

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL COURIER;
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Advertisements that do not have the number of insertions marked on the margin will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.
No subscription received for less than one year.
Communications must be post paid.

CAMDEN, S. C. JOCKEY CLUB RACES.



WILL commence on this course, on the 1st Monday in November next, with a Sweep-stake, mile heats, subscription \$100, half forfeit, for 3 year old Colts and Fillies, closed with 6 subscribers.
Tuesday—Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats purse not less than \$600
Wednesday—Jockey Club Purse, 3m. h. purse not less than 500
Thursday—Jockey Club Purse, 2m. h., purse not less than 350
Friday—Jockey Club Purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5, purse not less than 350
Saturday—A post stake for all ages carrying their appropriate weights; entrance \$250, play or pay, two mile heats to be closed on Monday night of the first day's race, by 9 o'clock, 3 or more to make a race.
J. S. NETTLES, Sec. and Treas.
Sept. 9 19 91
The editors of the Charleston Courier; Times & Gazette, (Columbia,) and the People's Press, (Augusta, Georgia,) will copy the above and forward their accounts to the subscriber. J. S. N.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



AT the store heretofore occupied by J. Bishop & Co., the subscriber has opened a large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, which were selected particularly for the retail trade from the most approved manufacturers—to wit: Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots.
" Waterproof
" Stout Calf sewed
" " pegged
" fine " Boots
" Stout " "
" Fine Shoes and Pumps
" India Rubber over-shoes
Ladies French and Morocco Slippers
" Gator Boots
" Black and White Sattin Slippers
" New style over shoes
" " Rubber
" Buckskin and Velvet
" Seal Slippers and walking shoes
Misses Seal and Prunella walking
" Slippers
" Leather Boots and Shoes
" New style Rubber
Boys Fine and stout Boots
" " " Boots
" " " Shoes
" " Dancing Pumps
Childrens black and colored Prunella Boots
" " " " Shoes
" Seal and Morocco Boots and
" Leather Boots and Shoes.
A large stock of Mens stout shoes and brogans suitable for plantations, and
6000
Northern and Southern Sole leather, Upper leather, French and Northern Calf skins, Lining and Binding skins, various colored Morocco skins for Coach trimming.
Shoe knives, pinners, kit files, punches, awl blades and hells, boot webbing, heel ball, shoe tacks, bristles sparables, peg cutters, sand stones, jiggers, shoulder sticks, shoe lasts and all other articles generally in use with shoemakers—also every description of imported shoe thread, shoe blacking and varnish.
Dry Hides received in exchange.
GEO. ALDEN.
Sept. 30 22 1f

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—Absconded from the subscriber in Barnwell District, S. C., on the night of the 15th inst. a negro man named REUBEN, he also took with him a dark sorrel Mare about 13 hands high, said mare has a small star in her face, and has two saddle marks on her back.
Reuben is about 25 or 30 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexioned, speaks quick when spoken to, and when he left, had on a blue cloth coat, and a black hat with orange around it. The subscriber bought said negro from a man who said his name was JOHN EDWARDS, and that he lived in about 6 miles of Camden, he was travelling to Alabama, and had four slaves in company with him of which Reuben was one, he is also of opinion, that said boy has by some means come up with his former master, and that he will endeavor to get him out of the state for the purpose of re-selling him. Any person taking up said negro, and lodging him in jail, and giving information thereof to me, at Blackville Post-office, Barnwell District, S. C., shall receive the above reward.
SAMUEL REED.
The Charlew Gazette, Charlotte Journal, N. C. and Peoples Press, Augusta, Ga. will give the above 4 insertions and forward their accounts to the subscriber at the above P. O. for payment.
Oct. 21 25 4f

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER DISTRICT.

Summons in Partition.
Elijah McElveen, Applicant.

