repliee that he would never marry her, Growing desperate, she urged her pleas the more vehemenently. She told him of the declaration of her parents and brothers-that they would never see her face again, unless his wife-the good character that he knew she had uniformly bera-the disgrace that must now come on her. She now asked a smaller boon-she no longer asked for love, but only that he would marry her and releive her from disgrace, and legitimize her offspring; she would then consent to eternal separation. This he answered by cruel mocking. She now said that she would die—the last forlorn refuge of oppressed woman-that she would drown herself; he said that he cared not how soon she did it. She now awoke to the full impresson that her former lover hated her and how terribly was her love scorned .- From the moment of receiving that last answer, she determined not to go to eternity alone.

On the Sabbath evening that was to consummate her long cherished hopes, she saw him married to another, and now her hate kindled into a settled determination for revenge. The very next evening after the marriage she went out, having armed herself with a weapon, and watched the house where the parties were enjoying a social party. At a late hour they started home. She followed them, and it is easy to imagine how her frenzied soul fired, as she saw another enjoying the embraces which she was so fully entitled to. She watched them with the instrument of death clutched in her fingers, until they had reached an unfre. quented place when, with a desparation pro. duced ly love, jealously, injury and ruin com. bined, she drove home the blade and saw him she still loved, sink and die under her hand. Southern Press

DREADFUL SHIPWREEK -- One Hundred and Seventy five Lives Lost. - The East India mail recently received in England, brings reports of a large number of shipwrecks, in one of which a large number of lives were lost. The Alict Rohoman was wrecked on the Island of Kenery, on the 14th of June. She was bound to Bombay, from Jedda and Mocha, with four hundred passengers, and a quantity of treasure, coffee and salt on board. Five days previous, they had made Kenery, and stood in for the harbor. Before sunset the light house was seen. Signals were made which were shortly answered from the outer light ship.

Shortly afterwards, a very heavy squall came on, and the Nacody, finding his vessel drifting in shallow water, let go his anchors. In the middle of the night, the ship laboring and rolling very much, lost her radder; soon after this, the cable parted, and she drove on the Island of Kenery. Daylight found the bottom of the ship gone, and the remains of the wreck driven along side the fort wall; the boats broken or washed away. Many of the passengers stepped from the vessel on the walls, but numbers were cast into the sea and drowned. Nearly one hundred and seventy five are missing. This is another instance of the awful sacrifice of life occurring from a vessel being lost from the want of sails, anchors &c., and the absence of efficient officers to manage her. The sails of the Alict Rohoman were blown away, and there were no others to replace them, and she appears to have been sadly deficient in anchors.

Fugitive Slave Given Up .- A fugitive slave was arrested last week near Columbia, Pa. and carried to Harrisburg, and after a hearing before Commissioner McAlister, was remanded to his owner. The use of the County Prison being denied to the agent of the law, under the act of 1847, preventing the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the retention of fugitives from labor, the prisoner was placed in the garret of a hotel for safe keeping until the next morning. During the night an attempt was made to fire the house, with the design, it is supposed, of rescuing the fugitive. Providenafter it had been kindled, and thus the incendiaries were twharted in their attempts to defeat the execution of the law at the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens. Such (says the State Journal) are the legitimate effects of the Pennsylvania law of 1847, and the sooner the foul blot is wiped from off their statnte books the better. The peace and salety of the community require that their prison doors should be thrown open for the reception and safe-keeping of these fugitives; for abolitionists who boldly counsel resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, "with bullets and bayonets." would not besitate to apply the torch of the in-cendiary to a neighbor's dwelling in the same treasonable cause. - Balt. Sun.

The Man that was "Broke of his Rest." About the drollest man clive is a chap now in Chicago, well known in Vermont by the name of Tim Wait. Say what you migut to Tim, he vas always ready with a repartee, and a good one. On one occasion he came into a hotel in Burlingten, looking rather jaded and down in the month. What is the matter, Tim? said one of the company, 'you look rather the worse for wear.' 'Why, you see,' said Tim, Thav'nt slept a wink for three nights—last night, to-night, and to-morrow night! Having set the bar-room in a roar, Tim left to make up for his joss by a triple snooze.

