

Last evening arrived at Gloucester Point, the ship Jane, capt. Bliss, from Bristol, which he left on the 16th September, and brings London papers to the 12th, they do not mention the death of Mr. Fox, but capt. B. says it was reported at Bristol the day before he sailed, that he died on the 12th of September. Nothing farther than we have already reported, had transpired respecting the negotiations at Paris, though it was generally imagined, that there was less prospect of a sudden peace, than some time back.

[Phil. True American.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Capt. Bliss informs, that the day he sailed it was currently reported at Bristol, that a frigate had arrived with dispatches from Sir Home Popham, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, by the squadron and forces under his command.

A New-York paper of Wednesday last, says—"A passenger on board the brig Sally, capt. Mattock, who sailed on the 17th of September from Bourdeaux, relates that at the time of his sailing it was correctly reported at Bourdeaux that Austria, and Prussia had joined in the coalition against France."

WASHINGTON CITY, October 29.

The latest information from the westward is contained in letters from governor Claiborne, dated the

15th of September. At that time governor Claiborne was about 70 miles from Natchitoches, occupied in organizing the militia, on whose part there appeared to be a general readiness to turn out, even among the French inhabitants. No change had taken place in the situation of the troops on either side. Governor Errera was still dangerously ill; his forces had been considerably diminished by disease, and the greater part of their horses had been sent beyond the Sabine for forage. Governor Claiborne had held an interesting talk with the chief of the Cadeaux tribe of Indians, and had ascertained their disposition to remain neutral.

BALTIMORE, October 30.

It is stated (says the United States Gazette) that the passengers in the Projector have brought intelligence several days later than the papers. We have seen a Liverpool price-current of the 13th September, in which it is mentioned that negotiations were still going on: but a gentleman who arrived here from New-York this morning, reports that a letter had been received in that city from a respectable gentleman in Liverpool, dated the 17th of September, in which it is positively asserted both that Mr. Fox was dead and that lord Lauderdale had actually arrived in London.

Notwithstanding the above, the following article shews that we must wait sometime yet before we can be satisfied of the arrival of lord Lauderdale in London.—As Mr. Fox, from the state of his malady, may be forever considered as a defunct Minister, the negotiations have probably, since the 10th of September, been conducted as though he were actually dead.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Marseilles, dated the 15th September, to his friend in this city, (received by the sch'r Superior.)

"Various is the news concerning the negotiations which has had currency. The refusal on the part of Russia to ratify the treaty made by her minister at Paris, has given reason to think a continental war will again commence, and that no accommodation will be effected between England and France. We have no account of lord Lauderdale's quitting Paris; and as long as he remains there, hopes will be entertained of peace.

"Speculators are beginning to take courage, and some sales of sugar have been made. White Havanas at 76 francs."

The Superior lay wind-bound at Marseilles till the 17th, on which day an American gentleman there informed capt. Forbes, that accounts from Paris of the 10 Sept. bore a greater appearance of war, than since the negotiation commenced, tho' lord Lauderdale had not then taken his departure. West-India produce was in consequence on the rise.

A letter from Holland of the 20th August, states that all the Bark imported there from the United States, is bad, and not the real Peruvian. The gentleman who communicated the above, is of the opinion, from a number of circumstances which have occurred, that the Bark in general use in this country is not only not the genuine Peruvian, but an absolute poison. An immediate chemical and critical examination of this medicine by the faculty, he thinks indispensable to the lives of their patients and the safety of the community.

## Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, November 4, 1806.

Monday, the third instant, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, several of the members of this house accordingly met on that day, but a sufficient number of members to proceed to business not appearing, the house adjourned until to-day, when the following members appeared, viz.—For Saint Mary's county, William H. Brown and Thomas Gardiner, Esquires; for Kent county, Richard Frisby, Gideon Pearce and Cornelius Comegys, Esquires; for Anne-Arundel county, John Sprigg Belt, Richard Merriken, Osborn Williams and Charles D. Hodges, Esquires; for Calvert county, Peter Emerson and Thomas H. Lyles, Esquires; for Charles county, Henry H. Chapman and William H. M'Pherson, Esquires; for Baltimore county, Tobias J. Stansbury, Peter Little, Moses Brown and George Harryman, Esquires; for Talbot county, David Kejun. Solomon Dickinson, Thomas Skinner Denny and Edward Martin, Esquires; for Dorchester county, John Smoot, George Ward and Robert Dennis, Esquires; for Cecil county, James L. Porter, Thos. Moffit and George E. Mitchell, Esquires; for Prince George's county, Benjamin Hodges, Francis Hall, Henry A. Callis and Thomas Woodward, Esquires; for the city of Annapolis, Arthur Shaaff John Muir, Esquires; for Queen-Anne's county, William Sudler, John R. Downes and John Brown Joel, Esquires; for Frederick county, Thomas H. Kins, Benjamin Biggs, Joab Waters and Henry K. Esquires; for Harford county, John Street, John Wood and John C. Bohd, Esquires; for Carroll county, Peregrine F. Bayard, John Keene, Ale Jump and White Turpin, Esquires; for the city of Baltimore, Edward Ailquith and Robert Stewart Esquires; for Washington county, John Bowler David Schnebly, Esquires; for Montgomery county, William Carroll and William Darne, Esquires