

American
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 5¢ and Country paper 5¢ per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865

Gerard Topken & Co.

No. 63, BOWLY'S WHARF,
Have received by the last arrivals from Varel, and
by former importations,
Omaburgs, Tickenburgs, Brown Hempens,
Burlaps, White Rolls, Brown Rolls, Hessians,
White Platillas, Sail Cloth, Lro. A, Table Cloth,
two and three bushel Bags, and Twine,
Also on hand,
Cuba Segars, &c. all of which they offer for
sale at the usual credit, or in barter for West-
India produce.
Nov. 18

Hugh Thompson

Has now in store, and offers for sale,
LARGE quantity of CLARET, in lhdns.
of a superior quality, prepared for the
East or West India Market, and iron hoops.
Claret in cases of two, three, and four do-
zen each, calculated for either home
consumption, or exportation.
Saint Croix Sugar
Jamaica }
Antigua } RUM
Grenada }
White and Brown Havana Sugar
Teneriffe Wine
Men's Hats (of French Manufacture) in
cases of 25 each, of a superior quality—all
entitled to drawback. The whole of which
will be disposed of on accommodating terms.
Oct. 10

Claret Wine.

The subscriber has received, via Charleston, from
Leghorn,
Claret of a superior quality, prepared for the
East-India market, in cases with iron hoops.
Ditto in cases, calculated for family use or
exportation.
200 boxes brown Havana Sugars, part of
which are from St. Jago, and fit for retailing.
A quantity of excellent Hides.
50 tons Fustic.
Jamaica Rum }
Antigua do. } entitled to drawback.
Nov. 20

**New Bolting Cloths,
WARRANTED GOOD.
Hoffman & Baltzell,**

NO. 201, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE received BOLTING CLOTHS from
No. 0 to 7, of the same manufactory of
those of their former importation, which
are now used in the most extensive mills in this
state, and are superior to any other manufactory
known. They are offered at their usual prices.
Etc. Likewise on hand, a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, which being bought for money,
are offered low.
July 20

Jenkins & Cochran,

199, Market-street,
HAVE received by the Newton, from Liver-
pool, an additional supply of
FALL GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Half Thicks and Kerseys
Low-priced Plains
Do. Broad Cloths
Mixed and colored Coatings, &c. which are
offered for sale on the lowest terms.
November 15.

William Scott,

44, NORTH HOWARD-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. E. & T. Fieley's.)
HAS imported by the late arrivals from Eng-
land, a general assortment of
FALL GOODS.
Which will be sold on the most reasonable
terms.
He offers for sale per package, at a low ad-
vance
12 bales (rose striped and point) Blankets.
6 ditto Callinancoes, Bombazetts and
Wildbores,
5 do. gray and white Kerseys,
2 do. Rental Cottons.
Sept. 24

Sale by Auction,

ON SATURDAY, the 30th day of Novem-
ber, instant, at twelve o'clock at noon,
(by virtue of a deed of trust for that purpose,
executed by John Baptiste Aveille and his
wife, late of Havre-de-Grace,) I will offer for
sale, by public auction, five LOTS of GROUND
in the said town, or such of them as he was
entitled unto, fronting 300 feet on Union-street,
and extending back 200 feet, to Freedom-
 Alley; distinguished on the plat of the town,
by the Nos. 60, 66, 73, 80 and 87: Together
with the Brick Dwelling-house and all other
improvements thereon made.
The Lots are in fee-simple, and will be sold,
either together or separately, upon the premi-
ses; and the terms and conditions of sale will
be then published.
JOHN MARCHÉ, Trustee.
Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 2.

