

ber. From this centre of death it has spread westward on both shores. It is said to have reached Salonia on the north and Tunis on the south. How long it may be kept out of Europe in general is a question of extreme anxiety. Our perpetual intercourse with the Mediterranean ports, our criminal disregard of precaution, the still more criminal avidity of our commerce for gain, in all quarters, and at all risks, render England more liable than any other country to this most dreadful of all scourges. Nothing but the hand of Providence could have hitherto preserved Europe; yet undoubtedly we have a right to call upon authority to protect us from the hideous hazards of mercantile avarice. One of the papers mentions, a few days since, that we are at this moment driving a trade with Constantinople in rags for paper making, and that no less than thirty bales of those rags have been lately consigned in one cargo. There can be scarcely a doubt that those rags came from the beds and bodies of infection. The chief communication of the plague in all ages has been by fragments of clothing. Can we regard ourselves as safe from this deepest of all desolators till such transactions are inquired into and exposed?

### Commercial Courier.

CAMDEN, S. C. JUNE 10, 1837.

We refer our readers to the head of Communications, where will be found the very just and appropriate remarks of our Correspondent "A." in reply to the Editor of the National Gazette on the subject of education in Africa, to which the attention of Miss Grimké of Philadelphia is PARTICULARLY invited.

We have for some time past regularly received by Express, thro' the kindness of the Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, a slip from his very ably conducted paper—and a like favor is shortly expected from our friend Daniels, of the N. York Gazette and General Advertiser, which will be the means of affording our readers the earliest opportunity of receiving the latest information from the most authentic sources in our two great commercial marts; which, to our mercantile community, is a matter of no small importance.

The Hon. Thomas Bennet, Henry L. Pinckney and Col. Edward H. Edwards are announced as candidates for the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Joel R. Poinsett, to the office of Secretary of War.

A private letter received at this place, dated the 6th instant, informs us that the Cholera has again made its appearance in Charleston, of which the son of Mr. Joseph S. Payne died, in a few hours after the attack.

Our friends through the county who have been kind enough to interest themselves in our behalf, will please accept our acknowledgements for the very liberal appendage which our subscription list has for the last two weeks received.

We hereby again beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to the necessity of adopting such measures as will GUARANTEE to the Fire Engine Company of our town the very small sum of three hundred dollars, which is all that is now necessary to procure an efficient Engine, and prevent a dissolution of one of our most useful corporations. We are aware that many of our citizens have already liberally subscribed, which, together with the donations from two of the Insurance Companies of Charleston, have made up the amount of \$500 making a deficit of only \$300, which is expected will be appropriated out of the town fund, to which our citizens have now a right to look for such aid.

The St. John's Episcopal Church, Montgomery Alabama, has, within the last 18 months increased its little flock under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. Johnson of Beauford, S. C. to SEVERAL HUNDRED, which is said to be attributable in a great degree to the very easy and unassuming deportment of Mr. J., which, together with his plain, pious, and sensible discourses, has gained for him the esteem and confidence of his congregation. A handsome brick Church has been erected, the cost of which it is said will amount to not less than 7,000 dollars. It is to be dedicated on the 12th instant.

A despatch on the subject of a Congress of Nations for the adjustment of international Disputes, without recourse to Arms. 'By a friend of Peace,' has just been issued from the New York Press. The work we have not yet seen, and therefore, can say nothing of its merits.

A lot of Bacon was sold a few days ago in Nash county, North Carolina, at 7 cts per pound.

The packet ship Pennsylvania arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing London dates of the 24th and Liverpool of the 25th April. Nothing of particular interest has taken place since our last dates. The cotton market is represented to have acquired some firmness, and one or two failures to have taken place among the Liverpool cotton buyers.

The thermometer stood at New Orleans on the 4th inst. during the greater part of the day from 92° to 94° in the shade.—The degree of heat is stated to have been almost insupportable.

