

The Members of the Female Benevolent Society are requested to meet this Afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall. April 1.

A Fire broke out in Augusta on Wednesday the 24th ult. The buildings destroyed were two dwelling Houses, a Stable with Horses and a considerable quantity of Lumber.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23, 1818.

SIR, The annexed Tables show the Exports of Cotton into Great Britain, in the last year, to have been 653,729 bags, being an increase on the Imports of 1817 of 189,237 bags; the consumption has been 422,700 bags, or 15,700 more than in 1817; the exports 59,500; the existing stocks 351,500, or 186,130 more than at the same period last year.

To this important and principal branch of your commerce, too great consideration cannot be paid, nor endeavors used, to elucidate its present, and to form a correct opinion as to its probable future, situation. These may now be obvious; yet a clear consideration of this subject may lead us more distinctly to view the important changes occurring in this trade, which appear to be of too marked a character to be slightly noticed.

It may be well, therefore, to consider the difficulty of forming a proper estimate of the rate at which Cotton, and also Rice, can be shipped from the United States with safety to the shipper, or with a chance of profit; for the markets of their consumption now no longer depend, as in recent years, on the extent of the United States' crops; but the trade having been driven, in a great measure by political causes, to other sources of supply, cannot easily be recalled from the new channels into which it has been diverted. The East Indies particularly, and the Brazils, now compete with the United States in affording supplies of these important articles of export, sufficient to induce the greatest caution in making shipments, and to point out the hazard of dealing in them, except at moderate prices.

Our anticipation of these circumstances will be shown by a comparison of our advices, with the result exhibited in the annexed Tables; and the losses then expected, which have accrued to nearly every shipper of cotton. In our letter of December 1817, while the imports of that year had exceeded the consumption, it was stated, "That the high prices which for several years preceding had been, and at that period were, given for Cotton, acting as an extraordinary and continued stimulus to its culture in every portion of the globe where it could be raised, very enlarged supplies might naturally be expected from all quarters, particularly from the East Indies, where, the land being rich and labour remarkably cheap, it could in all probability be afforded at a cheaper rate than from any other country: and while these Cottons had always interfered with the inferior descriptions of Uplands, they would, from the great encouragement given, doubtless be gradually improved in quality, as well as excessively increased in quantity."

The continued adaption by the spinners of their machinery to the East India Cottons, which have met, in the last year, an increased consumption of 26,000 bags, while that of America has decreased 12,000; the great increase of imports from that quarter, and general excess over the consumption have proved the correctness of these anticipations. The cause which has produced such an excess, of the Imports from the crops of 1817 over the consumption still existing and little doubt can be entertained, from the continued encouragement given to the culture of this article, but that the quantity raised will be more than adequate to the consumption in a far greater ratio than

it has hitherto been; and although the means of purchasing in India are likely to become more circumscribed, whereby a temporary diminution of export from that quarter may occur, yet these supplies, of themselves so much more than needful, must be directed to Europe, and in this country they meet an existing stock already adequate to three quarters of a year's demand. The prospects for this article are therefore extremely unfavourable, and although the consumption is greater than has been hitherto known, being now 9000 bags weekly, shipments, except at prices sufficiently low to induce the spinners to abandon in a great measure the use of East India Cotton, must be hazardous.

In adverting to the heavy losses which have occurred during the last two years to nearly every shipper of the produce of the United States, and investigating the causes of so much disappointment, it cannot but appear evident, that without a complete change in the system of its trade, a different result to future operations cannot be expected.

The extravagant cost of produce, arising from the great facility with which money has hitherto been raised in the United States, has precluded all chance of profit to the exporter; and until commercial operations depend more on capital than on the facility of credit, the prices of produce are likely to bear a relative proportion to those of the markets of its consumption, nor to be governed otherwise than by that speculative spirit which induces the purchase of produce, not with a view to its ultimate destination, but to resales; the foreign market becoming merely the dernier resort, from the inability of holders to realize any further profits at home.

This result has also been materially promoted by the great competition of the foreign commission merchants for the trade of the United States, who force it by joining in shipments and by heavy advance, which, whilst it has the injurious effect of aiding speculation of enhancing the cost of produce, has the still greater of reducing its value abroad, by the consequent necessity of urging sales.