This is to give Notice,
That the Subscriber of the city of Balti-
more, hath obtained from the Orphans'
Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estate of
Thomas McCall, late of Baltimore county, de-
ceased; All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof to the Sub-
scriber, at or before the twelfth day of May next,
they may otherwise be excluded from all
benefit of said estate. Given under my hand
this 11th day of November, 1865.
PETER POLLARD, Adm'r.
Nov. 12

Charles Worthington

HAS FOR SALE,
54 qr. chests Imperial }
15 do. Hyson } TEA, of proof
45 do. Young Hyson } quality
217 do. Hyson Skin }
Also,
Blue NANKEENS, entitled to drawback.
Apply at the counting house of
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON
Oct. 8

John Campbell White & Sons,

ARE NOW LANDING FOR SALE,
50 hds. first quality Jamaica Sugars
30 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
72 qr. casks Malaga Wine } Entitled to
5 cases Bourbon Indigo } Drawback.
100 boxes Mould Candles
100 boxes Fig Blue
100 lbs. Green Copperas
10 chests Bohica Tea
50 casks London refined Saltpetre
40 barrels Boston No. 1 Beef
Nov. 14

2500 bush Is coarse Liverpool

SALT
11 pipes Lisbon Wine
8 do Brandy
17 bbls Tanner's Oil, and
80 boxes Cod Fish, just received per sch'r
Franklin, capt. Ellis, from Plymouth, and for
sale by the subscribers, who have on hand,
Russia Hemp
Russia and Ravens Duck
Russia Sheetings, entitled to debenture
10 pipes Teneriffe Wine
100 boxes Baker's Chocolate
27 pipes Bordeaux Brandy
100 bags Pepper
Mould and dipped Candles
200 small boxes Soap
300 lbs. Beef
100 kegs Butter
200 do. ground Ginger, &c.
WALES & CLOPPER,
No. 7, Bowly's wharf
Nov. 14

John Wood & Co.

18, Calvert-street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
10 trunks Cotton UMBRELLAS, entitled
to drawback.
Nov. 13

Christ. Lindenberger & Co.

200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,
(Directly opposite Wm. Fox's tavern.)
HAVE imported, by the Diana, Fama, and
other late arrivals, their entire assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,
BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, which
they are offering for sale on the usual terms.
Sept. 24

John Walraven,

No. 157, Market-street,
HAS imported per the late arrivals from
England, an extensive and general assortment
of coarse and fine
HARDWARE.
September 25

Frederick Lindenberger & Co

HAVE received by the Ceres, from Liver-
pool, a part of their fall importation of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.
Which makes their assortment very general
and extensive, among which are the following
articles, viz—
Anvils and vices
Spades and shovels
Taylors and hatters'
Irons
Sad irons
Iron and brass wire
Card wire
Guns, assorted in
cases
Mill, cross-cut & pit
saws
Shot and bar lead
Tin in boxes
Wrought nails from
3d to 20d
Which, with almost every other article in the
Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual
terms.
september 24

Stray d or Cown.

FROM the pasture of Mr. Crown, 7 miles
from the City of Baltimore, on the Frede-
rick-town road, on Sunday night, the 3d instant,
a BAY HORSE, with black main and tail; a
scar or roughness on his cheek, on the off side,
which appears to have been a brand; his back
hurt by the saddle, and is about 11 years old. A
reward of Fifteen Dollars will be paid for
bringing him to the stables of Mr. Hussey.
Nov 20

Notice.

In the matter of }
J. C. Bartolau, } Trust meeting of the Com-
} missioners in this case advan-
} ced for 4 o'clock this even-
} ing, is postponed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon
} of SATURDAY, the 23d inst. when it will be held
} at the office of John Caldwell, Esq., No. 18, N.
} Calvert-street.
By order of the Commissioners,
S. STERETT, Clerk.
Nov. 20

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on
Stowards Hill—a milch COW, of a mil-
ling size; of a yellow brown colour, her right
horn shorter than the other, a white spot on her
fore head, nearly the shape of a heart, six tits,
two of which are small on the hind part of her
bag. Whoever brings home said cow shall re-
ceive the a ove reward.
CHARLES BARBINE.
August 22

Wheat I an

AND WOVEN WIRE MANUFACTORY,
No. 7, Bridge-street, four doors north of Griffith's
Bridge, Baltimore,
WHERE are made and sold, wheat fans,
rolling and other screens, (Rolling screens
may be had either on the common construction,
or on that said to be "superior to any hereto-
fore in use, for separating grain from wheat,"
&c.) for wheat, barley, flax-seed, &c. hand rid-
dles and sieves for coal, corn, barley, wheat,
rye, oats, meal, brick dust, flax-seed, clover-
seed, cockle, lime, sand, &c. shakes for Indian
meal, wire safes; 2 woven wire for windows,
&c. &c. orders left at the manufactory, or with
JOHN TRIMBLE, 18, Cheap-side, will be
strictly attended to by
AMOS SMITH,
(Formerly West & Smith.)
N. B. A good assortment on hand.
Oct 6

Night School

WILL commence on MONDAY EVENING,
October 7, in the house where I keep
my day school, on Sharpe-street, opposite the
African Church.