The following is among the resolutions adopted at the late convention of Editors held at Nashville (Tenn.) for the purpose of improving the Public Press, viz:

"That all discussion or controversy shall be carried on in a gentlemanly way, and personalities shall be avoided; that Edi-

tors and Proprietors be requested to exact payment in advance for all papers sent out of the State; that not more than 12 1-2 per cent. be paid for collecting open accounts and 10 per cent. for Notes, and that the same Collector shall, as far as possible, be employed by all Publishers that they will prefer in all cases, Journeymen of temperate habits, should a Journeyman leave the employment of any publisher without his consent or in his debt, not to employ him until he shall be reinstated in character by his former employer; that no communications of a personal nature be admitted into their columns otherwise than as advertisements; and that double prices shall be charged for them, and in no instance, shall an advertisement of a husband against his wife, be inserted. A Central Committee was appointed to communicate with the different Editors, and with power to call a Convention of the Editorial fraternity, when it should be deemed expedient; after which the Convention adjourned.

The following intelligence we received to-day, by the Southern Express Mail, from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin slip.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3. We have received the following letter from a highly respectable source:

Matamoros Prison, May 3. 1837. Dear Sirs—In haste I will address you a few lines by Capt Minor, to inform you how we are situated. We left New Orleans on the evening of the eighth of April, and were captured and taken prisoners on the morning of the twelfth, at the mouth of the Sabine, bearing N. N. W. distant six miles, in the United States waters, by the armed Mexican brig General Teran. After we were captured about three hours, stood to the southward and fell in with the schooner Flash; they fired, and hove the Flash too. While the Flash hove too, the brig General Houston hove in sight. They thought proper to let the schooners and brig go, and make sure of one.

After this we made sail, and stood south and S. S. E. wind bearing N. N. E., and blowing heavy. They took out principally all the passengers and put them on board the brig; we continued our course and fell in about twenty miles below the mouth of the river Rio Grande. There the schooner was taken in over the Bar. After waiting a long time on it, and leaking badly, she was taken up the river about nine miles, and then pillaged of her cargo, and furniture, and baggage of the passengers, and a considerable amount of money.

They confined me and several of my passengers in irons for several days in a most brutal manner, and told us we should all be hung as pirates, and that three days should be the longest that my life should be spared. But enough of this at present. We believe the American Consul is doing all that he can for us. I have not heard positively whether the vessel and cargo has been condemned or not; but that makes no difference, as the greater part of the cargo has been stolen.

There is a great deal more that I would wish to write you, but for fear of its not reaching you, I must desist.

Yours truly, A. MOORE.

LATE FROM JAMAICA

By the ship Jno. W. Cater, we have received our files to May 13th, which, however did not reach us till this morning. They do not contain any thing of unusual interest. The Colony seems quiet, but evidently as fractious and impatient as ever, under the variations and demoralizing system of negro apprenticeship which has been forced upon the planters to gratify the visionary speculations of abolition philanthropists at home. The Kingston Chronicle mentions as one of the consequences, that the white indentured emigrants beginning to be imported to replace the negroes, are when found to be possessed of valuable qualities, immediately bribed and enticed away. For example, a gentleman who had white men sawyers, two of whom saw 210 feet boards a day, equal to three pair of blacks allow them every Saturday to cultivate their own grounds; but interested and dishonorable persons entice them away on that day, by offering them a penny a foot. This leads to drunkenness, and also to dissatisfaction at the more moderate wages for which they are apprenticed.

The Arch bishop of Cuba, who has been on a visit to the Catholic establishments at Jamaica, has taken his departure. He was much pleased with the Catholic congregation of Kingston.

The stipendiary or imported magistrates are as usual the subject of increasing complaints for their constant interference in rather promoting insubordination than obedience on the part of the negroes. It appears that not content with fomenting mischief at home, our abolition fanatics have sent out emissaries to Jamaica to look into the working of the apprenticeship law. It must be delightful for such disturbers to see with their own eyes the misery brought mutually on planter and negro by this wicked experiment on colonial rights.

