husband to his wife—wife to her husband—and child to parent. One lady, Mrs. Flinn, I believe, had an infant in her arms—a surf came, and she lost hold of it, when, with a shriek which pierced my very heart, she screamed "save my child!—O, 'tis gone. 'tis gone!" and then, frantic with grief she leaped into the raging wave as if she might there rescue her darling. About the second surf the saloon was carried off—the small boats were then launched, but no sooner werd they filled than upset, and every one in them perished. I took my stand on the lee wheel-house, where I remained till it fell—it however, stood to the last. The ladies, as before mentioned, were all forward, but from the surfs, were forced back into the gangways where most of them were crushed to death. O, my God! to see 20 or 30 females floating about among the broken pieces of the wreck—to stand and look down upon those unfortunate creatures, without any power to assist them—to see them endeavoring to crawl up and vainly crying for mercy; and making offers to sailers to save them—some would offer a thousand dollars, some two thousand, and some all they possessed—and then, as if to cease their cries, to see the large iron chimneys fall directly upon them—was too painful, and dreadful for discription—there are no words adequate. What seemed to make the scene more heart rending was, the character of the passengers. They were mostly southern gentlemen, with their families, who had been at the North, spending the summer—among them some interesting young ladies who had just completed their education at N. York. I remained on the wheel-house until the boat broke fore and aft the engine, and split her whole length.

As soon as the opposite wheel house fell in, the one on which I was, fell the other way, and then there was no wreck to be seen: all was dissolved, and one piece about as large as another. As the piece I stood on fell, it of course sunk some way into the water, which washed off some who entirely lost their hold, but after we were righted I counted 12 who were on with me. Every swell then washed us nearer to the land. When we were within about two rods of the land, I proposed to my companions to leave the raft, and try to swim on shore; but none would agree to it—could not get one to say a word. As soon as a surf passed over us, I took a piece of board which lay near me, and tried to ascertain the depth of the water, but could touch no bottom. I then leaped, and swam for shore, and very soon stood on dry land. I then shouted and hallowed to the rest who were on the raft, but could gain but one, Mr. Bishop—the rest were lost—the very next surf washed them all back to sea—I saw them no more! I then told Bishop that we would run along the shore and see if we could find any others. We had gone but a few yards when we discovered old madam La Coste, lying half covered in water and entirely exhausted.—We drew her ashore, placed her in as comfortable a condition as possible; then commenced drawing in trunks, and very soon met with other passengers.—Nearly all were naked, and as the wind blew violently from the North East, our sufferings were intense. It was now about 2 o'clock; and most of the passengers made for the Light-house, which they gained about daylight on Tuesday morning, (Oct. 10,) and gave the alarm The Islanders rushed in multitudes to the shore and appeared more eager to witness our situation; than ready to relieve our sufferings. To pass along the shore for five miles, and see here a trunk, there a dead body—to see those who had lost their friends, their wives, brothers, sisters—to see them examining every body as they passed along, thinking it might be theirs—to see what a short time ago was splendor and gaiety scattered in ruins—was mournful—awful—sad! Those who had no clothes were supplied in some way—and the wounded were relieved as much as possible by such as were able to afford them relief. The amount of property lost by each was great, but the love of money, for once, seemed to be done away, and nothing but life was talked about. Most of us remained on the Island till Thursday evening, (Oct. 12th,) by which time 18 or 19 bodies had been washed ashore, who were mostly recognized. They were decently interred by Mr. John Littlejohn and Mr. Howard, to whom much credit is due for their hospitality.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.
CYRIL C. CADY.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

CLIFTON, (Bristol.) Sept. 29.

A circumstance occurred yesterday, which has thrown our beautiful village into a state of the utmost excitement. It may not be generally known, that at nearly the summit of a cliff rising 300 feet above the surface of the river Avon, and which is commonly called St. Vincent's rock, there is a hole or nearly circular aperture, extending 20 or 30 yards inward, and to which an underground passage has lately been excavated by the proprietor of the Clifton Observatory.—About noon yesterday, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young and lovely female, appeared at the door of the observatory and requested to be admitted into the "Giant's Hole," as this cave is generally called. While one of the attendants went for a torch with which to light them through the passage, the door-keeper, observing that the gentleman seemed in a state of great excitement, muttering to himself in a low tone of voice, asked if he was not well, hinting that it might be better he should rest himself here before he ventured into the close air of the cavern.