RHODA McElveen, Joseph McElveen, John McElveen, Moses McElveen, Elias McElveen, William McElveen, Susan McElveen, (widow of Adam McElveen deceased.) John Frierson, (widower of Jane McElveen, deceased.) Francis Nelson and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret McElveen (now McDonald), having intermarried with one McDonald) Rebecca McElveen Samuel McElveen, Andrew J. McElveen—children of Adam and Susan McElveen, to wit:
Rebecca, Margaret, Mary Ann, John, Robert, Nancy and Adam. Children of John and Jane Frierson, to wit:
Adaline and Joseph, Mason Reams, guardian adlitem for minor heirs of William McElveen, ar. deceased, defendants.
It appearing to my satisfaction, that John McElveen, Moses McElveen, Elias McElveen, William McElveen, Margaret McDonald, and husband, Daniel McElveen, James McElveen and wife, and all others (if any) of the legal heirs and representatives of William McElveen, ar. deceased.) defendants, reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of William McElveen, sr. on or before the fourth day of December next or their consent will be entered of record
WILLIAM LEWIS, c. s. d.
Oct 7 23 8

WINTER COMFORTS! NOVEMBER.

THE derangement of the currency and the difficulties which have pressed upon every portion of the community, have compelled us for some time past, to curtail the magnitude of our schemes; but now as times begin to look brighter, I have the pleasure of submitting to the attention of Correspondents a most magnificent series of Lotteries, to be drawn in the month of November, and must request early attention to prevent disappointment, and to insure a supply as the demand for Tickets will be great. Be sure and address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New-York.

P. S. Particular attention is requested to Schemes mentioned below.
14 drawn numbers in each pack of 25 tick.

Virginia State Lottery,
CLASS C.
For the benefit of the Richmond Academy
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Nov 4, 1837.

CAPITALS.

\$30,000!	10,000	6,000!	5,000!	3,000
1 Prize of				2000 Dollars
25 Prizes of				\$1,000
20 " of				500
20 " " "				400
20 " " "				300

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only 120. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

TWENTY FIVETHOUSAND DOLLARS.
50 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars:
Virginia State Lottery,
Class 7.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
Nov. 11, 1837.

SCHEME.

\$25,000—	\$6,000—	\$5,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 " "		2,224
50 " "		1,000
50 " "		300
40 " "		200

&c. &c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for 110 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

RICH AND SPENDID SCHEME.
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Grand Consolidated Lottery.
For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del. College and Common Schools
CLASS B FOR 1837

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Saturday November 18.
GRAND SCHEME.

\$50,000	20,000	10,000!	7,500	6,040!
20 Prize of				1000 Dollars
30 Prizes of				750
30 Prizes of				500 Dollars
28 Prizes of				300 Dollars

Tickets Ten Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for 140 Dollars—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

100 PRIZES of 1,000 Dollars.
MARYLAND LOTTERY,
Class No. 23, for 1837
To be drawn at Baltimore, Nov. 22.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	30,000 Dollars
1 " "	8,000 Dollars
1 " "	4,000 Dollars
100 " "	1,000 Dollars

&c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars—Packages of shares in proportion.

OBSERVE SYLVESTER'S FAVORITE
Nett 30 000 dollars.
Virginia State Lottery,
Class 7 for 1837.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Nov. 25
SCHEME.

\$35,294	11,764	6,000	5000!
3,000	50 of	1,000	
50 of		250	
50 of		200	
63 of		150	

&c. &c.
Tickets for Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$65. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

The original Hygeian Vegetable Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
This valuable medicine, the result of twenty years' experience, and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is hoped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums foisted upon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, so totally ignorant of medical science that it is impossible the monstrous delusion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this country. These pills, mild and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets at 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 each, by every respectable druggist, bookseller, and vender of medicine in the United States and the Canadas, with copious directions, together with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen: Sir Astley Cooper, J. Abernethy, Jas. Lundell, M. D., W. Back, M. D., J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, M. D. and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent, by whom the medicine is imported into this country, and to whom all applications for agents must be made.
JNO. HOLBEIN, 36 Waverly Place, N. York,
Sole General Agent for the U. S. C.
Sold by J. R. McKAIN, Camden, S. C.
Oct 21 25 1f

CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1837.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at 12 o'clock by the chairman.

The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed.

The following gentlemen, who had arrived since the adjournment of Tuesday, then came forward and gave in their names, viz: Messrs. J. K. Douglass, C. J. Shannon, and C. Matheson of Camden, S. C.

