

REMINISCENCES OF AN AWFUL EVENT.

A few prints adorned the white washed walls of the primitive *salle a manger*. Some of them were interesting as representations of scenes that occurred during the awful catastrophe of the Roseberg in 1806, when the mountain slipped and hundreds of human beings, houses, chalets, herds of cattle, farms and dairies, were destroyed in five minutes. The traces of this dread event, as seen from the lake of Lucerne, are so fresh, that it is difficult to believe that it did not take place yesterday; the utter ruin and desolation being still more strongly marked by the contrast with the smiling scenes around. One of the prints that interested me most was that representing the incident of the sleeping infant in its cradle, floating down the lake, the balance of the little ark being kept by the house cat, which remained at the child's feet.

The placid countenance of the unconscious slumberer amid the surrounding wreck, and the uneasy looks of the poor cat who gazed ruefully at the waves, would make a good subject for a picture. There are thousand well-known stories and anecdotes connected with the calamitous phenomenon; some very touching and others relating to the escapes quite miraculous. Husbands were separated from their wives, parents from their children. One of the most affecting is that of a bridal party which had just left the little church of Goldau, after assisting at the union of two lovers. The joyous procession advanced down the street, preceded by a band of rustic musicians. In the centre, surrounded by their friends, walked the youthful bridegroom and his blushing bride, the prettiest girl in the village. They had been attached since childhood, and every one sympathized in their happiness. The young man carried in his hand the "bouquet de marriage."

About half way down the street lived an old dame, the school-mistress, who had instructed the pretty Katchen in her childhood, but was too infirm to join the wedding train. When they reached the door, the young bride disengaged her arm from that of her companion, and whispered to him that she would be back in a moment, ran into the house to embrace her old preceptress. During that moment the catastrophe took place! The ground gave way beneath the feet of the bridal party, clouds of dust darkened the air; a torrent of mud, mingled with stones and rubbish, came flowing down from the mountain; and all was ruin and desolation. The bridegroom escaped without any more serious damage than that of being thrown down and stunned.

He soon recovered his senses, and freeing himself by a desperate effort from the rubbish in which he was half buried staggered to his feet, his bridal bouquet still grasped in his hand and looked about for the house into which his beloved had entered. It was gone! Every trace of the village had disappeared, not a vestige of the old familiar scenes of his childhood met the eyes of the unfortunate young man. He ran wild about from one heap of ruins to another, calling loudly on his bride, but there was no answer. He interrogated the few bewildered individuals whom he met flying they knew not where, or else in search of their friends; he demanded of them with frantic gestures whether they had seen his Katchen; but no one knew anything about her.