MESSES. EDITORS: It is not long since that we witnessed the novel spectacle of a President of the United States treating with a sovereign State with the sword in one hand and the purse in the other. This scene had scarcely been enacted ere we see the same illustrious personage suspending the Government of another sovereignty, by apprehending and removing its Chief Magistrate upon a charge so trivial, that the object or pretext for the exercise of despotic power was but too apparent even to the most superficial observer. Quite in character with these demonstrations, we have lately received a modest intimation that a spot consecrated by the best blood of Carolina would be profaned by the presence of those in whose veins that blood still courses, and this too, while a section which had intimated their hostility to us by acts of recent outrage, is receiving from the same source letters of conciliation, denouncing as a moral and political evil the institution aed -she told him of her condition. He coolly gainst which they were arrayed, thereby encouraging them not only to hope but to urge, its destruction and ours. And in the flush of an "insolence of office," which scorns even concealment, while one Secretary is assuring the inhabitants of loyal Boston of "all his sympathies," another at the instance of his master, is preparing for our devoted city that chastisement which a hireling soldiery is employed to nflict upon slaves.

It remains to be seen if this game of brag is VERBUM SAT. to succeed with us too.

"ELLEN DOUGLASS."

A lady-writer appears in the last Pendleton Messenger over this beautiful and appropriate signature. The communication seems to have been called forth by some unfortunate para graph, written by Mr. Perry of the Patriot, in which the latter says, "he cannot be mistaken in supposing the ladies to be generally in favor of the Union." Our fair friend scorches the gentleman not a little tor his temerity in hazarding so unfounded an opinion. She is evidently the daughter of a spirited house and would make a heroine did the opportunity offer. It is said that woman is the creature of impulse only. However this may be, her impulses are, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, pure and noble. The impulses of the women of Carolina have ever condemned submission to wrong, in those they loved. AND THEY DO SO AT THIS DAY!

Brave gentlemen of Carolina, see that your arms be bright! The ladies call upon you to resist your oppressors. Who can falter at

We give below an extract from "Ellen Douglass :"

"The ladies of our Fort Hill District are as high-toned, and as patriotic as their sires, husbands and sons, and how could it be otherwise. when a bright and God-like spirit has so long tabernacled with us? The memory alone would nerve the heart and hand to achieve for the cause sanctified by the last exertion of his strength, wonders not surpassed by the heroines of Hungary; and should fortunes ever be so adverse to the cause of truth and justice, as to need the aid, I feel no doubt of the energetic

"The Patriot's correspondent must be a dame or damsel cold in blood, and if she can really and truly fancy a submissionist, and prefer entrusting herself and happiness to such keeping, "her love can scarce deserve the name." I trust the daughters of Pendleton are of a nobler mould, and have not yet forgotten the mothers of the Revolution, and the veneration attached to their memories. To none will they vouchsafe countenance or smile, who do not enlist themselves under the banner of our glorious sons of Fire, and pledge themselves-

"Never-while breath of life shall live within them-Never to forgive the race whose ruthless chain Has left upon the South a stain."

"Men who submit so willingly to any and very indiguity and injustice that may be heaped upon them, and even laud the chains that bind them, may make very domestic, obedient husbands, of the Caudle school, but would by no means suit the taste of a high-souled woman."- Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

From the State Rights Republican. McMAKIN'S MODEL AMERICAN COU. RIER.

MR. EDITOR :- There is a class of publicaions at the North, to which I have never seen any allusion made in reference to the mischief they are calculated to produce amongs us here at the South. I allude to those large family papers, so called, whose name is legion. Many of these papers circulate extensively in the Southern States; indeed like most other Northern interests, they fatten upon us. They are professedly neutral in politics, but the most careless reader cannot fail to discover, in a very short time, their political bearings. Pure whiggery, high-tariffism, and hearty opposition to Southern institutions, especially to slavery, are plainty traceable in the columns of most of them. They are the more dangerous from the covert manner in which they make their thrusts, striking as they do, under the guise of neutrality and impartial friendship. Prominent among these papers is the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, now McMakin's Model American Courier. This paper, has perhaps, a larger circulation in the South, than any other, North of Mason's & Dixon's line. I have been a subscriber to it several years, and have always liked it on account of its varied and interesting contents. It s, indeed, an entertaining and instructive paper, in the main, but a dangerous one, I think, to circulate amongst us at this time. Although professing political neutrality, yet it cannot concealits strong whig and abolition sentiments. Henry Clay, the great compromiser and embodyment of whiggery and abolitionism, in whose infalability it seems to have the utmost confidence, being its deity. In its issue of the 12th inst., I find, under the head of "A Patriotic Resuke," the subjoined editorial paragraph in relation to the late tyranical conduct of the officer in command of Fort Moultrie, towards the 'Moultrie Guards."

"On the last anniverage, a year ago, of the battle of Sullivan's Island, mar Charleston, there occurred in a public address a livered on the occasion, certain sentiments of a highly discloyal character as respected the National Un-

ion and authorities. On the 28th ult., which was the last return of the anniversary in question, the Moultrie Guards applied to the United States officer commanding Fort Moultrie, for the gun-shed to celebrate the day on the Is-

The request, however, was refused very properly, on the ground that expressions and doctrines of so unworthy a character and so treasonable in tondency, as those which had been used on a similar occasion, should not be repeated within the enclosures of a United States Military Post."

