

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser**

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NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1866

**Segars & Pickles.**

Just received and for sale, at 64, Market-street,  
200 boxes first quality Havana Segars; 100  
half boxes do. 40 cases Capers; 40 do. Olives;  
40 do. Anchovies, fresh and fine; 50 cases Oil,  
30 flasks each; 5 bales India Cloves; 100 boxes  
fresh Malaga Raisins.

JACOB & WM. NORRIS.  
eo9t

**For Sale,**

By Alexander, Webster & Co.  
**100 bags St. Domingo Coffee,**  
Received per schooner Vigilant, from Jac-  
mel.

March 25 d4\*

**Bolton Jackson & Co.**

(Opposite the Columbian Inn, Market-street.)  
HAVE received by the ship Abona, capt.  
Hobson, from Liverpool, a considerable  
part of their

**SPRING GOODS;**

Which having been selected at the different  
manufactories by one of the concerns, it is pre-  
sumed on inspection, will be found as reason-  
able as any offered for sale at this market.

N. B. They expect the remainder of their  
spring importation by the next arrivals from Liver-  
pool and London.

March 25 d

**Three Dollars Reward**

FOR apprehending a runaway apprentice  
named LITTLETON FLETCHER, a trim-  
mer and harness maker by trade; is between  
nineteen and twenty years of age; is about 5  
feet 9 inches high, slender made. The clothes  
he had on when he went off, were a drab round-  
about jacket; drab trowsers and blue waist-  
coat.

N. B. Masters of vessels & others are fore-  
warned from carrying off or harboring said ap-  
prentice at their peril. The above reward will  
be given, and no charges said

JOHN VEAZEY.  
d4\*

March 25 d4\*

**ROBBERY.**

**50 Dollars Reward.**

SOME daring villain broke open the subscri-  
ber's house, and stole therefrom two pocket  
books, containing about 90 dollars, 60 of which  
was in bank notes, chiefly on the Union Bank  
of Maryland; a note of hand drawn by Daw-  
son and Thomas in favor of the subscriber, pay-  
able in 60 days from the date of the 23th Feb.  
for 255 dollars and sundry other valuable pa-  
pers. One of the pocket books was worked  
with the owner's name therein. There was  
likewise stolen, bacon and other merchandise.  
50 dollars will be given for the pocket books  
and papers, and the above reward if the thief  
is detected and brought to justice, and the mo-  
ney secured.

JAMES FINLEY.  
d4t

**Worthy of Attention.**

On THURSDAY,  
The 27th March, at the auction store of the sub-  
scriber, at 13 of duval, will be offered for sale,  
the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, on  
terms that will then be made known, which will  
be accommodating.

**FOUR PLANTATIONS, OR TRACTS** of  
unimproved LANDS, containing about 450 a-  
cres, each of Patented Lands, being in Berk's  
county, and state of Pennsylvania—within about  
100 and 10 miles of Philadelphia, being in the  
neighborhood of many respectable German set-  
tlers, of Grist and Saw Mills, and contiguous  
to the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers;  
waters that bring lumber and produce to Phila-  
delphia and Baltimore. One is well watered,  
and abounds with excellent timber. The title  
clear and indisputable, being patented to, and  
will be conveyed by a gentleman of property  
and unexceptionable character in Baltimore.

**Also,**  
25,000 acres of prime COTTON LANDS,  
patented in single thousand acre patents, and  
are adjoining each other, in Washington coun-  
ty, state of Georgia, upon the waters of the  
Ogatahe river, and within about 30 miles of  
Lewisville, the seat of government of the state,  
with clear and indisputable titles; and will be  
conveyed by the same gentleman—and sold single  
or all together. The character of the lands  
given by a gentleman of the first respectability  
residing in Georgia, who has been over them,  
as follows: "The general situation and quality  
of the soil is favorable to the culture of cot-  
ton and small grain. It is generally well water-  
ed, and abounds with excellent pine timber.  
The streams are frequently obstructed by heavy  
growths of vines and briars—a sure criterion  
of the richness of the soil. The situation  
of the streams are flattering inducements for  
the establishment of Saw Mills, and it is clear  
of any prior claims." The growing impor-  
tance of cotton lands are well known, and these  
are in the vicinity of the seat of government.

THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.

