





CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1850.

We publish to-day the Report of the Board of Health on the subject of the Cholera, from which it will be seen that this dreadful scourge has nearly disappeared; at least so much so as to excite no further alarm, and that no danger need be apprehended by strangers coming among us.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, 2d Nov. 1850. The following gratuity report, received from the Medical Committee of the Board of Health, is with much pleasure published, by the authority of the Board, for the information of the public.

ROBERT ELFE, Chairman of the Board of Health.

CHARLESTON, 2d Nov. 1850. The Medical Committee of the Board of Health, after a long and extensive period of Cholera among us, the disease may be said to have disappeared, so as to excite no further alarm. They feel justified in giving this public statement, from information received from the medical gentlemen of the city, as well as from the personal observations of the members of the Committee. And therefore do not hesitate in announcing to the public, that there is no cause for the interruption of our services.

When the Cholera first appeared, and during its continuance, the Committee as well as the Board of Health, have been called to the public, and they trust their report will now receive that credence, and inspire that confidence to which it is entitled. They are glad to furnish the information of the public, the Committee make the following statement of the number of deaths from the first appearance of Cholera in August to the last day of October, during which time no case has occurred within their knowledge.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Whites, Blacks, Total. Rows include dates from Aug. 26 to Oct. 23, and Grand Total.

Grand Total 69 23 92

THOS. Y. SIMONS, M. D. Chairman of Medical Committee of Board of Health.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

Mr. Editor—As the gross misrepresentations of your correspondent 'A Baptist,' respecting former communications, and the opinions therein expressed, seem to require some reply on my part, I send you this communication, which I hope will be the last I shall write on this controversy.

I shall not trouble your readers with an investigation of the facts, as it is manifestly a waste of time to do so. I am sure that you will find it a waste of time to do so. I am sure that you will find it a waste of time to do so.

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your reverend correspondent that I am decidedly opposed to duelling both in theory and in practice.

"At the same time," says 'A. B.' "if I know as much of the world as your good friend 'S. D. L.' would have me to believe, I am very sorry for his incoherence." It is very gratifying to know that 'A. B.' can weep on any subject; it might be inferred from the angry nature of his writings that the fountain of his tears were dried up. As regards his "own feelings," I have the honor to inform him that however my literary taste and sense of general propriety have been shocked, my feelings are incapable of being hurt by such an attack.

'A. B.'s allusion to our venerable President is ludicrous in the extreme. A General too! Let him talk after this to 'S. D. L.' about "unprincipled abridgment."

Victims aut viam ferunt, et asperitas prima. But he has been permitted to read the pamphlet of 'A. B.' A hasty perusal of his first communications caused me to apply the complimentary epithet in my first notice, but his latter writings have completely undeceived me.

The interruption of his "portrait" taking, which would have been a most interesting and promising proceeding, seems principally to have excited his ire, as he himself confesses his ability not only to produce an elaborate and correct article, but also to be a book which Calvin and Clark declare they cannot understand, shows insufferably. It is not surprising that he should have done a "portrait" of the Romish church, which has always strenuously supported the authenticity of the Apocalypse. His supposition that he is to produce an elaborate and correct article, but also to be a book which Calvin and Clark declare they cannot understand, shows insufferably.

The next authority cited is Grotius. 'A. B.' cannot have selected one more decidedly against him. Grotius says in the "man of sin" is Caius Cæsar. On the Apocalypse, let him apply his own principles to chapter 4, and he will find the language of the inscription to the Jewish affairs far as the end of ch. x. thence to the end of ch. xx. to the Romans; and from ch. xx. to the end of the book, to the flourishing state of the Christian church. Not a word about Rome. Next comes Hammond. It is stated by Clarke on 2 Thee. 2; that Hammond understood by the "man of sin," the early Gnostic heresy. On the Apocalypse, he follows in the track of Bede and others. We pass to the next on the list of 'A. B.'s' champions, the Rev. Wm. W. White. He is a man who had long since waived his right to reply to 'A Baptist,' and had acquiesced in the reason which induced the respected Editor of the Southern Baptist to close the controversy.

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Your correspondent seems disposed to rest the point in dispute upon the interpretation of the Apocalypse, and therefore pours upon my unfortunate notes his Berceat maledictions. Had he acted in this respect, he would be regarded by all intelligent readers as a virtual confession of defeat. His retreat from the field of argument to the interpretation of a book which has perplexed and divided the learned in all ages, is a tacit acknowledgment of his inability to meet his opponent. But let us not give him any ground and examine his qualifications for interpreting the Apocalypse. He does not seem to know even the books from which I quote. He confounds Brown's Dictionary, with Brown's prophecies, and attributes a different author. When I quote from Robinson, the American edition of Calmet's Dictionary, 'A. B.' most learnedly informs his readers of the origin, &c. of Calmet. His reference to Hug, who he takes to be one Hugo, a Roman Cardinal, is in reality, by the way, a gross error. It is a Frenchman, that it has been twice translated—recently by Andover, with notes by Prof. Stuart, who stands at the head of biblical scholars in America. It is pronounced by his superior to Horne, and the best ever published. I referred to Hug not to excite any party, but to show that he is not so learned a reader as he professes to be, as to lead my readers to examine for themselves.

