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From the Southern (Athens) Herald.

Col. Lamar's Letter to the Woodville Committee.

ATHENS, July 2, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and regret that prior engagements forbid my acceptance of the invitation to be with you at Woodville on the 4th inst. You will have my sympathies, and I trust will realize the ardent desires of the most sanguine, in giving a proper direction to public sentiment, and that the good people of Greene, will, in October next, as they did in 1832–3, present an unbroken phalanx in support of the rights of the States. They were then energetic and decisive in the assertion of those rights, as adopted by the State rights convention of Georgia, and as exemplified and expounded by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. Their moral courage, too, was equal to the occasion; they vindicated, maintained, and supported those republican principles with a sternness of resolve, and unwavering consistency, which elicited the admiration of their friends, and made them popular at their own. The intelligent people of Greene can but perceive that the present issues involve the same cardinal principles of our government, and you are right in urging and seriously presenting to their consideration the position occupied by the respective political parties in the present crisis.

In 1798 and '99, when federal encroachments were rife, and the rights of the State endangered by the centralized action of the federal government, Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison became the vigilant and eloquent champions of those rights. They saw that the constitutional rights of the States and people could only be preserved by a strict construction of that instrument, that the usurpations which gave existence to the alien and sedition laws, were destructive of the happiness and liberty of the people, and would, unless they were resisted and controlled, subvert and change our government of confederate States into a national despotism. Their patriotism was not circumscribed and limited by cold, calculating chances of federal offices or emoluments. The sedition law, with its pains, penalties, and imprisonments, could not overawe or intimidate them. They "cried aloud and spared not," until the fedral usurpers were hurled from power, and the States and the people were reinstated the full fruition of that liberty and those rights, which are enumerated and defined by the resolutions to which I have adverted, and which form the political creed of the republican party.

For this ardent, patriotic zeal and unflinching fidelity to the rights of the States and people, they are denounced by the federal party as Jacobins, factionists and disunionists.—Why then should the Southern States rights party, the faithful adherents to those republican doctrines, expect or desire to escape the denunciations of the opposing party, with the old federal leaven in it? They have, it is true, changed their name, and ransacked the English vocabulary to find epithets sufficiently opprobious for their second edition of slander, and we are called fire-eaters, disunionists, and rebels. Are we fire-eaters, because we are "jealous of power, vigilant in watching its encroachments, and sound the alarm of the first movement of usurpation?" Better, far better to be too anxious in our apprehensions, than to be ruined by too confident a security; for the "price of liberty is eternal vigilance." There can be no mistake as to the aggressive intentions of the Abolitionists at the North. They avow their ultimate object to be the extirpation of slavery in the South, and would, if they could, secure to, and elevate the slave to all the social and political rights of the master. Will the people of Georgia give encouragement to the enemy, with a knowledge of these melancholy truths, by silent approbation? I trust not, but rather at the hazard of being denounced as fire-eaters, I would have them to feel as insulted freemen; and feeling, express their indignation in "words that burn."

Are we disunionists because we say and believe that the independence of the States is necessary to the preservation of the Union; and that the moment their independence and sovereignty are surrendered, they are reduced to mere municipal: that we hold the Constitution to be the compact of Union formed by the people of the respective States; that in the treaty with Great Britain, they were acknowledged and treated with as *free corporations, separate sovereign and independent* States, that in the articles of *confederation*, each State "retained its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which was not expressly surrendered;" that States could not part with their sovereignty in forming the Constitution, but only delegated certain *enumerated powers;* and that the powers (not sovereignty) not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, were reserved to the States respectively or to the people? Or are we disunionists because we have implicit faith in, and adopt the great elementary truth, as a part of our political creed—"that all power is derived from the consent of the governed," that sovereignty is immutable and indivisible, and in a government like ours, of confederate States, abides with the people of the respective States; that the powers delegated to the federal government, as the agent of the States are only emanations of that sovereignty; that when these powers are perverted or abused by the agent, so as to imperil the rights, happiness and prosperity of the citizen, it is the duty of the people of the respective States to check those abuses, and to arrest the progress of the evil. Virginia and New York, in particular, guarded those truths, and the rights growing out of them, by expressly reserving at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the right to resume the power they had delegated, whenever they should deem it expedient. The Union party seem solicitous to withdraw public attention from the investigation of these elementary principles, upon which the right of secession rests, and to give peculiar prominence to the compromise measures, and the action of the Georgia convention on them in order to evade that issue.

