SANTA-FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME III. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 18, 1862. NUMBER 37. (NEW SERIES

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW MEXICO.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 30, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 12 a. m. of Monday, March 31, 1862, for conveying the mails of the United States for four years, commencing July 1, 1862, and ending June 30, 1866, in the Territory of

NEW MEXICO,

on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified:

Decisions announced by April 10, 1862.

(*Examine the bond, forms, and instructions annexed.*)

14461 From Albuquerque to Fort Stanton, 170 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Albuquerque every other Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Stanton next Monday by 5 p m;
Leave Fort Stanton every other Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Albuquerque next Tuesday by 5 p m.

14462 From Albuquerque to Fort Defiance, 170 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Albuquerque every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Defiance next Friday by 5 p m;
Leave Fort Defiance every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Albuquerque next Friday by 5 p m.

14463 From Fernandez de Taos to Fort Garland, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fernandez de Taos Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fort Garland Friday by 11 a m;
Leave Fort Garland Monday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Fernandez de Taos Wednesday by 10 a m.

14464 From Fort Garland, by Fountain City and Rosenville, to Denver City, Colorado Territory, and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

14465 From Fort Union, by Bayaude, to Pueble and back, once in two weeks.
Bidders to specify distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

14466 From Las Vegas, by [illegible] to Fernandez de Taos, 92 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Las Vegas Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fernandez de Taos next day by 6 p m;
Leave Fernandez de Taos Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Las Vegas next day by 6 p m.

14467 From Las Cruces, by Mesilla, to La Mesa, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Las Cruces Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at La Mesa by 12 m;
Leave La Mesa Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Las Cruces by 7 p m.
Bids for twice-a-week service, to end at Mesilla, 4 miles, are invited.

14468 From Santa Fé, by Alameda, Albuquerque, Las Lunas, Socorro, Fort Craig, and Las Cruces, to Fort Fillmore, 202 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Santa Fé Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fort Fillmore in five days;
Leave Fort Fillmore Monday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Santa Fé in five days.
Bids to run twice a week, by a schedule to be proposed by the bidder, will be considered.

14469 From Santa Fé, by Las Luceros, to Fernandez de Taos 90 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Santa Fé Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fernandez de Taos Wednesday by 10 a m;
Leave Fernandez de Taos Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Santa Fé, Saturday by 10 a m.

14470 From Santa Fé, by Galisteo, to Abiquiu, 93 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Santa Fé every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Abiquiu next day by 6 p m;
Leave Abiquiu every other Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Santa Fé next day by 6 p m;
Bids for extension, eighty miles further, to end at San Antonio, (Los Conejos,) will be considered.

14471 From Santa Fé, by Fort Union, Bayaude, Fort Wise, and Pueblo Fork, to Independence, Mo., and back, once in two weeks. Bidders to specify distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

14472 From Tucson, by Sopori, Tubac, and Calabazas, to Fort Buchanan, 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Tucson every other Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fort Buchanan next Wednesday by 4 a m;
Leave Fort Buchanan every other Thursday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Tucson next Saturday by 4 p m;
Bids for weekly trips are invited.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for violation of the post office laws, or for a disobedience of the instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals of *New Mexico*," and sent by mail.

For forms of proposal, bond, &c., and other information, see advertisement of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

Blank proposals will be furnished, on application to the Postmaster at Santa Fé.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

nd 12, '.

W. CLAUD JONES & MIGUEL A. OTERO

UNDER THE STYLE OF,

JONES AND OTERO.

Attorneys and Counsellors at law.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Will practise law in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the Territory.

Prompt attention will be paid to the collection and prosecution of claims.

no23.1.y.

LARGE LANDED INTEREST

FOR SALE.

THE UNDIVIDED SIXTH PART of a tract of Land, originally granted to Quesnell, Vrain, and Cornelius Vigil, deceased, by the Mexican Government, and known as the RIO DE LAS ANIMAS GRANT; bounded on the North by the Arkansas River, and including its tributaries, Rio de las Animas Timpe, Apishaba, Santa Clara, Cuchara and Huerfano from their source to their confluence.

For particulars enquire of the undersigned, at Santa Fe.