Oct. 5

Baltimore Theatre.

TO-MORROW EVENING, November 22,
Will be presented, a Musical Drama, in 3 acts,
called

The Wife of Two Husbands.

From "La Femme de deux Maris," a very pop-
ular melo-drame, by M. Guillert Pixare-
court, frequently represented at Paris, and
adapted to the English stage by James Cobb,
Esq.
To which will be added, a Musical Entertain-
ment, in 3 acts, called
FONTAINBLEAU;
OR, OUR WAY IN FRANCE.
Nov. 21

John Buffum,

No. 84, BOWLY'S WHARF,
HAS FOR SALE,
40 pipes Corsica }
53 qr. casks Malaga } Wine
3 pipes Fayal }
17 pipes Spanish Brandy }
4 do American Gin }
12 puncheons Antigua Rum }
35 boxes Dipt Candles }
450 do Sweet Oil, 12 bottles each }
180 cases do 50 flasks each }
3 do black Florence Luteatings }
1 do do Bologna Grapes }
50 bags heavy Black Pepper }
180 pieces Ravens Duck }
170 do Russia do }
10 do Sleeting }
60 do Tar Cork }
400 do Martin Tile }
16 bales Java Cocon, consisting of Fine
Gogurry, Chandpoor and John Latty Sannas,
Sologurry and Jalapoor Coconas. Many of the
above goods are entitled to drawback, which
will be received in part payment.
Nov. 21

Richard Snowden Thomas,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
Or to be exchanged for property on the Eastern
Shore of this State, (a full description will be given
to Kent or Queen Anne's counties,) the following
property, viz—
No. 1. Gay's Enlargement. A tract of land
containing about 600 acres, situated about
7 or 8 miles from the city of Baltimore, upon
which are two small tenements, the title of the
land is cleared, the remainder is well wooded
with white and black oak, hickory, &c. A
large quantity of ship timber may be had there-
on. The main stage road to Plummers Point passes
through this tract of land, and has at different
places, the property of Col. Thomas
Wells, Englishman, Daniel B. Bay and
John L. Stansbury. This tract of land is
on the navigable water of Back River, where
wild geese are plenty in the season, several
valuable fisheries are there, and springs of
excellent water; on the premises are 120,000
good bricks, lately burnt to erect a house, of
which, the foundation has been prepared.
No. 2. Part of a tract of land called HALL'S
Manor, containing about 117 1-2 acres, all in
woodland, lays level, between 6 and 7 miles
from the city of Baltimore, adjoining lands of
Ebenzer Finlay and Thorough and Miller.
The new turnpike road will run near this tract
of land: the soil is as good as any in the neigh-
borhood.
No. 3. A three story brick Dwelling House,
on Dugan's wharf, with back buildings, com-
plete, a good dry cellar under the whole, and is
an eligible situation for business.
No. 4. Betsey's Delight, a farm containing
about 200 acres, situated in Harford county,
about 10 miles from Belle Air, and 20 from
Baltimore, adjoining the lands of Parson Davis:
On this farm is a good apple and peach orchard,
and was late the property of Hackett & Grant.
No. 5. The Ferry House and Ferry, on the
west side of Susquehanna River, at Havre-de-
Grace, with 4 acres of land thereunto belong-
ing: the house is built with brick, large, com-
modious and airy, with extensive stables, and
all necessary out buildings.
No. 6. The Ferry House and Ferry on the east
side of Susquehanna River, where Captain
C. Fielder resides, with 4 acres of land there-
unto belonging: to this property is attached
the exclusive right of the ferry over said river
for several miles above and below it.
No. 7. 64,000 acres of land, lying in Randolph
county, state of Virginia, about 150 miles from
Baltimore, and 200 from the city of Washington
—This land is of the first quality and very
heavily timbered.
No. 8. A lot of ten acres of woodland adjoining
the town of Havre-de-Grace, being part of
a tract of land called the Convenience.
No. 9. About one acre of land in Havre-de-
Grace, bounded in part by the river Susquehanna,
whereon is a good fishery.
No. 10. The tracts Nos. 1. and 7. will be sold
in lots to suit the purchasers, plots of which
may be seen at Mr. John Bouldin's Old Town,
Nos. 5 and 6 will be sold separate or together
to suit those who may be inclined to purchase;
but the sale of No. 5, shall not be considered
as binding upon me, if the price offered for
No. 6, should be inadequate to what I may
think the value of it.
The above property will be offered for sale
on SATURDAY, the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, at
Thomas Chase's vendue warehouse in Freder-
ick street—the titles to the whole are indis-
putable; terms will be accommodating and
made known on the day of sale.
NOV. 11
RICHARD S. THOMAS
dts

