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The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

DRAMATIC EFFECTS.

There are actors *off* the stage as well as upon it. Some people, who assume a manner not natural to them, are always acting. Some do it semi-occasionally. More or less, Royalty is *stagey* when it appears in public, however it may unbend in private. The Emperor ALEXANDER, of Russia, is represented as one of the most stately and stilted men in Europe while before the public, and one of the most gay, joyous, and hail-fellow-well-met gentlemen in private—particularly after he has freely imbibed what Mr. RICHARD SNIVELLER would call a sufficient modicum of "the rosy." So, nothing can be more dignified (as far as dignity consists with what is called dumpiness) than Queen VICTORIA, while she is positively hilarious in private life, romping with her children, singing odd verses of popular songs, pleasantly cheating while playing "a round game" for cards, and especially after she has partaken of one of her particular vanities, (as Mr. SPURGEON calls them in "Pickwick," viz: bottled stout or whiskey punch, creature-comforts delectable, it seems, to sovereign as well as subject!

The Queen of Spain, however, does the thing in an extremely artistical manner. Here, in a letter from Madrid, is an account of the last public performance of ISABELLA, fair and fair:

"The Queen has pardoned a municipal guard who was to have been shot for insubordination. The circumstances under which this act of clemency was decided on are curious. The sister of the condemned had caused a petition to be presented to the Queen while on the way to the theatre. At the same time, when the curtain rose, Madame Ristori, in the character of *Medea*, interceded for the culprit in a few verses which she declaimed with her accustomed energy. Immediately the Queen declared to two of her ministers, who were with her, that she was inclined to pardon the man, but nevertheless asked their advice. They represented that this was the third case of insubordination in that corps, and that an example had become necessary; she pleaded warmly the cause of humanity, and at length they consented. The Queen instantly wrote the pardon in her box."

Any one who knows Spain, and the rigid *surveillance* over the stage and those who perform on it, must know that such a demonstration as this by Madame RISTORI *could* not have been made, without the full cognizance and authorization of the police. That is, of the Government. No doubt the whole affair, so eminently clap-trap, was as much got up before hand, and as carefully rehearsed, as any other of RISTORI's performances. The Queen, nobly affected, arguing *in public*, with the Ministers in favor of mercy—the Ministers holding out for the execution,—the Queen growing warmer, as she pleaded "the cause of humanity,"—the Ministers eventually overcome by her eloquent energy,—the audience, looking on, all this time, (the stage performance suspended, while the melo-drama in the Royal box was played,)—Madame RISTORI amused at her new *rôle* of listening instead of speaking—and, finally, pen and ink, (belonging to the theatrical "properties," no doubt,) brought in, and the Queen publicly writing her name to the pardon! There has been no such dramatic effect, on or off the stage, since ROBERT COATES, killed off as *Romeo*, every now and then moved his dead body a little bit, that his diamonds sparkle might catch the eye, and going over the lying scene thrice, to gratify a laughing public; or ELLISTON, walking in the *Coronation* procession at *Drury Lane*, and, *elevated by the mock dignity of his regal character*, (and, it may be, by stronger *spirits* than those of divers hues who "mingle as they may" in Macbeth,) benevolently hiccuping to the audience, as he strode along, "Bless you, my people!" There was more *fun* with Romeo COATES and ELLISTON—but, for full dramatic effect, commend us to ISABELLA of Spain.

We perceive that Madame Ristori—or, perhaps, some one for her—has put forward a somewhat different statement to that which we have here given. It is worth putting upon record. It bears date September 28, 1857, and runs thus:

MY DEAR STRAUSS—Affairs are going here very prosperously; the receipts have risen to 25,000 reals, without counting 8,000 reals of subscriptions. Enthusiasm has risen to the highest degree, and it is easy to perceive that we are here in a warm-hearted and sympathetic country.

A few days ago, a soldier was condemned to be shot for having attempted to kill a sergeant who had struck him. The execution was appointed to take place on the morrow of the day on which we gave "Medea." The Queen and all the Court were at the representation.