**The Subscriber**

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and  
gentlemen who generally favor him at his  
Bills, that on this EVENING, the 26th inst.  
will be BILLED, and continue every WED-  
NESDAY, during the season. Refreshments  
will be provided for the ladies and gentlemen.

He respectfully informs his patrons at Ha-  
gerstown, Martinsburg, Winchester, Millwood  
and Charlestown, and their vicinities, that he  
intends to attend on his pupils by the fifteenth  
of April next. He returns them his grateful  
thanks for past favors and uniform politeness  
he experienced from them last summer, and  
assures them that he will endeavor to deserve  
their full confidence and patronage.

JAMES ROBARDET.  
d4t

**A Young Woman**

WANTS a situation as Wet Nurse; has a  
good breast of milk, and can come well  
recommended. Apply to the Printer.

March 25 d4\*

NEW-YORK, March 24.

The ship Richmond left Nahtz on the  
21st of February, at which time reports  
were in circulation that attempts had been  
made in Paris to assassinate the emperor  
Napoleon, and that several ladies of dis-  
tinction had been arrested on suspicion of  
being concerned in the plot.

In the ship Remittance, from London,  
came passenger captain Benjamin Law,  
master of the ship Diligence, who left  
this port on the 19th November last,  
bound to Hull, and arrived in the Downs  
on the 24th December; there took a pilot  
for Hull, and on the night of the 26th in  
a severe gale, his ship struck on Hasbro  
beach, near Yarmouth, and was totally  
lost. All hands got into the tops for the  
preservation of their lives, and there lash-  
ed themselves, the sea making a com-  
plete breach over them. In the morning  
they discovered that one of the crew had  
perished from the extremity of the weath-  
er; and in the course of the day Robert  
Wilson, chief mate, a native of Rhoda  
Island, despairing of relief, took to the  
boat with two of the crew, which  
instantly upset, and all hands perished.  
Captain Law, the pilot, and the residue of  
the crew, remained lashed to the rigging  
until the evening of the next day, when  
the inhabitants succeeded in rescuing  
them from their perilous situation. The  
body of Mr. Wilson, and those who per-  
ished with him, were next day decently  
interred.

OFFICIAL.—We have received from  
captain Jackson, of the ship Heart-of-  
Oak, the following official account of  
the late battle off St. Domingo, which  
Admiral Cochrane enclosed to a friend  
in this city.

Northumberland, off St. Domingo,  
Sir, 10th Feb. 1866.

I have much satisfaction in communi-  
cating to you, that the enemy's squad-  
ron lately arrived from France, named in the  
margin,\* which Vice-Admiral Sir John  
Duckworth went in pursuit of from St.  
Christophers on the 1st, have been taken  
or destroyed.

They were discovered at anchor, off the  
town of St. Domingo, on the morning of  
the 6th. As the British squadron advan-  
ced they got under weigh, and attempted  
to escape by running down along the shore  
to the SSW, but were frustrated by the  
Vice-Admiral.

A little after 10 in the forenoon they  
were headed by the advanced part of the  
British squadron and brought to close ac-  
tion—the Superb, carrying Sir John  
Duckworth's flag, leading, followed by the  
Northumberland, Spencer, and Agamem-  
non; the lee line consisting of the Canopus,  
bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral  
Louis, the Donegal and Atlas coming up  
to leeward.

The action began by the Superb firing  
on the Alexander, the leading ship of the  
enemy's line; the Northumberland taking  
up the Imperial, the second ship, when  
the action soon after became general.

The Alexander being disabled, dropt  
astern, and about eleven struck her a-  
boards, having lost all her masts; the rear  
ships of the enemy closed to support their  
Admiral, in the Imperial, and about a  
quarter past eleven, one of them (the Ju-  
piter) struck the Donegal. The Brave  
also submitted soon after.

The Imperial used every means to es-  
cape, but finding that impossible, he ran  
on shore near Point Palanque, about 10  
leagues SW. of Saint Domingo, and was  
followed by the Diomedé, where they  
stranded, and was afterwards set on fire  
by the frigates of the squadron. The en-  
emy all landed from the Imperial, but the  
captain of the Diomedé was brought off  
with above 100 of his crew. The rest  
had got on shore.