This intimation was either not heared or not heeded; but the lady said "I am much obliged to you for your attention but my husband is subject to these fits of absence." The torch bearer having performed his office, left them leaning over the balustrade at the outer entrance of the cave, enjoying the view of the picturesque, landscape on each side of them, and of the river rolling at their feet.—What remains of this catastrophe can only be told by the people who were walking under the rocks at the same time.—They state that they saw a lady and gentleman leaning over the balustrade; the gentlemhn soon turned round, and could distinctly be perceived using violent gestures to the lady, who terrified sank to the ground, clinging to the railing; they then saw him attempt to lift her up by the waist when she resisted, still holding fast to the iron rails uttering the most piercing screams.

He at last socceeding in lifting her up to the top of the railing; the people at the Observatory, hearing the cries, hastened to the scene. but not in time to save the victim; he no sooner heared their footsteps than with a jerk, he hurled her into the depths below; for a moment he steadfastly regarded the body of the unfortnate lady as it whirled round in the air and fell upon the ground a disfigured mass, and then with a spring and a demonical laugh at those who were on the point of seizing him, he clared the barrier betwixt him and eternity; but a just Providence ordained that he should suffer acutely for his double crime; he fell upon a pointed pinnacle of a rock, and there impaled and writhing, the wretched man hung for nearly a minute, gradually his hold relaxed, his joints stiffened. and he fell heavily about ten yards from the body of his wife. Those that ran to the lady when she fell only heard her repeat these words—"My God, I am innocent." On inquiry it has been ascertained that they arrived at the Gloucester Hotel the night before, from London; but all attempts to discover the name or address of the parties has proved abortive.

CAMDEN COURIER.

CAMDEN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1837.

The Legislature of this State meets on Monday next, the 27th inst.

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.—The elections are just over in the City and State of New-York, and a more signal and overwhelming revolution in the state of parties, has hardly ever taken place any where. The Administration party, which was largely in the ascendant, has in almost every instance been routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." Indeed the defeat has been of such an astounding character, that we should not be surprised, in the course of a month, if the Whig Editors do not exaggerate a little, if there should not be enough of the party left to form a Coroner's inquest over the *killed, murdered, and slain.*

AN UNINTENDED SARCASM.—The Editor of the *New York Spirit of the Times*, in giving an account of the celebrated race, in which *Lady Cliffden* distinguished herself; says that it was witnessed by the Indian Chiefs lately on a visit to Washington, and remarks; "by the way, they appeared wonderfully delighted, and are said to have considered this *the only rational amusement* they had witnessed among the pale faces."

ABOLITIONISM.—Alton, (Illinois) seems fated to be the scene of riot on this subject. It is not a great while since the press and types of an abolition paper, the "Observer," were forcibly destroyed there, and the proprietors had procured materials to revive it. A portion of the community determined to prevent it, and destroy the press; for this purpose they attacked the house in which it was, and in the conflict, the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, former Editor of the Observer, and a mannamed Bishop, were killed Seven others it is said were wounded; two severely, and the others slightly. The assailants succeeded in destroying the Press.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The people of the City and District of Charleston, we perceive by the papers, are getting up petitions and remonstrances against the law authorising imprisonment for debt; and an effort will be made at the ensuing Legislature to have them abolished. A meeting of the citizens of the city was held on the 11th inst. and a series of resolations adopted on the subject, in which the *cruelty* and *injustice* of the existing laws are rather, we think, unnecessarily exagerated; and they conclude by going *"for the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt."*

We are pleased to see public attention directed to this impostant subject, and sincerely hope that the Legislature will give it the consideration it so much deserves. The laws regulating imprisonment for debt are certainly defective, and although we do not believe them, either so cruel or unjust as they are represented, yet they need a reorganization, and some modification.

We did not take up the pen, however, with the view of discussing the question, but merely to state what our fellow citizens in the city were doing.

If any of our readers desire to look further into the matter, we advise them to read the able article in the Charleston Courier of the 16th inst. on the subject. The Editor differs with the meeting, but thinks the system requires modification.