If not, why was the letter of their nominee for the gubernatorial chair, *denying the right of a State in her sovereign capacity to secede*, not read before the convention which nominated him, but suppressed? Thus furnishing the most conclusive proofs that the wire-pullers, or knowing ones as they are commonly designated, considered that their nominee had assumed an erroneous position—one which could not be sustained by precedent or principle, and which the republican or State rights party of Georgia had ever repudiated. So far as the decision of the convention is concerned, the Southern rights party considers its judgment as final, until revoked by the same power that made it. Why then is the public tranquility sought to be disturbed by hypocritical sighs, groans and lamentations and lachrymal offerings for the government or the Union? They have lost their magic charm to deceive, and are sought to be made the fume and smoke of the "Masked Battery" to conceal an ignoble retreat from an issue which cannot be evaded, and to which candidates for public favor must fully respond. The convention did not sustain the views of the nominee of the Union party. He considers the compromise measures just towards the South, far preferable to the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific. The convention never endorsed such views, but regarded them as unjust, and to which they could not give the sanction of their approval, but was willing to bear their evils, sooner than dissolve the Union, should aggression cease with them, and the Fugitive slave bill be neither repealed or materially modified. Texas was dismembered to extend the bounds of freesoilism, and the most abominable means resorted to by government and government agents, with its sanction, to exclude the South from the whole of California, and the Mexican laws of Utah and New Mexico remaining unrepealed, as effectually excludes the South from all participation in those territories, as the direct interdict of the Wilmot Proviso would have done.

The bill which confiscates the master's property in his slave, in case he is offered for sale in the District of Columbia, is invidious in its character, and may be justly regarded as the entering wedge to the emancipation of the slaves of that District. It concedes the question of jurisdiction to Congress, and their discretion, and not the Constitution, becomes the rule by which they will be governed; and that coming event is foreshadowed in the recent elections in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and other non-slaveholding States, in a boldness of projection which leaves no room for doubt and prophecy. I repeat it, it is a concession of jurisdiction, for if Congress can free my negro because I offer him for sale in the District, it has equal power to say that if I work him more than two days in the week, or if I work him at all, the same consequences shall follow. And yet we are assured by some who are candidates for public favor, that those measures are Southern triumphs and victories, more than blessings in disguise, yea, the harbingers of peace, which should command the homage and challenge the admiration of every Southern patriot. The State of Georgia has announced to the world, through her convention, that should Congress abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, she would disrupt the ties which unite her to the Union. Deny the right of a State, thus acting in her sovereign capacity, to secede, and to say that she has only the right of revolution, in what a lamentable predicament do you place her citizens? If they obey the commands of the State, (the State not having the right to secede,) they are guilty of rebellion, and are punished for treason, and their property confiscated by the federal government; and should they disobey the behest of the State, the same pains and penalties are inflicted or imposed on them by the State.

Can the intelligent people of Green countenance a federal heresy, which would involve them in such a catastrophe? If the State has no right to secede, the federal government, as a necessary consequence, has the power to coerce her to obedience.—But the republican doctrine which claims the right, relieves the citizen from this dilemma. The right on the part of the State to secede, negatives all pretence of right on the part of the federal government to coerce, and her citizens shielded and protected by the broad panoply of her sovereignty, stand in the attitude of freemen, disenthralled from the manacles and chains, which our Union loving federal leaders would forge for them. But they glory in the right of revolution, and present it as a remedy—yea, they effect to contemn and despise the coercive power of the federal government when their honor is insulted, or their Southern blood is excited to indignation at coming events—such as the modification of the Fugitive slave bill; but they will be the first servilely to cringe to the exactions and oppressions of the government. In a state of rebellion, they would feel as self-convicted traitors. Concious rectitude of motive and position, and a deep and settled conviction of right and duties, are principles and feelings that make voluntary martyrs. He who believes in the sovereign right of a State to secede, is fortified and supported by these convictions, and "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