Caution.

I HEREBY caution the public not to purchase
a small tract of LAND, containing about
one acre lying in Harford county, state of Mary-
land, and within the limits of the addition to
Havre de Grace, which land Richard Snowden
Thomas offers for sale, and distinguishes it in
his list of property by No. 9—as I have purchas-
ed that land from him, have his receipt for part
of the purchase money, and his obligation for
the conveyance of it.
NOV. 20
BENNETT BARNES.
dts

Caution.

I HEREBY caution the public not to purchase
a small piece of LAND containing 10 acres,
lying in Harford county, state of Maryland, be-
ing part of a tract of land called "Convenience,"
which land Richard Snowden Thomas offers for
sale, and distinguishes it in his list of property
by No. 8—as I purchased that land from
him, have paid part of the purchase money,
have his receipt, and his bond for the convey-
ance of it.
NOV. 20
MARY SEARS.
dts

Declaration.

OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

[Translated for the N. York Mercantile
Advertiser.]

(The two following Notes have been trans-
mitted to the Minister of foreign rela-
tions by Count Philip de Cobenzel, on
the 12th September.)

The court of Vienna does not hesitate
to comply with the demand made to it on
the part of the Emperor of the French,
to explain itself categorically upon its in-
tentions and the motives of its armaments.
It has no other intentions but to maintain
peace and its friendly intercourse with
France, as well as the general repose of
the continent; no other desire but to see
the intentions of Emperor Napoleon cor-
respond with its own.

But the maintenance of peace between
two powers does not consist merely in not
attacking each other. It consists not less
essentially in the accomplishment of treat-
ies upon which peace has been establish-
ed. The power who transgresses them in
the essential points and refuses to do jus-
tice to representation, is as much the ag-
gressor as if it should attack the other
unjustly.

The peace between Austria and France
rests upon the treaty of Luneville, one of
whose conditions stipulates and guaran-
tees the independence of the Republics
of Italy as well as the Helvetic and Bata-
vian Republics, and insures them the li-
berty of choosing for themselves their own
government. Every enterprise to compel
them to adopt a government, a constitu-
tion or a master, otherwise than their
free choice and otherwise than in pre-
serving a real political independence, is
an infraction of the peace of Luneville, &
Austria has the right to complain and to
sue for redress.

The wish to maintain mutual friend-
ship, to calm suspicions, and preserve
public repose from greater dangers, will
in the midst of critical and delicate cir-
cumstances, induce the claiming party
to adopt mild measures, to use great mo-
deration in the prosecution of its grievan-
ces and to postpone the discussion thereof
to subsequent negotiations; but regards
of friendship can never make it a duty in
him to renounce the stipulations of treat-
ies; and the power who, after having
broken them, declines explaining itself,
refuses to negotiate, and substitutes men-
ace to conciliation, wounds as much the
laws of friendship as the sacred rights of
peace.