We subjoin a portion of the article (we wish we could give the whole) in which the Editor states how far he is willing to aid in the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

For our own part, we fully concur in the views presented, and sincerily hope that they may be more successful the present session than at the last. It could not be otherwise, we think, than beneficial both for Debtor and Creditor.

But to the extract:

"We have expressed ourselves strongly against the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, but we as strongly advocate a further modification and melioration of the system. Imprisonment for debt as a punishment, or as an end of legislation, is, in our estimation, a cruel injustice, identifying misfortune with guilt, and making chaos of right and wrong. But creditors have rights and sacred rights too, as well as debtors, and while we would deal humanely with the latter, we would also deal justly with the former. In view therefore of both these objects, we would have imprisonment for debt, modified into a mere mode of coercion, a mere means of compelling the surrender of property, of constraining debtors to do justice to their creditors. It has already in a great measure, assumed this shape in this state, but we may still further reconcile it to policy, justice and humanity.—This reconciliation may be completely accomplished by extending the bounds of the several gaols in the State to the limits of the districts in which they respectively lie. At present, the gaol bounds in Charleston are embraced within the area, bounded by meeting street on the East, Wentworth-street on the North, Broad-st. on the South, and low water-mark on the West—in every other district of the State, the gaol-bounds are embraced within a circle of a few hundred yards described around the gaol. These limits are entirely too contracted, and are liable to several substantial objections, they are unequal in their operation, and therefore unjust—they give advantages to the city and village residents (all gaols and gaol-bounds being in cities or villages) over country residents, and in Charleston and other cities and towns, to those residing within, over those without the gaol bounds. Persons residing within the bounds are put to a very trifling inconvenience, when compelled to avail themselves of the benefit of our insolvent laws; while those living without the bounds, in order to obtain the like relief, have often to quit their homes and families and business, and although but for a temporary period, at great inconvenience and sometimes serious loss, especially in the case of countrymen residing at a distance from the gaol, and also in the case of townsmen, who may have dismissal from employment added to their misfortunes. Equality, in the operations of laws, is of the essence of their justice, whenever practicable, and leading to no mischievious results, and surely none such can attend the extension of the gaol bounds as above proposed, as the debtor will continue wihtin the reach of the Sheriff of his district. and may be compelled by his bond and under given penalties to surrender his property within a given period—in which last mentioned particular, the existing law is defective, as it only compels a debtor in the bounds to make his schedule within 40 days. without constraining him to assign his property, and as was actually the case in one instance in this city, he may live his life out in the bounds, in full possession of his property, without satisfying his creditor. The only other possible evil, incident to the proposed change, is, that by lessening the inconvenience of insolvent applications, they may be invited and multiplied. We think this result very unlikely, except in those cases where friendship or charity, under the present system, supplies the means of payment, and that too few, if any, would be found vile enough to abuse the humanity of the law, by effecting their discharge at the expense of fraud and perjury, to create any serious apprehension on this point. On the contrary, we doubt not that many small debtors, who would by the proposed change be left at liberty to pursue their avocations and business, undisturbed in mind or body, would earn enough during the period usually alloted to a residence in bounds, to substitue a receipt in full, for a certificate or insolvency. Again, the present contracted limits of the bounds are impolitic, because by removing the debtor in most cases from his business, they actually tend to disable him from doing what the law intends and the creditor chiefly desires him to do, viz: paying that debt. They are, lastly, inconsistent with justice and humanity, because they subject the debtor to a greater degree of restraint, and more inconvenience, than are necessery to effect the purposes of the law, and without promoting the interest of the creditor.

A bill, embodying the principles above discussed—rendering the gaol bounds, in the several districts of the State, to be coentensive with the limits of the districts in which they respectively lie, and requiring debtors in the bounds to assign their property and obtain their discharge within a given period, under pain and forfeiture of their bonds, and commitment to the body of the gaol—was proposed, without success, at the last session of the Legislature, by a member of the Charleston Delegation, who will renew it at the ensuing session, now close at hand, and doubtless with a great propability of success, if backed by a strong petition from the City."

FOR Sale, 2000 Pair Negro **Shoes**, of a superior quality, made expressly for this market, which will be sold lower than any of the kind. Also, a general assortment of **Harness, Saddles, Bridles,** Travelling **Trunks,** &c.

N. B. Repairing done on the shortest notice.—Apply one door below John M. Nielon's store, to
Oct. 14 24 7t JOHNSON & AUSTIN.

Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, November 25, 1837.

Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn, per bushel,	75 a 87
Flour, country, per barrel,	7 50 a 8
" Northern, do	00 00
Rice,	3 a 3 50
Sugar, per lb.	c9 a 12 50
Coffee, "	14 a 15
Bacon, "	12 1-2 a 15
Mackerel,	$14 a 14 00
Salt, per sack,	$3 a 3 50
Fodder, per cwt.	75 a $1
Whiskey,	62 a 66
Chickens,	18 a 20
Eggs,	18
Butter,	25 a 37
Beef,	7 a 8
Bagging, Hemp	22 a 26
" Tow,	19 a 24
Bale rope	12 a 11
Twine,	31 a 37
Spermaceti Candles.	40 a 44
Tallow "	12
Brown Shirting,	10 a 12
Bleach "	10 a 20
Calicoes, Blue and Fancy,	10 a 16
" Stripes Indigo Blue,	13 a 16
Tickings,	18 a 25
Gun-powder, per keg,	8 a 00
Lead and Shot,	10 a 12
Molasses, N O.	56
" Havana and Sweet,	50
Porter, London, per doz.	4 a 4 50
Raisins, Malaga Bunch,	4 a 4 00
Tobacco, Leftwich,	75
" Common.	12 a 16
Maderia, (best) per gal.	4 a 4 00
" Sicily,	2 a 2 00
Sherry,	3 a 3 00

The Prices Current will be corrected weekly for this month, by Mr. Wm. J. Gerald.

The Rev. C. M. Breaker, will perform divine service in the Baptist Church in this place, on Sunday morning, the 26th inst., at half past 11 o'clock.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. M. Jones, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. M. Jones will settle the business of the concern.

L. M. JONES,
F. S. BRONSON.

Nov. 25, 1837.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS, Kershaw District.

Joseph M. Marshal, vs. Henry H. Schrock. } Decla. in Foreign At'chmt

WHEREAS, the plaintiff has this day filed his declaration in this office, against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this State, as it is said, and having neither wife nor attorney known within the same. It is ordered that the defendant appear and plead thereto, within a year and day, or final judgment will be entered of record against him.

Nov. 25 30 J. W. LANG, Clerk.

Attention Troop.

THE order for the review of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry at Columbia, on the 7th of Dec next, is hereby countermanded. The review of that regiment, will take place at Columbia, on the first Wednesday of February, 1838. You are ordered to parade your company at that time and at this place, armed and equipped for drill and inspection. The officers and non commissioned officers of your company will assemble at the same place on the day previous for drill and instruction.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. H. ADAMS, Col.

Columbia, Nov 25 30 tf

You are hereby ordered to appear at the usual place of rendezvous, in Camden, on the first Saturday in Dec next, properly armed and equipped

By order of the Captain.

Nov. 25 30 tf W. ANCRUM, O. S.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder on Wednesday the 8th January next, the building of a Presbyterian church at Bishopville All those who wish to contract for the building, will call on either of the committee below named, who will show the plan, &c.

WILLIAM M'CUTCHEON,
WILLIAM SHAW,
ISAAC D. WHITWORTH,
WILLIAM C. OWEN,
JOHN CROSWELL,
Committee.

Nov. 25 30 3t

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.—By order of the Court of Ordinary of Kershaw Dist. I will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 9th of Dec next, at the late residence of ordner Ingraham dec'd. the personal property of said dec'd. consisting of one Negro girl, a horse, corn, fodder, cattle and hogs; also, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Terms—For the girl, one hundred and fifty dollars cash, note at six months, bearing interest from day of sale, with approved security for the balance.

For the other articles, all sums under five dollars cash, over that amount, note at six months, bearing interest, with approved security

Nov. 25 30 3t J. S. DEPASS, Adm'r.

The following sale is postponed until the 12th December.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.—By order of the Court of Ordinary of Kershaw Dist., I offer for sale, on the 12th December inst, at the late residence of Mrs. E. Turley, dec'd. the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of about thirty-six likely negroes among them, there are two good blacksmiths—also, corn and fodder, and stock of horses, hogs and cattle and plantation tools.

Nov 11 28 5t C. L. DYE, Adm'r.