A deputation of Spanish and Italian gentlemen came to me, telling me that I alone could save the life of this unhappy man, and that all the efforts which they had that day made to induce the Queen to spare him had been fruitless. I accepted the mission; and after the first act I went to the Queen's box and threw myself at her Majesty's feet, imploring her to spare the wretched criminal. The Queen yielded to my prayers, and at once signed the full pardon of the poor man. I leave you to imagine what an ovation awaited me when I reappeared on the stage in the second act. But my heart was two-and-twenty minutes it was impossible for me to speak a word, and the applause was continued throughout the evening till I went home. From that day the receipts have augmented more and more, and my residence here is one continued *fête*. The journals will, I dare say, give you further details. Good by. Remember me.

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NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

[From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.]

The terrible panic which filled Wall street yesterday with an innumerable and indescribable multitude, pushed eighteen of our city banks to the last extremity of an absolute suspension; and the remaining thirty-three banks, after a consultation in the clearing house, which was continued till past ten o'clock last night, resolved upon a qualified suspension this morning. They have determined to suspend the payment of specie over their counters for the time being; but otherwise to continue their regular business operations, including such mutual advances of specie, from bank to bank, as may be required to meet the laws of the clearing house, and to escape the constitutional interdict against an absolute suspension. They have also appointed a committee of three bank presidents to report their proceedings to the Governor of the State.

Considering the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon these banks, this course is, perhaps, the best which they could have adopted. But for the overwhelming demands by mercantile depositors of the speculative and over-trading class, resolved upon forcing the banks to an expansion or a *suspension, this alternative of a substantial suspension* of specie payments might have been avoided. The result, as it is, will probably be equivalent to the direct loss of a hundred millions to the business community of this metropolis; from the inevitable reaction of this movement upon the banks and the financial and commercial interests of the State and the Union.

Thus, in the interval to the meeting of Congress and the several State Legislatures, our city, our *State*, and *all the States will be reduced to an irredeemable paper currency*; for the example of this metropolis will doubtless be seized upon immediately by the interior banks of the State, and the remaining open banks of all the other States, resting upon the faith and solidity of our city banks. Thus we approach the climax of the revulsion.

We may consider the back of the panic broken. It has been a severe struggle on the part of the banks, but they have succumbed to the combined efforts of a set of speculators, who, feeling that they had to fail themselves, were determined to force the suspension of specie payment. It is somewhat remarkable that there were no failures of commercial houses, or at least none of any importance. The run of the people upon the savings banks fell off yesterday forenoon, and before the close of business it had nearly ceased. The Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday passed a relief bill, and adjourned for a period of two months; but April is the time fixed for the resumption of specie payments in that State.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We are, of course, in favor of the utmost forbearance toward the banks, because that is forbearance toward all men who live by business or labor, ourselves included. We do not see how any man who ever honestly earned a ten-dollar bill could think of sueing a bank for not redeeming it in specie, when such redemption shall have become a moral impossibility, not through any fault of that bank, or of the banks in general, but from causes over which they have no power. Every dollar of the issues of our banks will buy more of the necessaries of life to-day, when they are said to be broken, than it would have done two months ago, when they were regarded as perfectly solvent. It is an abuse of language, therefore, to regard the banks as failed, because specie redemption has become impossible. If all the gold and silver on earth had yesterday been annihilated by an act of God, the banks and their notes would nevertheless be good. So long as there is twice as much as they owe due them from men able soon to pay in anything but specie, and so long as the world will buy whatever is desired, they have not failed.

But we are utterly adverse to any attempt to legalize suspension, or to any extra assemblage of the Legislature for any purpose whatever. We see not how any good can result from any such course. The Federal and State Constitutions alike stand in the way of any legislative act impairing the obligation of the contract not implied but expressed on the face of every bank note. Leave this whole matter to the people, who will deal with it more wisely and beneficently than a Legislature have power to do. There are three courses practically open to us: 1. The continued use of bank credits as money. 2. A deluge of shinplasters; or, 3. A general stoppage of trade and labor. If anybody sees fit to do business by the use of specie alone as currency, that course always was, and still is, open to him. We believe the continued use of bank credits in some form is the most easy practicable; if the community thinks otherwise, it will act accordingly. Let us stop and think a while; and let our new Legislature, to be chosen within a month, await the matured expression of the public judgment with regard to the most possible legislative relief from our financial sufferings. We pray the Governor, who is expected in town to-day, to act with the greatest deliberation.

