

Captain Pierce, of the ship Harriott, arrived last evening from Batavia, politely furnished us, at a late hour, through the hands of an obliging commercial friend, with the London Sun of the 2d December, put in his possession by the captain of the British Barbados packet, Windsor Castle, which he spoke on his passage...containing the following highly important statement of the Signing of a separate Treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, under the walls of Vienna.

The lateness of the hour we received the paper, has obliged us to confine our extracts to the annexed articles until our next publication.

LONDON, December 2.

We on Saturday laid before our readers the distressing intelligence received from Holland, of the Signature of a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French. The following is the letter from the Dutch Admiral Kikhert:

"Brutus, Nov. 24, 1865. Rear Admiral Kikhert, has the honor to inform the Commander of any of his Britannic Majesty's ships which are on the coast of Holland, that the important intelligence of Peace having been signed between his majesty the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Germany, under the walls of Vienna, has been received by an extraordinary Courier; and that the conditions were so settled, that until the ratification of the Treaty, Venice and the whole of the Tyrol should continue in the hands of the French. The Archduke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue. A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the Treaty, among which, it is said, there is an article, stating, that the government of Austria is to pay to the Emperor of the French forty millions of livres.

"KIKHERT."

Upon the facts communicated in this letter, we shall suspend our observations, until they are confirmed by more authentic intelligence. There are some circumstances relative to this, which tend to excite suspicion. We have received the Batavian State Gazette of the 25th ult. which is the same day that the Dutch admiral's letter is dated. That paper does not say one word upon the subject of a peace having been concluded, but it certainly is possible that the extraordinary courier, mentioned in Ad. Kikhert's letter might have arrived after the paper had been put to press. It is, however, extremely improbable that the intelligence should have arrived at the Texel before it reached the Hague.

If an extraordinary courier had been dispatched with the news of a treaty of Peace having been signed, he would naturally have gone in the first instance to the Hague, as the seat of government, and not to the Texel. The distance between the Hague and the Texel is something more than 60 miles, therefore if the dispatches did not arrive at the Hague till the 25th, it is hardly possible they could have reached Admiral Kikhert on the same day, at the distance as we have already stated, of above sixty miles, and a part of the journey to be performed by water. To have enabled Admiral Kikhert to receive the news on the 25th at the Texel, it must have reached the Hague on the 24th at night, and if it did, it is impossible to account for the circumstance of its not being inserted in the official paper of the next day. The last account from Vienna are dated the 11th ult. At that time it was known that that Capital must fall into the power of the enemy, and yet they state the Emperor's positive determination not to make peace; it is therefore difficult to conceive what could induce him so suddenly to consent to so disgraceful a peace. But what affords still stronger grounds for doubt upon this subject is, that letters have been received in town this morning from the Hague, dated the 28th ult. which are perfectly silent upon the subject of a peace having been signed.

Last night we received some additional Paris papers, though not of a later date than those we had previously received. They confirm, however, what we stated a short time since respecting the failure of some of the principal Banking-Houses of Paris. The following allusion is made to the subject in one of the French papers:

"We are assured that the Creditors of the House of RICHMOND having had a meeting in consequence of the failure of their Bank, in order to examine into the state of its affairs, expected from its immense opulence, that they should have found the dowry of Madame RICHMOND set down at several millions of French. It was not therefore, without some astonishment, that they heard it declared that her dowry was only 80,000 livres; and that Madame RICHMOND had given it up to the creditors of her husband, such a conduct calls for no comment. It gives rise, at the same time, to many reflections."

It is also stated, that the houses of Grandin, Carvance, and Co.; Deville and Co.; P. Le Morne and Co.; Aubrey and Co.; and various others of equal credit and consideration, have, like us, been

obliged to stop payment. These events have occasioned the greatest alarm, and confusion, and are attributed to the measures adopted by the Emperor, which have drawn away all the specie, and deprived the Bankers of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

"In the same papers it is mentioned, that the terms which are now supposed to form the basis of the separate treaty between Austria & France, were brought to the head-quarters of Bonaparte by the Austrian General Count Ginlay. On this subject the following observations are made in one of the Paris Journals.

