

Captives Rescued.

General Harney, commanding on the Texan frontier, reports the rescue of seventeen Mexican captives from the hands of the Comanche and Lipan Indians, which he has caused to be delivered up to the Mexican authorities at Guerrero, in compliance with the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Sixteen of the captives were boys, and were children taken by the Indians in their predatory excursions in the North-eastern provinces of Mexico. Although many of them had been in captivity from five to seven years, our officers were successful in obtaining from the Indians such particulars respecting their parentage and places of birth as will probably restore them all to their families.

Don't go There.

The Northern papers have received information from Wm. W. Brown, a fugitive slave who is now in England. He advises fugitives not to go to that country, as he thinks they are poor enough there already, but recommends those miserably subsisting in Canada, to emigrate to the West Indies.

CENTRAL SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.—This Association, at their last meeting, on the 18th ult. (W. D. Leake, president pro tem.) invited a general convention of all the Southern Rights Associations in Virginia, to meet in Richmond on the first Monday in October next. There are now fifteen hundred members attached to the Association in Richmond.

FAMINE APPREHENDED.—The West Alabamian, published at Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., says that the drought in that section of the State is unparalleled, and that apprehensions are entertained of a famine in consequence of it. A public meeting has been called to take the subject into consideration.

More Co-operation.—Company C, of the Fourth Artillery, consisting of three lieutenants and 53 privates, arrived yesterday in the boat from Wilmington. Another Company of Artillery will arrive in the boat this morning. They are, we understand, intended to strengthen the garrisons of the forts in our harbor. Large quantities of ordnance munitions have also arrived recently in vessels from the North. —Charleston Mercury.

North Carolina Education.—We learn by a gentleman from North Carolina that the returns in Stanly's district, so far as heard from, show a gain of 74 for the Democratic candidate over the last election, when Stanly was elected by 47 votes, and afford a hope that he is defeated. —Id.

Revenue of the Post Office Department.—The National Intelligencer says that the accounts for the quarter ending March 31, 1851, which have just been settled at the Post Office Department, show that the net receipts of postages during that quarter to be - \$1,723,838 48 For the corresponding quarter of 1850 the amount was - 1,462,105 64

Showing an increase of - \$261,732 79 or of about 17 3/4 per cent.

Should the receipts of the last quarter of the fiscal year (the accounts for which will not be fully settled until October) show a similar increase, the revenue account for the year will exhibit the gratifying increase of eighteen per cent. nearly.

Second Gun from Alabama.—We are indebted to the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette for another telegraphic despatch, giving the following cheering intelligence from Alabama:

The State Rights ticket in Mobile county is elected by 450 majority. In Butler, the same ticket has succeeded by a large majority. Dallas county has elected a State Rights man—Perry county, two State Rights men, Goldsby and King. In Autauga county, the entire State Rights ticket has been elected. In Barbour county the State Rights ticket is elected—Cochran's majority 495.

Lowndes county has elected the Union ticket by over 100 majority. In Chambers, the Union ticket has succeeded by 41 majority.

The returns received indicate the election of Bragg, State Rights, over Langdon, Union, by about fifteen hundred majority.

The election of Harris and Cochran are doubtful. The vote will be a very close one. In Tallega county White has a majority of 400—entire Union ticket elected. In Benton county, Rice has 700 majority, and Harris 426—the entire Southern Rights ticket elected. In Autauga county, Harris 153 majority—Southern Rights ticket elected. Pike county, Abercrombie's majority reported at 200—Union ticket elected. In Perry county, Harris has 400 majority—Goldsby, King, H. C. Lee and Cook, elected. Greensboro 200 majority for Erwin. Clarke 561 majority for Bragg. Harris and Rice will be elected, and Cochran and Beal.—Tel. Cor. Georgia Constitutional.

New Cannon for throwing Chain Shot.—Mr. Adam Lemmers, of Newark, N. J., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a new method of throwing chain shot which will carry terror into the bulwarks or camp of the foe. It consists of a cannon constructed with two bores describing an angle, into each of which is put a ball—the two being united by a chain. It will be evident that when the cannon is discharged, the balls will stretch out the chain according to its length and the angle of the two barrels of the cannon, this will sweep down masts and rigging in great style.

