

Published every Thursday morning, for WILLIAM JEFFERSON, proprietor, at Camden, N. J.

The office is on King Street, between Broad and Market streets, where Communications, &c. will be received and faithfully attended to.

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From the Boston Patriot, Mr. JEFFERSON.

Blissful brighten as they fly, The late serious frown of Mr. Jefferson and the apprehensions for the event, have evinced the affectionate solicitude of the people from Maine to Louisiana.

We rejoice with no common joy, that Jefferson still lives to see us (in a great measure through his agency and assistance) a cardinal and incorporated nation, in peace with all the world, progressing steadily and safely to greatness, an example to other nations, and a praise to them that do well.

The following letter would not have been given thus early to the public, had not the venerated solitudes of interior friends, whose language has been—'Let the people see their benefactor while he yet lives to enjoy their gratitude; they have admired him in the urgency of death, while clothed in their highest honors, and laboring with others to provide a shelter for the generation who are to come after him; let them now see him near the close of his honorable career, resting in the bosom of his affectionate family, supporting with dignity his protracted years, & their weighty concomitants, and composedly waiting for "the great Father's Death."

We now live in an era remarkable for scrutinizing historical events, and the merits of public men. Two hundred years have been elapsed since our existence as English Colonies, and it is but about forty since we stood alone as a nation; yet it is remarkable that there were some who labored unremittingly for the public good in our colonial states, whose deeds have not dimmed the pages of our history, and others during this short period of our national existence who touched the secret springs of great events, and yet their characters, through neglect, remain in a shade of oblivion, waiting the illustration of historical truth.

The sentiments here expressed by our political Patriarch are important. Their effect is like a mighty body falling from a great height. Mr. Jefferson has left, in his masterly manner, not to rest a question that might have agitated us hereafter. Who first began the American Revolution? will never again be a question for dispute.

Historically, March 3, 1816.

Dear Sir—I have just received your letter of February 20, in which you observed, that Mr. Wm. in page 27 of his Life of Patrick Henry, quotes me as saying, that "My heavy calamity gave the first impulse to the hall of revolution." I well recollect to have used some such expression in a letter to him; and am tolerably certain that, our own State being the subject under contemplation, I must have used it with respect to that only. Whether he has given it a more general aspect, I cannot say, as the passage is not in the page you quote, nor, in the thumb-

ling over much of the book, have I been able to find it. In page 47 there is something like it, but not in the exact expression; and even there it may be doubted, whether Mr. Wirt had his eye on Virginia alone or on all the colonies. But the question, Who commenced the revolution? is as difficult as that of the first inventors of a thousand good things. For example: Who first discovered the principle of gravity? Not Newton; for Galileo, who died the year that Newton was born, had measured its force in the descent of gravid bodies. Who invented the Lavoisierian chemistry? The English say Dr. Black, by the preparatory discovery of latent heat. Who invented the steam-boat? Was it Herbert, the Marquis of Worcester, Newcomen, Savary, Papin, Fitch, Fulton?

The fact is, that one new idea leads to another, that a third, and so on through a course of time, until some one, with whom no one of the ideas was original, combines all together, and produces what is justly called a new invention. I suppose it would be as difficult to trace any revolution to its first embryo. We do not know how long it was hatching in the British cabinet before they ventured to make the first of the experiments which were to develop it in the end, or to produce complete parliamentary. Those you mention Massachusetts, as preceding the stamp act, might be the first visible symptoms of that design. The proposition of that act in 1764, was the first here. Your opposition therefore preceded ours; as occasion was sooner given there than here. And the truth, I suppose is, that the opposition in every colony began whenever the encroachment was presented to it. This question of priority is as the equity would be, who first of the 300 Spaniards, offered his name to Leonidas? I shall be happy to see justice done to the merits of all, by the inexorable umpire of dates and facts; and especially from the man which is proposed to be employed in it.