The names of the missionaries, are Jos. Horace Kimball and Jas. A. Thorne, the latter of Kentucky. The papers are vehement in their expressions of abhorrence at the suicidal policy of the mother country, which is threatening famine and total ruin to the colonies. At Demerara the "Saintcraft Stipendiaries" as they are called, (chiefly, as we have before said, old half-pay, worn out army or navy officers from home) are very busy in promoting discontent among the negro apprentices.

An engineer has arrived from England

for the purpose of superintending the construction of a Rail Road from Kingston to Angels.

Up to May 5th, the drought had prevailed to a great degree on the north side of the island.

Absenism is as much complained of and said to be as fatal as in Ireland—the rich planters foreseeing the misery ahead having gone off with their golden treasures.

From the Boston Morning Post.

CONSUMPTION.—We have made the following abstract of an article in the Medical Library, respecting the causes and prevention of consumption, which we think may be both interesting and useful to many of our readers.

1st. There can be no doubt in the world that pulmonary consumption is an hereditary disease; or rather that the tendency or liability to it prevails very remarkably in particular families. Those who have fair skin and fair and soft hair, are upon the whole, most predisposed to tubercular consumption. It appears to be most prevalent among chieftain breasted individuals, who have long necks, soft hair, and long eyelashes.

3d. Consumption prevails most at particular ages—between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. It often occurs, both at an earlier period, when children breathe an impure air, and at a later period from a variety of indirect causes.

3d. The tendency to consumption where there is no hereditary predisposition, may be acquired from the effects of colds and other diseases, and from various circumstances that destroy health.

4. One thing is quite certain, that every thing that tends to break up the general health and strength, may either produce tubercles of the lungs, or to develop those which already exist. With a view to prevention, if you maintain the general strength of the children of families where consumption prevails, and also in adults, you will prevent the occurrence of the disease; break up the general strength and the disease will be developed.

5th. Another cause that predisposes to, or excites consumption, is a cold and variable temperature. Consumption prevails most in countries where the atmosphere is variable. Hence, it is remarkably prevalent in this country.

6th. Another occasion which predisposes to it, or excites it, is local irritation, especially in the lungs. Hence the lung complaints of those who breathe air that is filled with particles of dust and poisonous gasses.

7th. Copious evacuations will produce consumption. Large losses of blood break up the strength very much, and when the least tendency to consumption exists, it is very apt to supervene. Mothers thus become consumptive by suckling their children too long, and losing their rest at night.

8th. Night-watching is one thing which breaks up the strength remarkably. If a young lady who is consumptive, has two or three sisters, never allow either of them to perform the office of nurse for the patient; if you do, consumption is almost sure to follow. Two or three persons in one family have died, one after another, from the combined effect of anxiety of mind and night-watching, on persons predisposed to consumption, independent of the inhalation of the odor from the patient's breath.

9th. Another condition which breaks up the strength is disorder of the stomach liver and bowels, and this is one of the frequent occasions of consumption.

10th. A very frequent cause in females is tight-lacing. Any thing which prevents a free and full expansion of the lungs.

