The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1854.

[Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every [illegible] in the first insertion; and Fifty Cents for every [illegible] in the subsequent insertions. Less than one dollar in each instance.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals charged accordingly. Notices of Meetings, [illegible] lines, or each subsequent insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements [illegible] advertisements strictly within the [illegible] business, and in extent to the space they occupy.

...ROPE.

...ALPS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

...ew steamship *Alps*, from Liv... instant, arrived at this port ... o'clock this morning.

...s are four days later than those ... the *Arabia*.

...no news of striking importance.

...steamship *America*, arrived at *Liverpool* ...th inst.

The War.

...ere is nothing authentic respecting the ...ing of the Expedition against the Crimea.—...e armament was to rendezvous at Baltschik ...n the 3d, and should this concentration have taken place on the day appointed, it is probable that the whole convoy sailed for the scene of action on the 4th inst.

The time to be occupied in the transit seems generally to be fixed by naval men at 5 days. The vessels amount to more than 400 in number, besides pontoons, boats and rafts. The course would be along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpents' Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on. Supposing that no delay occurred, the Expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month, when the act of landing would depend, of course, entirely on circumstances, such as the state of the surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces, and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations.

The Baltic.

The total destruction of the forts at Bomarsund, and the departure of the French troops for France, is confirmed.

The fleet had gone from Ledsund to Nargs.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had gone to Berlin.

The Danube.

Count Coronini entered Bucharest on the 6th instant, at the head of four thousand Austrian troops. They were well received by the population.

Dervish Pasha has established a provisional Administrative Council, and named Prince Cantacuzeno the President.

On the 1st Sept., the Russians completely evacuated Galatz and Ibrail.

The navigation of the Danube is free.

General Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes if the allies should attempt to take it, and then retire to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes "woe to those who remain behind or attempt to extinguish the fire."

ASIA.—The accounts from Erzeroum, dated the 17th, state that the Russians having abandoned Bajazid, it was again occupied by the Turks.

An English courier from Tabriz, at Erzeroum, on the 17th instant, had announced that the road was entirely free between those cities.

AUSTRIA.—Although Austria does not consider the rejection of the four conditions a *casus belli*, she still looks on the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers as the only basis for a durable peace, and will, therefore, at the same time that she maintains her armed neutrality, neglect no opportunity of urging Russia to accept them.

The following telegraphic dispatch dated "Vienna, Saturday"—has been published in the London papers. "M. Meyendorf has transmitted to the Emperor his letters of recall. He is about to return to St. Petersburg."

PRUSSIA.—The *Daily News* has published the following letter from Berlin, dated the 7th instant:

"The Prussian Government has addressed a circular to all its envoys at the secondary German Courts. The circular will shortly be called on to come to a resolution respecting the attitude of the Confederation towards Russia. The Prussian Government tells its envoys that although for the sake of peace it supported at St. Petersburg the four points insisted on by the Western Powers, it does not think they are indispensable in a strategic point of view. The common protectorate would be attended with difficulty, and may bring harm to Germany.—The King of Prussia cannot then recommend his German allies to accede to the four conditions in such a manner as to incur on their account expenses and obligation not commanded by the spirit and end of the Austro-Prussian Convention. The King hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case and adhere to it as becomes a German Prince. He hopes, moreover, that the Emperor, seeing how both States are guaranteed against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every act of aggression against Russia, and avoid all complication not necessary for the protection of German interests, and to which the Convention does not apply.

GERMANY.—In one of the last sittings of the Diet, Austria proposed that Oderburg, in Austrian Silesia, be made a Federal fortress. *Bundes Reform* gives out that Prussia and Russian invasion. Prussia then protested, arguing that a fortress in Eastern Prussian or Silesia ought to be selected. The military commission of the Diet, has, however, decided in favor of Glogau, which recommendation will be laid before the bund.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid of the 7th inst., state that the payment on the Imperial Debt, which had been suspended, would be resumed on the 11th inst.