There is a report current that ex-Governor Seymour, who has for some days been in town as attorney for the country banks of our State, heads a formidable and determined delegation to Governor King in favor of an extra session of the Legislature, and that a proclamation has already been prepared, calling an extra session for next Monday. Happily, no one yet pretends to have seen the document in question. It is said to be a lengthy document, and we trust it will not be seen there. The day after that signature is affixed we shall have the great mass of ex-Governor Seymour's political cronies hard at work making political capital out of the daily pronouncing it needless and mischievous, and another proof of Republican incapacity and addition to insolvency. Critical and unfortunate as our present condition is, we do not see that it would be improved by sending a dozen officers, if we have such, devise the ways and means of financial resuscitation; if these are not to be found outside of our present Legislature, it were absurd to seek them in it.

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We have at last reached the crisis of the financial panic. The city banks have suspended specie payments,—not by concerted action and as a measure of relief to the business community, but *upon sheer compulsion. They have fought gallantly not to say obstinately, against this necessity.* They proclaimed their purpose from the beginning, and some of them even to the end, *not* to take this step so long as they had a dollar of specie in their vaults. Enthusiasm has risen to the highest degree, and it is easy to perceive that we are here in a warm-hearted and sympathetic country.

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FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[From our own files.]

The next telegraphic despatches from India may be expected on Monday, the 12th of October.

Certain members of the Cabinet, it is understood, will meet fortnightly during the month of October; and the whole Cabinet will re-assemble early in the month of November.

In consequence of the eminent services performed by Colonel Henry Havelock, C. B., in command of a division of Her Majesty's army in active operations in the field in India, the Queen has promoted him to the rank Major-General in the Army, and his commission shall bear date the 30th of July, 1857.

It is now expected that the Queen will visit the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House before returning to England from Balmoral. Haddo House is about forty miles from Balmoral, and eighteen from Aberdeen.

According to the *Morning Chronicle*, the call for the immediate assembling of Parliament is so general throughout the country that Ministers will, at the next Cabinet Council, deliberate, not on the necessity, but on the convenient time for summoning it.

Lord Palmerston is quietly enjoying himself at Broadlands. The veteran statesman was out two days in succession partridge shooting, and followed up his sport with his usual spirit of determination; but though the game was plentiful the bag was not very heavy, for we hear that three brace of birds were all the result of the two days' hard work.

Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, and Baron Ebury, of Ebury Manor, in the county of Middlesex, have been duly gazetted to their new dignities. In the village of Rothley Temple, in 1800, Baron Macaulay was born; and at Ebury Manor, the second Monday in April is the time fixed for the resumption of specie payments in that State.

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THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

Remarks of the Hon. Charles Brown at the Democratic Mass Meeting in the Northern Military Hall, on Monday evening, October 12th, 1857.

Mr. Brown said he had been invited to address the meeting upon the present absorbing question of the prostration of the business, the banks, and the currency of our city; the evils that are now upon us and their remedy. Before he proceeded to the consideration of this subject, he said he would take the liberty of addressing a few remarks in relation to the general object of the meeting; the Democratic cause, and its candidates to be voted for to-morrow. Americanism or Know-Nothingism, said he, was dead and buried, and nothing left of it but its ghost, which was occasionally visiting this upper world to catch the glimpses of the moon. Black Republicanism, too, he said, was dead, and to-morrow would be buried never more to be seen in this State again. He then spoke of the character of the respective candidates, and called on them to stand by them all, as the good old Democratic cause, whose principles and measures had so successfully triumphed over all opposition, and had made this great country what it is—the admiration of the world. And yet, said he, notwithstanding all that the Democratic party has done to protect and promote the great interests of the country, now we are, in a time of profound peace and general prosperity, thrown into confusion and distress, and every industrial pursuit "disjoint and out of place," through the violation of one of the great principles of the Democratic party—the great Jackson Democratic principle—an immutable, sound, specie currency. The Democratic party, as a party, he said, had done far to insure this, but not far enough. The present suspension of the banks, he hoped, would lead, at no distant day, to a complete consummation of the good work, which no party would do but the Democratic. It was not his object, however, now to go into this subject—the regulation of the banks; his business to-night was with the present "financial crisis," as it was called—its causes and its remedies.