RAPIDITY OF COMMUNICATION.—We have been permitted to make extracts from the official logbook kept at the Liverpool telegraph office; and by it we are in possession of instances of such extraordinary rapidity of communication exactly at one o'clock, through the whole line from Liverpool to Holyhead, in order that the different signal men may regulate their time pieces. This is done by a peculiar signal, made exactly as the clock strikes one, which notifies the time, and asks the question, "Is there any thing to report?" An acknowledgement to this is returned, either "yes" or "no," as the case may be. The distance from Liverpool to Holyhead, from station to station, is 72 miles; hence there and back, 144 miles, and this signal and answer is considered unusually long if it occupies one minute. We find from the extracts above-mentioned, that in the month of September, in which, by-the-by, we have had much stormy and bad weather, this signal has been sent on 18 different days. The distance the signal must have passed in those 18 times, must be 1,520 miles, which has been done in the incredibly short space of 16 minutes and 5 seconds, being an average of 161 miles per minute. In 17 of the days mentioned, the distance 2,448 miles, the time occupied was 14 minutes 5 seconds; average 175 miles per minute. In 11 of the shortest periods, the distance was 1,584 miles; time occupied 7 minutes 5 seconds; average 228 miles per minute. In taking the five quickest communications during the month, we find the distance to have been 720 miles; the time occupied 2 minutes 30 seconds; being an average of 238 miles per minute. The shortest time during the month was on the 10th, when the signal passed, and the answer was returned in 25 seconds. When it is considered that there are 11 different telegraph stations, and only one man at each station,

this will appear the more extraordinary, and speaks favorably of the management of Lieutenant Watson, under whose superintendence the telegraph was first established, and still continues.—LIVERPOOL COURIER.

GREAT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—An article has appeared in one of the Wall street journals (the Express) by which it seems there is some hope that the CONSUMPTION may be cured by SURGICAL means. The surgeon who makes this communication, proposes to cure the consumption (in any case where one of the lungs is affected) in the following manner.—An incision is made between the ribs, and an orifice opened to admit the air into the chest outside of the diseased lung—so that no air will be drawn into that lung through the windpipe at all. The lung will collapse, and remain perfectly quiet and in that state can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether. As there is a partition between the sides of the lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the other goes on with its ordinary functions. The operation is neither difficult nor painful, and may be performed upon a person in the last stages of consumption, without danger—as a person in that state would bear the operation better than one in robust health.—The plan appears to be feasible, from the very fact that nature does sometimes effect a cure by the very same process (drying up one lung) and it is the only method by which a cure is ever effected. If this plan succeeds it will be the greatest discovery in the art of healing, in modern times.

VIRTUES OF LIME.—The usual application in India to a fresh wound; is that of slacked lime. A late traveller in that country, who sojourned sometime among the natives in the interior, says:

"A musselman who was in our employ was breaking wood, the head of the hatchet came off, and the sharp edge fell with considerable force on the poor creature's foot; he bled profusely and fainted: lime was unsparingly applied to the wound, the foot carefully wrapped up, and the man conveyed to his hut on a charpoy (bedstead) where he was kept quiet without disturbing the wound; at the end of a fortnight he walked about, and in another week returned to his labor. Lime is an article of great service in the domestic economy of the natives. I have experienced the good effects of this simple remedy for burns or scalds: equal proportions of lime, water, and any kind of oil, made into a thin paste, and immediately applied and repeatedly moistened, will speedily remove the effects of a burn; and if applied later, even when a blister has arisen, the remedy never fails; I cannot say how it might act on a wound the consequences of a neglected burn."

The Perpetual Motion exhibited in Boston, admittance 50 cents, is a rascally humbug. The motive power is a live Yankee, who plays the poodle dog in the cellar, and turns a crank which has a concealed connection with the machine. The imposture was detected, as we learn from the Post, by Mr. M. Pond, machinist, who examined the affair on Friday, and suspecting the trick, stole quietly into the cellar, and seeing a place boxed up, with a door, he gave a gentle tap, and the inmate, supposing him to be one of the initiated, opened "Sesame," and lo and behold! there was the crank, and a man, who at length confessed that he was the gentleman who turned it!

### Commercial.

Latest dates from Liverpool, . . . April 25.  
Latest dates from Havre, . . . April 7.

NEW YORK MARKET, June 3.  
COTTON—The demand continues to be fair, and previous prices have been supported. Sales 2000 bales, 1000 were Upland at 8 a 11, chiefly 8 to 8 3-4 for middling quality for shipment; 500 Florida at 8 1-2 a 11; 500 Mobile and New Orleans at 8 a 11.