I do not intend to insinuate that the Union men are, personally, pusillanimous or cowards—it is only their position that would make them so. Considering themselves as rebels against their government, they would be appalled, as others, under like circumstances, would be, by a traitor's doom, and would suffer the most cruel exactions and grinding oppressions of government, before they would strike the first blow for freedom. Slaves can rebel against their masters, and the down-trodden serfs of Europe against their tyrants. The right of revolution is only the right of the inferior to rebel against the authority of the superior. In our government, the State rights party hold that the people of the several States are the sovereigns or masters—the officeholders their servants, and the government their agent. But it belongs to the federal code of politics to teach, and the leaders of the Union party are availing themselves of the appropriation of it, that the federal government is either supreme, and the great depository of the sovereignty of this nation, or that the people can rebel against themselves. A gentleman who voted for the Union party last fall, in speaking lately of the right of secession, remarked that if the right of revolution was all that our ancestors achieved for us, he thought that there was some necessity for a second revolution—that the first only effected a change of masters—the second should establish, on a more enduring basis, the rights and liberties of the people. This is the growing sentiment, and must increase as the positions of the respective parties shall be developed. The Southern rights party recognises, to the fullest extent, the sovereignty and independence of the States. Let the guarantees of the Constitution be faithfully regarded by them, and a strict construction of that instrument insisted on, and we shall have no reason to doubt the result. The people will be true to themselves, and will assert and establish the republican State right principles which shall preserve the government, and increase their happiness and prosperity to such an extent and height, that other nations and coming generations will see, admire and emulate. Respectfully, yours,

H. G. LAMAR.

Messrs. Dr. T. P. Janes, Dr. B. H. Randle, B. E. Spear, and W. G. Wellborn.

AN AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT to the Queen of England is talked of in London by the American visiters to the Worlds' Exhibition, and the Americans residing in London. The London Sunday Times says;

"It would be a most interesting sight to behold the republican sons of Columbia entertaining the sovereignty of their ancestral country, casting aside the petty jealousies and absurd rivalry that have too long subsisted between John Bull and Brother Jonathan, and, in the face of the world, renewing, by kindly and generous intercourse, the ties of blood and language that should unite Englishmen and Americans across the broad waters of the Atlantic."

A curious and laughable exhibition at the London Fair, is a bedstead, containing a spring in the mattrass, which, being set at a certain hour, wakes the sleeper, by turning him straight over on the floor.

The competition has become so strong on the Western steamboats, that passengers are carried between Cincinnati and Louisville for fifty cents.

JENNY LIND gave away in charity, in Buffalo, $1,430 31, being the amount of premiums on her concert ticket at the auction sale. The amount distributed in Rochester was nearly double this.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Execution of the Cosden Murderers at Chestertown, Maryland.

CHESTERTOWN, August 8, 1851.

Asseverations of Innocence—Thrilling Incident—The Fall of Murphy to the Ground—Renewed Asseverations of Innocence—Final Scene.

This being the day fixed for the execution of Murphy, Taylor, and Shelton, convicted of the murder of the Cosden family, in February last, the deep interest felt in the inhuman butchery brought to this place a large number of persons from various adjacent counties of Maryland and Delaware. There were, also, some few here from Baltimore city, who came down in the regular line of steamboats the day previous. Three steamboats—the Portsmouth, Port Deposit, and Dupont—brought large numbers of persons from along the line of their river routes this morning. A troop of horse, from Queen Anne's, Captain Betts, also came to town this morning, which, with two companies of troop, of this county, under Captains H. Beck and F. L. Wallace, and three hundred armed citizens on foot, under command of Col. James B. Ricaud, made quite an imposing acquistion to the population of this quiet town.

I have regularly visited the prisoners since I last wrote you, and have had every facility afforded of gaining whatever information was necessary, both in reference to the statements of the prisoners and of their religious sentiments and feelings.

The prisoners each had some of their male relatives visiting them last night, for the purpose of taking their final leave, and receiving such directions as they desired to give in reference to the disposition of their clothing, &c. The reverend clergy then counseled and prayed with them, and some of the legal gentlemen concerned in their trial were with them to a late hour.

The same feeling in regard to their eternal condition, stated in my last letter as characterising them, was still manifested, and each adhered to his formar oft repeated declaration of innocence.

I visited the jail early this morning, and ascertained that they had rested quiet and well during the night. Murphy, indeed slept soundly.

In passing to the different apartments where they were confined, I found Abraham Taylor, Nicholas Murphy and William Shelton, awaiting their doom with the most astonishing apparent indifference—Shelton, perhaps, being rather more depressed than usual. The clergy were early in attendance; but, though Murphy and Taylor professed hopes of the future, Shelton preserved his usual cold and calous appearance.