What the financial crisis is, all feel and know; what it is to remove it is a question about which there is a great diversity of opinion. The merchants and business men of this city, at a town *meeting held in Independence Square last week*, proposed their remedy for the difficulties in the following resolution:

Therefore, Resolved, That we do most respectfully invoke the Legislature to pass some law which will enable the manufacturer to keep his workmen, and the other branches of business to retain in their employ men and women whose bread is entirely dependent upon their daily labor.

Resolved, That the relief should be simple and comprehensive, and fettered by provisions impossible to be executed in a season of trial and panic, but such as will lead to mutual confidence in the general solvency of our people, and bring into active employment the production of our fields, mines, and workshops.

Resolved, That we implore the Legislature to consider the distresses which our fellow citizens, the people of Holy Ireland, and to those also who have to exchange values, as merchants, traders, and factors, if they would be not promptly afforded by the present Legislature.

These resolutions were supported by Charles Macalester, Esq., George H. Stuart, Esq., Frederick Fraley, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Mills, a Frankford manufacturer, who are reported thus:

Mr. Macalester—"It is true, however, the Legislature will do what they can to give us some *present* relief, and restore confidence—that business may resume its accustomed channels, and the spindle and the loom and the shuttle may be again set in motion, and thus give employment to thousands *of deserving* man now out of employment."

Mr. Stuart—"We are here to-day to consider not the condition of the banks, but the wants of a suffering community of sixty, if not seventy, thousand artisans of this city, who, *if a very few more days will, if relief be not speedily extended, be in a state of utter destitution.*"

Who quotes from a large manufacturer the following:

"The money is wanted for the payment of wages; and the object of making this appeal is to ascertain whether hands three inches shall be thrown upon the world, except a few saddle marks. Her head is very expressive, with prominent forehead and large ears. Her neck is very pretty set on the jowl; very deep in her shoulders, and girth, and ribs. Somewhat long in the back; more than high; good hind quarters; great power in her thighs and length from hip to hook; fair-sized bone; with very sound, wiry-looking legs. She shows a great deal of breeding on the St. Leger day, in the sun, her coat was like a piece of satin. Imperieuse was bred at the Royal stud. She is by Orlando—dam *Eulogy*. Imperieuse was bought at the last Royal sale, by Lord Maidstone, for four hundred guineas, and was sold with the whole sale property of Mr. John Scott, who has found her a lucky purchase, having won the one thousand guineas with her, in addition to the St. Leger.

Above a hundred Austrian officers have offered to take service in the English army in India. The news from India is literally *devoured* by the Austrian officers, but the last *tidings* have produced a very disagreeable impression on them. They begin to fear that the little bands of heroes will be *sacrificed (disposed) in detail before reinforcements can reach them.*

Advices from Palermo state that the electric telegraph between Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and that the British Government will then only have to put down a cable between Alexandria and Malta, to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London. It is stated, that even if the submarine cable is not laid down between Cagliari and Malta, the Admiral at the latter port can communicate the Indian news by *repetitions* of signals by setting a despatch boat to Reggio, in the Straits of Messina; where the electric wires are in communication with Naples; so that the British vice-consul at Reggio could transmit the despatch to the consul at Naples, who could send it on at once to Lord Clarendon, by which means some hours would be saved.