The gun is so arranged on the carriage that the barrels can be turned so as to discharge the chain in a horizontal or vertical direction.

Costly Palace.—The ancient palace of the Popes, and the most magnificent in the world, stands on the right bank of the Tiber, at Rome. The palace takes its name from the hill on which it stands, derived from one of those ancient impostions, known as oracular deities, called by the Romans "Jupiter Vaticanus." Who began the building is not known, but it was occupied

by Charlemagne more than a thousand years ago, and has been increased by successive Popes until it has reached its present immense extent. The number of rooms in the Vatican exceed 4,420, and its treasures in marbles, bronzes, frescoes, statues, paintings, and gems are unequalled in the world and its library is the richest in Europe. The length of the museum of statues alone is computed to be a mile.

From the Southern Republic.

Mr. Price: The citizens of Camden seem to approximate a condition of supineness, seldom paralleled in the history of a commercial people. There are certain facts in the progress of development around them, calculated to insure the soundness and perpetuity of their nap, if they do fall asleep. It needs not even a poet's inspiration to foretell that the merry jingle of the wagon-bell "no more shall rouse them from their lonely bed," if they arouse not now, their prostrate energies.—What is the value of those interests, to be affected injuriously by the facts of which we propose to speak?

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| First. Real Estate in Camden | \$446,430 |
| Merchandise &c. | 300,000 |
| S. C. (Camden Branch) R. Road & Camden Bank Stocks | 450,000 |
| Mechanics Factorage and profession, incapable of exact estimate but supposed value in money | 250,000 |
| Real Estate in the vicinity of Camden and dependant on the Town for value. | 116,000 |
| Total | \$1,556,430 |

This is the money value of these interests. But who can estimate in figures the value of those domestic and social interests involved in these?

Whence arises the danger which threaten their destruction? Cast aye upon the map of South Carolina, and make a point upon the east side of Wateree Swamp, in a line due west from Manchester, in Sumter District. By the way, conjure up the image of Manchester as you would now see it, a spectre of a village in ruins, and let it haunt your memory as a type of the desolation which threatens your time honored Town. But to recur to the map, draw a line as straight as may be from the point established, to Sumterville, thence through Middle Salem, across Lynchee creek, Sparrow Swamp and Lake Swamp, to a point within 10 miles south of Darlington village, thence near Mars Bluff on the Pee Dee River, crossing the way Jeffrey's Creek, thence nearly due east by Marion Court House to Wilmington N. C. This line represents the Manchester and Wilmington Railroad. Its success is now rendered palpably certain, and one more season of Sumter trade, alone is left us. We shall have two more with Darlington and then the tale is told. Superior energy will have been the brightest jewel from your grasp—similar energy must replace it from other quarters.

We will turn again to the map. From Charaw in the direction of Wadesboro, draw a line to intersect the Boundary of the State. This represents the *Plank Road already subscribed for by the citizens of Ohoway*, though the project is but of yesterday. This has been met by a response from Charlotte N. C. proposing the construction of a similar road to meet it.

Thus bad begins; the worst remains behind. Draw a line on the map from Columbia passing near Rhee Creek Springs, to a point fourteen miles from Wimsboro, twenty-five miles from Columbia, and twelve miles from Liberty Hill, thence to Wimsboro, thence to Chesterville, thence through the lower part of York District to Charlotte N. C. This carries our doom if we make no more to counteract the natural results of these enterprises. Camden, you perceive, represents a point within a circle, whose iron disc, no trade can penetrate by the established avenues. We have no back country which is not tapped and drained of trade. Already do our late customers of Lancaster perform the journey from Columbia, home, in one day, by the Charlotte Railroad, now, within ten miles of Chesterville. Already, can our friends of Liberty Hill and Beaver Creek, reach Columbia to tea, having breakfast at home, and return to dinner, having left the Capitol the same day. Already a Stage travels between Charlotte N. C. and the head of the Railroad, and already has the travel by this route diminished. How many bales of cotton will cross the Catawba for the Camden market in future, toiling over the clay-holes and sand-beds, which intervene? How many, after the completion of the Charlotte road, will come here from North Carolina to encounter the same difficulties? How many from the Waxhaws, whose fertile fields will be within car shot of the thundring foot-falls of the iron horse, which, swift as their wind awakes the echoes of the Indian Land? Yes he rolls resistless, over the last resting place of a once happy people. The Catawbas, the friends of the white man. Their villages once filled the landscape with picturesque beauty, and the hunters shout, and the maidens cheerful song, mingled together with the merry laughter of sporting childhood. Now they have passed away and left no trace behind. They were a people incapable of self-protection. The destiny which swept away their villages may bring desolation here. But we are not a people incapable of self-protection. Hence if ruin befall us, it is suicide. Because he who does not present a result, when he can, is the author of that result. Will no one point out the path of safety?