The loss of the enemy has been very  
severe. By a flag of truce which came  
off to request permission to send supplies  
to their wounded, I was informed that the  
Imperial had about 700 killed and wound-  
ed—the Diomedé a great many—the  
three ships captured have also suffered  
severely, making the total loss of their  
squadron to be from 1,800 to 2,000 men.

I am happy to say that the loss of the  
British squadron has been comparatively  
small, not bearing any proportion to that  
of the enemy, the total killed and wound-  
ed not exceeding 200 or 220, of which  
this ship had 100.

The frigates and corvette effected their  
escape during the action, but I hope they  
will yet be met with by a squadron I have  
sent in pursuit.

**The LATEST NEWS.**

The editors of the New York Gazette  
received, by the ship Flora, from the  
Downs, London papers to the 15th of  
February—and by the Jupiter, and other  
ships from England, a regular file of  
Lloyd's List to the 12th ult. from all of  
which they give interesting details.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

There is a report in circulation, but we  
do not vouch for its truth, that the King  
of Prussia was invited by the late Minis-  
try to take possession of Hanover in case  
the other measures for expelling the  
French were not attended with success.  
Perhaps then his Prussian Majesty may  
plead such a title as well as the permis-  
sion of Bonaparte; and if he is to make  
cessions in other quarters in pursuance  
of the peace of Petersburg, he may not

Imperial, 130 guns; Alexander, 84  
guns; Brave, 84 guns; Diomedé, 74  
guns; Jupiter, 74 guns; Fraternité, 40  
guns; Comet, 40 guns; and a corvette,  
30 guns.

be disposed to quit possession of the  
pledge deposited with him.

Letters from Holland, of the 17th inst.  
were yesterday received. They confirm  
our former statement of a Proclamation  
having been issued by the Dutch govern-  
ment on the 1st inst. forbidding, under se-  
vere penalties, the subjects of Holland  
from holding any commercial or friendly  
intercourse whatever with the subjects of  
Great Britain. A postscript to one of  
these letters, however, adds, "that much  
of the severity of the regulations which  
affected the commercial interests of that  
country, more especially as connected  
with England, has been remitted, and a  
further relaxation of those restraints is  
daily expected. The Dutch letters con-  
tain no other news of importance.

Yesterday Mr. Fox held his first public  
day, at his Office in Downing-street,  
to receive the different Foreign Ministers;  
of whom were present the Imperial  
Prussian, Danish, Swedish, Sardinian,  
Portuguese and Neapolitan.

Dispatches were yesterday received at  
the Admiralty, from Sir Home Popham,  
stating the safe arrival of the squadron  
under his orders at St. Salvador, on the 18th  
of November. The next dispatches will,  
in all probability, inform us of the cap-  
ture of the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 14.

Price of Stocks this day one o'clock.—  
Consols, for money, 607-8—For account  
61—Reduced 615-8.

We have just been shewn a letter from  
an officer, in the expedition under Sir  
David Baird; it is dated from the coast  
of South America.

Letters of recall have been sent off by  
King's messengers to nearly all our Am-  
bassadors at Foreign Courts.

Westminster Election.—As soon as Mr.  
Fox was re-elected yesterday, for West-  
minster, he got into the chair, prepared  
for him, which was crimson damask,  
richly gilt, and covered with laurels.  
He was chaired round Covent-garden, a-  
midst the loud acclamations of the popu-  
lace. When he quitted the chair, he  
went into Hudson's hotel, Covent-garden,  
the instant he got out of the chair the  
populace tore the laurels off, and carried  
it in triumph.

Mr. Fox was dressed in his usual cos-  
tume of blue and buff. Amongst the  
company who appear'd on the hustings, be-  
sides those already mentioned, were Dr.  
Lawrence, Sir Francis Burdett, (whose  
appearance strongly indicated the remains  
of his late illness,) &c. &c. Mr. Tierney  
was also present.

In the afternoon, the friends of Mr.  
Fox dined at the Crown and Anchor Tav-  
ern. Mr. Fox in the Chair. Mr. Sheri-  
dan sat on his right hand, and Lord R.  
Spencer on his left. The dinner was  
served up about six o'clock. After dinner,  
the first toast proposed by Mr. Fox, was  
"THE KING, with three times  
three."

The next toast was:  
"The Electors of the City of West-  
minster."