The *Constitutional* publishes a letter from a Frenchman in Calcutta, showing that the same neglect as ruined the English army in the Crimea prevails in India. "It is deplorable," the writer says, "to see the badness of the administration. No commissariat, no ambulances, not even the guns; the few European regiments obtained from Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon, are sent up the country on bad little carts drawn by oxen, and at any artificial obstacle they are obliged to remain there four hours before obtaining bread and meat. The commissariat in India shows the same incapacity as that in the Crimea, and the English lose half their men for want of good nourishment and medical care."

It is announced that the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen will very shortly leave Dublin on a visit to Rome, where, it is reported, some measures are under consideration with respect to the government of the Irish branch of the Roman Catholic church.

Moore's statue is placed upon its pedestal, in Dublin, and was to be inaugurated on an early day in October. The weather, however, has significed his intention of being present on the occasion, when, under the auspices of the historic name of Charlemont, the citizens of Dublin would witness the inauguration of the first open-air monument erected, in that city to an Irishman.

The inauguration of the *Dublin Nation* contributes the following remarks to the amusement of the English public: "Sweeter than the voice of love is the news of English discomfiture in India to the breasts of the Irish people. There is not a vessel of England which is wrecked, there is not a general of here which is beaten, there is not a regiment of her army which is routed and overthrown, that the people of Ireland do not glean over with the greatest satisfaction and delight. Wherever England draws the sword or lights the match, Ireland prays for her defeat, and has been universally taken out of town this season; his poor head is overworked.

The "European Statistics of Suicide," recently published in France, by M. Lisle, show that England is not at the head of the dreary roll. The French author proves that France is highest in the catalogue, with one suicide to every 4,000; London he places at one suicide in 8,250 people. Paris gives one in 2,221. For the whole English population the suicides reckon one in 15,900; France, one in 12,489. The north of France is the most prolific in suicides, that district furnishing nearly half of the whole number in the entire empire.

STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—From a parliamentary return just published, it would appear that the gross total area of all the governments of India is 1,466,576 square miles; the British, 587,412; the native States, 627,910; and the French and Portuguese possessions, 1,254; and that the gross total population is 180,884,207 souls—viz., 131,990,901 in the British States, 48,376,247 in the native, and 517,149 in the French and Portuguese dominions. The British States under the Governor-General of India in council cover an area of 248,050 square miles, and are peopled by 23,265,972 souls; the States under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal occupy 221,969 square miles, and are peopled by 40,822,887 souls; the States under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces occupy 105,759 miles, and are peopled by 33,055,193 souls; the Punjab States occupy 106,837 square miles, and are peopled by 2,467,297 souls; and the States under the Bombay Government occupy 131,544 square miles, and are peopled by 11,750,042 souls. The native States in the Bengal Presidency occupy 515,533 square miles, and are peopled by 36,702,205 souls; those in the Madras Presidency occupy 51,802 miles, and are peopled by 5,213,671 souls; and those in the Bombay Presidency occupy a space of 60,575 miles, and are peopled by 6,440,370 souls. The French territory in India covers an area of 188 square miles, and is peopled by 203,387 souls; while the Portuguese territory occupies an area of 1,066 square miles, and is peopled by 313,262 souls.

The ratifications of the convention recently signed between Spain and England in respect to literary and artistic property have been exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was long before the late Duke of Wellington would trust himself behind a locomotive. The fatal accident to Mr. Huskisson, which had happened before his eyes, contributed to prejudice him strongly against railways, and it was not till 1843 that he performed his first trip on the South-western railway, in attendance upon Her Majesty.—*Life of Stephenson, the Railway Engineer.*

The number of passengers conveyed by the London General Omnibus Company within the year from the present date has averaged thirty-seven millions and a half, or at the rate of nearly three millions a million weekly. The number of passengers "corresponding" at one office alone (the Cheapside) averages 1600 daily.

