EDITED BY
ELLWOOD FISHER & EDWIN DE LEON.

TERMS.

DAILY, - - - - - $10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (Tri-weekly during session) 5 00
WEEKLY, - - - - - - 2 00

☞ Subscriptions payable in advance. Any person procuring five subscribers shall receive one copy gratis. All letters to the Editors to be POST-PAID.

PRINTED BY G. A. SAGE.

Office, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. II.] WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851. [No. 32.

The "Southern Press"—Semi-Weekly, is published on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

The "Southern Press,"—Weekly. Is published every Saturday.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For one square of 10 lines, three insertions $1 00
" every subsequent insertion,
Liberal deductions made on yearly advertising.

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ELLWOOD FISHER,
Washington City

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

Coast of California.

Information in relation to Humboldt Harbor, Trinidad Bay, and San Diego Harbor and its approaches, contained in a letter from the superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, and published by authority of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1851.

SIR:—Agreeably to the request in your letter of the 29th ultimo, you are authorized to publish the information to which you refer, in relation to certain harbors on the western coast of the United States. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) THOS. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, Supt. of Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

OSSIPEE STATION, NEAR ALFRED, MAINE, September 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—The following information in regard to Humboldt Harbor, Trinidad Bay, and San Diego Harbor and its approaches, has been received from Lieutenant Commanding James Alden, U. S. N.; assistant R. D. Cutts, and sub-assistant A. M. Harrison. I would respectfully request authority for its publication.

TRINIDAD and HUMBOLDT BAYS have been surveyed, and the charts will be ready to forward by the 1st proximo. The first-named is a very convenient and safe anchorage during six months in the year, and will be found by vessels that have suffered from the strong head (northerly) winds that prevail along t is coast, a comfortable harbor of refuge.

Humboldt Bay is, I think, the third harbor on this coast; it is sixteen miles long and from three quarters to four or five miles wide. The entrance between the breakers is nearly straight, but rather along the coast; it is about a mile long, and two hundred metres wide, between the eighteen feet curves on either side, with twenty-one feet at low water on the bar. It is perfectly accessible in very heavy weather, when, I am informed, the sea breaks entirely across the entrance; but we had no trouble in getting in, and *beat out* against a very light air, with little or no tide in our favor. We have made a very careful examination of it.

SAN DIEGO BAY.—From the perfect shelter it affords from all winds, and the depth of its water, San Diego Bay is considered, next to San Francisco, the best on this coast. That such a large volume of water should have such a small outlet is somewhat remarkable, as is also the very singular natural breakwater, Ballast Point.

The port La Playa is situated on the western shore of the bay, about one mile and three-quarters from the entrance. The anchorage is in between nine and ten fathoms. The custom-house is placed here, and it is also the place where the mail-steamers stop. An excellent road leads from La Playa to Old San Diego, which is a small town of a few adobe houses, and unapproachable by water, even in boats.

New San Diego, now about a year old, is situated on a plain at the base of the hills on the east side of the bay. It consists of a few American-built houses and a large storehouse for the quartermaster's department. The United States military depot is established there. A channel runs in a curve from La Playa to New San Diego, and vessels can carry from six to seven fathoms water. Both New San Diego and La Playa are dependant on the river at Old San Diego for their water. Between the above-named channel and Old San Diego, are large flats mostly covered with glass, and partly bare at low tide.

The most important subject, however, connected with the bay, is the effect of the debouchement of the San Diego river, bringing with it, when high, (in the rainy season) great quantities of sand directly into the channel.

It is believed, and apparently with reason, that unless the course of the river be changed, the channel will be ultimately filled, which will have the effect, I think, of not only cutting off communication with New Town, but also of destroying the bay entirely as a harbor—for it appears that nothing keeps the bay open, but the great amount of water flowing in and out at the narrow entrance; and, when the channel is closed, the greater part of the bay is cut off, leaving an insufficient amount to keep the entrance clear. A bar would doubtless form across the mouth, and the bay will gradually fill up.

That the river does bring sand into the bay is asserted by the deputy collector of this place, and others who have the means of knowing; and, farther, it is known that vessels at one time could anchor in False Bay, but the river flowing into it, destroyed it by filling it with sand; and it then turned its course into San Diego Bay.