For three long years the unhappy man continued his distracted search; no efforts could induce him to desist, or win him away from the fatal spot. Night and day, still carrying the faded remains of the marriage bouquet, his spectral form might be seen wandering about among the ruins, and his voice calling on his lost one, now in accents of hopeless despair, and then with wild and feverish anxiety as a gleam of hope that she would answer his cries crossed his disordered brain. At length his restless footsteps were heard no longer. Search was made for the unfortunate bridegroom, and he was found lying dead beside a heap of rubbish; the worn fingers of his right hand clasped tightly round a bunch of withered stalks and discolored ribbons. His weary search was over, he had found his bride at last.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF FOLLY.—An occurrence, which happened at a young ladies' seminary in New York, is mentioned in the times of that city, which presents another proof of the folly of indulging in the thoughtless practice of attempting to frighten others. Two of the young ladies in the institution were engaged in their own room, conversing on the science of anatomy, in the course of which one of them proceeded to relate some experience she had formerly acquired in a desecrating room. Just as the conversation reached this point, the door of the room opened, and another of the inmates of the seminary entered with slow and solemn tread, having a white sheet wrapped about her form, and her face powdered to perfect whiteness, her jet-black hair, eyes and brows presenting a contrast which gave a startling vividness to her ghost-like countenance. The lady who was relating her experience, as already stated, is said to be mentally superior to any of her classmates, and noted for her strength of mind and freedom from nervousness and absurd sensibility. So sudden, however, was the approach of the figure, just at a moment when her mind was least prepared for anything associated with thoughts of the dead, that upon beholding the apparition she fell senseless to the floor, and awoke to the scenes around her anxious attendants that reason had fled and left sad tokens of the mental wreck. At last accounts, no change was discoverable in the distressing symptoms of the unfortunate girl, and there is little encouragement to hope that reason will ever resume its seat. This occurrence, of course, has produced much distress, both in the seminary and in the families of the respective parties. We respect the conservative influences of religion as much as any person can do; but candor compels us to express our conviction that, if ever this country shall be torn asunder by faction, or severed by disunion, it will owe these blessings to the philanthropic exertions of the clergy of the various churches north. These good people are by no means content with attending to the affairs of another world; they must need be politicians and intermeddle with the things of this. With the exception of the Catholics, and to a great extent the Episcopalians, the pulpits of the north are so many abolition rostrums, where even the pretended addresses to the throne of grace are studied in veitives against slavery. Under the Mosaic dispensation it was provided that the priest that served the altar, should live by it; and we think a law should be made that he should keep by it. Nine tenths of the northern clergy are as much traitors as the men now indicted for treason in Philadelphia.—*Wilmington Journal*. The largest accumulation of specie in the world is said to exist at present in the Bank of France, amounting to 607,000,000 francs, or \$115,000,000. This is nearly twice the amount that the Bank of England has ever accumulated. It indicates either that trade is stagnant in France, or that the usual accommodations are withheld by it in discounts. If the latter, it is symptomatic of political troubles. The policy in this respect is different with the two large moneyed institutions on the opposite sides of the British Channel. The Bank of England could not, if it would materially limit its business on the apprehended contingency of war or internal disturbance. It could not withhold the customary accommodation to its moneyed and mercantile classes, without deranging the whole business of the United Kingdom. It is compelled not only to act as regards accommodation, but to suffer action as regards its stock of specie, simply because it is the great medium and regulator of monetary transactions in an extensively commercial country. The Bank of France is not so thoroughly identified with French commerce as the Bank of England is with English commerce, nor is it so largely made a place of permanent deposit for spare funds as the English institution. Many private moneyed establishments in Paris, and the chief commercial cities of France have large accumulations of specie. The private stores are immense. The Bank of France follows the general policy and the national habit. In view of the possible occurrence of foreign war or civil convulsion, the French institution would feel itself bound to have twice or thrice the quantity of coin or bullion that would be found advisable by the English establishment. This accounts for the large amount which has found its way into the Bank of France.—*Charleston Evening News*. Kossuth is the son of a lawyer, and small land owner in Zemplin, and was born in 1806. He is, therefore, now in his 45th year. He was married in 1841. Previous to the Hungarian revolt he was distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of liberal principles, in the Hungarian Diet but it was in the character of a reformer he commenced his career as a reporter for the Hungarian Diet, and afterwards became an editor. Our Governmental Departments have received official information from San Francisco that letters frequently reach there with the envelopes partly torn off, and the address mutilated, in consequence of the practice of using sealing-wax to secure the envelopes. In passing through the tropics the wax is invariably melted so as to destroy all semblance of a seal, and not unfrequently so as to adhere to the letter beneath it, and cause the injury or destruction of the address in separating the two. The Post Master General therefore recommends to all persons having correspondence with California, and other parts of the coast of the Pacific Ocean, to discontinue the use of wax in sealing their letters or other papers.

CAMDEN,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1851.

THOS. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

We have no change to notice in the Cotton Market. Extremes 51-2 to 71-2.

The Result.

In our last we gave the returns of the Election for Deputies to a Southern Congress as nearly as we could. The Districts of Anderson and Pickens were not complete, and we vote returns only in part. We now give the vote as follows, uniting those two Districts, to wit: For Co-operation 2,719; for Secession 588, leaving a majority in favor of Co-operation of only (as Mr. Pressley would say) 2,131. In Williamsburg District, which was left blank, we learn the Secessionists have a majority of 12. The Co-operationists carried Six out of the Seven Congressional Districts easy, and Messrs. Rhett and Duncan of the Seventh, and last District, are the only Secessionists elected out of the party. The total majority for Co-operation thus far is 8,991, which conclusively and effectually decides the proposition of Secession or Co-operation.

All the Returns are now complete except those from the Seventh Congressional District, and the Co-operation majority thus far is 8,991.

Col. John B. Miller, for the last forty years Commissioner in Equity for Sumter District, died at his residence in Sumterville on Tuesday morning last.

Brother Badger a Union Man.