SALE AT AUCTION.—The subscribers will sell at auction on Wednesday the 27th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M. their stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. The sale will be positive, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Nov 11 28 6t BOLLEYMAN & CASS;

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the 19th December next.

Nov. 25

FALL and Winter Fashions. Just received by M'DONALD & BRASINGTON, from New York and Philadelphia.

They are prepared to execute all orders in the most Fashionable Style, and at the shortest possible notice. M'DONALD AND BRASINGTON.

Oct 14 24 4t

NOTICE.—Claims against the late Col Thos. English, are requested to be rendered properly attested without delay, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment

Nov 4 27 6t C J SHANNON, Adm'r

For Sale,

A GOOD PIANO. Apply to SHANNON, McGEE & Co.

Nov. 4, 27 tf

For Sale,

A Fine Two Horse BAROUCHE—Enquire at this Office. Nov. 18, 29 tf

Furniture at Auction.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 29th of November, inst at the House occupied by the subscriber, sundry articles of household Furniture, embracing among other things. Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c.

Also—A lot of Books, among which are the Statutes of South Carolina from 1790 to 1832, in ten vols.—bound.

Terms—All sums of and under ten dollars, cash. All sums over that amount, on a credit of six months, with interest from the date, and approved security.

Nov 18 29 2t W. O. NIXON.

Notice.

HAVING, at the last Court, been appointed assignee of Joseph G. Clark, and trustee to his creditors, his notes and accounts are in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him are respectfully requested to call at my office, without delay, and pay. The creditors of said Clark who may be willing to come in and receive their dividends, will deliver to me an account according to law, of their debts and demands, within twelve months from this day; otherwise they will be excluded JOHN SMART.

Camden, November 18 29 3t.

☞ Many gentlemen are on his books for very small amounts, which, no doubt they have forgotten.

$15 Reward,
FOR WILLIAM SCOTT.

I Will pay the above reward for the apprehension of WILLIAM SCOTT, a free negro, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a dark mulatto—who made his escape from Mr. William Hall on the night of the 28th Oct. Said Scott was then in custody, for several offences; viz: stealing, &c. He may be known by marks which he has received at the public whipping posts, in this and other districts. He is a noted villain

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH.

Nov 18 29 2t

WINTER ARRANGEMENT!
DECEMBER.

It is with pleasure that I call the attention of my friends and correspondents to the schemes put forth for the month of December, as they really present a combination of Capitals never before equalled.

To insure a supply, address your orders early to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 *Broadway, New-York.*

Virginia State Lottery,
Class 8.
For the Benefit of the Town of Wellsburg,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Dec. 2, 1837.
CAPITALS.

$30,000! 10,000 6,000! 5,000! 4,000	
1 Prize of	2500
25 Prizes	1000
25 "	500
200 "	200

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only 130. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders td Fortune's Home.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLL'S.
20 *Prizes of* 2,000 *Dollars:*
MARYLAND LOTTERY,
Class No. 24, for 1837.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Dec. 6.
SCHEME.
$25,000— $8,000— $5,000

20 Prizes of	2,000
20 "	500
20 "	400

&c. &c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for 120 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery,
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.
Class 9 for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Dec. 9, 1837.
CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	30,000 Dollars
1 "	10,000 Dollars
1 "	8,000 Dollars
1 "	3,000 Dollars
1 "	2,500 Dollars
50 "	1,000 Dollars
20 "	500 Dollars
20 "	300 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.

RICH AND SPENDID SCHEME.
Grand Consolidated Lottery.
For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del. College and Common Scools
CLASS C FOR 1837
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Saturday December 16.
GRAND SCHEME.
$40,000 15,000 8,000! 6000, 4150!

5 Prize of	1500 Dollars
5 Prizes of	1250 Dollars
75 Prizes of	500 Dollars
128 Prizes of	200 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.

MARYLAND LOTTERY,
CLASS 26.
To be drawn at Baltimore, December 20.
CAPITALS.
$25,000! 8,000 4,000 3.000

1 of	200
40 of	1000

&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.

15 drawn numbers in each pack of 25 tick.
Virginia State Lottery,
Class D.
For the benefit of the Richmond Academy
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Dec. 30.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000
1 "	6,000
1 "	5,000
1 "	4,000
1 "	3,500
50 "	200
69 "	150
05 "	100

&c. &c.
Tickets 10 dollars.