If such be the facts, and I see no reason to doubt them, the only remedy for the evil is to turn the river into False Bay again.

There is an excellent harbor, and its loss would be severely felt.

Respecting the tides, Mr. Gray gives the average as six feet, which is approximately correct. The pilots tell me that the tides vary in their rise and fall from nine feet (spring tides) to three and a half—during the year.

About two-thirds of the way from the Playa to the end of Ballast Point is a shoal, having nine feet of water at low tide, but lately discovered.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR SAN DIEGO.—Vessels in sight of the coast, and approaching San Diego from the north, will observe an opening in the hills, and the appearance of an inland bay. This is the "False Port," and must be avoided. Immediately north of "False Port" commences a table land about four hundred and fifty feet high, and extending southwardly six or seven miles. The extremity of this table-land is called Point Loma, and forms the entrance to the harbor of San Diego.

Those bound from the southward will first sight the group of high, rocky islets, called "*Los Coronados.*" From thence to Point Loma the course is N. ¼ E., and the distance fifteen nautical miles. On a clear day "Los Coronados" will serve as a landmark and guide for vessels coming from any direction.

Steer right through the kelp, giving Point Loma a berth of one half mile, and in a few minutes you will open Ballast Point, a low beach of shingle stones forming a natural breakwater. Then round up gradually, until you bring Ballast Point in range with the easternmost house on the Playa, *and be very careful not to open more of the village*, otherwise you will be too far to the east, and in danger of getting aground on Zuningo Shoal. The breakers show its position. During the summer, keep as close to the hills, on the port side, as your draft of water will allow, as you will then be able to lay on the wind right up to Ballast Point. You can carry four fathoms within a ship's length of the point. Keep on the above range, and, when up with Ballast Point, steer direct for the Playa, and anchor as you please.

Inside of the breakwater, and about two hundred and fifty yards true north of its extremity, is a shoal spot with twelve feet water at low tide. The shoals on the starboard hand are plain in sight, except at very high water.

Beyond the Playa, the shoals are easily distinguished. The channel, however, is buoyed From the Playa to New Town, four miles distant, you can carry six fathoms of water. A mile or two beyond New Town, the bay becomes shoal. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

(Signed.) A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent.

Hon. THOS. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Daily American.

Letter from the Junior Editor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17, 1851.

The great secession meeting took place this evening at Hibernian Hall, and has just adjourned. Its ostensible object was to ratify the nominations of Messrs. Ashe and Palmer as delegates to the Southern Congress, by the State Rights Association of the Charleston district. I went early to the hall, which is a magnificent building, and the largest of the kind in the city. The meeting was called in the *Mercury* of yesterday, and was signed by over 1700 names, procured in a very short time. The vast hall was filled to its utmost. The officers were chosen from among the most noted men of the city, and I refer you to the papers for full particulars. Immediately after the organization, a scene took place which I can never forget. Just behind the platform of the president and officers, about fifteen feet from the floor, is a tribune, or a place for a musical orchestra, which overlooked the hall. Suddenly, without the least warning, a banner was unrolled from this lofty position, upon which was painted the *Palmetto*, with the rattlesnake coiled at its base, and above, a *single*, glittering, golden star. Its effect was magical. The whole audience, with one accord, sprung to their feet, and never before, in all my life, did I witness such a scence. Cheer after cheer shook the building. Hats were thrown up; and the sound was perfectly deafening. Old men, as well as young men, participated. I obtained an elevated place, to ascertain whether the feeling was general The whole crowd was agitated by the same sentiment. It was unanimous. Never will I forget it. Should it ever happen that the confederacy be sundered; that the thirty-one stars which compose the constellation of the Union no longer shed their united light upon the world, I will look back to this night as the commencement of the operation of the power which produces the result. As I gazed upon the solitary star of South Carolina, a crowd of thoughts came like a flood over me. You can best imagine them. Sometimes when I have a better opportunity, I will endeavor to describe them.

After the introduction of resolutions, and an address, pointing to secession as a remedy for evils, letters were read from Hon. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., and Hon. John Forsythe, of Georgia. They advise immediate secession. You will find them in the *Mercury* and *Courier* of to-morrow.