It was supposed that Queen Christina had arrived at Portsal on the 2nd instant. The confiscation of her property had fairly began.—The Governor of Oviedo had seized the coal mines, which formed part of it.

The London *Morning Post* of the 11th says: "In Spain, things wear a rather brighter complexion. The new Government seems disposed to place the cause of the party of progress, and whilst endeavoring to establish liberty, to check the advance of licentiousness. An attempt on a large scale was made last night on the gem of Augusta to get up new disturbances, but it was promptly and effectually put down. The *Clamor Publico*, the *Madrid* newspapers, the *Nacion* and the *Diario Español*, have ventured to charge the U. S. Minister, at the Court of Spain—Mr. Soulé—with being the Star—with being the moving spirit of the disturbances. This is, however, very improbable, because so old and enlightened a diplomatist as Mr. Soule cannot be supposed to have made a blunder, and to have found it there recorded, that in the year 1716, the British Government arrested the Swedish Minister at London, Count Gyllenberg, and seized his papers because it was proved the Court to be implicated in treasonable proceedings against the Crown of England. There is therefore a point of which diplomatists, immunities cease, and it does not seem consistent with the acuteness of his adopted country, that Mr. Soulé should have fallen into the error of supposing, inviolec, it, doubt falsely ascribed to him, of outraging republicanism in Spain. He has, however, quit the country for the present, perhaps from a feeling of dignity, and seems to take up his temporary residence on the French territory, where, we presume, his passport will operate like a charm of charm.

Mr. Soulé has written the following letter to the *Diario Español*, in reply to the charges of the Madrid Press:

MADRID, Aug. 13.

SIR:—The tone and character of the article referring to me, published in your column of this day, indicate too clearly the vehemence which inspired it, not to deserve from me the honor of a reply. I absent myself from Madrid because such is my pleasure, being accountable to no one for my acts or conduct. The fear of being insulted or menaced by persons to whom my presence might by disagreeable, would never cause me to absent myself.

I fear neither the sneer of impertinent fellows, nor the dagger of hired assassins. Above all, Sir, I do not fear the people. The people respect what is honest and generous. They only stigmatize the wretches who flatter and deceive them. The people fight but are not assassins. With them I can be perfectly tranquil. Are the authorities which your article abounds, they are beneath my contempt. I leave you the merit of the varnish with which you have glossed them over, and to those who dictated them the infamy of their invention.

I am, Sir, your servant,

PIERRE SOULÉ.

ENGLAND.—The cholera continues its ravages in London, the number of deaths from that disease during the three weeks ending on the 4th instant, reaching 4000.

The Varna correspondent of the London in a letter dated the 26th ult., says:

The long so long impending is about to fall.—A council of war, attended by all the English and French generals of rank, at several boars, and it is now no secret that we are about to move at once for Sebastopol. The French are to embark at Bourgas and Baltschik; it is said that they will not muster much more than 30,000 men, if they reach that number. There are to be 20,000 Turks sent to aid us on board their own ships, and the English will muster 25,000 men of all arms. The Turks will work well in the trenches. M. St. Arnaud has issued the following order of the day:

SOLDIERS.—You have just given fine examples of perseverance, calmness and energy in the midst of painful circumstances which must now be forgotten. The hour is now come to fight and to conquer. The enemy did not wait for us on the Danube. His columns, demoralized and destroyed by disease, are painfully retiring. Providence perhaps desired to spare us the shame of these unhealthy countries; it is Providence also which calls us into the Crimea—a country as healty as our own, and to Sebastopol, the seat of Russian power, in those walls where we go to seek at once a place of peace, and our return to our homes. The enterprise is grand and worthy of you. You will realize it by the aid of the most formidable military and naval force that has ever been seen collected. The allied fleets, with their 3,000 canons and their 25,000 brave seamen, your assistors and your companions in arms, will bear to the shore of the Crimea an English army whose high courage your forefathers learnt to respect, a chosen division of those Ottoman soldiers who have just proved themselves in your eyes; and a French army which I have the right and the pride to call the elite of our valiant army. I see in this more than pledges of success. I see in it success itself. Generals, commanders of corps, officers of all arms, you will partake of the confidence with which my mind is filled, and will impart it to your soldiers. We shall soon spike the three united flags floating together on the ramparts of Sebastopol with our national cry,—Vive l'Empereur.