J. HOUGHTON, Agent.

Fe, January 11, 1861.—tf

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons not to trust or harbor, on my account, Louisa Hughes, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation; as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ELIAS HUGHES.

Nov. 3, 1861. n23 3m.

Official report of Captain John H. Mink, N. M. Volunteers, U. S. A., of the course pursued by him while stationed at Alamosa; and also, containing a detailed statement of the battle at that village, on the night of the 25th of September, 1861, and of his final surrender to the Confederate troops under Command of Captain Coopwood, etc., etc.

COL. EDWARD CANBY,

Commanding United States Forces in New Mexico; Sir:

I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of Orders No. . . from the Commanding Officer Fort Craig, I proceeded with my company about 40 miles southward of Fort Craig, to a small town called "Cañada Alamosa," for the purpose of establishing a camp, etc. I left ten men as an escort for a train bound for Albuquerque, and five sick in the hospital at Fort Craig. On my arrival at Cañada Alamosa, I at once took the necessary steps to secure my men and the horses against a sudden attack; but was not able to accomplish the work in one or two days, as it ought to have been, on account of my time being occupied in purchasing forage, and in making the necessary preparations in my camp to enable me to keep out constantly, several scouting parties. The operations were also retarded on account of the unwillingness of some of my men, to use the spade and pick ax.

Before I had finished my corral and breastworks, on the 24th of September, at about 5 o'clock P. M., I received information that mounted men had been seen in a southerly direction. I immediately ordered 6 men, already in the saddle, to scout in the direction of Laguna, in company with a Mexican who was well acquainted with the topography of the country, for the purpose of obtaining more positive information. They returned and reported the said men to be a scouting party from Captain Hubbell's company, in command of a certain Colisanna, who had come over on the right bank of the river to pasture their horses. Well aware that this was only an excuse for having abandoned their post on the Jornada, my intention was to arrest the party, the next morning, and send them to Captain Hubbell. At a late hour the same evening, similar information was received of having seen mounted men; but as I considered this already explained, I only ordered my men not to leave the camp, and preserve silence during the night, so that they would be able to hear my voice, and be ready at all hours to repel any attack. The teamsters, who were to start the next day, were ordered to leave early (at 3 o'clock in the morning) for Fort Craig. I sat up writing until one or two o'clock in the morning and then retired, but was soon aroused by one of my sentinels, reporting that he had heard a noise in the direction of the town. I gave the alarm to my men, who were immediately under arms. The night, at that hour, was very dark, and nothing, could be seen. I ordered my men to saddle their horses, which were picketed in front of our line of tents; just then a small party of men passed in front of our line, between the town and our camp; but before I could see what it meant, they had disappeared in the darkness. Some of our men said they fired into our camp, but I did not hear or see anything of the sort though at this time our horses were stampeded. I ordered 8 or 10 men to bring them back, so to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, but more than thirty men went off before I could prevent it, on account of the darkness. At this moment a terrible Indian yell was heard from the town. I thought for a while that the Indians were attacking the town, and with over 40 of my men, was prepared to march to the rescue of the inhabitants, when we distinctly heard cavalry coming down on us, and a person near our camp, hollowing—"Here is their camp. Give them hell." The firing now commenced, and the enemy fell back into the town. I then knew they were Texans, and that it was not an Indian yell I had heard a few moments before.