After which,  
Mr. Sheridan rose and said, he would  
not detain the company, by one word of  
preface, from drinking a health which he  
was sure was dear to them; that was the  
health of Mr. Fox.—[Rapturous ap-  
plause.]

"The Prince of Wales"  
was next given by Mr. Fox and received  
with enthusiastic applause.—Mr. Fox  
then gave

"Earl St. Vincent, and success to his  
command."

"The Duke of Bedford, and success  
to the Government of Ireland."  
Mr. Fox, after observing, that he had  
not intended to propose the healths of any  
part of that Administration of which he  
had the honour to form a part, said, that  
he meant, notwithstanding, to make one  
exception, and that was,  
"The Lord High Chancellor of Eng-  
land, and the Trial by Jury."

Mr. Fox then observed, that as he not  
only laboured under some degree of in-  
disposition, as must have been observed  
on the hustings that day, but also had  
some business to transact, he would beg  
leave to retire, after giving a toast which  
he had long been in the habits of propos-  
ing—  
"The cause of Liberty all over the  
world."

TURKEY.—The intelligence from the  
Serbian frontiers becomes more and more  
important, and announces an open contest  
between the Ottoman government and the  
insurgents of Serbia. The latter are now  
in possession of Semendria, one of the  
principal bulwarks of their country.—  
The Porte refused to receive the deputies  
whom the insurgents sent to Constantinople  
to treat with the divan. These deputies  
have, therefore, returned to their  
constituents, without being able to fulfil  
their mission. The grand seignior, in-  
stead of listening to the propositions of ac-  
commodation which the Servians had re-  
solved to make, determined to send into  
their country considerable forces to reduce  
them. Czerni George, the chief of the  
insurgents, was no sooner informed of the  
intentions of the Ottoman government,  
than he convoked an assembly of the  
principal Servian commanders at Semen-  
dria, and which was holden about the be-  
ginning of December last. Czerni George  
opened the meeting by a very long speech,  
in which he explained the dangers with  
which Serbia was threatened, by the ap-  
proach of a very numerous Turkish  
army, and also the means which might  
be employed to avert these dangers.—  
After a long deliberation, this assembly

adopted a resolution which is in sub-  
stance as follows:—1. The Servian  
army shall be reinforced to 100,000 men.  
2. Every measure and disposition  
necessary to prevent an invasion shall be  
adopted under the direction of the genera-  
l-in-chief.—3. The Servian troops shall be  
supported from week to week by dis-  
tricts, which shall be particularly spec-  
ified. The punishment of death is de-  
creed against every soldier who shall  
plunder any of the inhabitants.—4. Stricter  
discipline shall be established in all the  
corps of the Servian insurgents; every  
soldier shall pay the most absolute  
obedience to his superiors, and every  
chief may punish deserters with death,  
without making a report to the general  
in-chief.—5. The fortress of Semendria  
shall be put in the best state of defence.  
It shall have a garrison of 6000 men,  
and shall be supplied with provisions for  
two years.—6. The siege of Belgrade shall  
be continued with the greatest rigor,  
and if that place does not surrender itself  
soon, it shall be taken by assault."

**PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.**

PARIS, Jan. 12.  
As our external situation was as prosperous  
as our external exploits are brilliant, we  
would be the most happy and wealthy people in  
the universe. The reverse is unfortunately the  
case. While imperial favorites riot in luxury,  
and scandalize by extravagance, the community at  
large are wretched, oppressed by taxes, tor-  
mented with distrust, suffering equally from  
a ruined commerce, from want of confidence,  
and from a penury, which is as difficult to be  
described, as to be believed by foreigners, who  
have no other opportunity of judging of Bonaparte's  
empire, but from the columns or pa-  
graphs of the Monitor.

It is said, that new proposals of peace,  
will, immediately after Bonaparte's return here,  
be made to England. If they are refused, the  
army on our coast will be doubled, and the in-  
vasion of England, Scotland and Ireland, will  
undoubtedly take place before the next autumn.

Orders have arrived to form new maga-  
zines not only on the coast near Boulogne and  
Brest, but on the Spanish frontiers; and our  
politicians pretend, that before we finally settle  
our differences with Prussia, Russia and Swe-  
den, and other states in the north, Spain and  
Portugal will, in the south of Europe, recom-  
mend some members of the Bonaparte dynas-  
ty with new diadems.