Gen. D. F. Jamison, of Orangeburg, was then introduced, and made a calm and able argument in favor of secession. You will remember him as one of the delegates from South Carolina at the Nashville convention.

Hon. Mr. Black, formerly an M. C., then spoke for about an hour.

The next speaker was a Mr. Kitte, a member of the legislature. He is a young man, of a most singular and striking appearance. His speech was truly brilliant; as fiery as the sun. Its effect was wonderful. I have never heard but one orator whose eloquence created such enthusiasm, and that was Mr. Soule, of La. The crowd was swayed to and fro. It rocked as though a tempest was agitating them. As he portrayed the wrongs and insults heaped upon the South, or described in glowing terms the duty of Carolinians, you could see the fire flash from the eyes of his listeners.—It was the eloquence of which I have imagined Mirabeau was capable, though without his judgment and precision. I regret that I have not time to speak more at length of the several speeches. When I obtain leisure I will try and give you a more extended notice of them. They were most warmly applauded throughout; I should say *terrifically.*

On the conclusion of Mr. Kitte's speech, the meeting adjourned, first giving nine cheers for the Palmetto banner, with its *lone star.*

Disunion is an active, growing, palpable reality, and you must so regard it. It is madness to laugh at South Carolina. The secessionists are in earnest. The work of to-night was not a game of brag or bravado. They mean to do, or try too, exactly what they declare, But upon this subject more anon. T. B

LETTER FROM LORD BYRON TO D'ORSAY.—A letter from Paris says:

"By the liberality of Count D'Orsay the national library has just come into the possession, for the first time, of an autograph of Lord Byron. The director of the library often regretted this want. The document in question is a letter (never published) from Byron to Count D'Orsay, addressed to the latter at Genoa. As the library is shut for the autumn vacation, I cannot see the original. I therefore translate back again from the French version, the concluding portion of the epistle:

"I am sorry for this for your sake, for if you are so well initiated into life at your age, what will become of you, when the illusion shall be still more dissipated? But no matter; *Envant!* Live as long as you can, and that you may enjoy the numerous advantages of youth, talent, and face that you possess, is the hope of—an Englishman, I suppose—but there is no treachery here, as my mother was a Scotchwoman, and my name and family are Norman. As for me, I am of no country, and as to my 'works,' which you are pleased to mention, let them go to the devil, from whom, in the opinion of a great many people, they come.

I have the honor of being your most obliged and devoted servant. 'NOEL BYRON.'"

NON INTERCOURSE.—A public meeting at Newberne, N. C., resolved that they will not pilot RODNEY FRENCH's vessels into the harbor, nor assist in freighting them, on account of his opposition to the reclamation of fugitive slaves. Mr. FRENCH is a well known New Bedford Abolitionist.

GENERAL WHITING.—A general order from head quarters, noticing the death of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Henry Whiting, Assistant Quartermaster General, directs the department of the staff to which he belonged to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The ord r says:

"General Whiting was commissioned a Cornet of Dragoons, October 20, 1848, and passed honorably through the successive grades to that held by him at his decease. He served with reputation on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. In the late war with Mexico he filled the high and responsible post of Quartermaster General to the Army of Occupation, and shared with it in the glory of the field of Buena Vista. The brevet of Brigadier General, conferred on the occasion, attests the appreciation of his services in that memorable conflict. Distinguished for great moral excellence, and all the virtues which adorn the christian soldier and general, death, though it overtook him suddenly and without admonition, found him not unprepared; and he has left behind a reputation worthy the emulation of his brother officers, and which his children may well regard as a priceless legacy."

Paying an Old Debt.

A TRUE NARRATIVE, WITH A MORAL.

A merchant, very extensively engaged in commerce, in our Atlantic cities, died intestate, February 18, 18—, at the age of seventy-five. After his death, among his papers a package of very considerable size was found, carefully tied up and labelled as follows:

"Notes, due bills, and accounts, against sundry persons down along shore. Some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have fisherman's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think with me that it is best to burn the package entire."