"The request was refused very properly," says this neutral and impartial paper. Is not this enough, Mr. Editor, to make the blood of every true Carefinian-nay, of every true Southsand deaths than remain passive under such in-sults as this But this is only a foretaste of what we may expect when these Northern harpies get us wholly under their thumb. One would have supposed that, how much soever Mr. Fillmore's officer might feel his keeping and desire to show his consequence, this paper, which professes to be the people's friend-the defender of right and the condemner of wrong wherever found, would have rebuked this act of tyranne, on his part, or would, at least, have defended the right of freemen, living in a free country, citizens of a free and sovereign State, to give free expression to their honest opinions within the limits of their own State. But no. Mr. Tillmore, his officer, and this paper are all alike, abolitionists and haters of the South, especially of South Carolina; therefore, whatever he (Mr. Fillmore) or his officer, orders against. us is right, in its estimation, no matter how tyrannical it may seem to us, and it would have as submit, hold our tongues and say nothing

about it. So much for its impartiality.

Is it not time, Mr. Editor, that the Southern people should withdraw their patronage from these Northern prints, which, whilst they are fattening upon us are week after week pouring out tirades of abuse upon us? Are we obliged to go to the North for good papers? Do they really have better papers at the North, than are to be found in the South ? If they do, what is the cause of it? Evidently, we ourselves .-Shall we continue to be so ? God forbid.

Yours sincerely,

MEETING IN SCRIVEN COUNTY, GEORGIA.

According to previous notice the friends of ree discussion met at the store of Roberts and Oliver, in the vicinity of Mobley's Pond, on Wednesday the 6th of August, and on motion of Jacob G. Glisson, Esq, Maj. Jas. A. Mins was cal-led to the Chair, and J. M. Pollock, B. R. Mims, were requested to act as Secretaries. Maj. Mims on taking the Chair briefly ex-

plained the object of the meeting. W. W. Oliver, Esq., moved that the follow-

g Preamble and Resolutions be adopted: Whereas, a diversity of opinion exists as to the constitutionality and justice to the South of the measures adopted by the last Congress which now agitate and convulse the county to such an alarming extent; and whereas, the approaching elections involve the same principles to as great, it not greater extent. Therefore

Resolved, For the purpose of having a Free liscussion, that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to select a suitable place and time for said discussion, and report to this meet-

Resolved, That the Chairman also appoint a Committee of five as a Committee of Invitation to extend an invitation to the following speak-

GEORGIA. Hon. A. H. Stephens Hon. C. J. Jenkins, Hon. A. J. Miller. Col. C. H. Hopkins; Mr. F. S. Bartow, Mr. John E. Ward,

Hon. Howell Cobb, Hon. J. M. Berrien, Hon C. J. McDonald Robt, McMillan, Hon. W. T. Colquitt, Hon. J. W. Jackson, Hon. John A. Jones, James M. Smythe.

SOUTH-C AROLINA. E. Bellinger, Hon. R. W. Barnwell. Hon, R. B. Rhett. Hon. A. P. Butler. Hon. W. F. Colcock,

Which was unanimously adoped The Chairman then appointed W. W. Oliver, J. G. Glisson, T. W. Oliver. A. H. Baxley, and A. J. Bowie, a Committee to select a suitable place and time for said discussion.

The Committee retired and after a few minites reported to the meeting Stony Bluff, on the Savanah River, as a suitable place, and that the 10th of September be a suitable time for said discussion, which was adopted.

The Chairman also appointed H L. Wilkins, J. R. Paris, A. H. Baxley and J. G. Glisson, a Committe of Invitation, and on motion of J. G. Glisson, Esq., the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion of T. W. Oliver, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Constitutionalist and Republic and Chronicle and Sentinel in Augusta; Georgian and Republican in Savannah; Mercury and Courier in Charleston, S. C. and all papers friendly to free discussion, are requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES A. MIMS, Chairman.

J. M. Pollock, | Secretaries. B. R. MIMS.

To the Young Ladies .- I have found that the men who are really the most fond of the ladies, who cherish for them a high respect, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance, whose tongues are highly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A due respect for woman leads to respectful action toward them; and respectful is usually distant action, and this great distance is mistaken by them for neglect or want of interest .- Addison.

An Error not an Error. - "Many a young lady who objects to be kissed under the mis tletee, has no objection to be kissed under the rose." A stupid compositor once made an error in the above rendering it so as to say, has no ojection to being kissed under the nose.

