EDITED BY
ELLWOOD FISHER & EDWIN DE LEON.

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THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY, - - - - - - - - - - $10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, - - - - - - 5 00
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The National Intelligencer.

Our readers will bear us witness, that we have exhibited great forbearance and moderation towards that antique organ the *National Intelligencer*, under great provocation, content to

"——— let the harmless creature rage
Secure in dullness, blindness, want and age."

For, it is an antideluvian organ of a by-gone age, and its prejudices and perversions, and tedious twattle, produce a sensation of lassitude on its readers, but usually no other. Nevertheless, we have occasionally been compelled to break its slumbers, and disturb its dreams, when, at irregular intervals, it half-opened its eyes to malign the dead or misrepresent the living—straightway relapsing into its stertorous repose again. Yet, forgetful of our forbearance, and impenitent for its past sins, the *Intelligencer* actually a tempts to scold us, with shrill volubility, for laughing at its last absurd effort to keep pace with "*The March of Events in South Carolina.*" Nay, so oblivious is the antique organ in its wrath, as to charge the *Southern Press* with firing "a volley of vulgar abuse" at its defenceless head, though the entire notice to which it refers, does not contain any epithets as coarse and "vulgar" as the expression which it uses to characterise our article.

Until of late the *Intelligencer* piqued itself on the courtesy and propriety of its expressions; masking its malignity and unfairness under language of affected amiability, and giving utterance to its "sentiments" in the precise style of JOSEPH SURFACE in the "School for Scandal." But, wincing and writhing under its recent exposures, it loses sight of its old policy, and becomes abusive, adopting the "argument of epithet," because no other resort is left it.

Such displays of bad temper, as that which we subjoin, afford the best evidence of the sense of discomfiture and shame which produces them.

We do not lose our temper, because we have gained our cause; and beseech the *Intelligencer*—although the weather is warm—to keep cool, if possible.

We have no idea of doing anything so ridiculous, as gravely to answer the diatribes of the *Intelligencer*, or its laborious specimens of ingenious patchwork, betraying equally its poverty of invention and lack of materials. But its last specimen is so amusing—such "a thing of shreds and patches," that we cannot forbear showing it up to our readers. As it is stretched over several columns, however, like a large patchwork quilt, we have only space for a few squares, which will serve as a sample:

From the Intelligencer of Tuesday, June 17.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Our introductory article under this head—in which, among other things, we desired our readers to bear in mind that the object of the "*Southern rights convention*" lately held at Charleston was to force an earlier issue than that already authorized by the legislative authority of the State between the disunionists (supposed to be in a majority in the State) and the general government—has procured for us the compliment of a volly of vulgar abuse from the "*Southern Press*," the central organ of the malcontents of the South, in which the only thing fit to be noticed is the denial that the object of the late "Southern rights convention" was as stated above. This denial is couched in the following terms:

"The *Intelligencer* presumes so far on popular ignorance of the movements in South Carolina as unblushingly to make an assertion which the call for that convention, its whole proceedings, and final action, as well as the speeches of its members, all stamp with falsehood. Such was not 'the object of the convention of delegates.' No *such intention was ever entertained or expressed*, either in the call or in the subsequent action, but in express terms disavowed." &c.

To this it might be a sufficient reply, that the Convention in question, being one composed of persons who were already all of one way of thinking in regard to what is in the South generally termed "resistance" to the "aggressive measures" of the general governmten, the purpose for which it was assembled could have been no other than to precipitate *action* by the State, and especially by its separate "secession" from the Union, instead of *waiting* for the concurrent action of the States of the South which the legislature had in its act invoked, and, on its part, provided for. Either *this* was the "object" of the Convention, or it could have none that was not merely absurd. Four hundered individuals, the prime of the chivalry and aristocracy of the State, were surely not called together only to reiterate their oaths, or re-issue and stamp anew their proclamations, of hate and hostility to the Union! No real friend of th. Disunionists themselves would do them the unkindness to throw out such a suggestion. We have before us, indeed, in a article from the "South Carolinan," a leading and reliable organ of the Anti-Unionists, published a week or two before the time set for the meeting of the Convention, fully confirming this view of the subject:

"If," said the South Carolinian, 'the proposed meeting is simply to be convened for *the purpose of passing vapid and declamatory resolutions, full of sound and meaning nothing*, it will be considered a humbug by every body, and the up country delegates will return from the city dissipirited and discouraged. If, as it has been suggested, its object be to adopt some means whereby the State can gracefully retire from her present attitude of resistance, there will be a precious slim attandance of country delegates. *If*, in short, *it is to do nothing*, it had better be indefinitely postponed. But we have much mistaken the objects of the *original* movers of this meeting—the people of Orangeburg—to suppose for a moment that *they* intended any such exhibition of TOMFOOLERY as we have alluded to," &c.