As to the maintenance of public repose
it requires that each state confine itself
within its limits, and respect the rights
and independence of other states wheth-
er weak or strong; that repose is dis-
turbed when a power attributes to itself
rights of occupation, protection or influ-
ence that is avowed neither by the laws
of nations nor treaties; when it speaks of
the rights of victory after the peace that
has extinguished it: when it employs
force and fear to dictate laws to its neigh-
bours, to oblige them to assimilate their
constitutions to its own, or to force out
from them alliances, concessions, acts of
submission and of incorporation; when
it pretends that its dignity is offended by
just representations, whilst its own jour-
nals attack successively all monarchs;
when, in short, it erects itself sole arbi-
ter of the fate and that it will debar other
powers from all participation in the main-
tenance of the tranquillity and general
equilibrium, some because they are too far
off, others because an arm of the sea sepa-
rates them from the continent; opposing
to the claims of the powers the nearest
to the danger vague answers, sending troops
on their frontier, and menaces of rupture if
they put themselves in a state of defence.

It is that power therefore who provokes
the other powers to arm themselves, to
succour each other; in fine to unite, if
necessary, for the maintenance of the pub-
lic safety and of their own.
It is thus that the armaments of the Court
of Vienna have been provoked gradually as
much by the armaments of France as by the insuffi-
ciency of the conciliatory means to insure
the maintenance of a true peace and future tran-
quillity.
All Europe has acknowledged the sincerity
of the pacific dispositions of His Majesty
the Emperor, in his exactitude to fulfil the con-
ditions of the treaty of Luneville; in his great con-
sideration on the subject of the extensions prej-
udicial to his interests given to the execution
of that treaty in Germany; in his moderation,
not less great at the time of the first deviat-
ions of the French Republic from that Treaty,
concerning the other republics.

Attributing these deviations to the necessity
of guaranteeing from all external danger the
development of the plan formed for the estab-
lishment of the Monarchical Government in France.
His Majesty made no difficulty in acknowl-
edging the state of things established in Italy to-
wards the latter end of the year 1802. His
confidence in the views of the first Consul, the
engagements taken by the latter towards the
new Italian Republic upon the temporary dura-
tion of his presidency, the public and solemn
assurances which have accompanied and fol-
lowed his elevation to the Imperial dignity, of his
repugnance from all views of aggrandizement
and from every thing injurious to the indepen-
dence of the Italian States; and finally, the sub-
sisting engagements on his part with the Sove-
reign of Russia, namely upon the indemnifica-
tion of the King of Sardinia, and upon a com-
mon arrangement of the affairs of Italy. All
these motives have concurred to give birth and
to nourish in the heart of His Majesty the hope
that the consolidation of the new Empire of the
French would in a short time bring the policy
and the measures of its government to relations
compatible with the balance and safety of Eu-
rope. And when sometime afterwards, the first
reports of new alterations in the state of Lon-
bardy induced the Ambassador of the court of
Vienna in Paris, to require explanations on that
point, His Majesty was still confirmed in his
hope by the official assurances given in the
name of the Emperor Napoleon that the Re-

public of Italy would not be united to France,
and that no innovation would be made contrary
to their political independence.

Europe will judge whether these assurances
have been fulfilled.

The Emperor has not ceased to claim them
as the correspondence it has occasioned between
the two sovereigns will prove it, as well as the
official and ostensible representations which
Ambassador Count Philip de Cobenzel was
charged to make; and notwithstanding the let-
ters by which the Emperor Napoleon partici-
pated with his majesty some dispositions for the
establishment of a kingdom of Italy, were ac-
companied with menaces and of armaments,
notwithstanding that every thing revealed them
what the event has since proved, that the Em-
peror of the French was determined to support
these innovations by force. His Majesty has,
nevertheless, never acknowledged dispositions
that were announced to him as merely provis-
ory arrangements.—He contended himself with
repulsing the incursions which served as a
pretext to the menaces, and to manifest the
hope that the principle of separation and of in-
dependence consecrated by the treaty would be
maintained by the definitive arrangements,
which the Emperor Napoleon made to depend
upon ulterior negotiations with the Courts of
Petersburg and London, at the period of the re-
establishment of Peace.