PINE PLANK.

THE SHIRT SEWERS OF NEW YORK.—Among the many occupations at which women are engaged in that city, there are none who receive poorer compensation than the shirt sewers.—There are six thousand women in that city employed in making shirts, and four-fifths of these earn barely enough to keep the life in their body. Many have the misfortune to be engaged by dishonest employers, are often cheated out of their miserable pittance, and, as a last resort, are forced to throw themselves upon the charity of the public. There are a large number on the list of out-door pensioners of the Alms House who receive from one to two dollars a month, upon which they are barely enabled to live. Some time ago several shirt sewers organized a co-operative society at No. 6 Henry street, where orders were received for all kinds of needle work. This society, for some time after its formation, was pretty liberally supplied with work, but within the last few months the custom has gradually diminished till at present

graph, of July 18th, says:

"Several persons who have lately visited the towns of Santa Rosa, Morelos and the Presidio, for the purpose of recapturing runaway slaves, have returned, and report that the fugitive slaves are harbored by the Mexicans, and in some instances force has been used to prevent our citizens from recapturing these slaves. This has so exasperated many of the settlers at the West, that they are determined to raise a force sufficient to overpower all opposition, and re-capture their slaves at all hazards. At the last accounts a large party of armed Texans had assembled near Presidio, and threatened to attack the town if the fugitive slaves were not given up. It is intimated that there are not less than two thousand fugitive slaves in the Mexican towns between the mouth of the Rio Grande and Presidio. In Santa Rosa, there are forty fugitives who escaped from one plantation in Arkansas. The owner has made many efforts to induce them to return to Arkansas, but in vain. They boast that they are in a free country, and permitted to enjoy equal privileges with the Mexicans. We have been informed that about two hundred fugitives from Texas crossed at one of the principal ferries on the Rio Grande, during the last two years. It is evident that these things will not long be tolerated by our citizens, and unless some measures are adopted by the government to prevent the mischief, the citizens will arm themselves and make a foray upon the Mexican towns to recover their property. We have much reason to fear that difficulties of a very serious character are springing up on that frontier, and unless a fugitive slave treaty be concluded with Mexico, another war may, ere long, be inevitable. We are informed that a company of ninety men well armed and equipped, will soon be marched into Santa Rosa, if certain slaves are not given up, and we should not be surprised if five hundred or a thousand men should follow them, should they meet with opposition from the Mexican authorities. Our information is derived from such respectable sources, that we think there can be little doubt that difficulties are brewing on our western frontier, that may prove far more serious than those relating to the Cuban invasion. It may be well for the government to look well to this subject, and take timely precautions to prevent another rupture with Mexico."

Accident on the Greenville Rail Road.—We learn that the passenger train on this road ran off the track on Wednesday evening, about three miles from Newberry C. H., by which a number of passengers were seriously injured. We are glad to learn that no fatal results have followed. A cow jumping on the track out of an excavated road crossing immediately before the engine was caught before the train could be stopped, and catching in the break, caused the passenger train to be thrown from the track, and as it was a descending grade upon a curve, and was immediately capsized and dragged along the bank until it was detached. The centre pin of the rear truck giving way caused the car to thump most violently after the wheels were detached, and to this may be attributed the serious injuries which occurred.