And after quoting some editorial speculations on this subject, irrelevant to the issue made by us, the *Intelligencer* adds:

"Abundance of this sort of evidence might have been adduced, had we taken the trouble to preserve the papers containing it. The character of the journal from which we quote the preceding is such as to make it conclusive as to the 'object' of the Charleston convention. If the result of that convention fell short of the intentions of its originators, it is not the first time by many that sounding promises have led to insignificant conclusions. The convention, after it got together, apparently found itself unable to 'ride the whirlwind' its contrivers had stirred up; and, considering the fiery zeal and the near approach to unanimity which attended its proceedings, its *action* was certainly tame and spiritless."

And to divert attention from the real issue, it attempts to lure away its readers to the contemplation of other matters by a series of short extracts, intertarded with its own comments.

This old trick of *evasion*—this dexterous doubling and winding, like that of a hunted hare, has long been the favorite trick of the *Intelligencer;* but it is too well understood, and has been too often exposed, to avail it now, in its sore extremity.

We will not allow it thus to dodge the issue which it made in the first instance, and would now fain skulk away from under cover of a cloud of words, and a masked battery of irrelevant extracts.

Our challenge to the *Intelligencer* was in these words, which it has quoted:

"The *Intelligencer* presumes so far on popular ignorance of the movements in South Carolina as unblushingly to make an assertion which the call for that convention, its whole proceedings, and final action, as well as the speeches of its members, all stamp with falsehood. Such was not 'the object of the convention of delegates.' *No such intention was ever entertained or expressed*, either in the call or in the subsequent action, but in express terms disavowed," &c.

The issue made by it, and taken up by us, *it has not met*, because the facts of the case and all the proofs, are against it, and tend to substantiate the truth of our allegations and the emptiness of its own. Hence its dodgings, and twistings, and writhings, like those of an eel when grasped in a strong hand; hence its desperate, though futile efforts to escape the dilemma which it has wriggled into, but which we will not allow it so easily to wriggle out of.

That issue is a plain one. The *Intelligencer* requested its readers "to bear in mind that the object of the Southern Rights Convention, lately held at Charleston, *was to force an earlier issue than that already authorized by the legislative* AUTHORITY *of the State, between the Disunionists (supposed to be in a majority in the State) and the* GENERAL GOVERNMENT."

This we denied, and declared that "*the call of that convention, its whole proceedings, and final action*, as well as the speeches of its *members*," stamped this assertion with falsehood.

This was the issue between us, and this it has dexterously dodged by a resort to such claptrap sophistry, and such fragmentary extracts from editorial speculations as those we have quoted from its issue of Tuesday. The remaining array of extracts which fill up three columns, are still more irrelevant, and have no bearing on this main issue. Consequently, the *Intelligencer* stands self-condemned and self-convicted by its own attempted vindication. Better far had it "taken wit in its anger," and pursued its old "terrapin" policy of dignified silence, which so long deluded its admirers into the belief that its forbearance sprung not from timidity and conscious feebleness, but from an aversion to controversy, and a desire to sustain the "dignity" and the "decency" of the press. But its temper has got the better of its prudence. The *Intelligencer* has descended into the arena of controversy, and like KING PRIAM, hurls its idle javelin with a powerless arm—

"telum imbelle sine ictu"—

pitied both by friends and foes.

With one parting warning, we will leave it to chew the bitter cud of its own reflections over this impotent effort to impose on public credulity: and that is, to beware of changing again its long established policy of *insinuation* for open assertion, since escape from the latter is more difficult, and exposure more disgraceful. And as the *Intelligencer* has sought to sustain its position by fragments carefully culled from the editorials of that staunch Southern print, the *Carolinian*, we commend to its consideration as worthy of republication, (if the *truth* is what its readers want to see,) the following extract from that print, which has just fallen under our eye, and which is taken from one of its late editorials. We quote it as a full and satisfactory reply to all the suggestions and insendoes which the closing portion of the *Intelligencer's* extracts are intended to imply.