Who blames him? We see it announced that Bro. Badger of the Hornets Nest service, has retired from the state of single individuality, and gone over to that of union. He has been recently married in Wilmington, and we wish him all the happiness which a reasonable man could desire.

We had an idea once, and are still inclined to the opinion that Southern independence, in the form of Non-Intercourse—building up our Southern Literature—establishing Southern Enterprise upon a permanent footing, and abstaining in every particular, from dealing with the treacherous enemies of our institutions at the North, was our best and safest course. We still believe this to be the best; yet, we must confess, we see little or no hope of its ever coming to pass. The idea is obsolete and without (from present indications,) the slightest hope of any practical good resulting from the proposition. We are all to blame, and no one can say to the other, *Thou art the man!* without implicating himself in the same error. Of course there are a few isolated instances in which some are willing to pay a fraction higher for Southern goods, than those made at the North, but in few cases are men willing to sacrifice the almighty dollar, for the sake of advancing the interest of their section. It is a humiliating but stubborn fact, that people buy where they can get the cheapest, without any regard to the place where the goods are made. We may be induced to do so, because others do, and vice versa. Where there is one man at the South who acts consistently on the Non-intercourse plan, there are, ten thousand we had almost said, who act from other motives. The experience of all our friends and neighbors, will abundantly sustain this proposition.

The Greenville Patriot

And all other union and submission organs, rejoice greatly at the Waterloo defeat of the Secession party; they would continue to crow for the next hundred years if they could, at the result which has come to pass. There is some consolation, meagre it is true in the fact, that although they may call it submission, and consequently on a par with themselves, it is not absolutely the case because they say so. It appears from official accounts, that secession is about over; and if the action part of the Co-operation party conclude to let matters rest here, we may as well sing the doxology of Secession forever, and Southern Rights for all time to come. We believe honestly, that there are among the co-operation party, good resistance men, who have no idea of ultimate and unconditional submission. Yet it is unfortunately but notoriously the case, that there are so many different phascs and shades of opinion in the co-operation party, that all action by them appears to be but a faint hope. Any have covered themselves with the name of co-operationists, who have no idea, who never had the slightest idea of resisting at any time. We beg our resistance friends of the Co-operation party, those who are at heart action men, to do something at least to show us the way. The Co-operation party have the absolute control and destiny of the State now in their own hands—the *onus* is now upon them; if they will resist, it is all right, we are with them. If not, we must only make a virtue of necessity, and choose acquiescence or submission as the grand finale.

Georgia Home Gazette.

This is the title of a new and very handsome literary paper, recently established in the city of Augusta by Mr. Robert A. Whyte, late associate Editor of the Augusta Republic. We take pleasure in welcoming Mr. Whyte again into the corps Editorial, and we hope his paper, which presents such a fine appearance, and filled so well with interesting matter, may meet with abundant success. We have no doubt but that the Gazette will prove, under the management of Mr. Whyte, an acceptable and useful family paper.

Charity.

We admire this virtue as much as any can; there is none more worthy in the moral catalogue; nor is there a more lovely sight for mortal eyes to gaze upon than a pure practical exhibition of this sublime and heaven-born virtue. Yet, when it becomes the channel through which it is expected worldly praise is to be conveyed, it is no longer charity, it is unworthy.

And yet in the majority of cases, human pride has much to do in the matter, and there are comparatively few cases in which true genuine benevolence, is the great prompter to action. We have recently seen accounts of heavy contributions being made to the Kossuth Fund, and that the Lord Mayor of the Empire City, of magnificent distances, had consented to act as Grand Treasurer. This is but another evidence of the egregious folly of American people; they render themselves supremely ridiculous, by the blind adoration which they pay to distinguished foreigners. They lavish their wealth upon them, and oppress the poor to worship the great of other nations. How many thousands could be fed who are starving, dying, who have died, for want of bread? Yes, in America, in the great Emporium of America, in New York city, where equal want, wretchedness and misery go hand in hand, reducing their miserable and degraded people to slavery in its most abject form. And yet we are taunted and menaced by these "whining philanthropists"—these "hollow-hearted windlers of labor"—in the most provoking and fearful manner, by thousands of the rabble, who proclaim a higher-law, who are ready and do take the bread from the mouths of the widows and orphans. Knaves and hypocrites who are arrayed en masse against us, it is even so, and no man who has common sense dare deny the truth.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The inimitable "Godey" for November has been received. This is a Magazine of great literary merit, and of long standing; its list of contributors have always been of the first order, embracing the most popular and celebrated writers of this country of the present age. The present Number is elegantly embellished with Engravings, Fashion Plates, Colored Prints, &c.