I, nevertheless, thought the force could not be a large one, as the firing was not very brisk on their side, and rather came to the conclusion they were only and advance picket of 12 or 15 men, who were trying to route us by fright, under cover of night, and who would retreat before daylight, satisfied with having a good laugh at us. I had already sent an express (Lorenzo Labato and Felis Gallegos) to Fort Craig, and determined to make a stand. I fell back behind some houses and fences, and ceased firing at random; and, no shots being fired by the enemy for some time, I thought it probable they had retreated. I then tried to bring some of my men back, and used all kinds of means to prevent the enemy from finding out the the reduced number of men on hand. I went into town on foot, with a few others, in order to find out the number of the enemy and the result of their attack. We went from house to house, but could see nothing. I concluded the enemy had either evacuated the town, or it was a ruse to bring us out. I did not deem it prudent to go any further, so returned to camp, where I found that the number of my men had again diminished. I ordered Lieutenant Sanchez to bring some of the men back, if it was possible to do so before day-break, and called on volunteers to ride with me into town to drive out the enemy, if they were only few in numbers, or to set fire to some of the small out side houses from which the enemy could fire at us, and the burning of which at all events break the almost total darkness. Provided with matches and some dry wood, in company with Lieutenant Medina, Sergeant Mennett, and a few others, mounted, and advanced towards town, where, to our great surprise, we were received by a pretty smart volley of musketry. We soon found we had made a wrong calculation, as to the strength of the enemy; and in less than ten minutes were again at the spot whence we had started. At this hour of the morning, a portion of the enemy took possession of an elevated spot to our right, near the road leading to Fort Craig, so that a retreat *en masse*, would have been observed, and if attempted the enemy would undoubtedly have pursued, not only us, but also those of our party who were gone after their horses, and, well mounted as the enemy were, would have overtaken the most of us in less than half an hour. At this time (nearly day-break) I found my whole force reduced to ten men. Nothing else could then be done but entertain the enemy and thus prevent the pursuit of the main body of my company. This was done by loud commands, as if the whole company was present, with occasional firing, which was kept up for nearly one hour, during which time there was only one man wounded, a teamster (John Morrin), who was shot in the leg. Seeing at last, by aid of my spyglass, that the enemy were more than 60 horsemen strong and preparing to charge us, and that a retreat was utterly impossible for the few still with me, while it was clearly evident that further effort would only lead to useless butchery, I surrendered. This occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., after having saved nearly all of the horses and arms and without the loss of any of my men. I could not, however, prevent falling into the hands of the enemy, 3 wagons 12 mules, a few horses, and about 15 arms (Carbines and pistols), besides all our camp equipage, 1 1-2 boxes of cartridges, our rations, and a small lot of old saddles and blankets which were mostly destroyed by the enemy. The enemy had one excellent horse killed, and a few others wounded.

After my surrender, I found the enemy's force consisted of Captain Coopwood's Spy Company, 45 strong, a detachment of Captain Pyron's Company, 45 strong, and 24 more men detached from another Company, making a total of 114 men. They say some of my men were killed, but I am not aware of this, although I took great pains to ascertain before we left Alamosa.

It may be possible that on that occasion I committed some errors—I am aware I did—but it is an easy thing for others to find fault, when it is too late to do any good. If I had sent my wagons off and divided my Company into four or five parties, and had them out only one day before, no loss, or very little loss, would have been experienced; and, in all probability, would not be prisoner at this time.

The word *if* is a great word. *If* Captain Coopwood had delayed his attack until the next morning, and then cut off our retreat (which he could have done), not a man nor horse would have escaped. He nevertheless, had plenty of good reasons for acting as he did.

Not being permitted to report the further movements of the enemy, I shall only state that my 1st Lieutenant, M. Medina, was badly wounded in the theigh, the next day, by our own men. The ball was probably injured, but the wound will not prove fatal, Mr. Peter Deus, of Las Cruces, an old friend of mine, has been taking care of him. John Morrin, the teamster before alluded to, is in the hospital at this place, and doing well. I am on parol not to leave Colonel Baylor's head quarters without permission. We have all been well treated, so far, and receive regular rations. Up to this hour, I have not heard a single unkind word from either officers or men, although they have to deplore the loss of two of their best men, who were killed in the action which took place the next morning (Sept. 27th), when our troops overtook the same party about 35 miles below the Alamosa; and, furthermore, have about seven wounded in the hospital.

I submit this report to the kind consideration of the Colonel Commanding.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
[Signed.] JOHN H. MINK,
Capt. N. M. Volunteers.

Doña Ana, Sept. 29, 181.

In order to explain away so far as now lies in my power, the malicious and absurd statements which have appeared in several Northern papers, concerning my conduct at "Cañada Alamosa" (Sept. 25th, 1861,) I caused the following certificate of each and every prisoner still with me, to be annexed to my official report, of which the foregoing is a true copy.

[Signed] JOHN H. MINK.
Capt. N. M. Mdt. Vol., U. S. A.

We the undersigned prisoners of war, are at any time willing to declare under oath that the report of Captain Mink, of which the foregoing purports to be a copy, gives a true account of the affair at Cañada Alamosa (Sept. 25th, 1861), to the best of our information.