From the South Carolinian.

ARE THERE DIVISIONS AMONG US?—It is our province to watch closely the workings of the public sentiment, the influences that direct it, and to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Beyond question there are strenuous efforts now being made in various sections of the State to palm off on the superficial observer, both here and abroad, a counterfeit currency in this respect. We are convinced, however, that the public sentiment of South Carolina cannot be thwarted from its legitimate results by such efforts.

In newspapers north of us, we read congratulatory notices of a wide-spread reaction of public sentiment pervading the whole State—that time has brought healing on its wings, and that the genial workings of reflection have produced a wonderful change in the minds of our people in relation to the issue now before them. In some of them we read that all the resolutions, all the public declarations, and all the expositions of sentiment heretofore made, have been merely the empty declamation of a gasconading people, and that the result will demonstrate the oft-repeated predictions of the Northern journals—that South Carolina will recede from the position she was at least understood to occupy on the prominent questions before the country.

Is this change real or fictitious? *Is it true that the people of South Carolina are more inclined to acquiesce in the unjust legislation of Congress now than they were last year?* Is it true that the people, who for years past have presented the most striking example of union against federal wrongs ever witnessed in the country, have come to the conclusion now, when everything they hold sacred and dear demands that union and its influence to be exercised to save them, to allow internal divisions to prostrate their energies, and to render either present or future efforts in defence of their rights utterly futile? *We cannot believe it.* There is nothing in the past history of our people to justify the apprehension, and there are but few indications at the present time to cause any serious alarm as to the future. That there *may be a difference as to the time and mode of seeking safety for the institutions with which we are connected no one pretends to doubt; but the desire to remain in the present confederacy is so seldom and so feebly expressed in a few quarters of the State, that its utterance causes not a ripple on the calm surface of a settled determination to dissolve the Union.* All the coadjutors of the *Southern Patriot* in the country can bring no proof to the contrary.

Are there, then, divisions among us? We assert now that there are none of such magnitude as to endanger the great cause in which we are engaged. But let us beware of the future. We appeal to Carolinians who love their State, who desire that she should not falter in the discharge of the trust committed to her, to crush, and to crush, when they have the power, the demon of discord among them. And we must be understood on this point. It is not any acts of proscription, nor attempts to ostracise those who differ from us—not the use of offensive epithets, nor the infliction of injuries to any man's business or reputation on account of the opinions he holds on the issue of separate secession, that we enjoin. In our opinion this is the very way to create the divisions we dread and deprecate. But we do appeal *to all who think we are wronged, who desire to see a dissolution of a Union that promises nothing but a continuance of these wrongs to the end, not to let pride of opnion so operate on their feelings as to drive them into a position they honestly abhor.*

The Canvass in Mississippi.

We have seen the following paragraph circulating in many of our Northern exchanges for some time past. It has also been snapped up eagerly by the organs in this city.

We receive almost, if not quite, every paper published in Mississippi, on both sides—and our correspondence with persons resident in that State embraces every portion of it.

On the strength of a most careful and constant examination of both of these sources of information, we feel authorized to say that the entire paragraph quoted from the Mobile *Advertiser* is a fancy sketch—a tissue of misrepresentations—*precisely the reverse* being the true state of facts. Here is the paragraph referred to:

"MISSISSIPPI.—The Mobile *Daily Advertiser* says that the prospects of the success of General Foote in eastern Mississippi are most encouraging. He is carrying everything before him wherever he goes, in spite of the efforts of the secessionists. Senator Davis is stumping it through the State, endeavoring to counteract the influence of General Foote, but he meets with but slight encouragement. In fact, it is said that in order to get together an audience to hear him, it is announced that he will speak for the Union. It is understood that Quitman will not be nominated against Foote, but Davis will be. The secessionists are afraid to risk the contest under Quitman."

Those who attempt to pass off such base coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, are as criminal as the original forgers.

We append two, out of numerous proofs which we have at hand, all establishing the unblushing audacity of such fabrications as that which the organs have found it convenient to adopt from an *Alabama* paper. Unscrupulous as some of Mr. FOOTE's home organs are, they dare not indulge in such wholesale perversions as their anxious neighbor, whose fortunes are embarked on the same ricketty bottom. The common sense of the whole community there would revolt at such an absurdity.