The President then called on the select committee for their report, whereupon the Hon. George McDuffie, the chairman, rose, and read in a clear and impressive manner, the following Report and Resolutions:

The Select Committee raised for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting, what measure will, in their opinion, most effectually contribute to the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention, ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, and have bestowed upon it all the attention their limited time would permit. They regard the present derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country, however we may depreciate its causes and deplore its immediate effects, as furnishing an occasion, which, if wisely improved, will relieve the staple-growing States from a state of commercial dependence, scarcely less reproachful to their industry and enterprize, than it is incompatible with their substantial prosperity.

The staple-growing States, while they produce two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States, import scarcely one-tenth of the foreign merchandise which is received in exchange for it. Almost the whole of the foreign commerce which is founded upon the productions of our industry, is carried on by the citizens of other States, causing their cities to flourish, while our's have been sinking into decay.

In the opinion of the committee, the period, has arrived, when our citizens are invoked by the united voice of interest and patriotism, to put an end to this voluntary tribute, amounting annually to something like ten millions of dollars. It is believed that the quota of Georgia and South Carolina alone, amounts to not less than three millions of dollars.—It may not be disguised, however, that this extraordinary and unequal state of our commercial relations, had its origin, more in the fiscal operations of the federal government than in any supposed deficiency in the industry and enterprize of our citizens. The high duties imposed by the tariff of 1816 upon the productions of Southern industry, and the still more enormous duties imposed by those of 1824 and 1828, combined with the unequal system of depositing and disbursing the revenue thus collected, almost exclusively in the Northern cities, operated as a bounty to the commerce of those cities, which the most persevering industry and enterprize on our part, could not have overcome. Great and obvious as were the natural advantages of our Southern cities, they were more than counterbalanced by these operations of the government. And whilst

we stood amidst the ruins thus produced by misgovernment, many of our own citizens were utterly unable to account for the phenomenon, and some of our charitable neighbors supposed it to be owing to the curse of Heaven upon our domestic instructions.

Every practical man, however, will at once perceive, that the deposits of almost the whole of the government funds, in the banks of the Northern cities, was equivalent to a loan of a like sum without interest, and that the immense sums disbursed by the government at the same points, operated even more decidedly to give those cities an undue ascendancy. One of the most obvious and salutary consequences which we may confidently anticipate from the reduction of the duties and the withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks, will be the restoration of the Southern cities to a condition of comparative equality in the business of foreign commerce. In a fair and equal competition, it cannot be doubted, that they will be able to exchange our domestic productions for the manufactures of Europe, by a direct trade, more advantageously, than the Northern cities can do it, by a circuitous process, involving intermediate transfers and agencies, all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

There never was presented to the capitalists of the South and South-west such an opening for profitable enterprize, and they are invited by the most powerful considerations to improve it. Now that the fiscal operations of the federal government have been so greatly reduced, and the field of competition fairly opened, if they should still look on with listless apathy, while the mighty current of our own peculiar commerce is flowing liberally by them, to nourish distant cities and fertilize the barren hills of distant communities, we must then acquiesce in the judgment which the world will pronounce, that we deserve our destiny. But the committee indulge the confident belief that such a reproach will no longer rest upon us. The public spirit of our people has been roused into action, they have been awakened to a sense of their condition, and all are prepared to co-operate, in their respective spheres, in the great work of throwing off the shackles of our present colonial condition and establishing our commercial independence upon a lasting foundation.

The staple-growing States never can be practically independent and enjoy the full measure of the bounties which Providence has so abundantly provided for them, until the commerce which is founded upon their valuable productions shall be carried on by our own merchants, permanently resident amongst us, whether they be native or adopted. The pursuits of commerce must be liberalized, the commercial class must be elevated, in public opinion to the rank in society which property belongs to it. The avocation of the merchant requires as much character and talent and is of as much dignity and usefulness, as any other pursuit or profession; and the senseless prejudice which would assign to it an inferior rank, has been blindly borrowed from those ancient republics and modern despotisms, whose policy it was to regard war as the only honorable pursuit. As agricultural productions, which find their market principally in foreign countries, constitute the almost exclusive source of wealth, the mercantile class is as indispensable to our prosperity as the agricultural. Their interests are inseparably identified, and whatever effects the prosperity of the one, must have a corresponding influence on the other. How much, then, does the general welfare of the staple-growing States depend upon diverting into the pursuits of commerce, a large portion of the capital, the character and the talent, which have been hitherto directed too exclusively to agriculture and the learned professions? It is the deliberate opinion of the Committee that no change could be made in our pursuits, that would so largely contribute to the public prosperity; and that these public spirited citizens who shall take the lead in this new career of useful enterprize, will deserve to be regarded as public benefactors.