Revs. Messrs. Pettit, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Jones, Gordon and Flowers, of the Episcopal church; and Valient, of the Methodist Protestant church, have been untiring in their religions attendance to these men. The Rev. Mr. Majors, of Delaware, eloquently appealed to their religious feelings to day. Shelton remained cold; Murphy shouted praise to Almighty God, and prayed for his wife and children; and Taylor declared confidence that the Almighty would take care of him, but wept at the idea of leaving his wife and children.

I have hertofore given you some idea of the age of these men, and of their families, and need not therefore repeat the matter.

The officers undertaking to array the prisoners for the execution, when the white robe was placed on Murphy, he remarked—"I suppose that is my last dress, but some one else ought to wear it;" and the black cap being placed on his head, he said, with quite a sneer—"Well, I suppose I am dressed now."

They were properly robed—hands tied, with elbows pinioned—were marched to an open passage way; Shelton was in the advance, and, upon Taylor's approaching him, Taylor implored him to tell what he knew of the matter, and to state a conversation that is supposed to have taken place between Shelton and a man named Drummond, some time previous to the arrest, but Shelton positively adhered to his oft repeated declaration, that he knew nothing to say, and that he was innocent.

The prisoners were then walked out of the jail, and placed upon chairs in an open wagon. The clergy were immediately in their rear, with some of the counsel, and several representatives of the press. A hollow-square guard of three hundred footmen surrounded them, in the order of the procession, with troops of horsemen in the front and rear. The crowd was dense all along the line of march, but no interruption occured. Col. Ricaud managed the civil police arrangement most admirably. Col. Kemp had direction of the military battalion, and done his duty well.

Arriving at the foot of the mound on which the scaffold was erected, about a mile northwest of the town, Capt. Beck's troop advanced and cleared the dense crowd of people from immediately around the scaffold.

At ten minutes to 10 o'clock the condemned were seated upon the scaffold, surrounded by the ministers of the law, the clergy, and the representatives of the press. Mr. Wm. Cosdon, father of the person who, with his family, were murdered, and for which these men were about to be executed, came upon the scaffold to take leave of them. The old gentleman wept most bitterly, and said to them, "you know my son never done you any harm;" whilst the culprits protested their innocence, and announced that they forgave him and all others for the part taken in their conviction.

The Rev. Dr. Johns then offered a solemn prayer to Heaven in behalf of the culprits. Rev. Mr. Valient admonished them to caution in leaving this world without a clean conscience, and was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Pettit and Majors, also in regard to their soul's eternal interest. The clergy then retired.

Mr. Ricaud asked the condemned if they had anything to say.

Abraham Taylor promptly rose, and stepping to the other side of the scaffold from where he had been seated, briefly addressed the multitude, saying, that in view of the few minutes now only between him and eternity, he felt compelled still to aver his innocence; that his life had been sworn away by the man Shaw, who turned States's witness; declared that he had not seen Murphy for about five years previous to the arrest, and that he never knew or saw Shelton until he met him in jail, after the arrest; and expressed his hope of going to a place of rest in the future. He spoke without any apparent embarrassment, and with much physical and mental self-possession.

Nicholas Murphy next stepped forward, and avering his innocence, said he was not within nine miles of Cosden's house the night of the murder, (the distance which Murphy lived from where Cosden did being nine miles;) that he never had seen Cosden, or knew where his house was; that he was at his own home that night, and in bed with his wife at 8 o'clock. He concluded by saying: "Now, murderers, do your work—for when you shall have done, bear it deeply in mind that you have not hung a murderer."

Shelton declined making any public remarks; but Taylor again implored him to tell all he knew; and especially as to an interview between him and Drummond, to which Shelton gave the same formal answer, that he knew nothing, and had nothing to say, further than that he was innocent.

At the request of Taylor, Mr. George Davis, of Smyrna, Delaware, (who has bestowed some charities upon Taylor's family,) was called, and Mr. Ricaud handed him ten dollars for the use of Taylor's family. Mr. Davis, at Taylor's expressing uneasiness about his body after death, promised him to have it conveyed to the residence of his wife, and decently buried.

At 27 minutes past 10 o'clock, the sheriff, with his assistants, Wm. Parker and John Greenwood, proceeded to adjust the ropes around the necks of the condemned. The cord was so arranged as to allow a fall of the bodies of about six feet. Shelton still preserved his uniform position of down cast eyes, and apparent cold, stupid, insensibility of a hereafter. Murphy and Taylor manifested no great uneasiness, requesting not to be hurt in placing the cord, but were heard to pray after the black cap was drawn down over their faces.