About a month after he died, the sons met together, when the elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, read the subscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the eldest, a man of strong impulsive temperament, unable at the moment to express his feeling by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other towards the fire-place, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested by another of the brothers that it might be well first to make a list of the debtor's names, and of the dates and amounts, that they might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might offer payment that their debts were forgiven. On the following day they again assembled, the list had been prepared, and all the notes, due bills, and accounts the amount of which including interest, amounted to thirty thousand dollars, were committed to the flames.

It was about four months after our father's death, continued my informant, in the month of June, that I was sitting in my eldest brother's counting room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him; there came in a hard favored, little old man, who looked as though time and rough usage had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked me if my brother was not the executor. My brother answered that he was the administrator, as our father died intestate.

"Well" said the stranger, "I've come up from the Cape to pay a debt owed the old gentleman.

My brother requested him to take a seat, being at that moment engaged with other persons at the desk. The old man sat down, and putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient pocket book and began to count out his money. When he had finished, as he sat waiting his turn, slowly twirling his thumbs with his old, grey, meditative eyes cast down upon the floor, he sighed, and I knew the money, as the phrase runs, came hard, and secretly wished the old man's name might be found on the forgiving list. My brother was soon at leisure, and asked him his name, residence, &c. The original debt was four hundred and forty dollars; it had stood a long time, and with the interest amounted to between seven and eight hundred dollars. My brother went to his desk, and after examining the forgiven list attentively, a sudden smile lighted up his countenace, and told me the truth at once. The old man's name was there. My brother quietly took a seat by his side, and a conversation occurred between them which I shall never forget.

"Your note is outlawed," said he, "it is dated twelve years ago, payable in two years; there's no witness, and no interest has ever been paid; you are not bound to pay this note; we can never recover the amount."

"Sir," said the old man, "I wish to pay it. It is the only heavy debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my old woman and I hope we have made our peace with God, and I wish to do so with man. I should like to pay it." And he laid his bank notes before my brother, requesting him to count them over.

"I cannot take this money," said my brother.

The old man became alarmed. "I have cast simple interest for twelve years, and a little over," said he. "I will pay you compound interest, if you require it. The debt ought to have been paid long ago; but your father was very indulgent—he knew that I had been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it."

My brother then set the whole matter before him, and taking the bank bills, returned them to the old man's pocket book, telling him that, although our father left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due bills, and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them.

For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupified. After he had collected himself and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he said:—"From the time I heard of your father's death, I have raked, and scraped, and pinched to get the money together for the payment of this debt. About ten days ago, I had made up the sum to within twenty dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay on my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow, and make up the difference, and get the heavy burden off my mind. I did so; and now what will my old woman say? I must get back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She'll probably repeat the very words she used when she put her hands on my shoulders as we parted—"I have never seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging their bread." Giving each of us a hearty shake of the hand, and a blessing upon our old father's memory, he went on his way rejoicing.

"There," said my brother, "your part of the amount would be so much. Contrive a plan to convey to me your share of pleasure derived from this operation, and the money is at your service."

Such is the simple tale which I have told as it was told to me. To add the evident moral would be an insult to the reader.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 19th of July.

The intelligence of the discovery of gold in Australia has created an immense excitement in Honolulu. Five vessels were at once advertised for Sydney, and four or five thousand bags of flour changed hands in one day.

The *Polynesian*, under the head of "court news," announces that "on Tuesday last, the 15th of June, Dr. Frick, L. L. D., who arrived some months ago, as chancellor of the French consulate, was graciously received by His Majesty, and presented his family, consisting of eleven persons."

On the same occasion, Capt. W. A. Howard, late of the United States navy, was presented to His Majesty.

This is followed up by the subjoined paragraph in this diplomatic and mysteriously important vein: We are authorized to state that her Britannic Majesty's consul general, as plenipotentiary for Great Britain, and the minister of foreign relations, as plenipotentiary for this kingdom, concluded and signed on the 10th instant, a new treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, upon principles of the fullest reciprocity and respect to the King's sovereign rights, which has been accepted by His Majesty, and whereof the ratifications are to be exchanged in Honolulu in ten months from that date.

A BALLOON, in which Mr. PUSEY was to make an ascension, at York, Pa., last Saturday, *slid* off without him, to the great disappointment of five or six thousand persons, who had assembled to witness his ascent.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th—2 o'clock, P. M.—The brig Rescue, companion of the Advance in the Arctic expedition, has arrived at the navy-yard.