"But what kind of peace could Austria expect, when she no longer possesses what might be offered to disarm the Conqueror? The Venetian States and the Tyrol had been objects of negotiation; indeed one of these countries might, a few weeks since, have been accepted as a guarantee; but as now both are reduced by our victorious arms, the heart of the Austrian monarchy is laid bare to our mercy. Under such disastrous circumstances, there is no room for negotiation—the will and humanity of the Conqueror must be submitted to."

The St. Petersburg Gazette contains an important article, from which it would appear that a complete understanding with respect to the objects and conduct of the War, had been established between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, a circumstance which renders the intelligence of a separate Treaty entered into by Austria still more inexplicable.

The details contained in the Foreign papers become comparatively of little importance, until we are enabled to ascertain with certainty the truth or falsehood of the intelligence communicated by Admiral Kikhert. A few hours will probably decide upon this important point, or at least put us in possession of some further particulars relative to this subject.

The Earl of Harrington, on Thursday last, kissed hands at Windsor, on receiving his Majesty's appointment to go on a Special Embassy to the Court of Vienna, on which his Lordship was to have departed yesterday; but we believe this Mission has been countermanded in consequence of the last disastrous advices received from the Continent.

The bills to vest monies belonging to the state of Maryland, in the Farmers, Union, and Baltimore banks, and supplementary to the Farmers bank, were negatived in the senate by a large majority.

At an election for Directors to the Chesapeake Insurance Company, held this day at their office, the following persons were elected:

- JAMES CALHOUN, ROBERT GILMORE, Junior, JOHN OLIVER, LOUIS B. SMITH, JAMES WILSON, SOLOMON ETTING, HENRY WILSON, CHRISTOPHER DESHON,

A. I. SCHWARTZ, JOHN COMEGYS, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, GEORGE SMILES, ROBERT PATTERSON.

At a meeting of the board, James Calhoun, Esq. was re-elected President.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of science in London, to his correspondent in New-York, dated Aug. 1, 1865.

"Since my last letter to thee the Horticultural Society has been fully established, and from the important views it imposes, will probably prove an useful institution.

In imitation of the Royal Institute of Westminster, which was upon the plan of the National Institute of France, one has commenced in the city of London.

Towards carrying it into execution, 75,000l. were subscribed in 24 hours; had the subscription been open a few hours longer 100,000l. would have been raised. Some who were discontented have begun another upon a less expensive scale, and it seems likely to succeed. As I thought that both were useful, I have subscribed to each. There is another begun in Westminster, upon the highest scale, called the British and Irish, to promote arts and sciences, in a national and extensive manner; so that at the same time that we are a fighting nation, we have become a philosophic one. I wish the latter may soften the asperity, and shorten the duration of the former.

The exertions of this nation are astonishing. In the midst of an expensive war, two docks have been excavated, one at the expense of one million, the other of one million and a half. The subscriptions were raised in a few hours, and the shares pay ten per cent profit.

Still more surprising it is, that there should be, at the same time, a national debt of 500 millions, which in reality is so much superfluous wealth. Some years ago Mr. Pitt began a sinking fund, after a plan of Dr. Price's to pay off the national debt. It has liquidated 70 millions, and now proceeds at the rate of 6 million a year; but a time cannot be far distant when another act of parliament must be passed to stop its progress; for as the national debt is merely superfluous stock or wealth beyond the demands of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, were it paid off it must be lent to other nations, or laid by as dead capital. It may be asked who is to pay the interest of the national debt? Ultimately those who lent the principal, and they can well afford it. The wealth of this country is about 4000 millions, and a debt under 500 millions would be a trifle to the country. By this immense wealth the national debt or deposit of money lent, government could raise 20 or 30 millions sterling in 24 hours.

Pray what societies have you at New-York? Have you not a natural history society? Have you one for promoting manufactures, arts and commerce? Is the society for the recovery of drowned persons well supported? All these seem particularly to claim your patronage, and might be established under no great pressure of expence. If you have any statistical history or account of New-York, I should be glad to peruse it. I possess already the valuable works of my friend Dr. Morse; I have Belknap's Massachusetts, and Ramsay's Carolina; but no distinct work on New-York."

COMMUNICATION.