The platform was cleared of all but the prisoners. All was ready for the fatal moment appointed for launching these unfortunate men into eternity. The sheriff stood with the pully cord in hand; the profoundest silence prevailed in every part of the crowd; and just as Murphy, in his audible prayer, was heard to exclaim, "I am going home," the platform fell on which the condemned stood, and Taylor and Shelton were seen suspended in the air, and passed from time to eternity with scarcely a struggle. The only motion at all perceptible was a muscular movement of Shelton's shoulders; but the knot of the cord around Murphy's neck gave way, and the unfortunate man came down upon the earth, almost simultaneously with the clattering timber composing the platform on which they all had stood just an instant previous. It was an awful scene. The victim bounded about on the ground, and uttered most heart-thrilling moans and cries. There came up a simultaneous melancholy sound from the assembled thousands of people; and an involuntary movement on the part of the crowd to press up, so as to see the unhappy man. But with a word, almost perfect order was restored. One sentiment of regret at the untoward accident came from every lip, and a feeling of the profoundest moral character seemed to prevail in every breast.

Murphy was lifted to a chair; the skin of his neck, wherever the chord touched, was cut, and emitted some blood. He asked for water, but he could not pass it down his throat. He soon so far recovered as to talk freely, though he suffered much pain. In the moment of his descent he experienced, in all probability, a pang equal to those who died. The clergy attended him when restored, and he still persisted in his innocence; and also declared his belief of Shelton's innocence.

After the bodies of Taylor and Shelton had hung twenty-seven minutes, they were declared dead, and were lowered into their coffins. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of Shelton. Taylor's neck bone was broken and his head nearly severed from his body, so deep had the cord entered the flesh.

Murphy was again taken to the scaffold. He still protested his innocence, as also that of Shelton's—but said he knew nothing of Taylor. At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, the rope was again put around his neck. He was mourning most piteously and praying. The platform fell, and Murphy was a corpse, with but a slight shuddering of his body.

Thus ended the sad event.

Murphy's son-in-law, (Shelton's brother,) will take care of his body, and Shelton's also.

Drs. Whaland, Houston and Marsh were in attendance.

It is supported there were some seven or eight thousand persons to witness the scene.—There was not a white lady present, I believe. Not one incident occurred to disturb the solemnity of the occasion.

To Messrs. Ricaud and Moore, Mr. Cann, the sheriff, Mr. Greenwood, the jailer, and other gentlemen who aided in affording facilities in the way of my duty, I return my thanks. Also, to Capt. Sturgeon, of the steamboat Cecil, for affording an early opportunity to return to Baltimore, &c.

There has not been a rainy day, properly speaking, since last May, and the drought in this neighborhood is becoming severe. In the country the springs are very low, many are quite dry, and the cisterns empty. Yet there have been slight showers now and then, mere sprinklings of rain from the clouds, which have kept the vegetation alive, and in some places, tolerably healthy. The weather is not like that of ordinary droughts; there is no smoky haze in the atmosphere, with the sun almost invisible when he rises and sets, looking as if seen through a smoked glass. On the contrary, the atmosphere is remakable transparent, and the sunsets have a look of watery clearness.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA—EARLY COTTON.—A correspondent writes us from Alligator, that seed cotton of this year's growth was exhibited at the store of A. J. T. Wright, on the 21st inst., from the plantation of James S. Jones, of Columbia. This is the earliest we have heard of the present season, and is almost literally "think the rag off the bush."—*Jacksonville Republican 31st ult.*

REMAINS OF GEN. WORTH.—The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to select a resting place for the remains of Gen. WORTH, reported to the Board last evening, recommending the purchase of a spot of ground for the purpose on the Mount of Victory, in Cypress Hill Cemetery. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq., Tuesday.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

NASHVILLE, August 9.

Campbell, Whig, has gained largely on the vote for governor. He gains 200 in Davidson, 220 in Sumner, 51 in Maury, and 240 in Wayne counties. Maury and Giles, strong Democratic districts, has elected Osborn, Whig, to the senate. The returns indicate the complete success of the Whigs.

LOUISVILEE, August 9.

Dixon, Whig, loses, in 20 counties, 3,241.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 9.