FL. UR.—Our supplies of Western still continue quite small, and prices are in consequence well maintained. Common brands bring 9,62 a 9,75; fancy are held at 10. Of Southern, but little is selling; Richmond city mills has been sold at 9,25, and Georgetown at 10. Rye Flour remains scarce; Corn Meal is firm.

GRAIN—Since our last, there has been an animated demand for foreign Wheat and Rye; the sales are 8000 bushels Italian Wheat at 125; 5000 prime red German 150; 3000 Italian 133; 5000 Trieste 104; 5000 small grain Rye at 70; 60,000 of other kinds do at 72 1-2 a 80; 3000 good German at 85 cash, for milling. Ohio Corn brings 90 a 95; Southern is scarce; 3100 bushels North Carolina sold at 95c.

The packets which sailed yesterday did not carry out as large an amount of specie as it was supposed they would. According to the Amount entered at the Custom House, the sum does not exceed \$150,000. There may, however, have been parcels shipped, of which no entries were made. The specie remittance consisted chiefly of gold, purchased at a premium of 6 to 8 per cent. Some thousands of half dollars bought at 67 per cent. premium. There are very few bills on England now in the market, and those that can be disposed of bring from 12 to 15 per cent.—[N. Y. Gazette]

Commerce.—The bay, in front of Buffalo harbor, presented, this morning, a most animated appearance. Our navigation, as our readers are aware, has been for many days so far open as to enable steam boats to arrive and depart, but little or no movement of sail craft could be effected, as the wind, for upwards of forty days, with the exception of a few hours, at three different times, within that period, has been dead ahead for anything leaving port. This embargoed all but steam boats; but this morning we had a fresh wind from N. N. E. and at 7 o'clock, A. M., there were forty-one sail in sight, and under way in the bay, with a fair wind and open sea. There is still much broken ice in the lake, which is wholly distributed along the Canada shore.—Adv.

FROM FRANCE.—Mr. A. Loubat, of this city, a passenger in the ship Charlemagne, Capt Richardson, arrived in town yesterday morning via the steam boat from New London, having left the ship on Wednesday at 10 A. M. 26 miles Southeast of Montauk Point. We learn from him that the ship

sailed from Havre on the 18th of April, and that she has experienced a succession of head winds and calms.

There was no political news, and every thing was tranquil throughout France. The utmost distress continued to prevail at Lyons, and persons were actually starving to death for the want of means to procure the ordinary necessities of life.

The news of the failures here had not yet reached France, as none of the packets had arrived except the Francois 1, which got out on the 16th.

The following is a list of passengers: A. Loubat, E. Lenthillon, lady and servant, Mr. Smith and two children, Mr. Parkman, lady and child, of Boston, Messrs. Petrolina and Ray, and 162 in the steerage.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Havre, dated the 15th, which, with the accompanying circular, shows the state of the market.

We have no improvement to notice in business in general. Cotton continues quite dull, and we must quote a decline of 4c, to 6c, on the prices paid two days ago.

The sale of manufactured goods far from becoming better, presents each day a new decline and prices for twists and calico are now much under what they were in 1831. We see no near prospect of any change for the better.

### Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, June 10, 1837.

Cotton,	5 a 8
Corn, per bushel,	100 a 112
Flour, per barrel,	6 a 6 50
Sugar, per lb.	c9 a 12 50
Coffee, "	14 a 16
Bacon, "	9 a 12
Salt, per sack,	\$3 a 3 25
Fodder, per cwt.	1 25 a 1 37
Whiskey, "	40 a 50
Chickens, "	18 a 30
Eggs, "	18
Butter, "	18 a 25
Beef, "	8 a 9

### REMARKS.

COTTON.—We have no change to notice in this article, in consequence of the small quantity coming in—our impression is that were the planters to send their cotton to market, the price might advance.

CORN.—This article is scarce at \$1 a \$1 12 1-2, out of the wagons.