[Signed.] Matias Medina, 2d Lt. Capt. Mink's Co.
" Adolphe Mennett, Q. S. Cpt.
" Joseph John Morrin, Teamster.
" Daniel Adams, Teamster.
" Henry McNamee, Teamster.

The Tripple Alliance.

The London *Times* in an editorial upon the alliance formed by England, France and Spain for the invasion of the Mexican republic has the following paragraphs:

"Nothing can be more equitable, but nothing, under the circumstances, more difficult to observe. We have to deal with a people utterly distracted and demoralized by a whole generation of mutual plunder and murder, where the landmarks of society have been forcibly torn up, where law has ceased to exist, and where religion is merely a name for a more cruel extortion and a more bloodly revenge. To undertake to respect the will of such a nation is like undertaking to respect the order of chaos. Fortunate, indeed, shall we be if we do not find ourselves in the position of persons on whom has devolved the duty of recreating and re-invigorating a society the last elements of which we have dissipated, and of founding a new for the Mexican people that Government which the Convention, wrongly, as it seems to us, assumes to be in existence. Such a task would be very difficult if intrusted to a single Power. How much will that difficulty be increased when three jealous and powerful nations are required to join in an undertaking so delicate! It will be in this, and not in the distribution of the money when we have collected it, that the real difficulty of the enterprise will consist.

"There are two nations which will regard this expedition with very different feelings. Spain will naturally see in it a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place which she once occupied in the first rank amid the Powers of Europe. She is admitted as a confederate by two States which aspire to control the destinies of the world. She must also feel a peculiar pleasure in beholding the position of the colony which flung off its allegiance to her forty years ago, and comparing it with her own. The Spanish nation seems about to renew its youth, while the apparently vigorous and prosperous colony has fallen into more than senile decrepitude. The States of the American Union, on the other hand, cannot but view the presence of the troops of France England and Spain, on the continent of North America, with fellings of mortification and distrust. England, so long lectured with the Monroe Doctrine, and Spain, whose fairest possession in the New World, America has so long looked on as about to become her own, have announced their intention of doing themselves justice by an armed intervention, without seeking the approbation of the United States. It is true that the Convention reserves to the United States the liberty of joining with the three European Powers, and that a sort of apology is offered for this course by the suggestion that, if the Convention were not immediately concluded its objects might fail through delay. Still, it can hardly be concealed that, torn by intestine disorders, and wasting in mutual destruction that strength which once was consolidated in support of their foreign policy, the United States occupy a less important position than in the days of their union and of their strength. No ungenerous advantage has been or will be taken of this; but it is impossible not to feel that a great nation is seeking to efface itself, and that, considering the shortness of the time which has elapsed, and the small amount of bloodshed which it has undergone, its endeavors have been crowned with a very considerable amount of success."

As a portion of the history of the eventful times in which we live, the treaty upon which the above comments are founded is published below:

Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of England, her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the Emperor of the French, relative to Combined Operations against Mexico.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as in fulfillment of the obligations contracted towards their Majesties by the Republic of Mexico, have agreed to conclude a convention, with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britaid and Ireland, the Right Hon. John Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic majesty's Privy Council, Her majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Her majesty the Queen of Spain, Don Xavier Isturiz y Montero, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Orders of the Conception of Villavicious and Christ of Portugal, Senator of the Kingdom, late President of the Council of Ministers, and First Secretary of State of Her Catholic majesty, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic majesty.

And His majesty the Emperor of the French, His Excellency the Count de Flahault de la Billarderie, Senator, General of Division, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, His Imperial majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to Her Britannic majesty:

Who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her majesty the Queen of Spain, and His majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.

The commanders of the allied forces shall be moreover authorized to execute the other operations which may be considered on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this article shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and constitute freely the form of its Government.

ARTICLE III.

A Commission, composed of three commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or distribution of the sums of money which which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties, desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States, that the Government shall be invited to accede to it; and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identical, save the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution articles I. and II. of the present convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month of October, in the year of Our Lord 1861.

[L.S] RUSSELL.
[L.S] XAVIER DE ISTURI.
[L.S] FLAHAULT.