"The citizens of the United States are not ignorant that if Gen. EATON's progress had not been arrested "in the full tide of successful experiment," and his project blasted within reach of his object, sixty-five thousand dollars of their property would not have been sacrificed to purchase national infamy, by paying this sum (or by assenting to have paid it) to a vanquished enemy."

REMARKS.

The above paragraph has been published in a number of our modest federal papers, and we think that it exceeds in violence any thing that has heretofore appeared in their papers upon the subject. No American, we presume, can read it, without blushing for the depravity of human nature. That money paid for the redemption of our citizens in bondage, and from the fangs of a barbarous tyrant, should be considered as purchasing "national infamy," is indeed incomprehensible. Gen. EATON is said to be fully satisfied with the treaty; so also are our redeemed fellow countrymen; and we predict that seven eighths of the citizens of these states are also satisfied: how then have these federal editors the hardy impudence to publish, in opposition to the feelings of the great body of the people, and in the face of reason, such infamous trash?

At one time, these knowing editors asserted, that the Bashaw did not threaten to put the American prisoners to death, if Gen. EATON approached near his capital; but this assertion of theirs has been proved absolutely false; and now driven from this ground they take another, and roundly assert, that Col. Lear paid ransom money which there was no need of, and thus purchased national infamy!!! It is hardly possible for any one who has the feelings of an American, to suppress his resentment at such base accusations; they are hurrowed up in malice and ushered to the world by men who are determined to oppose government in their patriotic exertions for the public weal. Boston Chron.

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sunrise:

Table with 2 columns: Disease, Number. Includes Insanity (1), Quinsy (1), Consumption (2), Dropsy (1), Still-born (1), Fits (1), Croup (1), Sudden death (1), Disease unknown (1), Adults (6), Children (4), Total (10).

DIED—At Guadeloupe, Mr. LOUIS LAMBERT MACILLIER, formerly of Alexandria, Virginia.—To those who knew the deceased, nothing can be offered to deepen the sigh of sorrow, or swell the tears of regret. The remembrance of his many virtues no time can efface. To those who knew him not, it may be observed, that the whole tenor of his life evinced the sincerest attachment to genuine morality, and the possession of a heart warmed with the purest benevolence.—As a parent he was indulgent, as a husband tender and affectionate, as a friend firm and sincere. As a christian he displayed the sincerity of his faith by his virtues, clearly proving, that pure and undefiled religion consists in visiting the widows and fatherless in their afflictions, and not in the observance of forms and ceremonies, which too often serve but to veil many sins. While as men, we weep for his departure, as christians we have every reason to exult. [Aurora.]

Departed this life, on Friday Evening the 24th instant, about six o'clock, in the prime of life, Mrs. SUSAN HODGES, the amiable consort of Benjamin Hodges, Esq. Merchant, of Queen-Anne-Prince-George's County. Her remains were, on the 26th, deposited in the family Burying Ground (at the residence of Mr. Hodges' father, attended by a numerous train of sorrowing relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

In announcing this death, we cannot avoid remarking, how very cruel the Grim Tyrant has been to the family of the deceased.—She was the daughter of Samuel Tyler, Esquire, whose death we announced last fall, and sister to Dr. John Tyler, of Frederick-Town; who in the short compass of less than one year, to lament the loss of a younger sister, an aged and venerable father, and several collateral relatives; to which is now added that of Mr. Hodges, who was swept from the communion of a truly worthy, fond, and indulgent husband and two helpless children, in the fullness of life. A little while, and her friends were flattered with hopes of her recovery—

little while, and she sunk into the bosom of the grave—to save her from which the tears of friendship were unavailing; the powers of Medicine too weak!

SHIP NEWS Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Schr. Lavater, Helm, St Thomas; Norfolk, Deagle, Norfolk; CLEARED, Brig Cincinnatus, Badson, Lisbon; Sloop Stork, Davis, ditto.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. February 3.

Arrived last night, schooner Antelope, Edwards, 22 days from Cape Francois—coffee—G. Topken and Charles Guildeiner. The Antelope sprung her foremast the 2d day after leaving the Cape—She then put away for New-Providence—After running two days, the wind headed her, when captain E. determined to stand for the Chesapeake, and got sounding fifteen days ago.—The ship Three Sisters, and schooner Skelty, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Port-au-Pance. The schooner Juliet, from Port-de-Paix. There were 3 or 4 ships standing in for the Cape on Friday, when the Antelope came in. Passed the schr. Dorchester, in the bay bound in.