We will thank Mr. Godey to send his Book regularly.

Judge Sharkey of Mississippi has been appointed Consul at Havana, and has accepted the appointment.

The slave power has been gradually diminished from 1790 to 1850, as will appear from the following table which gives the measure of it, as represented in Congress under each census:

In 1790	10.5 per cent.	1830	9.3 per cent.
1800	10.1 "	1840	8.9 "
1810	9.3 "	1850	7.9 "
1820	9.5 "		South Carolinian.

Direct Trade.

We yesterday made a few remarks on a plan that is now in progress for rendering our Planters independent of New York and Liverpool, by exporting themselves their produce to those parts, which are now supplied with it through the medium of houses in those cities. To-day we have the gratification of noticing a circumstance, which may well be regarded as an era in the commercial history of Charleston—that is, the arrival of the British ship *Grasmere*, Capt. Vaile, from Calcutta, with 800 bales of Gunny Bagging for the house of Messrs. John Fraser & Co.—This is the first direct communication with the East and this city, that has taken place within the recollection of our oldest merchants, and with a tonnage, which is rapidly increasing, and which would do credit to any port, we venture to say that the day is not far distant when our commerce with the East will be in no measure inferior to even that of Boston.

Messrs. J. Fraser & Co. are likewise the importers of 1980 bags of Coffee, by the Hanoverian schooner *Oste*, which arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro—thus setting an example which is worthy of imitation—and for which they deserve the thanks of our citizens. Let the suggestions of our correspondent "G." be adopted relative to the deepening of our harbor, and the system of direct trade—export as well as import—systematically pursued, and Charleston must become the Emporium of the South.—*Charleston Courier*.

Uncolored Green Tea.

The first sale by public auction of tea grown by the East India Company took place on Wednesday. The whole went at full market rates. The East India Company have for some years past cultivated the China tea plant (by natives of China) in India, on the slopes of the Himalayas. It is found to thrive equally well at heights ranging from 2200 feet above the level of the sea to 5000.

Cheerfulness.

But Cheerfulness and a festive spirit fills the soul full of harmony—it composes music for the ear and hearts—it produces thankfulness, and serves the end of charity; and when the oil of gladness runs over, it makes bright and tall emissions of light and holy fires, reaching up to the cloud and making joy round about, and therefore, since it is so innocent and may be so pious and full of holy advantage, whatever can innocently minister to this holy joy does set forward the work of religion and charity. And indeed, charity itself which is the vertical top of all religion, is nothing else but a union of joys concentrated in the heart, and reflected from all the angels of our life and intercourse. It is a rejoicing in a gladness in our neighbor's good, a pleasure in doing good, a rejoicing with him; and without love, we cannot have any joy at all. It is this that makes children to be a pleasure, and friendship to be so noble and divine a thing; and upon this account it is certain that all that which innocently make a man cheerful, does also make him charitable for grief, and age, and sickness, and weariness, these are peevish and troublesome, but mirth and cheerfulness is

content and civil, and complaisant, and communicative and loves to do good, and swells up to felicity only upon the wings of charity."

Cure of Rattlesnake Bites.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Russell county, Virginia, cites two cases, one of a negro man and the other of a boy, in which severe bites of a rattlesnake have been cured by the free administration of brandy, half a tumbler full at a time every few minutes until a quart had been taken. We have heard eye witnesses attest the virtue of this remedy. It is said that the liquor in such cases does not intoxicate.

DIED.

On the 15th, at the residence of her brother in law, Mr. P. Root, Mrs. CATHERINE EVANS, in the 25th year of her age; wife of Edwood Evans Esq., of Philadelphia. She died a victim to that fell destroyer, consumption. Buoyant hope eluded to the last moment of her existence, a final recovery to health, and reunion with her husband. He sailed some months ago to the far Oregon to prepare an early home for his beloved companion. Mrs. EVANS possessed the power of winning the regard of all who knew her, by her polished, attractive manners. The good, the pure, and beautiful, are selected victims, by him who wills death, to inherit happiness beyond the grave. May the husband and relatives in their bereavement look upward, in the broad ether, with prayerful resignation if her loss, to an everlasting junior, "where light forever shines, and joy forever glows."—G.