At Toulon they are very active in equip-  
ping five ships of the line and four frigates,  
which are reported to be destined first for  
Cartagena, and afterwards for the West In-  
dies; if they can escape our cruisers.

Another private letter.  
January 25.  
Besides the electorates already elevated  
into kingdoms by our emperor, he intends, ac-  
cording to report, to confer the same honors on  
the republics of Helvetia and Batavia. His  
brother-in-law, Murat, is intended as the sov-  
ereign of the latter, and his brother-in-law,  
prince Borghese, is to be king of the former.  
The electors of Saxony and of Hesse have also  
been offered a royal rank, if consenting to cer-  
tain pecuniary sacrifices.

Spain will, within 12 months (remember  
what I write) share the fate of Italy. With  
Portugal she is intended to be ruled by the  
sculpture of a Bonaparte; but whether by that  
of a Joseph, Lucien, or Jerome, depends upon  
the success of our cabinet in its plan on the Turkish  
empire, or its intrigues with Prussia, Russia  
and the other courts of the north.

Some serious jealousies had broken out be-  
tween our principal generals. Bernadotte's fa-  
vor with our emperor increased so much after  
the battle of Austerlitz, that he was promised  
a princely rank; but no sooner was this known  
than Soult, Andreaux and Massena demanded  
the same titles. After some discussion, Napo-  
leon followed the advice of Berthier and Talley-  
rand, and determined to promote all his field  
marshals to princes; if not sooner, they will  
be proclaimed as such on the 2d of May.

BERLIN, January 30.

The following Proclamation has been  
issued here, respecting the occupation of the  
Electorate of Hanover.

"We, Frederic William, by the grace  
of God, King of Prussia, &c. make known  
hitherto, &c.

"After the events which have termi-  
nated in peace between Austria and  
France, all our endeavors have been di-  
rected to ward off from these districts  
the flames of war and its disastrous con-  
sequences, which momentarily threatened  
the North of Germany, and particularly  
the countries of the Electorate of Brun-  
swick. With this view, and as the only  
possible means to attain it, a convention  
has been made and concluded between  
Us and the Emperor of the French, in  
pursuance of which the States of his  
Britannic Majesty in Germany will not  
be again occupied by French or other  
troops combined with them, and, till the  
conclusion of the general peace, be wholly  
occupied and governed by us.

"In pursuance of which, we have  
caused the Brunswick Electoral countries  
to be occupied by the corps under the  
command of our general of cavalry,  
Count von der Schulenburg Kehnert, to  
whom, in our name, and till the peace,  
we entrust the administration of said  
countries, in such manner that, through  
him, and the commission of government,  
which he may think proper to appoint, all  
the affairs relating to the government of  
the country, may be transacted, and the  
necessary orders thereto communicated to  
the Interior Magistracy and Magistrates.

"We therefore charge, as well these,  
as the prelates, the nobles, the citizens,  
and all subjects and inhabitants of said  
country, without exception, to conform  
themselves duly to these dispositions  
made to their welfare, and also to the  
commands of our beforementioned com-  
missaries of administration, and the com-  
mission by them appointed, as well with  
regard to civil as military affairs; not  
only not throwing any impediment in the  
way of our troops, which are to march  
in, but to assist and afford them all the  
information in their power, and in high  
or more-general matters of the country  
and also in propositions and petitions  
thereto relating, alone and only to address

themselves to the beforementioned com-  
missaries of administration, as standing  
highest under our immediate orders.

"As now, by this measure, we have  
in view the repose and tranquility of the  
North of Germany, and on the Brun-  
swick States, so we have resolved to pay,  
out of our treasury, the necessities for  
our troops, according to the peace esta-  
blishment, and leaving the extraordinary  
expences of a state of war to be defrayed  
by the country; while we, on another  
hand, shall take care in general, that its  
revenues, during our administration, after  
deducting the expences of government,  
shall only be appropriated to its advan-  
tage.