Mrs. Moor, of Orange, had her arm broken at the wrist; her daughter, Miss Moor, a severe dislocation of the wrist; Mr. Moor, an injury in the back; Dr. Sill, severe contusions; Mrs. Sill, seriously injured; Mr. Clough Farrar, of Charleston, contusions; Mr. P. T. Villipigne, of Charleston, contusions, and but few out of forty persons escaped without injuries. No blame can be attached to the engineer, who could not possibly have stopped the train by any means in his power. Mr. Gilbert, the conductor, Col. A. G. Sumner, and W. H. Giles, of Union, rendered prompt and efficient service in extricating the sufferers from their perilous situation. We are informed that the inside of the car is a perfect ruin, and that the scene was most distressing when these gentlemen broke in the doors, in order to relieve them.—We are happy in being able to state that all the sufferers were doing well at the last accounts.—Columbia Carolinian.

DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.
A most interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. It is known that there exists in Mount Zabarab, situated on an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last years of the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English Company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the working of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which is evidently referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils, and a stone, upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the strength of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.
The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been readily traced, prove most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilful engineers. It seems from examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labors in the mine of Zabarab were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Rameses Sesostris who, according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the innumerable monuments with which he covered Egypt.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Simplicity.

The more I see of the world, the more I am satisfied that simplicity is the companion of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly great man who overtopped his fellow-man; who did not possess certain playful, and almost infantile simplicity. True greatness never struts or plays the king upon his stage. Conscious of its elevation, and in knowing what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part like other men in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being undervalued for its humility.—Paulding.

Plank Road.
Yes, Plank Road! Whether our friends like it or not, we must again urge upon them the absolute necessity of their doing something in this matter. Suppose we let politics take holiday for a while, and talk about our interests at home. It is an acknowledged fact, that a decent, passable market road is needed from the ap-country to Camden, and a road of the very best kind can be constructed at a very moderate expense, which will give Camden at least some sort of a showing with its sister towns, in point of commercial prosperity. As the matter now stands, we are far behind the age. We are scarcely known and acknowledged away from home as a place of any size or note, and things must get worse, if they do not get better. Our people have had line upon line, in regard to the theory of this matter, and now we want a practical demonstration. Let subscription lists be opened at once, and let those who feel any interest (however slight) in Camden, say how much they are willing to subscribe towards this laudable and praiseworthy enterprise.

We copy in another column, from our neighbor, the Republic, an excellent article on this subject, to which we invite the attention of our readers.
We like the suggestion made to us by an old and highly respectable citizen who is not only able but willing to subscribe liberally to this enterprise. He says, build ten miles of the road at once, and there will be no fear for the result.—The advantage will be so great that the balance can be made without difficulty.

Serious Rail Road Accident.
We learn that a serious accident occurred on the South Carolina Railroad on Sunday morning last, at or near Fort Motte. We understand that a freight train left Columbia that morning about an hour and a half earlier than the passenger train, for Charleston, and when it arrived near Fort Motte the Engineer discovered that a rail had been removed, evidently by some malicious person; he was not able however, to stop the engine in time, and the consequence was that the engine was thrown off the track and crushed, and other cars thrown off and injured. The Engineer was severely cut on his leg, and a Fireman had a part of one foot cut off. Others may have been injured. The above facts have been given us, and are as near as we can give them.

Death by Lightning.
On Friday last, a negro man belonging to Mrs. Brevard was killed by lightning, at her plantation on the river in this District.

"The Baltimore Sun may well be dubbed "a snapper up of unconsidered trifles," as well as an advocate of the policy of its neighbors, the free soilers of Pennsylvania, New York, &c; for it is really pitiful to observe the rapacity with which it gulps down every little submission sentiment (?) that was uttered on the late anniversary of American Independence. The following toast, which is as void of sense as it is of dignity, was given by one D. R. Dunham, somewhere in Florida, and tickles the editor of the Sun very much:—
By D. R. Dunham: The great, mighty, puissant, magnificent, and grandiloquent Nation of South Carolina—Quattlebun and kettle drums—six-penny trumpets—boards of ordnance and 48 inch howitzers! How she'll astonish the Universe!