The *Mississippian*, of the 30th ult., thus refers to Col. DAVIS' canvass in the east:

The tour of Col. Davis in the eastern counties has been attended with the most gratifying results. The people, wherever they have had due notice of his appointments, have turned out in large numbers, and men of all parties and creeds have listened to him with an attention that bespeaks the deep interest they feel in the momentous issue upon which they will soon be called to vote. The people know that Jefferson Davis is no brawling demagogue, who agitates the political waters that he may rise to the surface. He is already riding upon the very crest of the popular billow, and can have no personal ends to accomplish. His labors are for the good of Mississippi. He has participated in the great contests in the halls of legislation, in which, by the force of superior numbers, she has been shorn of her rights; and comes back to his constituency to relate the facts, to warn them of the consequences, and in the capacity of a private citizen, to interchange opinions with them, and to point out the way of safety.

We have already given an account of his speaking at Westville and Raleigh. His next appointment was at Montrose; and the next at Paulding, where the crowd was immense. For three hours he spoke to a delighted auditory. A friend who was present writes us that he converted the unbelieving, established the doubtful, and built up the believers. On the succeeding day, he spoke at Enterprise, to a large crowd, where they are nearly all, both Whigs and Democrats, in favor of Southern Rights. This is the place of residence of the Hon J. J. McRae, who gave Gen. Foote such a warm reception when he entered that vicinage. At Marion, there was an immense gathering. A correspondent says that "many were converted, and a more enthusiastic crowd you never have seen." The effect of the speech was great; and we set down *Lauderdale*, as good and true. The Southern Rights party will carry the county by a large majority. The county of *Kemper* turned out in great force to hear Col. Davis, both at DeKalb and Wahalak. The Foote party were effectually crushed.

Such in brief, has been our faithful Senator's tour over the mighty East. Various incidents have been related illustrative of the effects of his addresses. On one occasion, it is stated, that a distinguished gentleman was expected to answer him, and went prepared to take notes of his speech with that view; but when he heard the facts and arguments of the speaker, and understood correctly the position of the friends of Southern Rights, he forsook the submissionists, and "he who went to scoff, remained to pray."

At his appointments yet to be filled, the people have had due notice of his coming, and, we suppose will turn out, as they did in the East, in large numbers. After the June Convention, he will make a new list of appointments, embracing all the Northern counties.

The Paulding (Miss.) *Clarion*, also a paper of high character, confirms this in the following paragraph:

CHEERING NEWS.—We have received accounts from various counties through which Davis and Brown have passed since they left Jaspar, which communicate the intelligence of the rapid advance of the cause of the South in the minds of the great mass of the people—that those gentlemen were received with shouts of applause wherever they have spoken, and produced a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all who heard them. If there is any sensible man in our State who has ever believed that the people of Mississippi would desert their former position—their principles—and the true friends of the South, in order to continue men in power who have betrayed the high trust committed to their hands, it is time he was undeceived. Mississippi will neven guilty of such folly.

Further Foreign Intelligence.

[PER STEAMER NIAGARA.]

IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant has made another excursion in the North.

The Irish Tenant League had revived their public meetings, with a gathering in the Lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institute. This was intended to be the first of a series of meetings to test the state of feeling in Dublin upon the tenant-right question; but, judging from the interest evinced in the proceedings, that feeling stands at a very low ebb indeed at present.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The Poor-Law Commissioners have authorized an advance of £2,000 from the rate in aid of the fund to the Kilrush Union, to aid in defraying the expenses of pauper emigration.

Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated with various popular rejoicings on the Queen's Island, at Belfast. At Cork there was a field day of the troops in that garrison, in the newly formed public park.

There was a sale of property under the encumbered estates court, at Cork, on Monday; the estate sold was that of Robert Warren; the lots disposed of during the day realized £4,385.

At the half-yearly meeting of the general mining company of Ireland, held yesterday, a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half year was declared, the chairman observing that there had been also a similar dividend for the preceding half year, making a total of 35 per cent. of the dividends paid out of the profits since 1848. He was happy to add that they had also acquired some good property in that period. They were now employing 800 persons, and were incurring no debts or liabilities.