During six months ending on the 1st of July, the number of emigrants arrived at New York,

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Lancaster Meeting.

We have been requested by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to state that the meeting advertised to take place in Lancaster, on the 26th inst., to which Senator Rhett is invited, has been postponed till Tuesday, the second of September.

The Weather.

Showers have been of almost daily occurrence for several weeks past, and have been of great service to the crops. Fears are, however, entertained of a freshet in our river, which would, at this season, do infinite more injury than the rains have done good. We indulge the hope that other sections of the country have been equally favored, and that forebodings of short crops may prove untrue.

The Fire on Tuesday.

Our semiweekly paper had just been issued or Tuesday last, when the alarm of fire was given. which proved to be the cotton house of C. J. Shannon, Esq., containing upwards of two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, of which about twenty only, were saved. The cotton was mostly owned by Col. L. J. Patterson of this District, and as we understand not insured. The loss is estimated, over seven thousand dollars.

The building was evidently set on fire, and it is high time that our citizens should be on the look out for villains. A Committee of Vigilance ought to be formed, whose especial business (as well as that of all good citizens) should be to exercise a strict-scrutiny into the character of suspicious

Palmetto Regiment.

As previously announced, a meeting of the sur vivors of this gallant Regiment was held in ('olumbia on the 20th inst., in commemoration of the battle of Churubusco, and to make suitable arrangements to erect a monument to the lamented Col. Pierce M. Butler. We understand by a member of this Regiment in attendance, that the meeting was a large one, and every thing went off well. Committees were appointed for the several Districts throughout the State to solicit subscriptions to build a monument to the memories of all our gallant men who fell in Mexico. It will will be recollected that out of a large number of brave men who left their homes and firesides to fight the battles of their country, but few were spared to see their homes and triends but few were left to tell their tale of woe. But so it is, brave men must die first-their post is always where dangers are greatest, and "Palmettoes to the front," was or precursor to certain

Let us then, build a monument in grateful re membrance of those whose deeds have marked the age in which they lived.

Let the marble page unfold, All their daring deeds again."

Another Effort.

We notice in the Standard, that another meeting is to be held in Charleston by those who are opposed to resistance under " existing circumstances." Now is the time, if ever, for the co-operation party to define their position, and erect some boundary to their patience-to say how much more they will be imposed upon before "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and what they propose doing when they are assured co-op eration cannot be obtained. This must be donethe country must know it too, in order to entitle them to the credit of having any intention at all to resist, under any circumstances. We hope the Standard, their acknowledged organ, will give us some light on this important subject.

Brutus' Letters.

We have read, with much interest, a series of letters published in the Laurensville Herald, over the signature of " Brutus," and addressed to Hon. Henry Clay. We agree most cordially with his sentiments, and are at a lass to know how such a man has so long imposed upon the American people, and how it is that he has yet so many admi rers, not to say worshippers. It is hoped they will be published in pamphlet form, and be disseminated through the whole Union.

Death of Dr. Olin.

The New York papers of Saturday announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Olin. He expired at 6 o'clock that morning, at his residence in Middleburg, Connecticut.

A Nice Little Spec.

A correspondent of the Cheraw Gazette, writing from New York, says-" Barnum sold 'Iranistan' to a Water Cure Company, a short time ago, on the condition, that if they did not make payment at a certain time, they would restore the property to Barnum, and forfeit \$6,500. The company cannot raise the money, and have concluded to lose the forfeit. Barnum returns home shortly. having made quite a nice speculation; and ' Iranistan' is, once more a private dwelling. Whether or not, the hydrophests will like this sort of cold water thrown upon their efforts, remains to be

Godey, For August,

Is at hand, with its usual variety of fancy doings, plates, tales, &c. We do not bother ourselves much with light literature, but leave to other and better heads to judge for us. If, how-ever, we were in that way, Godey's Lady's Book would be our choice.

Democratic Review.