A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

Head-quarters, Varna, Aug. 25.

In serious contrast to the above order, Lord Raglan has issued a memorandum requesting "Mr. Commissary General Filder to take steps to ensure that the troops shall all be provided with a ration of porter for the next few days."

THREE DAYS LATER.

The Asservion at Shoffiar.

By the House Printing Telegraph, Office 21 Wall street.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on the 16th instant, arrived at this port on route for Boston at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock this morning.

The Collins steamship *Arctic* arrived out at Liverpool at 1 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The *America* passed, at 11 P. M. of the 16th, the steamship *Asia*, from New York for Liverpool, 17th, off Sottee Island, ship Underwriter, from New York for Liverpool.

The news possesses features of considerable interest, the most important of which is the announcement of the departure of the Expedition against the Crimea. It sailed from Varna on the 4th inst., and was composed of 74,000 troops and about 700 ships. Which would be before Sebastopol on the 10th. News of the landing was expected to reach Varna on the 12th, and would be looked for with the greatest interest.

It was reported that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign the command. These rumors were considered very doubtful.

Austria had officially notified the Western Powers of the Czar's refusal of the propositions. The powers express themselves satisfied with the armed neutrality of Austria.

A new French loan of four hundred millions of francs is proposed.

Republicanism is reported to have been extremely active in Spain.

The Indian mail had been telegraphed Canton had not been attacked, but it was expected at any moment, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

The War.

The Crimea Expedition has sailed. It is the largest naval expedition in the annals of warfare, and consisted of five hundred ships, carrying at once 70,000 men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabions, tents, provisions, and all the materials of war.

The Fleet mustors 25,000 sailors, and 3,000 cannon, while the land force comprises 20,000 English, 35,000 French and Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5000 Tartisans, and 5,000 of other nationalities.

On the 31 the greater part of the British Squadron, with the English troops on board, left Varna, and on the 5th the French General St. Arnaud, and the Turks left to join the British at Fidonisi, or Serpents' Island, off the mouth of the Danube, opposite to Eupatoria in the Crimea.

The debarkation will take place at Point Baba, near the mouth of the river Katchka, where there are fifteen fathoms of water. Once landed, the allies will entrench themselves. The Russian army must seek to be beaten in the field, or the allies will occupy the heights above the city. From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting a hundred and ten guns, will be the principal object of attack. A position has been discovered whence the Russian fleet can be unflinded and either set on fire in the harbor or be compelled to come out and fight. Not much is known of the Russian preparation.

Prince Menschikoff personally conducts the defence of Sebastopol. He attaches great importance to the fortifications of Oczakoff and Kherson, and some thousand men are occupied in strengthening these places. Continual rein forcements arrive at Odessa, and pass on. Sixty thousand men are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A number of ships are being converted into fire ships.

A new levy of ten men in a thousand has been ordered throughout the Western portion of the Empire. There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral Hamelin strongly opposed the Sebastopol expedition, that Sir Arnaud takes the sole responsibility, and that sealed orders were on their way from France to stop it, when the expedition sailed. This may be only rumor.

The Baltic.

The report that the Baltic fleet is ordered to return to England, causes apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic, and commit devastations on commerce on the open sea.

It is also removed that Sir Charles Napier wishes to resign.

An Anglo-French detachment had landed at Uleticabong, near Sweaborg, destroyed some gunboats, and set the town on fire.

The Danube.

The Russians have evacuated Brailow and Galatz, consequently the navigation of the Danube is free.

On the 4th inst., Gen. Luders removed his headquarters from Galatz to Reni. Before leaving he blew up the fortifications and strand batteries.

It is reported that the Turks have entered Foksczany.

On the 6th inst., Count Coronini, at the head of 4,000 Austrians, entered Bucharest, and was formally received by Omar Pacha, with a Turkish division and a detachment of Wallachian militia.