BATTLES WITH THE KABYLES IN ALGIERS—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER. — The African war, (writes a Paris correspondent,) has opened with severe loss and dreadful carnage. In the advance of a column five or six thousand strong, on Djijelli, Colonel Arnaud is admitted to have sacrificed more soldiers than were lost by Marshall Bugeaud in his two expeditions against the great tribes of the Kabyles, and in all the campaigns of 1845 in Oran and Algiers. Two companies of the 10th fell into an ambush, and lost two hundred men, with five officers. The whole number killed is stated at three hundred. On the next day after their bloody encounter, the troops had to march between a grisly perspective of heads of their slain comrades, which their ferocious enemies had stuck on poles durring the night, to dismay them in their harrassed march. Terrible, on the other hand, has been the retaliation. On the 15th, twelve villages were burned; on the 16th, thirty. When it is remembered that these Kabyles are not mad tribes of Bedouins, but hardy independent mountaineers, who are addicted to agriculture, the destruction of their settlements rouses a strong feeling of compassion.

The Moniteur of June 2d, publishes the official note of the casualties in the recent affair with the Kabyles, up to the latest date, 21st ult. Officers: killed 8; wounded 23. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers: killed 80; wounded 307. These losses are to be distributed over seven days of fighting. Of the enemy 400 were killed from the 11th to the 15, between Thilah and Djijelli; 500 were killed in the battles of the 19th and 20th. The number of wounded has not been ascertained.

FROM CONSTANTIOPLE—HUNGARIANS.—KOSSUTH.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, Captain Joy, had arrived at Southampton. She brought letters from Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Gibralter. Among her passengers were the Hungarian Lieutenant General Loizar Messaros, 49 other Hungarian officers, and 40 Hungarian soldiers. M. Francoes Izsollosy, Kossuth's secretary, was a passenger on board the Sultan from Constantinople to Malta, but he was left at the latter place in consequence of ill health. Messaros took leave of Kossuth, at Kutayah, on the 6th of May last. The great Magyar was then in bodily health, but much broken in spirit, owing to his long captivity. He has been promised his liberty in September next by the Turkish government; but faith has so repeatedly been broken with him through the machinations of Austria and Russia that there is no certainty when he will be suffered to go at large.

Kossuth's wife and child were with him, and about 25 Hungarians, who are still prisoners in Kutayah.—There are now remaining prisoners in the Turkish dominions, about forty Hungarians. Messaros is a tall, handsom man, bald headed, with an immense beard.—As soon as he landed from the Sultan, he waited on the Mayor of Southampton to ask if any assistance could be rendered in this country to his compatriots, some of whom were destitute. He stated to the Mayor that they had been treated with the utmost kindness by the captain, officers and crew of the Sultan. It was affecting to see this man standing before the Mayor, with his head uncovered, and with a voice trembling with emotion, beseeching hospitality. He spoke English pretty well. He had learnt it, he said, in his youth for the purpose of studying English literature, and never thought that he should want it for the purpose for which he was then employing it.

The Mayor offered to place him and the principal Hungarian officers at one of the chief hotels at his own expense, and to see that assistance was rendered to the rest of his companions. Messaros, however, respectfully declined the former offer, and said he would prefer remaining with the Hungarians. He had sufficient to provide for himself; all he begged was some temporary assistance for those of his companions who were destitute. After his interview with the Mayor, he hurried down to the docks to acquaint the Hungarians that he had been successful. The Mayor sent immediately a telegraphic message to Lord Dudley Stuart to announce the arrival of the refugees, and instructed the town clerk to write to Sir George Grey to inquire if the government could render any assistance to the Hungarians and facilitate their transit to America, where they were disposed to go. The superintendent of police was instructed also by his worship to allow each refuge assistance, to enable him to get temporary bed and board in town.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—It was understood that Jameson Harvey was to be tried for assisting in the escape of a fugitive slave, and the bill had been presented to the grand jury. On Friday morning, however, the court ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case, and the bill was withdrawn. It is currently reported here that this proceeding is the result of a compromise, by the terms of which Harvey pays $900 to the claimants of the negro. The court adjourned this afternoon. The United States Circuit Court will meet here on Monday next. Judge Grier will preside.

WM. HOWLAND,
Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, in
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WOULD call the attention of *planters visiting Charleston* for their supplies, to his stock of Dry Goods, which is kept constantly full, and embraces a complete assortment for families and plantation wear; and, in Dress Goods, from the low-priced, to the richest, latest, and most fashionable.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, says:

About half-past 8 o'clock this morning, our city was startled by the shock of an earthquake. Men issued from the shaking houses into the streets in consternation.

Hundreds were without meat and money, almost without clothes. The boarders at Jones' hotel and the Oriental were at breakfast, and so violent was the shock, that they rushed from the table into the street, overturning everything in their way.