BACON.—We quote this article from the wagons at 9 a 12c per pound.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry executions to me directed, will be sold before the Court House door at Camden, on the first Monday and Tuesday being the 2d and 3d days of July next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz:

One Negro Boy, levied on and to be sold as the property of David Scott, at the suit of Holleyman & Gass.

One Tract of Land, known as the Defendants on the East side of Little Lynches Creek, containing 1000 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Margaret Perkins, T. P. Ballard and others, levied on and to be sold as the property of John Williams, at the suit of Hayman Levy, Mary J. M'Adam's and others.

950 PAIR SHOES, Bonnets, Children's Toys, &c. &c., being the contents of a Shoe Store and Millinery, levied on and to be sold as the property of Warham B. Daniels, at the suit of R. Gillet and others. These articles will be sold at Rosser's back store. Town and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to attend, as there is a general assortment suitable to the trade.

Terms cash, purchasers to pay for Sheriff's papers. WM. ROSSER, s. k. d.

June 10 6 3t

MORTGAGE SALE.—I will sell before the Court House door in Camden, on Monday the 2nd day of July next, a negro man named JULY, a good Boat Patron, sold to foreclose a mortgage made by Joseph G. Clark to Mrs. Caroline L. M. Ra.

Terms, twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. WM. ROSSER, Agent for Mortgage.

THE Subscribers hereby notifies all those indebted to the late firm of John M. Nolon & Co., L. Johnson & Co., or to the subscribers that immediate payment or satisfactory arrangements must be forthwith made, otherwise all the debts due us will be placed in other hands for collection, as we are forced to this course for the purpose of enabling ourselves to comply with the like acquisitions—longer indulgence cannot therefore be given. June 10 6 4t C. C. CAMPBELL & Co.

WANTED TO HIRE, two servants, a washer and ironer, and a cook. For suitable ones, good wages will be given and punctually paid. Enquire at Mr. James Dunlap's. June 10 6 4t

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to close his business in Camden, offers his stock of fresh and well assorted Medicines, Drugs, &c on advantageous terms to any one disposed to purchase.

Physicians, Planters and others, who may desire to purchase their Medicines at very low rates, will be supplied at reduced prices, until the stock is disposed of. Also, on hand a large stock of Paints and Oils, which will be sold at the lowest rates. June 10 6 4t J. A. YOUNG.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence at Bishopville, Sumter district, on the 29th ult, a large grey Horse about 16 hands high with a wart on one of his ears, no other visible mark recollected—he is about 8 years old, quite spirited, and paces very well. He was raised in the upper part of North Carolina, and it probable he may endeavor to get back to his old range. Any person giving information of the said horse or delivering him to the subscriber at Bishopville, will be suitably rewarded. June 10 6 3t JOHN H. DIXON.

The Charlotte Journal will give the above the above 2 insertions and forward their account to this office for payment.

CAUTION.—All persons are forward against trading for a note of hand, given by me, to John Patterson, (who lives in the State of North Carolina) for one hundred and thirty-five dollars: The said note was given for a horse; said horse was represented to me by John Patterson as being sound, the horse has since proved to be unsound, and I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled by law.

The note was given on the 27th April last, payable on the 1st October next. Z. PERRY. Camden, June 10, 1837. 6 3t

THE subscriber having on hand too many goods for the present season, is very desirous of reducing his stock, which consists of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries: all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash to suit the times. June 10 6 4t W. J. GERALD.

WE are authorized to announce Col. WILLIAM DRAKEFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector for the District of Kershaw, at the next election. May 20 3 4t

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—According to instructions received from the Post Office Department, hereafter, nothing but Gold or Silver will be received at this Office for Postage. Also, no Postage account will be kept with any person after this date, unless a deposit is made in advance.

N. B. Letters, newspapers or pamphlets, will not be delivered out of the Office to any person but whom they are directed, except by a written order from the persons to whom directed. Camden, May 27 4 3t P. THORNTON P. M.