The losses in the American, have been fully equalled in the trade with the East Indies and Brazils. For that tendency to enter into hazardous and speculative operations, which arose during a long period of war, when occasionally large profits were realized, as much by chance as by regular calculation, has by no means subsided since the peace. The general competition in trade to which this has given rise, has been productive of those very injurious effects which are now most sensibly felt, by the general and increasing pressure on trade; which now, as on all similar occasions, has a depreciating effect on even those branches of commerce which are not apparently connected with the others that have caused it. And while, during a general state of peace, commerce should naturally be adapted to it, in forming our calculations, we must not lose sight of those new sources from which increasing supplies of produce are derived, which formerly were to be obtained only from distinct and certain quarters; especially in the principal articles of the produce of the United States. The cultivation of Tobacco in Europe, and in the western portion of the United States, has completely changed the former character of its trade; while in Rice and Cotton the East Indies and Brazils present a formidable competition; and of Grain and Flour, in the event of deficiency in our own crops, incalculable supplies, from the neighbouring States of Europe, can immediately be derived. A profitable trade with the United States, therefore, can only be expected, when she meets this competition by the proportionate value of her produce.

Many valuable tables are annexed, from which we extract the following facts.

Comparing the Imports of the United States' Cotton in 1818, with that of 1816;

the difference is 41,503 excess. That from the Brazils, has increased from 74,000 in 1802 to 162,499 in 1818. That from the East Indies, has augmented from 3355 in 1802, to 247,659 in 1818.!!!

The stocks in the ports on 1st Jan. 1818, were 112,000, which with 52,400 in the dealers hands and the imports, 668,700, made a total receipt for the year 1818 of 834,000. Of these were exported to the continent and Ireland 59,500. Consumption of England and Scotland 422,200; on hand, 351,800.

The consumption of Cotton in Great-Britain, has advanced from 1802 to 1818 in the following ratio, 287,383, 238,838, 212,610, 252,640, 261,738, 282,667, 194,134, 440,382, 561,173, 326,231, 261,205, 249,536, 369,300, 379,700, 479,154, 668,720.

The export of British staple articles is also stated.

Salt 360,000 Bushells less Earthen ware 3,400 more Crates in 1818 than in 1817 Tin Plates 4,100 more Boxes Iron 16,000 more cwt. Copper 2,000 less cwt.

With much respect, we are, SIR, Your most obedient servants, HAYES & STORY.

A letter from Major WILSON, State Engineer, to the Governor, dated at Columbia, 16th instant, says—"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the workmen employed by the State, for the improvement of the rivers in this District, have arrived, and part of them are actively engaged on the Saluda river, in opening Canals around the great falls at Penn's and Beard's.—When the work is completed, the Saluda will be navigable for twenty miles"

Extract of a letter from Bavaria.

Extraordinary Occurrence.

"We have witnessed a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavoured to escape from a charnel house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe."

Horrible Phenomena! Galvanism.

On the 4th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydsdale, by Dr. Ure. with a voltaic battery of 270 pair of 4 inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the neck, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension. In the 2d experiment the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced; the chest heaved and fell; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred!!—In the 3d experiment, the supraorbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action."—The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted, from terror or sickness!!—In the 4th experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life.—Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in

the blood—the spinal marrow been accurately, the criminal might have been restored to life!

Holland.—100 persons missing in the fog at Amsterdam, supposed to be drowned. All intercourse prohibited between foreign vessels and the part of Batavia, or what is equivalent, a great duty imposed upon them.

Prussia assents to the last modification of the French payments to the allies. The entire discharge of which is therefore fixed at 1821, March 1. On the intervention of Russia and Prussia the sublime Porte has recognized the king of the Netherlands.

MARRIED, lately at Salisbury, N. C. Dr. FERRAND, to Miss MARGARET STEEL, all of last place.

DEPARTED this life at Stateburg, on the 22d ult. in the twenty-third year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen D. Miller, Esq.

For her life had many attractions, but she left them with a smile, of which the terrors of death could not deprive her countenance.

It is with great regret we learn that Capt. BRONSON, of the ship Herald, of Boston, from this port, bound to Liverpool, was washed overboard and lost, in a severe gale, in the British Channel.—Two men were washed off at the same time, one of whom, by a returning sea, had the good fortune to regain the vessel.

C. Courier.



Bradford's Springs.

IT is a circumstance of no small importance to the citizens of this State to have a convenient and healthy situation, to which they can have access during the Summer and Autumnal months.

The Bradford Spring, at this time, exhibit such a situation. The buildings here, are capacious and convenient; and are as well calculated for the accommodation of the delicate and infirm, as those who are in search of pleasure.

The situation is, probably, one of the most eligible that this country affords. The elevation is considerably above the common level of the surface. The rise and declivity of the hill is gradual and regular; and its summit smooth and unbroken. The Springs empty out of the basis of the hill, at different apertures, where it abruptly breaks off, in almost, a perpendicular descent.

The water is a strong mineral. It is transparent and palatable. The ingredients which form the composition of this mineral, have not yet been accurately ascertained by chymical analysis. A few individuals have annually visited those Springs, and those alone, can form an adequate idea of the advantage which results from attending them.