Now, we would be glad to know where Mr. Dunham was in 1836, when South Carolina so gallantly equipped and sent forth her sons to assist the inhabitants of that little State in her struggle with the Seminoles. Was he in Connecticut, making wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints? Or was he in Europe, the vassal of a monarch, and the liveried lackey of some proud autocrat? When he has answered these questions rightly, we will be able to decide whether he is to be allowed to speak in such terms of his superiors.
The allusion to Quattlebun is a very clear echo of the New York Tribune, to which tribe he now probably belongs. If so, he is rather small game, and so we give him the go by, believing that sooner or later he will find his proper level. ***

PERILS OF CAMPHINE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that a gentleman in Brooklyn has kept a record of all the accidents by camphine that have occurred in that vicinity, and have been reported in the newspapers since the 3d of July, 1850, and they number fifty nine.—Many persons have been fatally injured, and much valuable property has been destroyed by this explosive and combustible fluid. It is fully as dangerous as gunpowder, and, when we consider the number of cheap inferior lamps that are used, it is astonishing that accidents are not more frequent. Unless a camphine lamp is made perfectly air tight, and constantly kept so when ignited, an explosion may ensue at any moment, and it is about as rational to put a torpedo into the hands of children and servants as it would be to give them a hand-grenade or bombshell.

Gen. Quitman and Foote.
General Quitman has issued the following card relative to the recent affray between him and Foote. It places the matter in a correct view before the people, and shows the utter faithfulness of Foote:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.
"HERNANDO, July 10th.—The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday abruptly in Sledgeville, Ponola county.
"It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event should be made public.

"I embarked in the canvass under an agreement, in writing, proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, 'that during our canvass, nothing of a personal character should be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us before the people,' to the observance of which understanding, our friends mutually pledged themselves.

"At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matter, nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled so to do by the course of my opponent. On my part, I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement, and adhered to the course proposed; but I regret to say, that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Grenada, he startled the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such an event the blood of a Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said that he did not accuse any prominent man of the States Rights party of such intention, but by this language he left the murderous imputation, upon his opposers generally. As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the present Administration— I instanced the threat of President Fillmore to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi in urging the arrest and removal of the Governor of the State to New Orleans for trial, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State Government.

"In the debate at Ponola, Gen. Foote, in answer to this point of my argument, defended the conduct of the President; and although he disavowed the intention of imputing to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuba expedition.

"In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I had been either instrumental in or cognizant of the removal or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was false and scandalous.

"With this I supposed further allusion to the subject would end; but on the next day, at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same qualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel, in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect assaults upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuations as false and cowardly—scandalous and ungentlemanly. Upon some inquiries by him of what I meant, I repeated the same language. He then inquired whether I intended to insult him—I said that I would answer that question outside of the crowd.

"Standing upon the ground with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience, and was proceeding to say, that under the circumstances I believed that further joint debate between us would be injurious to public morals, and therefore I declared our joint appointments terminated from that day. While thus speaking, I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote, and at length heard his voice near me on my right exclaim you are a liar, and turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me, which slightly grazed my person. Before I could turn upon him quietly he glided back out of the reach of my arm, and as I sprang towards him a number of gentlemen rushed in and protected him from merited chastisement, but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist, and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the efforts of persons to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectful audience of ladies and gentlemen.

"While I feel mortified in having been even an unwilling participator in a scene so disreputable to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my character, repeated for the second or third time. I shall make no comments upon this affair, being content to leave it to the judgment of an intelligent and high-minded community.
J. A. QUITMAN."

FIFTY FOUR FORTY.—The people of Oregon still maintain that their northern boundary is nothing short of 54.40, and a good many are found of the same opinion in other parts of our glorious Union. Late developments in the region above the line of 49, have proved the existence of rich gold deposits near the shore of the Strits, and by the news by the last Oregon mail is to the effect that hundreds of northern neighbors are about to take up their quarters in what have been deemed by certain credulous people a part of her majesty's dominions. It appears, however, that the royal power of England has determined to defend these mines from intrusion, by calling the entire force upon the Pacific coast to rendezvous at this point; and if the attempt is made to oust the occupants, we may find some new elements in the presidential campaign for 1852, which the politician wots not of at present. The Sandwich Islands and 54.40 may be Pacific responses to Cuba and all the Canadas. Which of the candidates for the White House will be first to show their hands!—Sacramento Times.