The correspondence of the London Daily News reports that disagreements have already occurred between Omar Pacha and the Austrian commanders.

Asia.

The Russian army corps lately operating under Paskewitch against the Turks, on the frontiers of Georgia, has made a sudden and unexpected retrograde movement towards Gumri. The Turks found the Russian camp and left Jenni Bazar. It is not known whether the retreat was caused by the presence of Schamyl, with a large force near Tiflis, or from the approach of the allied movements in the Black Sea.

The movement gave rise to a report that Schamyl had gained a great victory at Tiflis, in which the Russians said they had lost seven guns, 3,000 men, tents, etc.

The Times says, under date of August 25, "The Turkish Ministers have left Tehran for Erzeroum. The rupture between Persia and the Porte is complete.

The Czar's reply has been officially notified by Austria to the representatives of the Western Powers.

The Independence Belge gives the substance of the answer, viz.—Russia expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals to St. Petersburg, unaccompanied by any concession on the part of the Western Powers. Russia therefore declines them. The Czar indefinitely regrets that he has not been able to accept the last overtures made by Austria. He considers that he has made every concession compatible with the honor of Russia, and it only remains for him to do the same as he encamped, when he was forced to accept war, in order to arrive at some solid basis of negotiations.

The Emperor Nicholas has directed his General in Chief to place the 4th and 5th Corps, with the Imperial Guard, on the Pruth, in strategic motives, and Russia will keep herself within her frontiers until more equitable conditions shall be offered to her. The Emperor, on his side, will avoid increasing the complications of the war, but he will repel with the greatest energy all attacks against him, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The Western Powers have expressed themselves satisfied with Austria's resolve to remain for the present in avowed neutrality.

The Germanic Diet resumed its sittings on the 14th instant, when the Prussian representative would inform the Diet that Prussia never having bound herself by the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers, will, in future, remain strictly neutral.

ASIA AND CHINA.—The arrival of the India and China mail, has been telegraphed from Trieste. The dates are—Calcutta, August 12th; Bombay, August 1st; Shanghae, July 13th; Canton, July 20th; and Hong Kong, July 22d.

The state of trade in India was favorable, but in China it was very dull.

There was great confusion at Canton. The insurgents have taken several places near by, and threaten Canton.

Foreigners are placed under the protection of the factories' ships.

ENGLAND.—The Queen and Court are at Balmoral, Scotland.

Messrs. David Scott, Richmond & Co., of Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy, and may affect several Liverpool firms.

Currie, Dale & Co. have also failed.

The celebrated yacht America is advertised to be sold.

FRANCE.—Military exercises continue at Boulogne. On the 12th instant the Emperor reviewed ten thousand troops in camp at Ambleteuse. On the 14th a grand sham battle was enacted. An invading army of 40,000 men advanced from St. Omer to attack Boulogne, was met by an army of defence, also of 40,000 men, and after an immense fire and smoke, Boulogne was supposed to be taken. On the 14th the Emperor returned to Paris.

The French Minister has been recalled from Berlin, and Ferdinand Barrot appointed in his stead.

The Island of Aix, at the mouth of Charente, is assigned as the residence of prisoners of war.

The cholera is rapidly abating in Paris.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Madrid is important. The Republican party is extremely uneasy, and a new outbreak is considered near. It has been discovered that Republicanism is extensively organized, and almost ready for action throughout Spain. The programme of the intended movement is clandestinely circulated. The Marquis of Albalia is recognized as the head of the movement, and has gone into concealment the better to direct the secret operations. Opinion connects Mr. Soulé's absence with the same cause.

Queen Christina has arrived at Lisbon; she travels under the name of the Countess d'Iramedo, and will embark at Oporto for France.

Count Montemolino has issued a circular to the Carlists stating them to remain quiet.

SWITZERLAND.—The arrest of Bayini at Basle is reported.

AUSTRIA.—It is reported that Count Buol will soon be superseded by Count Medevich, the new Minister at Berlin, but this is doubtful.