Newspaper Experience.

The following, from the Albany Evening Journal, is evidently from one who has been long familiar with lead pencil and note book, steel pen and narrow strips of paper:

Few people are aware of the perplexities which a journalist encounters in his efforts to the serve public. Many very respectable mortals seem to think that it is such an easy work to travel about in pursuit of editorial knowledge—that it is such a pleasant pastime to attend fairs and conventions—to be perched up in a reporter's desk listening to all the fine things that are said and putting them down on paper—to have the *entre* to places of public resort—to have dead head tickets to all manner of exhibitions—to be cheek by jowl with notables—to write up all sorts of shabby people into notoriety! As though the jaded journalist wasn't long past the stage when any new sensation could put him into raptures—hadn't become case hardened against those petty seductions of the senses so dear to the "million"—hadn't long outlived the weakness of being particularly surprised or delighted at aught.

And yet we have met many a verdant mortal who thought he was conferring a positive benefaction upon us by inviting us to attend an academy exhibition, or to accept a seat on the judges platform at a horse show. We remember once being patronized by the president of a country agricultural fair to the extent of having our dinner reduced to half price, and our admission to the grounds commuted, as a special concession, providing we published the premium list gratis! Such incident are apt to nettle the youthful editor; but the veteran of the quill philosophically places them among the "humors" of editorial experience.

THE Philadelphia Press says it is right for printers to know that while, until a recent period, actors were legally designated vagabonds in England, a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne distinctly declares that printers, like attorneys, are gentlemen. When swords formed a party of genteel attire, they were worn by many who, neither by birth, education nor calling, were entitled to be considered gentlemen. To place the matter out of dispute, an act of parliament was passed, in which were set forth the various classes authorized to wear swords or rapiers as part of their costume, and in this statute printers are expressly named as entitled to what, at that period, was considered a privilege.

For a world's metropolis, London is curiously intolerant of novelties. The most outlandish or ridiculous costume may pass unnoticed after a time, but woe to the man or woman who introduces a new fashion. The first Yankee with a wide-awake hat was followed by a crowd. The other day a pretty little American girl went for a walk with a white linen sun bonnet, such as is so much worn in New York. In five minutes she had the whole juvenile population of the streets about her, shouting, laughing, crying "guy," running before to look into her face, and mobbing her, good-naturedly, indeed, but very impudently and disagreeably, until she was compelled to go home for a more fashionable bonnet.

PITTSBURGH GUNS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Enquirer announces the arrival of a number of heavy guns from Pittsburgh, and says: "These guns are of a superior quality of iron, a portion of them, known as ten inch, weighing over 15,000 pounds. They are from the extensive Fort Pitt Foundry, of Pittsburgh, and are conveyed to their place of distination under the supervision of the Government. The work of removing the guns from the cars to the boat, is performed by means of a sort of derrick erected for the purpose. On Saturday last, a boat loaded with thirty three of these guns left for Fort Wood, in the harbor of New York—a naval defense at present in course of construction, designed to be of considerable strength. A barque now loading will carry to the same place another cargo of these guns."

Sale of Judge Douglas' Property.

Washington Correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.

The household effects of the late Senator Douglas were sold yesterday, (Nov. 17th,) from his late residence, corner of I street and New Jersey avenue. The attendance was very large, and the prices of almost everything were high. The pictures, busts, &c., were not disposed of, as it was not possible to obtain anything like their cost. The principle marble busts of merit were one of Jackson, one of Napoleon and Josephene, and Douglas himself. The paintings are mediocre, although several of them cost a large sum, having been purchased in Italy by an artist, a gentleman specially detailed for that purpose by Mr. Douglas. The most important ones are fair copies.—Much of the service of plate sold for more than its first cost, being sold to such as desired souvenirs of the late Senator.

The house is quite a fine four story brick building, being one of three standing in a row by themselves; one having been the residence of Douglas, the adjoining one of Mr. Corbin, and the other of the traitor Breckinridge, who was shrewd enough to dispose of his affairs here quite satisfactorily before retiring, shewing that he did not expect to return when he left Washington on his patriotic tour last summer.

Queen Victoria now reigns over 176,000,000 people. Of this number, British India has 130,000,000.