The ruinous condition of the buildings in all probability, and the want of accommodation has, hitherto, prevented a number of persons from attending these Springs. But the subscriber flatters himself that he is now, well prepared for the accommodation of a number of persons. And he pledges himself to spare no exertions to render the situation of all those who attend these Springs both comfortable and agreeable.

Horace W. Bronson.

April 1 of

Brigade Order—8th Brigade.

LANCASTER MARCH 13, 1819.

Col. Blair of the 35th Regiment of Infantry having resigned his commission.—An Election is hereby ordered to take place on Friday the 28th of May next. The Captains or Officers commanding companies will open a Poll at their respective muster grounds and in conjunction with two subalterns or other fit persons will hold and manage the same from 11 o'clock until 3 o'clock, giving public notice forty days previous at three places within their respective commands and the said managers are ordered to meet in Camden on the 29th of May and count the votes, declare the election, and report the same to the Brigadier General.

All free white men above the age of 18 years residing within the 35th Regiment, (excepting such as are attached to the cavalry) are ordered to attend and give their suffrages, & the person receiving the greatest number of votes will be commissioned accordingly.

By order of Gen. Blair,

John Cantley, Brigade Major and Inspector.

In the Town of Chatham, (South-Carolina.)

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION On the 20th of April next.

To give an idea to purchasers of the immense importance of this place, and of the extensive business which will be carried on there, when the contemplated internal improvements are effected, an account of the advantages it possesses is subjoined:

The town of Chatham seems formed by nature to be a place of great trade. It is situated on the Pee Dee River, running back about one and a half miles; the river bank is 30 feet high, forming a level and running say 350 yards; thence it rises 30 feet more and forms a dead level for a great distance. Buildings can be carried on at a cheap rate, for there are large quantities of fine timber and a number of saw mills; good clay for making bricks is also in great quantity. The inhabitants speak highly of the health of the place.—its advantages for good society, are various, it being situated but eleven miles from Sneedborough, N. C. fifteen miles from Chesterfield Court House, twelve miles from Marlborough Court House, and fifteen miles above Society Hill; the roads leading to and from all these places, intersect Chatham at right angles.

It has been ascertained by men capable of estimating its advantages, from a long residence there, that when the expected internal improvements are made, the Town of Chatham must be the great depot for all the produce which the western parts of North Carolina yield, but which is now carried to Fayetteville, Petersburg, &c. There is only occasion to examine the situation of these places to be convinced of this fact. It is generally known that three fourths of the produce that now goes to Fayetteville, is raised on the Pee Dee and west of it, and as Chatham is situated but very little south of west of Fayetteville, the former will have a fair opportunity of being as good a market, at least, and that seventy miles nearer. The fact is also evident that at least one million worth of produce, from the borders and west of Pee Dee, finds its way to Petersburg, but which will also naturally go to Chatham for a market. Exclusive of this, there are 25,000 Bales of cotton made within a circumference of 30 miles from this town, and the articles of cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, corn, Flaxseed, and all kinds of produce, will go to Chatham for a market, for the reasons mentioned above.

All the produce from this place will go to Charleston. This will be done with little expense and little danger, for the canal from Pee Dee (which is already commenced and will be finished to the course of a short time) will open an inland passage to Charleston.

A Steam Boat, with three tow Boats, are to be prepared this summer to ply between Chatham and Georgetown. The river has recently been examined by a person experienced in river navigation, and found practicable without any improvements. Boats of 40 to 60 tons can go up as high as Chatham at present.—The contemplated improvements above Chatham, are only to admit boats carrying 15 to 18 thousand weight, Chatham must consequently be the depot for all produce going up and down.

Thus a full account has been given of the advantages the Town of Chatham holds out to the man of business, that a proper estimation may be made of the Lots to be disposed of.—A number of merchants, foreseeing the advantages of the place, have determined on locating themselves there.

April 1, 55-7

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A large two story Frame Building, on Broad-street, a few doors above Decalbestreet, 50 by 23 feet, with a store in front, and with a kitchen and other out buildings. Any person disposed to purchase or rent, will call and view the premises; possession will be given immediately, apply to James Clark.

April 1

For sale.

20 Barrels Whiskey, A few barrels Cordial, 20 kegs best Gun-Powder, of Dupont's make, Carolina Indigo.

And a few sets of

Gig Harness, both plated and plain, best Philadelphia make, with a large assortment of dry goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

James Clark.

April 1.

The subscriber

Has removed to the house opposite J. K. Duglass & Co's. New store above De Kaib street where he continues to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes for sale on very reasonable terms.

John Smith.

April 1, of

URBAN BLANK MAN

Notifies his friends and the public, that he continues to keep a complete assortment of ENTERTAINMENT, in Camden, under the firm of Blackman & Dye, and hopes by his assiduity and attention, to merit the favor of public patronage. March 31.