"We further promise, that our troops  
shall observe the strictest discipline; that  
attention shall be given to all just com-  
plaints, and in general, that every quiet  
and peaceable inhabitant shall be main-  
tained in his property and rights, and in  
case of need be vigorously protected.  
But that, on the contrary, those who may  
refuse to conform themselves to the dis-  
positions concluded on and the measures  
which have been taken, or who may dare  
to contradict them in any wise, will have  
to reproach themselves with the rigid and  
disagreeable consequences which will un-  
avoidably result to them.

"Given under the signature of our own  
hand, at Berlin, the 27th January, 1806.  
(L. S.) **FREDERIC WILLIAM.**  
von Hardenburg.

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von Hardenburg.

Hamburg, February 4.—On the 29th  
ult. 700 men of the English troops were  
embarked. Bremen is entirely evacuated  
by them, and within three weeks they  
will have left the Hanoverian territory,  
taking with them the German legion and  
the recruits.

The Swedes have already made good  
their retreat. Count Gustavus Lowen-  
hielm, however on the 2d inst. published  
the following at Boitzsburg: "I having  
pleased my gracious king and master to  
remove the greatest part of his troops  
further into the Mecklenburg territory,  
the chief command of the Swede posted  
on the right side of the Elbe has been  
confided to me; and I declare, in pursu-  
ance of his Majesty's command, that said  
countries still continue under the protec-  
tion of Sweden, till, in this respect, a  
convention between his majesty and his  
high ally the king of Great Britain, shall  
be concluded.

Frankfurt, February 5. Wurtzburg  
was occupied on the 1st inst. At 12  
o'clock at noon all the Bavarian arms  
were taken down, and those of the Arch-  
duke Ferdinand of Austria put up in their  
place. Afterwards a proclamation was  
published to the people, giving them to  
understand that this had taken place in  
pursuance of the peace concluded at  
Presburg. But, as the archduke's in-  
demnity here is far from being adequate,  
it is thought that some other countries  
will be added to it, and that the move-  
ments of the French troops in our vicini-  
ty have relation thereto.

SCHIEDAM, February 10.

At the Corn Market in Rotterdam yes-  
terday, there was a tolerable supply of Zea-  
land Wheat, and went off brisk at former  
prices; best do. from 266 to 274 Ggl.;  
inferior and common, 250, 252 Ggl.;  
Blue do. 192 to 208 Ggl.; Summer do.  
according to quality, 208 to 232 Ggl.  
With Rye it was dull; best Zealand, 224  
Ggl.; inferior do. 200 Ggl.; Dried do.  
230 to 244 Ggl. Winter Barry went 4  
Ggl. higher, being in demand from 121  
to 129; Summer do. dull, from 113 to  
120 Ggl. In oats nothing transacted.  
Horse-beans went off brisk at former  
prices. Buck wheat somewhat brisker  
than of late. White Beans and Pease  
dull.

**ANOTHER KING.**

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1806.

This day the Prince Arch Chancellor  
communicated the following letter to the  
senate, from his majesty the emperor and  
king, viz.

**SENATORS,**

"The Organic-Senatus Consultum of  
the 8th May, 1804, has provided for ever-  
ything respecting the hereditary suc-  
cession of the imperial crown in France.

"The first constitutional statute of our  
Kingdom of Italy, dated March 19, 1805,  
has fixed the inheritance of that crown  
on our descendants in a direct and legit-  
imate line, whether natural, or by adop-  
tion.

"The dangers to which we have been  
exposed in the midst of the war, and  
which were exaggerated to our people of  
Italy—those to which we may still be ex-  
posed in combatting the enemies who yet  
remain to France, still excite very sensi-  
ble alarms. The people of Italy do not  
enjoy the security, offered them by the  
liberality and the moderation of our laws,  
because the future is to them uncertain.

"We have considered it as one of our  
present duties to put a period to these  
alarms.

"We have in consequence determined  
to adopt as our son prince Eugene, arch  
chancellor of our empire and viceroy of  
our kingdom of Italy. We have called  
him, next to ourselves and our natural  
and legitimate children, to the throne of  
Italy; and we have decreed, that in de-  
fault of our direct descendants, legitimate  
or natural, or those of prince Eugene,  
our son, the crown of Italy shall devolve  
to the son, or the nearest relative, in our  
princes of the blood; who in such case  
may then reign in France.

"We have thought it fitting, our  
dignity, that prince Eugene shall enjoy  
all the honors attached to our adoption