The Georgia Elections.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 7.

Chatham, McIntosh, Muscogee, Richmond, Houston, Morgan, Taliaferro, Burke, De Kalb, Floyd, Pike, Monroe, Wilton, Green, Clark, Walker, Warren, and Newton counties give Cobb (Union) for governor 4,276 majority.—Bibb, Bullock, Cobb, Butts, Jasper, Wilkinson, and Crawford counties give McDonald (State Rights) 978 majority. Cobb is elected. Stephens and Toombs are re-elected to Congress.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8—11 A. M.

Cobb has 4,760 majority in 25 counties, and McDonald in 20 counties has 1,000 majority.

D. J. Bailey, Southern rights candidate, is elected in the 3d district.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.

A dreadful gale has prevailed on the coast of Nova Scotia, and 150 fishing vessels have been driven ashore. Many dead bodies have been washed ashore, and it is supposed that 300 lives have been lost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool with 73 passengers and $450,000 in specie.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

Two extensive firms in this city, failed on Saturday last. A Salem merchant, who has also failed, is on their paper for $400,000.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

There is less stringency in the money market, and call loans are made at easier rates.

Stocks of all descriptions have advanced.

THE BOSTON FAILURES.—BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The following failures are announced:—Dexter, Harrington & Co., and P. R. Southwick & Co., leather dealers; J. S. Gould, iron dealer; John Earle, jr. & Co., tailors; and David Pingree, of Salem. The latter has always been considered rich. He had endorsed largely for Dexter, Harrington & Co., and Messrs. Southwick & Co. Stocks are advancing, and the market is firm, notwithstanding the failure.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—10 P. M.

The Humboldt has arrived with London dates to the 24th, and 130 passengers.

Cotton is dull. Average daily sales of 5,000 bales.

Good brands of flour commanded full rates. Corn is firm—some papers quote a six pence advance.

The Manchester trade is active. Money is easier. Consols closed at 96¼ to 96⅜. American stocks are steady.

The Atlantic, Hermann, and Asia had arrived out.

The harvest in England is abundant.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence is continuing his tour through Ireland.

The intelligence of the overthrow of the Cuban expedition caused much satisfaction in Liverpool.

The poli ical news is unimportant.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Additional by the Humboldt states that the Great Exhibition becomes more attractive as the period for closing approaches. Average attendance on shilling days amounts to 65,000.

Rumors prevail in Paris of a change in the ministry, and funds has fallen in consequence. The government issued an official denial of the report.

La Presse had been seized for publishing certain obnoxious articles.

Letters from Madrid state that Spain is about to send 8,000 more troops to Havana.

It was proposed that Spain declare war at once against the United States.

Political affairs in Portugal are in a precarious condition.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8—10 P. M.

The City Council election to-day resulted in the choice of 9 Whigs and 11 Democrats.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

Daniel Webster leaves to-morrow for the N. Hampshire State Fair. Extensive preparations are made to receive him.

ARRIVAL FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The ship Mary Merrill, Capt. Rogers, arrived on Sunday night at New York, from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 23d of August, which is five days later than our previous advices from that port.

News from that quarter, in the present threatening aspect of affairs, is looked for with a good deal of interest. We do not learn that anything of importance has been received by the ship Mary Merrill. Although she left Rio de Janeiro on the 23d, her advices from the seat of war cannot be any later than those already published.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Aulick, was repairing at Rio de Janeiro, and was expected to leave for the East Indies about the 1st ult.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Captain Downing, for Montevideo, was also at Rio.

NEWS FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—We have received the Launceston *Examiner* to May 10. The news is unimportant.

The anti-transportationists are fast increasing in numbers as well as enthusiasm. Advices from Melbourne complain of the great distress in the agricultural districts. From Sydney we learn that the "League" is distinguished by accessions to its cause; by banners "star spangled and white-fringed," and by increasing hostility to the transportation of convicts to the colonies. The *Examiner* complains of a decline in the population of Launceston district. Notwithstanding the accessions by births, convicts' wives and families, pensioners, and prisoners, the population is fast declining; contrasted with neighboring settlements, the retrogression is rapid indeed. This advance "backward" can only be attributed to one cause—the continuance of transportation. It unsettles the working class; it degrades labor, and drives off those willing to toil, to other scenes.