The wharves trembled like aspen leaves, and the frame buildings adjoining vibrated some eight or ten inches. The brick buildings were so violently shaken as to induce the belief that they would fall to the ground.

The shock lasted but one instant, but was long enough to cause the most exciting alarm. The effect seemed to be from southeast to northwest, and was sensibly felt for a distance of two or three miles.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NORFOLK, June 23.

THE PRESIDENT AT OLD POINT.—President Fillmore, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, arrived safely at Old Point Comfort yesterday. A committee of our citizens went down to-day for the purpose of inviting the President to visit Norfolk, and partake of public hospitalities before returning to Washington. It is confidently anticipated that he will accept the invitation.

The schooner Susan Bray, from Porto Rico for New York, was spoken off the Capes on the 19th.

The ship Fitzgerald, of and for Baltimore from Peru, came into the Capes on Saturday.

PETERSBURG, June 23.

During a severe storm at New Orleans on the 15th inst., a house on the race track over the river fell, killing two persons and wounding eight others.

SALEM, June 21.

The bark Edward Koppisch from Buenos Ayres, has arrived with dates to May 7. Left in port U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. Coke, arrived April 25, all well; barque Francis Patridge, from Baltimore, arrived 3d May. Passed Point Indus, May 4, barque Johannes, from Buenos Ayres for Baltimore.

Advices from Rio Grande, Brazil, to May 10, report an American barque, supposed to be the Kingston, from Baltimore, as having appeared off the bar on the 4th, but had not again been in sight up to the 10th.

CINCINNATI, June 21.

Several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Mason county, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.

The Southern Rights convention met at Jackson on the 16th inst., and nominated General Quitman for governor.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.

The Mississippi river is rising again at this point, and the Missouri and upper Mississippi are also very much swollen. Another flood is expected.

A Lessure, a merchant of St. Louis, was drowned yesterday morning.

Two canal boats, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, have been sunk by the steamer Briggs, on the Illinois river.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.

A bale of cotton fully matured was received here to-day from the Rio Grande; it is the first of the new crop.

Accounts have been received of the sinking of the steamer Pontiac No. 2, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, by striking upon a snag. It has not yet been ascertained whether any lives were lost.

M. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
COMMISSIONER of Deeds of North and South Carolina; Agent for Revolutionary Pension Claims, Bounty Lands, and every other description of Claims against the various Depatments of the General Government and before Congress. Also, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Company; Capital $3,000,000.
☞ *Office one door West of Jackson Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue*, WASHINGTON, D. C.
P. S. Refer, if necessary, to the Heads of Departments and to Members of Congress generally.
May 25—2wtw.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
FOR JUNE, 1851.
F. MORRIS & Co., Managers
$80785 Grand Capital Prize!
200 prizes of $1000 each!
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class O,
To be drawn in Baltimore, June 28, 1851.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$80,785	1 prize of	$5,000
1 rich prize of	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 prize of	10,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	5,000

200 (lowest 3 drawn Nos.) of $1,000.

Tickets $20—halves 10—quarters 5—eighths 2 50.

Certificates of packages		26 whole tickets,	$300 00
do	do	26 half tickets,	150 00
do	do	26 quarter tickets,	75 00
do	do	26 eighth tickets,	37 50

Orders for Tickets Shares, or Packages in any of the above Magnificent Schemes will meet prompt attention.
ADDRESS F. MORRIS & Co.
May 27. Managers, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD AND SONS, in Frankfort-on the Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "

&c., &c. The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.
The next drawing takes place irrevocably on the 1st of June, 1851.
The price of the Tickets is as follows:

1 ticket for 5 Dollars	6 tickets for 25 Dollars
30 " 100 "	65 " 200 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the drawing, the list of the successful numbers, which will also be published in the leading journals. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or New Orleans.

LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH
D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway New York
Have now ready the fourth edition.

LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE By Hugh A. Garland. Two volumes 12mo. Portraits; $2 50.

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March 17—d.tw-w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL MONUMENT,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
To be published in Washington, under the sanction of the Washington National Monument Society.
JAMES C. PICKETT, Editor and Publisher.

The MONUMENT is intended to be a literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; interesting scientific articles, embracing mechanics; foreign and domestic news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and every thing that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The MONUMENT will be published for the express and the sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Potomac, in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of WASHINGTON, would rejoice to see completed. After deducting out of the subscription, the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated The aid, therefore, of all who are willing to contribute to so patriotic an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the MONUMENT, a valuable journal at a low price may be obtained, while it will be doing something, at the same time, towards completing that majestic memorial of the Nation's gratitude.