A Plenipotentiary had arrived from Prince Daniel of Montenegro, offering to transfer his allegiance to Austria for a yearly subsidy.

ITALY.—The Government of Modena has ordered all arms in the city of Carrara to be given up within fifteen days.

More executions have taken place at Parma.

Latest News.

LONDON, Saturday.—There is nothing later from the war. Consols closed to-day at yesterday's rates.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

September 18.—The Brokers' Board report that the Cotton market continued in the same dull and irregular state as for some time past. There had been a good demand for the better class of Orleans for export, on to which operation had been slightly in favor of the buyer, although quotations were unchanged.

Middlehurst, Tetley & Co. say the import has been large, and the quantity of American descriptions offering is still large, without any decided pressure to sell, but prices under the influence of a great demand, rather favor buyers, although not to an extent to require a reduction in quotations.

Dunnistoun & Co. report the demand for Cotton, which had been not so freely that the market had been uniformly dull, especially towards the close, and prices quoted were generally 1-16th penny lower than last week, but quotations are not reduced. The sales of the week have been 41,160 bales, of which 26,270 were American, and including 1,160 on speculation, and 1,400 for export. The differential quotations were: Fair Orleans 5¾d., middling do. 5 2-16d.; Fair Mobiles and Uplands 5¾d., middling do. 5 1-16d. The stock on hand, including 10,000 Americans, is estimated at 605,940 bales, including 192,000 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Sept. 18.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was firm, and advanced in the early part of the week, but closed quiet at the following prices: Western Canal Flour 32s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s. 6d.; Ohio 35s.; Corn, white Wheat 2s 2d@2s 3d; yellow and mixed 2s. 3d@2s 6d; white Corn 30s@32s; yellow and mixed 32s. 6d. Meagers, Brown, Stone & Co., quotations are: Western Canal Flour, 32s. 6d@35s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s. 6d@35s.; Ohio 35s.; Corn, white and yellow Corn 30s@32s.; Wheat, white 2s 2d@2s 3d; white Wheat 2s 2d@2s 3d.

☞ The New York State Know Nothing Convention was to be held in New York on the 4th inst.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the Aleo Orleans Bee

[By the Morse Southern Line.]

Yellow Fever in Charleston and Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—*The deaths from yellow fever yesterday in this city were only two. The total for the past week was twenty-two.*

The epidemic in Savannah has nearly disappeared.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 5th.—The yellow fever here is rapidly abating.

Mr. Peter K. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of Montgomery in this place, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, from a stroke of paralysis.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Oct. 5th.—There was a fair demand in the Cotton market here yesterday, and the sales embrace 1,600 bales at unchanged prices.

Senator Clayton and the Know-Nothings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Hon. John M. Clayton has published another letter in which he comes out strongly in favor of the "Know Nothings."

Steamer Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived here from New Orleans, via Havana.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th, 1854.

My last was dated ten days ago at St. Paul, Minnesota; in which I endeavored to give you some notion of that big country which pays its way in cotton, and which, I believe, is the finest thing that mighty river which is the highway for the commerce of the West.

On my return here, I find the usual solitude and silence of the capital at this season of the year, disturbed only by the "noise and confusion" arising from the fierce onslaught which the administration and its faithful and truculent office-holders are making upon the Know Nothings.

The poets must be all dead, and the spirit of poetry evaporated, or we should see this have had a second Homeric poem of "the battle of the frogs and mice!" Surely, the vehement attacks of the administration upon the Know Nothings, and upon Greytown, are sufficiently chivalric, extraordinary and memorable to inspire some one of its poetic friends, if any it has, to sing its wondrous deeds in heroic verse—"Arma virumque *Greytown*," &c.—after the fashion of Virgil, Homer, *Hudibras*, or some of those old fellows who had such a knack at writing. The *Union* and the *Blair*, the greater and lesser organs of the administration, essay their best to enlighten the world as to the great deeds and dolings of Pierce and party, but as they one all the proof's lionesse of fiction and hyperbole, without rhyme or reason, measure or metre, I greatly fear that posterity will place no more confidence in their annals than the present generation is disposed to place in any thing that appears in those "bought and paid for" sheets.