EXPERIMENTAL HANGING.—The New York police returns tell a queer story about an amateur Jack Ketch, named Colligan, only 13 years of age, who had his imagination so excited by reading the accounts of Stookey's execution in the newspapers, that he thought he would "try it on" himself. Accordingly, he procured a noose, fastened it to a beam in the garret, poked his head into it, and "swung off in the most approved manner. The little shaver, however, soon discovered that hanging is hanging. The noose was drawn so tight that he must have been immediately victimized, but for his groans, that brought the neighbors to the rescue. When cut down his face was black and blue, his tongue protruding from his mouth, and life very near extinct.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A BOY BY A BOY.—At Richmond, Va., on Sunday morning, Richard A. Thomas, an apprentice in the office of the Daily Dispatch, aged about *seventeen* years, was killed by William Cudlipp, aged about *fifteen*, under (as the Dispatch says) the following circumstances:

On Saturday night, at the theatre, Cudlipp drop'd from the second tier an egg upon Thomas, who sat in the pit. On Sunday morning they met on Third street, near Broad, when an altercation took place about this offence. No blows were struck, but Cudlipp ran to his home. Thomas and his young companion walked down Broad street about a square west of Cudlipp's, and stopped. In a little while young Cudlipp's mother, a little sister, and himself came up to them, and Mrs. C., considerably excited, addressed herself to Thomas on the subject of the difficulty with her son. The son took part in the altercation, which was finally suddenly broken off by his plunging a dagger into the breast of Thomas. The weapon struck just below the breast bone, and penetrated several inches. Thomas, aware that he was badly wounded, hurried with his friend to his boarding house, about two squares off—he reached it, but fainted as he was going up the steps. He died in a few minutes.

Young Thomas was one of the most gentle, kind and inoffensive boys we have ever known.

Cudlipp had not been arrested last night. It was ascertained, however, that he had taken Dr. Cunningham's horse from a rack and fled to the country. He thus adds the crime of horse stealing to that of murder.

The Richmon Times says that Cudlipp is a native of Baltimore, his parents having, in the last year, removed thence.

GOOD TRAVELING ARRANGEMENT.—The Charleston *Courier* states that arrangements are now completed for the conveyance of baggage, without extra charge, through from Charleston to New York. On board the Wilmington boats, all baggage is checked, and placed in the care of agents who travel with it to Washington, where it is transferred to agents, who have it in care until the arrival at New York. Returning South, the same course is adopted.

Hon. Thos. F. Marshall contradicts, in a long letter to the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, the statement that he had abandoned the Democrats and joined the Whigs. He says he is willing to wear the title of independent, assigned him by the papers generally at the time of his election, and that he is pledged only to two things—to carry out the spirit and purposes of the new constitution and to vote for the Whig candidate for U. States Senator.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
FOR OCTOBER, 1851.

F. MORRIS & CO., Managers.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class W
To be drawn in Baltimore, October 11, 1851.
RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$48,500	1 prize of	$8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
1 do	8,000	1 do	8,000
199 prizes, lowest three numbers, $500.			

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.
Certificate of package of 25 whole tickets $200 00
Do do of 25 half do 100 00
Do do of 25 quarter do 50 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class 25
To be drawn in Baltimore, October 18, 1851.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$37,500	1 prize of	$3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
1 do	3,500	1 do	3,500
25 Prizes of $1,500.			

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
Certificate Package of 25 whole tickets, $140
Do do 25 half do 70
Do do 25 quarter do 35

$80,000!!! $40,000!! $20,000!
Lowest three numbers $1,000.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class X,
To be drawn in Baltimore, October 25, 1851.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$80,000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 do	40,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	13,378	1 do	5,000
1 do	5,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	5,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	5,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	5,000	1 do	5,000
1 do	5,000	200 prizes of	1,000
1 do	5,000	&c.	&c.

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Oct. 6—4t

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Author of "The Texan Emigrant," and late editor of the "Cherokee Sentinel," at Cedar Bluff Alabama. March 3.

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