Arrived, brig Three Brothers, Fitch, 25 days from St. Pierre, (Mart.)—Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa—John Carrere. Left, brig Phoebe, Abrams, for Baltimore, to sail 2nd Feb. brig Martha and Mary, of do. arrived 2 days before; schr. Experiment, Cotton, of do. and a number of others not recollected. The brig Superior, sailed for Philadelphia the day before. Jan. 15, lat. 24, 40, long. 68, spoke schr. Columbia from Martinique for Boston, had touched at St. Thomas for ballast.

Also, schr. Mary, Chewit, 16 days from Havana—Molasses & Sugar—John Barron. January 24, lat. 30, long. 62, spoke schr. Felicity, Felty, from Havana for Baltimore. Left schr. Enterprise, Georghagan, of Baltimore, to sail 2d Feb.

Arrived below, ship Harriot, Pearce, from Batavia—Coffee, &c.—Wm. Wilson and Sons. Left there, Oct. 9, ship Augusta, Meziek, of Balt. just arrived; Montezuma, Ansley, Philad. sailed 18th Oct. snow Nancy, Shearman, Balt. n 2 days; Liberty, Vickery, Philadelphia, expected to sail 25th; Print, Dixey, just arrived, to sail in 2 days for Manila; Bengal, Donaldson, for China, in 10 days; George-Town, Ropes, Salem, 1st Dec. Belle Savage, Ockington, Boston, 10th Nov. Prudent, Ferd, do. 15th Thames, Perry, New-York, 20 days; Samuel Elam, Champlin, do. 15 days. Jan. 6, lat. 15, 30, long. 50, 20, spoke British Packet Windsor Castle, 26 days from Falmouth, Eng. for Barbados. January 13, lat. 30, 30, long. 70, 14, brig Charlotte, from Philadelphia for Guadeloupe, in a very leaky condition.

The ship Roboreus, Yearly, from St. Thomas is in the bay.

Kingston, December 14. Arrived, brig John, Martin, Alexandria. Sailed schooner Philip, Taber, Alexandria.

New-York, January 31. Arrived—ship Almy, Crow, Jamaica; brig Alfred, Bryan, St. Croix; schr. Dolphin, Newell, Antigua; Fame, Baldwin, Alexandria; Sally, Van Allen, Havana; Venus, Oliver, Wilmington; Olive Branch, Rial, North Carolina; sloop Sally-Arn, Hicks, Richmond; Rosetta, Jones, Norfolk; sloop Hiram, Williams, Petersburg.

Cleared—ship Swift, Price, Lisbon; brig Sally, Gardner, Guadeloupe; schooners Mary Gage, Havana; Active, Hassam, Richmond; Aurora, Darling, Windsor, N. C.

A few Copies OF THE MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE, AND CITIZEN'S COUNSELLOR, Are just received and for sale at this office. February 4 d4t

THE COMPLETE VALENTINE WRITER, FOR BOTH SEXES: Containing sets of VALENTINES For almost every Trade in Town and Country, with their answers. JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY FRYER & CLARK, Corner of Second-street and Marsh-Market. February 4 d4t

Last Notice.

ALL persons who may have claims against the estate of Isaac Brayton, deceased, are requested to present the same immediately, properly authenticated for settlement; otherwise, they may be excluded from all share in said estate. SARAH BRAYTON, Adm'r. February 4 d4t

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on Sunday the 12th inst. as a Runaway, Negro BOB, who is about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar over his right eye, and has lost one of his fore-teeth. His clothes are, a coarse roundabout over jacket, vest, and trousers, an old wool hat, woollen stockings, and cotton shirt. He has a very pleasant countenance; and had in his possession a small greyish colored horse, about 3 years old. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal, under the agreement to the laws of Maryland. GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County. January 31, 1866. N. B. Said Bob says he belongs to a Mr. James White, residing near Hay-market, Virginia. February 4 d4t

Wanted. A YOUNG MAN who is acquainted with the Grocery Business, writes a tolerable good hand, understands accounts. Apply at the office of the American. February 2 d4t