These negotiations were in effect the only
hope remaining to his majesty, to succeed by the
means of conciliation in consolidating peace
and restoring tranquillity to afflicted Europe,
from North to South, by enterprises whose
number and extent are every moment increas-
ing.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French
has made a first pacific step towards the
King of England, but continuing still to hold
out his design of excluding him from the
rights of participating in the grand con-
cerns of Europe. That restriction, togeth-
er with the relations existing between
him and the Court of Petersburg, induced
his Britannic Majesty to have recourse to
the mediation of His Majesty the Emperor
of Russia, who, notwithstanding the interrup-
tion of his official intercourse with France,
did not hesitate to interpose his good offices,
to send to that effect, a negotiator, and to
solicit his admission to the sovereign of
France.

But, the hope grounded upon all these
pacific proceedings soon vanished. New
plans were aimed at the political existence
of other independent states of Italy, at the
moment when the passport demanded for the
Russian Ambassador for his journey to France
was forwarded to him; the Emperor Alexan-
der thought from that time, he ought to
consider his mediation as compromised. On
the other hand, the French articles were widely
collected in Italy, notwithstanding the
promise made that they should not arm there;
a camp of 60,000 men, assembled in the plains
of Marengo, was ordered by another camp
of 40,000 men, stationed on the frontiers of
Tyrol and of the empire of Austria; His
Majesty, the Emperor, sent his troops to
prevent completely the march of the
soldiers on the part of his Majesty the
Emperor of the French, that he might neglect
any longer to prepare the necessary measures
for the defence of his rights and for the main-
tenance of the dignity of his Empire.

Such is the real cause of his armaments.
But the same sentiments which have actuated
His Majesty in delaying to resort to those
measures, have at the same time determined
their aim. The Emperor arms himself, not
with hostile views, not to make a diversion to
the descent on England, whose execution, after
two years of menaces, ought not to appear to
be reserved for the moment when France had
just provoked Austria and Russia; he arms for
the preservation of the peace which exists
between him and France, for the maintenance
of the conditions of peace without which that
peace would be illusory; to attain the end of
an equitable reconciliation, grounded upon the
moderation of all the powers concerned, and
fit to insure the equilibrium and permanent
tranquillity of Europe.

The steps taken by His Majesty in invita-
tion at the same time the principal Courts con-
cerned, to renew the interrupted negotia-
tions had the same tendency.—The unexpected re-
fusal which his interposition has experienced
on the part of the Emperor of the French, does
not deter him from renewing it.

He has been more fortunate with the Empe-
ror Alexander. That Monarch, who occupies
with glory a distinguished station in the senate
of the powers of Europe, whose equilibrium
and general welfare are the constant object
of his cares, testifies in the subjoined answer,
which he has just transmitted to his majesty,
a desire similar to that which has actuated
an equitable and moderate arrangement. He
is equally convinced of the necessity of an
eventual armament, and thinks himself obliged,
by the same epugnance alleged to prove the
right and the consequence of his intervention
to bring forward a part of his troops in order
to insure to that intervention all the weight and
efficacy worthy of so great a power.

To complete the proof of the rectitude of
the intentions of the two imperial courts of
Austria and Russia, it is here solemnly de-
clared, in the name of both.

That they are ready to negotiate with the
court of France for the maintenance of the
peace of the continent, on terms the most
moderate, compatible with the general repose
and security;

That whatever may be the issue of the
negotiations, and should the tumult of war
be inevitable, they have mutually engaged to
abstain from any enterprise which would tend
to intermeddle with the internal affairs of
France, to alter the state of the arrangements
which are now legally established in the Ger-
manic empire, or to wound in the smallest
degree the rights and interests of the Ottoman
Porte, whose integrity and possessions on the
contrary they are ready to defend to the utmost
of their power.

In short, That Great Britain has made known
to them that her sentiments are perfectly
similar to theirs, and her dispositions equally
moderate for the re-establishment of peace
with France.

His majesty hopes that these explanations,
as sincere as they are frank, upon which he has
just entered, will be sufficient to dissipate the
doubts which may exist in the mind of his
majesty the emperor Napoleon, upon the in-
tentions and motives which animate him; and all
his wishes will be accomplished, if these ex-
planations can contribute to prevent the mis-
fortunes which it will not depend upon him to
spare to humanity.

The declaration of the emperor of Russia,
alluded to in the foregoing note, shall be published
in to-morrow's Gazette.

A Horse and Chaife

TO be sold together or separate, as may
best suit the purchaser. Enquire at this
office for particulars.
Oct. 18