New and Elegant Perfumery

THE subscriber has just received and opened a large and elegant assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Cosmetics &c. (He is determined to keep a larger and more elegant assortment than has hitherto been offered in this place.) consisting in part, of

- Lubins Extracts for the Haukde chief;
- Roussel's
- Jules Hauel's " " "
- Maugerett Corinray's " " "
- Cologues of all styles and qualities, from the most celebrated manufacturers;
- Prevoists Lavender Water;
- Jules Hauel's " " "
- Eau de Fleur d'Orange;
- Anti Mephetic Aromatic Vinegar;
- Aromatic Crystals and Smelling Salts;
- Jules Hauel Eau Lustrale;
- Roussel's Eau Lustrale Adorante;
- Pommes Parfennne;
- Silk Bound Pomatum, in china jars;
- Dissey & Piber Ox Marrow;
- Roussel's do in screw tops;
- Bears Greese of many different kinds;
- Philtome " " " "
- Antique Oil " " " "
- Vegetable Hair Oil
- Stick Pomatum;
- Bandoline Fixateur;
- Hair Dye of several different kind;
- Cold Cream for chapped hands and faces;
- Vinegar Rouge;
- Charcoal Tooth Paste;
- Roussel's Odontine;
- Pilleter's do
- do " Elixir Odontalgique;
- Rose Tooth Paste;
- Waters Tooth Soap;
- Tooth Powders of different kinds;
- Meak's Glove Renovator, a new article for cleaning Gloves; with various other articles too numerous to mention.

THOS. J. WORKMAN. 84

Nursery and Toilet Soaps.

LOW'S Brown Windsor Soap, genuine;

- Transparent Wash Balls, large and small;
- Lady's Transparent Soap, a very pretty article;
- Ponceau Soap, Superior Almond, Savon de Montpellier, Savon de Guimare, or Marshmallow Soap, an excellent article; Savon Ambratine; Savon a la Rose, Palm Soap, Omibus do, Italian Medicated Soap, Circassian do, Nymph Soap &c., &c. For sale by THOS. J. WORKMAN. 84

SHAVING Soaps and Brushes of every kind

and to suit every fancy. For sale by THOS. J. WORKMAN. 84

ILLY WHITE—Puff Powders, Chalk Balls

of every variety. For sale by THOS. J. WORKMAN. 84

French Confectionary.

LARGE invoice, and the greatest variety just received, and for sale by THOS. J. WORKMAN. 84

Hardware.

THE subscribers offer to the public, the most complete assortment of Hardware in the back country, as it has been nearly all bought from first hands, they can sell (on the same terms) at Charleston prices.

Those wanting Builders, Hardware, Carpenter's or Smith's Tools, Mill Irons, Cross cut or Mill Saws, Axes, Iron or Steel, would do well to give them a call. McDOWALL & COOPER. 84

Grates, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, an elegant assortment of Parlour Grates, Office do, Cooking Stoves complete, Airtight Parlour Stoves; Coal Franklin Stoves; also a few ton Red Ash Coal. McDOWALL & COOPER. 84

Hollow Ware.

EVERY variety of Cauldrons, Pots, &c., Light or Medium and Heavy. Received and for sale at very reduced prices, by McDOWALL & COOPER. 84

Superior Friction Matches.

AT Charleston Prices, by the gross or retail. For sale by THOS. J. WORKMAN. 84

25 Cans Baltimore Cove Oysters, (Fresh.) Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

5 BBLs. Kennedy's choice Butter Crackers. Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

5 Casks "Duffields" Sugar cured Shoulders. Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

25 QR. Boxes Raisins (New Crop.) Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

20 Bags new Buckwheat. Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN. 84

HEALTH OF CITIES.

The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending October 11, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion
Boston,	62	138,788	1 in 2238
New York,	361	517,749	1 in 1434
Philadelphia,	138	350,000	1 in 2536
Baltimore,	84	169,025	1 in 2012
Charleston,	25	43,014	1 in 1720
Savannah,	11	16,600	1 in 1454

The debt of the State of Pennsylvania is upwards of forty millions of dollars.