As to the States North, East and West of us, they are in perfect state of *bouleversement*. Parties having broken up, and the fragments which composed them having, like the joint snake, when severed in pieces, became instinct with life, and all having become universally "excited," some even to phrensy, all calculations of results are set at defiance, except that those Nebraska Democrats who travelled Jordan wise on that question are finding that trying, and indeed "Jordan is a hard road to travel" about election time.

Since the Temperance men and sundry other denominations of political cliques have concurred in the nomination of the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, Myron H. Clark, his election may be considered as *fait accompli*.

The fate of the Whig ticket for State officers in Massachusetts is in more uncertainty, since the K. N.'s determined opposition.

In Baltimore, Hinckes, K. N. has been nominated for Mayor, and will be voted for by the Whigs. His election is counted on with great confidence.

I hear nothing of the receipt here of a treaty which rumor says has been entered into for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

MAISON ROUGE.

☞ The Washington *Union* says that the purchase by the United States of the property and improvements, in Washington, known as the Winder Building, has been consummated by the Secretary of War, as authorized by an act of the last Congress. The amount paid for the building was $900,000. The business of the Penalon, Second Auditor, and other offices has been transeated in this building for several years, and the government had been paying an annual rent of $24,000.

☞ The number of alien passengers that arrived at the port of New York during the present month, is 25,023; of whom 6200 were Irish, 13,400 Germans, and 2708 English.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—It is stated in the late Jamaica papers that a seventy gun ship has been ordered to Greytown, and that all the British vessels on the West India station have been ordered to report themselves to Commodore Henderson, at Port Royal, for orders. The Standard suggests that Great Britain will have a few ships to spare during the winter months; and that if necessary the operation of Greytown, may be carried and sent before the 1st Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans. On the suggestion of the Standard, we take it for granted, will not receive much attention. Before England undertakes to improve upon "the operation of Greytown here, it will be necessary, we should think, for her to improve upon the "Battle of North Point."

☞ The steamer Hermann, about whose safety there were some slight apprehensions, arrived at New York on the 29th, from Bremen and Southampton. She experienced quite a rough passage. Her dates are not so late as Cuba and Mexico, especially where Quinine has been sent and failed.

It is a Sir Sidney Smith and Tinne for speedy and debilitated cases.

Though pleasant to the taste, mild and harmless in its nature, its power is equal to the most potent drug.

Have you Scrofula?

Then read Dr. Sanford's advertisement, and letter from a highly respectable lawyer of New Madrid, Mo.:

"I feel weak and sick, and as one of your lily dropper, Mr. Fresly Pulliam, has sent me a bottle of your Sarsaparilla, I will try it. The cures by this medicine are so well known, I have thought proper to place the negro on light duty, and in all weeks he was sound and well. Yours respectfully,

W. H. ARMSTRONG."

Further Testimony of Wonderful Effects of Dr. Sanford's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. A. K. Gunnison's lady wife was afflicted with scrofula for almost a long time, and had been attended by all the best physicians in the country, but with not any permanent relief. She had been sick and poorly for more than a year, and at the time was so low that her friends thought of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS:

100 Marble busts of Washington, at	$100	$10,000
100 " " Webster, "	100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun, "	100	10,000
50 splendid Oil Paintings, 3rd do. each,	50	2,500
500 do. do. do. do. do. 2nd do. "	100	5,000
500 do. do. do. do. do. 1st do. "	50	2,500
10,000 gold watches, gold hunting cases,	50	500,000
10,000 do. do. do. do. Hunting,	100	1,000,000
10,000 do. do. do. do. Hunting,	150	1,500,000
500 gold chain Repeaters, from 100 to 150 dollars each,		60,000
500 do. do. do. do. and extra,		60,000
500 do. do. do. do. Hunting,		60,000
500 do. do. do. do. Hunting,		60,000
500 do. do. do. do. Hunting