'A. B.' endeavours to convict me of "deception, &c." in asserting that the opinion opposed to his is by the "most learned critics of the age." I am the president of the Society, and I attempt it! By proving, that it was not the opinion of critics of past ages, for it is remarkable that of all his numerous authorities, only one is a writer of the present times. Now it is very well known that within a few years past, great advances have been made in biblical criticism. In these Germany led the way, and our country is nobly following on. England has just sounded for the march. The work of Horne shows how limited is the acquaintance of British critics with modern biblical literature. The people interested in the Apocalypse in Germany, had not even the name of the work of Herrenscheider formed the starting point, and was followed by Eichhorn and many others. In our own country the work of Eichhorn is in high repute. It is pronounced by Prof. Stuart, and is his own work, and is not in a course of translation at Andover. His views are adopted by Prof. Robinson, in his edition of Calmet. On this point, see more fully Schlegel in three Nov. Testaments, p. 450. 472. See also the same in the same work, vol. 4. Exposed to dispute with 'A. B.' upon any point

The interpretation which denies that the "Beast" symbolizes the church of Rome, is taught to two of the most distinguished Theological institutions in the United States—Andover and Newton. If, therefore, R. W. has the misfortune to differ from 'A. B.' he is glad to find himself in such good company. It is probable that neither Andover nor Newton is likely to become a school of 'Jesuits.'

In order that we may have a just appreciation of 'A. B.'s' extensive knowledge, let us take a brief survey of the selection he has made from his "hundred critics." It is reasonable to conclude he would select the best. All the commentators on his list down to Grotius, adopt substantially the views of Bede, whose Civitas Apocalypticæ was published early in the 17th century; and therefore, little originality is to be expected from them. Adam Clarke, whom 'A. B.' represents as holding out so stilly against the Pope, expresses himself very modestly on 2 Thee. 2. "I am strangely acquainted with that he has arrived at no satisfactory result with respect to what is meant by the 'man of sin.'" The Apocalypse, he honestly confesses he does not understand, and declines venturing even a "conjecture." See his preface to Revelation. How can he expect the reality from 'A. B.'s' representations.

My opponent proceeds to make further extracts from the numerous authors who have borne testimony against the Beast in the person of the Pope, &c. In the sequel, his readers will be surprised to find that he has selected from the numerous authors, some more pertinent to his purpose. The names on his list as far as Grotius, have already been disposed of. His fountain-head is Bede, the fulfilment of whose prophecy has been satisfactorily shown by Prof. Stuart. The next authority cited is Hammond. The next authority cited is Grotius. 'A. B.' cannot have selected one more decidedly against him. Grotius says in the "man of sin" is Caius Cæsar. On the Apocalypse, let him apply his own principles to chapter 4, and he will find the language of the inscription to the Jewish affairs far as the end of ch. x. thence to the end of ch. xx. to the Romans; and from ch. xx. to the end of the book, to the flourishing state of the Christian church. Not a word about Rome. Next comes Hammond. It is stated by Clarke on 2 Thee. 2; that Hammond understood by the "man of sin," the early Gnostic heresy. On the Apocalypse, he follows in the track of Bede and others. We pass to the next on the list of 'A. B.'s' champions, the Rev. Wm. W. White. He is a man who had long since waived his right to reply to 'A Baptist,' and had acquiesced in the reason which induced the respected Editor of the Southern Baptist to close the controversy.

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JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 27. Capt. Smith, with a portion of his company of Florida volunteers, while on a scout a few days since, fell in with a party of Indians at Sampson Pond, about 25 miles from Carey's Ferry, which Capt. Smith supposes to be the same place that committed their depredations and bar-bary in the vicinity of Jacksonville a short time since. The Indians having penned about fifty head of hogs, passed through a swamp a quarter of a mile further, and were seen to be impeding for horses. Capt. Smith dismounted his men, and took 13 horses, and proceeding through a swamp, he cut the enemy's camp on the outside. From finding some of their packs, and other circumstances, they knew that the Indians had been in the swamp. Animated by the prospect of soon meeting the enemy, Capt. Smith with his men charged upon the Indians, and they were driven back to the swamp. The Indians were driven back a quarter of a mile into a dense swamp, and were seen to be impeding for horses. Capt. Smith dismounted his men, and took 13 horses, and proceeding through a swamp, he cut the enemy's camp on the outside. From finding some of their packs, and other circumstances, they knew that the Indians had been in the swamp. Animated by the prospect of soon meeting the enemy, Capt. Smith with his men charged upon the Indians, and they were driven back to the swamp.

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NAVY. The U. S. schooner Grampus, Capt. McIntosh commanding, arrived here on Sunday last from New Orleans. The U. S. sloop of war Concord sailed to day for Havana, Matanzas, &c. The Grampus and cutter Jefferson also sailed to day.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER LE. LEARD.—This vessel, which has her officers and crew on the 17th inst. in the Gulf of Mexico, was wrecked on the coast of Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns River. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns River. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns River.

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Charleston Prices Current, Nov. 4.

ARTICLES. c. s. c.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Baggins, Bale Rope, Black and White, Broom, Butter, Candles, Coffee, Flour, and various oils.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Table listing domestic goods and their prices, including Bleached, Cotton, Flannel, and various fabrics.

NAVY STORES.

Table listing navy stores and their prices, including Turpentine, Pitch, and various oils.

SHIPPING.

Table listing shipping information, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

Table listing bank shares, stocks, and other financial instruments, including United States Bank Shares, South Carolina, and various stocks.

EXCHANGE.

Table listing exchange rates for various locations, including London, New York, and other international markets.

Chalottesville Rates of Exchange.

Table listing exchange rates for Charlottesville, including various banks and their rates.

DISCOUNTS UPON THE QUANTITIES.

Table listing discounts upon quantities for various goods, including Flour, Sugar, and other commodities.