This forenoon a duell took place opposite this city, between Walter Brooke and Judge Reed, of Lexington, Miss. The first fire, Reed's ball grazed Brooke's spine, and the affair was amicably settled.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.

The U. S. frigate Saranac has received orders to sail on Wednesday, her destination, probably to Cuba.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Stanley and Outlaw, elected to Congress from North Carolina.

The London papers of the week previous to the sailing of the Europa, contain elaborate reports of two divorce cases, one crim. con. case, one breach of promise, one seduction case, one case of cruelty in beating a little school boy almost to death, several murder cases, and innumerable trials of smaller offences.

SPLENDID SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
FOR AUGUST, 1851.
F. MORRIS & Co. Managers.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class 20,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 9, 1851.
RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$44,000	1 Prize of	3,500
1 Prize of	22,000	25 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	11,000	25 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	7,000	&c. &c.	&c.

78 Nos.—16 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—halves $7 50—quarters $3 75
Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes $180 00
do do 26 Halves 90 00
do do 26 Quarters 45 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class R,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 16, 1851.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$32,418	116 Prizes of	200
50 Prizes of	2,000	&c. &c.	&c.

75 Nos. and 11 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.
Certificate of package 25 whole tickets, $20 00
do do 25 Halves, 110 00
do do 25 Quartere, 55 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class 21,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 23, 1851.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	4,000
1 do	15,000	1 do	4,000
1 do	7,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	5,756	1 do	2,500
1 do	4,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	4,000	1 do	2,500

4 of $1,500, 800 of $200.
78 Nos. and 18 drawn Ballots,
Tickets $10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.
Certificates of packages 26 Wholes $160 00
do 26 Halves 80 00
do 26 Quarters 40 00

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME FOR AUGUST 30!!
$70.000!! GRAND CAPITAL
☞100 of $2,000.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class S,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 30, 1851,
ARILLIAN SCHEME.

1 Prize of	70,000	100 prizes of	2,000
1 do	40,000	20 do	800
1 do	23,178	20 do	600
1 do	10,000	20 do	400
1 do	10,000	20 do	300
1 do	10,000	100 do	200

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.
Certificate of Package of 25 Wholes $280 00
Do do 26 Halves 140 00
Do do 26 Quarters 70 00
☞Orders for Tickets, Shares or Package in any of the above Magnificent Schemes will meet with prompt attention.
ADDRESS
F. MORRIS & Co., *Managers*,
BALTIMORE, MD.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
UNDER the direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER of New York, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN of New Orleans, Attorneys and Counsellors of the Supreme Court of the United States.
This establishment is formed for the following objects:
1. For practicing law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and conducting professional business before Congress.
2. For the prosecution and recovery of all claims, in law or equity, against the United States before Congress or the Executive Departments, or against foreign Governments before Boards of Commissioners.
3. For the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office and Interior Departments, and obtaining the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the revenue, post office, or other laws.
4. For securing letters patent for inventions from the United States or from foreign Governments, and procuring land warrants and pensions under the various pension laws of the United States.
5. For collections generally, embracing debts, legacies, and inheritances, in the United States and foreign countries.
6. For the purchase and sale of lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and loaning moneys on mortgage or real estate lying therein.
7. For investment of funds in United States and State stocks and loans, collection of the dividends thereon, and, generally, for the transactions of all business pertaining to a law, loan, and banking agency.
All communications addressed, post paid, to Messrs. Palmer & Snethen, American and Foreign Agency city of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention. PALMER & SNETHEN,
Office No. 5, Carroll Place, Capitol Hill.

S. GRISWOLD & CO.,
(*Successors to Daniel Pratt & Co.,*)
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they are now manufacturing
COTTON GINS
at Prattsville, Autauga county, Alabama.
Their arrangements for manufacturing are extensive and complete, which will enable them to furnish Gins to planters on the most favorable terms. As to the superiority of their Gins, they have only to refer to the reputation which the manufacture and sale of over 10,000 has acquired for them throughout the entire cotton growing region. From 25 years experience, with every facility and good workmen, they are confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize them.
☞Their Gins are warranted to perform well.
Engagements for Gins can be made with their travelling agents, who will call on planters generally, or by letter directed to Prattville, Autauga county, Alabama.
A supply of Gins always on hand with *Campbell & Co., Mobile, and H. Hendall, & Carter Co., New Orleans.*
S. GRISWOLD & Co