The prevailing habit of investing almost the whole proceeds of our cotton crops in land and negroes, has produced a constant tendency to over production in this great staple; and nothing but the extraordinary increase of its consumption in the great markets of the world, has prevented us from experiencing the ruinous consequences of our mistaken policy. In this view of the subject every dollar that shall be diverted from the production of cotton, to some other profitable pursuit, will be so much clear gain to the planter and to the country.

It is a well established principle in political economy, that an excess of supply

beyond the efficient demand, diminishes the price of an article more than in proportion to the excess, and that a deficiency of supply increases the price in a corresponding degree. For example, it is believed that if the present cotton crop of the United States should be only 1,200,000 bales, it would produce a large aggregate sum to the planters, than if it should prove to be 1,500,000 bales, the price being more enhanced than the quantity would be diminished. It was upon this principle that the Dutch East India Company, actually burnt one-half of their species, that they might obtain more for the remaining half, than they could have obtained for the whole. Let us pursue a still wiser policy. Instead of burning our surplus, let us direct the capital and industry that produce it, to other profitable pursuits, which will open new sources of wealth, and at the same time increase the value of those already in existence. In connexion with this view of the subject, the policy of raising every supply which the soil will produce, cannot be too strongly recommended. By whatever specious reasons a contrary policy may be countenanced, experience proves them to be fallacious. If every planter would raise his own supplies of the various productions of the soil, and of the animals which feed upon those productions, it would tend greatly to limit the excessive production of our great staples, and increase at the same time the independence and the income of the agricultural class.

The committee will now proceed to examine, a little in detail, the relative advantages of the southern cities for the business of foreign importation, compared with those of the Northern cities. In the first place, house rent is much higher in the latter than in the former, a very important element in the calculation. In the second place, freight is habitually higher from Europe to the Northern than to the Southern cities, for the plain reason that ships coming to the South for cotton would have to come in ballast if they were not freighted with merchandise. All the other elements that constitute the cost of importation, are believed to be as cheap in the Southern as the Northern cities. It is thus demonstrable that foreign merchandise can be actually imported and sold in the former at cheaper rates than in the latter places. When to this we add the expenses of transhipment at New York or Philadelphia, the loss of interest the freight and insurance to the Southern cities, and the expenses of landing and storing there, it will be apparent that the merchants of the South and South-west, will find it greatly to their advantage to their advantage, to make their purchases of foreign merchandise in our own cities, in preference to New York or Philadelphia. The same course of reasoning will show that our cotton can be exported directly from our own seaports, with similar advantages over the more circuitous route of the Northern cities.

It seems, therefore, perfectly clear to the committee, that our capitalists who shall enter into the business of importing foreign merchandise, cannot fail to realize ample profits, and yet supply the merchants of the interior on terms more advantageous than they can obtain from the Northern importers. They have every natural advantage in the competition, and are invited by every motive, public and private to embark in the business and reap the rich harvest that lies before them. It cannot be doubted that the merchants of the interior will them a preference, since, to the motives of interest, those of patriotism will be superadded.

Among the measures which will most effectually promote the great object which has brought this Convention together, none are more prominent, in the estimation of the committee, than the completion of the great works of internal improvement, by which the Southern Atlantic cities are to be connected with the Valley of the Mississippi. In aid of the individual capital and enterprize engaged in these works, it is believed that the patronage of the States interested, might be wisely and beneficially bestowed. Their completion would greatly promote the system of direct importations through our own sea ports, and these importations would equally promote the completion of the works in question. They are parts of one great system, and will mutually sustain each other. If Georgia and South Carolina, with that harmony and concert of action which the inseparable identity of their interest so strongly recommends, would bring their individual energies and resources to the completion of those lines of communication connecting their Atlantic cities with the navigable waters of the West, the day would not be distant when our most ardent hopes and sanguine anticipations would be realized.

The committee beg leave to suggest to the Convention, another measure, which in their opinion, would be eminently conducive to the great object we have in view. One of the obstacles in the way of establishing a system of direct importations, is the want of the requisite capi-