This ably conducted magazine, for August is at hand. The present number is embellished with a portrait of Senator Soule, which is said however, not to be a good likeness of him. Not know-ing, of course, we cannot say. As for the man, Correspondence of the Baltimore San

Washington, Aug. 14.
Our information us to Cuban affairs is aug. mented hy some few facts of considerable in terest. It is now known that the Pampero tras equipped, and sailed, with the knowledge of the officers of the Government at New Orleans. but without any hindrance from them. The Pampero was not cleared at the Custom House, though her sailing and the object of her expe dition must have been known to the Collector. Besides this, it appears that Gen. Twiggs, some weeks before the Pampero sailed, notified the Collector that an expedition was on foot, but the Collector replied that it must be a mistake. After the Pampero had sailed, he wrote to Gen. Twiggs and protested his ignorance of the expedition. Gen. Twiggs, as commander of the southern military district; was under instructions to keep an eye over the Fillibusteros. But if the Government officers and the most popular and influential presses and politicians in New Orleans are Fillibusteros, it is quite

idle to make any opposition to their projects.
The United States Marshall for the District of New Orleans is here; and the District Attorney, Mr. Hunton was recently here. General Campbell, late Consul at Havana is also bera; and thus the government, i. e. the small part of it now at the seat of government, must be well advised as to the state and prospect of Cuban

The members of the Cabinet here, have, it is said, received information which has sati them that the Fillibusteros cannot rely on the them that the Fillibusteros cannot rely on the infidelity of the Spanish army in Cuba. They have been represented as 20,000 strong, well disciplined, well fed, and well clad, and perfectly loyal. If this be true—and the representation is from the most reliable source—the result cannot be long protracted.

The Creoles are intimidated from risi threat of the Captain General to liberate a arm their slaves. But this threat has been often repeated, and to American officers, an through the Spanish Minister here, that it i considered as intended to deter the people our slaveholding States from co-operating with the insurgents and invaders. It is not proble that this menace will be executed until at ter the state of affairs shall be desperate, and the revolution certain of success, and then will be too late. The threat may serve preventive, but its execution will not be a preventive, but its execution will not be a care of a revolution. But if the Governor and Captain Ge, retal will issue his abolition decree at once, it is probable that he will have the sympathy of our abolitionists and their aid aiso. If the Spanish army and the Spanish inhabitants remain leyal, they can make effectual resistance to any revolutionary movements, whether from within or without—at least for the

present juncture.

It now appears that no advice conbeen sent to Havana of the intended expedition in time to put the author their guard against it. As to the patched by the Spanish Consul from bleans, she will be behind the Pampero four days, and is even surmised that

would make a prize of her.

In all probability Lopez effected his landi
but was afraid to send the Pampero back but was afraid to send the Pampero back for any more Fillibustero freight, as he had prom-ised to do. He probably remembers his inter-esting race with the Crecke, when he was cha-sed into Key West, with only a few fathoms length between him and the yard arm of the Pi-zarro: He will detain the Pampero for another

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CUBA. By the arrival of the schr. Zephyr yesterday from Matanzas, which place she left on the 16th inst, we learn that information had been received that Gen. Lopez and his troops were landed from a steamer on the 14th inst, at Babia Hon-da, a place about fifty miles to the westward of Havana. The steamer left for the northward as soon as she landed Lopez and b troops, and they marched immediately into the interior. As soon as the intelligence of their landing reached Havana, the authorities despatched a large steamer, full of sharpshooters, in order to cut them off.

The Spaniards, at Matanzas, appeared to think that the whole of them would be soon contured and shot. It was reported, in Matanzas, that Lopez had only about 400 m Charleston Mercury

Mr. Webster's inevenents.—The following telegraphic despatch from Washington appeared in Friday's New Yor! Herald:

ed in Friday's New Yor's Heraid:
Washington, Aug. 12, 1851.—It is stated,
upon authority which leaves no room for doubt,
that Mr. Webster will not return to the
Secretary of State. He will remain a
about the assembling of Congress, when
will tender his resignation. The position which
his friends have placed him in renders it. In his his friends have placed him in renders it, in his opinion, indelicate that he should remain in the cabinet

Cannet.
Upon this the Washington Telegraph
Saturday evening remarks at length, asserting that the former statements of Mr. Webster tendered resignation were true, only that he af-terwards was led to change his mind, and adds:

We have not a doubt of the entire, tru the foregoing announcement, so far as Mr.
Webster's mind is at present made up. But
may he not see cause to change his mind once
more by November next, and conclude to hold on, yet a while longer, to the office of Secretary of State ?

Slavery in California.—Yesterday, a Missouri slaveholder arrived from California, with a fine lot of gold and a young colored man, claimed as his slave. It appears that he had taken him from Missouri in March, 1849, and that the young man had served him nearly two years at the mines, earning his master some thousands of dollars. At one time he was offered \$1500 per year for the fellow's services but relused to take less than \$2000. He took him out as his slave, half him and worked him. but relused to take less than \$2000. He took him out as his slave, hald him and worked him as such while in California, and compelled him against the man's wishes, to return with him as such and intended last evening to have left this city for Missouri, with his man Sam. Sam however took counsel as to his tegal rights, and on learning that from the day he set most on California he had been, in law, his own man, he just stepped aside and conclud