If we may rely on rumors that reach us, the principal publications now in course of preparation for the dull month of November, and the close of the year, relate entirely to India. The three Presidencies will engross the whole of our reading time. India as it was, India as it is, and India as it must be, will take the place of three-volume novels. Mr. Murray announces, however, a book or memoir upon a different subject, which is certain to excite very considerable interest: a memoir of the late Czar, published by "especial Imperial command," containing an account, drawn up by Nicholas himself, of the remarkable events which attended his accession to the throne. The memoir is to be published simultaneously in English, French, German, and Russian.—*London paper.*

Fog Disasters in New York Harbor.

[From the New York Daily Times of the 14th.]

Panics upon the water have kept pace, for the last few days, with the panics upon the land; and *fog* has not been wholly confined to money affairs in Wall street. The steamer Oceanic, on her way to the city from Haverstraw yesterday morning in a dense fog, came into violent collision with the steamer Commodore, of the Troy Steamboat Line, bound up; the Oceanic was cut down and sunk in fifteen minutes. A dozen passengers seized life-preservers and jumped overboard, though they would better have stayed where they were, causing considerable trouble in fishing them out of the water. One man in his haste got his life-preserver on so low down that he could not preserve his equilibrium, and so floated wrong end up, and would have filled but for timely attention to his case by the boats from the Commodore. A rumor came down from Piermont that eight persons were drowned, but it was believed to be a mistake. All the passengers were taken on board the Commodore, and a portion afterwards transferred to the Isaac P. Smith, and safely landed in the city. The Commodore put her passengers on board the New World for Albany, and returned to New York to repair. Her stem was considerably battered, but she was not otherwise injured.

The steamboat Island Belle Captain Borgon, from Hyack, on Monday afternoon, in the fog, ran upon the rocks at the foot of Eighty-fourth street, where she stuck fast, the passengers, some two hundred and twenty in number, being landed over her bows upon the gang-planks which had been rigged out for the purpose. The down train from Poughkeepsie was stopped by the flagman at Eighty-seventh street, and the unlucky passengers put on board the cars for the city. The boat was got off and brought to the city, having sustained but little damage. The steamer Empire State, which ran upon the south ledge off Blackwell's Island, Monday evening, was yesterday taken up on the balance dock. She was found to be much damaged. Nearly one hundred feet of her bottom on the starboard side was badly crushed upward, and the floor-timbers for half the distance were broken. Her keel was *also somewhat injured.* Had the rock entered six inches further the ruin would have been complete, and no amount of donkey-pumps could have prevented her from sinking. It will require at least a week or ten days, with a strong force of hands, to refit her for her place in the line.

Mr. Christian Pottarf, who formerly resided in Philadelphia, died at Ogle, Lee county, Ill., on the 2d inst.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1858.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, October 10, 1857.
SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until TUESDAY, the 10th of November, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Rations to the United States Marine Corps, at the following stations, for the year 1858, viz:
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;
Warrington, Florida; and
Washington, District of Columbia.
Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread, made of best superfine flour, or best superfine flour, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of six pounds of good coffee, twelve pounds of best New Orleans sugar, eight quarts of best white beans, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of salt, four pounds of good hard brown soap, and one pound and a half pounds of good hard dipped tallow candles, to one hundred rations.
The beef required shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork, and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named. All subject to inspection.
No bid will be accepted unless accompanied by the names of two sureties known to this office, or certified to by some official person. To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1858," and addressed to the Quartermaster of Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.
D. J. SUTHERLAND,
Quartermaster.
The paper publishing this advertisement will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for reimbursement, accompanied by a duplicate account of the expense, at the rate of 75 cents for 300 lines first insertion, and 37½ cents per 300 lines for all subsequent insertions.
The National Intelligencer, Star, 1434 States, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Portland, Me.; Patriot, Concord, N. H.; Gazette, Portsmouth, N. H.; Post and Courier, Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport Farmer, Conn.; Daily News and Argus, Norfolk, Va.; Democrat, Tallahassee, Fla.; Times and Press, Philadelphia, Penn.; Patriot, Harrisburg, Penn.; Republican, Baltimore, Md.; States-man and Argus, Norfolk, Va.; Democrat, Tallahassee, Fla.; Crescent and Orleanian, New Orleans, La., will publish the above three times per week, until 10th November.
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PROPOSALS