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
STETHOSCOPE,
AND
VIRGINIA MEDICAL GAZETTE.
THIS Journal will be issued on the first of each month, each number containing 60 large octavo pages, making near 800 pages of reading matter annually. It will be devoted to Medical Science generally, Original Articles and Contributions from the profession throughout the country, reviews of the important publications in this country and abroad, and a full record of what is transpiring in the Medical world.
Expensive arrangements have been made to give a digest and important extracts from the European Journals, as soon as they arrive in this country. Interesting operations, cliniques and cases occurring in the Infirmary of the Richmond Medical College and other public institutions in Virginia, as well as in private practice, will be regularly reported. Also, the transactions of the "Medical Society of Virginia," and such others as will furnish their proceedings.
TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or Four Dollars per annum, if paid after the middle of the year.
☞A liberal discount will be given to agents and canvassers.
All communications to be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, *post paid*, or they will not be taken from the office.
Special arrangements for CARDS, &c., of a line or two will be made.
Advertisements to be paid for in *advance*. No *quack* medicine advertisements will be taken.
☞*Office on Bank Street, near 9th, Richmond Va.* March 19
P. S. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, shares for the following distribution will be forwarded.
March 17—d-t-w-w

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 allowance.
For all those widows who received, or are entitled to receive, the ten years' pension due on the 4th of March, 1848; under the acts of July 7th, 1838, March 3d, 1843, and June 17th, 1844, being those who were married before the 1st of January, 1794, he will undertake to establish, under the act of February 2d, 1848, their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, when their pensions under the foregoing acts terminated.
For all those widows of revolutionary officers or soldiers, who were married after 1793, but before January 2d, 1800, he will undertake to establish their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, under the act of July 29, 1848.
To all those widows of revolutionary pensioners whose claims have been rejected or suspended for want of proof of service; or those who are in the receipt of a pension under any of the pension laws, less than that received by their husbands under the acts of May 15th, 1828, or June 7th, 1832, he will ensure the same amount per annum that their husbands received, from the time the pension is made to commence by the law under which they claimed or have been pensioned.
BOUNTY LAND,
For the surviving, or the widows, or minor children of deceased officers and privates, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Mexican war, or in any of the Indian wars, since 1790. Terms moderate, where the claim is established, *otherwise no charge.*
The subscriber is also appointed Agent for the District of Columbia for the *British Commercial Life Insurance Company*, established in 1820, and empowered by act of Parliament, for the insurance of lives and the endowment of children, in London, New York and Washington city. Capital $3,000,000.
Communications addressed to the subscriber, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt attention.
M. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for North and South Carolina.
P. S. Refer, if necessary, to the heads of departments, and to members of Congress generally.
March 25—tf

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 . . .	200 tons.
COLUMBIA . . .	800 tons.	FREMONT . .	300 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.

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Direct Importers of
FOREIGN DRY-GOODS
In Charleston, South Carolina,
WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and those who purchase Dry-Goods in their city, that they are prepared, and are offering a very large and well assorted stock of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple, and Fancy Dry-Goods*, selected for and particularly adapted to the *Southern trade.*
Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell goods as low in *Charleston*, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States.
They would call particular attention to *Linen Goods*, of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any *mixture of cotton.* Also to their stock of *Dres Goods*, which will be found second to none in the market.
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No. 209 King, northwest corner King and Marke streets.
Feb. 10.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CUBAN LIBERATOR, a neat Book of 300 octavo pages, illustrated with engravings. Price $1, payable invariably when subscribing, to enable the author to have it done in the finest style of the Arts.
Editors who copy this, and postmasters who will frank remittances, are authorized to act as agents for the work, and retain 25 per cent commission. Confident of the most liberal support in this enterprise, I shall endeavor to merit it, and I close a hasty penned Prospectus upon the mountain waves of the Ocean, as well as the draughts for steel plates representing the author before the "Inquisitors," and American Ladies and Gentlemen in Havana, throwing bags of gold as an offering for his liberation, upon the desk of the American Consul. EDWARD STIFF,
Author of "The Texan Emigrant," and late editor of the "Cherokee Sentinel," at Cedar Bluff Alabama. March 3.

Mrs. JANE TAYLOR
HAS several vacant rooms for families, single ladies, and gentlemen. The house is large, pleasant, and airy, and situated in the best part of Washington, between 4½ and 6th streets, on Pennsylvania avnue. A first rate table is kept.

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