The board of managers recommend Mr. Pickett, formerly Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and Charge d'Affaires to Peru, who proposes to edit and publish the Monument journal, as one well qualified to perform the duties of editor, and to conduct the paper, faithfully, and satisfactorily to the subscribers. They assure their fellow-citizens that this enterprise is not a speculation got up for individual emolument. Mr. Pickett will make the experiment with his own means and at his own risk, and, if successful, he will receive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one dollar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the erection of the Monument will be, in any event, applied to the support of the paper, nor the society in any manner held pecuniary responsible.

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual net profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The post masters, and secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union, are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the Monument newspaper will be established, must wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this prospectus.

All moneys will be remitted, and all letters and communications addressed prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, *Washington.*

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TERMS:—The MONUMENT will be printed on a double royal sheet—the paper and type being of the best quality—and in quarto form, containing sixteen large pages, that it may be more easily preserved. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the second number. The nature of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given.

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Those who are disposed to patronise the MONUMENT, are requested to forward their names to the general agent, without delay. The first number will be published early in May, and the second on the 2d day of August, and weekly thereafter; time being allowed for the prospectus to be circulated, and for the agents to make returns. As all subscribers will be contributors to the Monument itself, their names will be published in the paper.
April 29, 1851.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(ONLY through line for California and Oregon.)—The public are informed that under the new arrangement of this Company, steamers inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to leave Panama and San Francisco the 1st and 5th days of each month, unless detained by unavoidable accident, and will touch a Acapulco, San Diego, and Monterey.

The following steam packets belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are now in the Pacific, one of which will be always in port at each end of the route:

OREGON . . . 1,099 tons. REPUBLIC . 1,200 tons.
PANAMA . . . 1,087 tons. CAROLINA . . 600 tons.
CALIFORNIA . 1,050 tons. COLUMBUS . . 600 tons.
TENNESSEE . 1,300 tons. ISTHMUS . . . — tons.
NORTHERNER 1,200 tons. UNICORN . . 600 tons.
COLUMBIA . . . 800 tons. FREMONT . . 600 tons.
ANTELOPE. . . — tons.

The new steamship COLUMBIA will ply between San Francisco and ports in Oregon, awaiting at the former port the arrival of the mails and passengers from Panama, and returning without delay with the mails and passengers for the steamer from San Francisco.

A regular line of propellers will be kept up for the transportation of freight and transient passengers between Panama and San Francisco.

The well known steamship SARAH SANDS, of 1,500 tons burthen, now under charter to the company, and peculiarly commodious in her cabin arrangements, will be kept running as an extra family boat.

One of the above steamers will keep up the connection between Acapulco and the other Mexican ports.

The connection in the Atlantic will be maintained by the United States mail steamships
GEORGIA 3,000 tons. CRESCENT CITY 1,500 tons.
OHIO . . . 3,000 tons. CHEROKEE . . 1,300 tons.
EMPIRE CITY 2,000 tons. PHILADELPHIA 1,100 tons.

Leaving New York for Chagres on the 11th and 20th of each month.

The new steamships EL DORADO and FALCON will form a direct line between New Orleans and Chagres, leaving at such periods as will insure as little detention as possible on the Isthmus, and forming with the Pacific steamships a through line to and from New Orleans, and ports in Mexico, California and Oregon. Passages from New Orleans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., agents, at that place.

The fare for through tickets from New York to San Francisco has been reduced from
$400, in state rooms, to $330.
$330, in lower cabin, to $290.
$200, in steerage, to $165.

The rates from New York to Chagres will be at the lowest adopted by any safe sea steamer between those ports.

For choice of berths, apply at the office of the Company, 54 and 55 South street, and at their agency, 177 West street.
April 26—tf.

Pension and Bounty Land Agency.
THE subscriber has opened in the city of Washington an AGENCY for the prosecution of all descriptions of claims against the General Government.

His perfect knowledge of all the Pension Laws, and the places where are deposited all evidence of service now extant, will enable him to establish many claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

He, therefore, offers to the public his services, particularly in the following cases, viz:

Suspended and rejected claims under all the Pension Laws:

Applications for increase of pension, under any of the Pension Laws, where the pensioners are dissatisfied with their present