I rejoice indeed to learn from you that Mr. Adams retains the strength of his memory, his faculties, his cheerfulness, and even his epistolary industry. This has been gone from me. The aversion has been growing on me for a considerable time, and now, near the close of '75, is become almost inseparable. I am much debilitated in body, and my memory sensibly on the wane; still however I enjoy good health and spirits, and am as industrious a reader as when a student at college—not of newspapers, these I have discarded, I relinquish, as I ought to do, all intermeddling with public affairs, confining myself cheerfully to the watch and care of those, for whom in my turn, I have watched and cared.

When I contemplate the immense advances in science, and discoveries in the arts, which have been made within the period of my life, I look forward with confidence to equal advances by the present generation; and have no doubt they will consequently be as much wiser than we have been, as we then our fathers were; and they than the numbers of wretches; even the metaphysical contest, which you so pleasantly described to me in a former letter, will probably end in improvement, by clearing the mind of Platonic mysticism, and intelligible jargon.

Although age is taken from me the power of communicating by letter with my friends, as industriously as heretofore, I shall still claim with them the same place they will ever hold in my affection; and on this ground, I with sincerity and pleasure assure you of my great esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON. Doctor BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, Cambridge, Mass.

An important fact and document relating to this question will be found in our paper of February 12, 1816, and a communication from our correspondent "Plutarch."

From the Washington city Gazette Dec. 5. BUENOS AYRES. The crew of a Spanish transport, with 200 men bound from Cadiz to Lima, mutined and carried the vessel to the Patriots of Buenos Ayres; and judging from the accounts of her officers and crew, the rest of the expedition, consisting of ten vessels, are not much better disposed to the cause of Ferdinand. We have given the translation of this circumstance nearly entire, from a late Buenos Ayrean paper.

Translated for the Washington Gazette, from the Buenos Ayres Gazette, September 2, 1818.

From Spain having kept all Europe in a suspense of three years anxiety, respecting her exaggerated expeditions, she has finally been enabled to send out a succor of only 2000 men, under the command of a lieutenant colonel, and the transports conveyed by a man of war; and if we are to infer any thing from the extraordinary success of the ship Trinidad, which is now in our harbor with 200 hundred soldiers, besides the crew and officers, as to the temper of the men who compose this armament, little can be expected from their services. The fact, according to the declarations taken, is as follows:

The serjeants R. Martinez, F. Moreno, and E. Quintana and the corporal Jose Velasco, before sailing from Cadiz, formed the design of exciting a mutiny, and if successful to put into our port. During the voyage, when communicating this project to their comrades with cunning and secrecy, they found the minds of their fellow soldiers ripe for revolt. In lat 5 degrees N. they parted from their convoy, and having crossed the line without meeting with any other vessel of the expedition, they came to a determination to carry into effect their premeditated plot on the 25th of July, in the execution of which they found an obstinate resistance in the captain D. C. Miranda and D. M. Fuenti; also the 1st adjutant and 1st lieutenant; and what was still worse, they were opposed by a 2d serjeant and two 1st corporals, who rather than be carried to the patriots, determined to put a match to the magazine, and blow up the vessel; the mutineers, therefore, for their own security, were obliged to destroy them, to prevent that plan being frustrated, as well as for their own security.

Immediately after thus making themselves masters of the vessel, they ordered the captain to steer for Buenos Ayres, where they arrived safely, without any material occurrence in the La Plata, at the creek of Barragan, on the 26th of August.

Our supreme government has determined to receive with open arms these men who, irritated with the vexations and injustice of their king, are unwilling to be accomplices in his tyranny, or to be bound by ties which they consider broken by the manifest violation of all the duties which ought to connect the monarch with the subject.

We believe that very soon the Spanish nation will rise en masse, and let the degraded Ferdinand know, that the project of re-subjugating these regions, is as unjust as ruinous to the debilitated and ancient metropolis; from whose bad administration arise continual wars.

We have before us a letter from a royalist at Lima, addressed to one of his correspondents in the Peninsula, of a late date, in which he says—

My friend—These Americans are in the greatest distress and ruin, on account of the successive wars in which we have been involved for so many years, without having been able to quell the insurrection of the provinces, in spite of all the troops sent from Cadiz; for when they are partially put down in one place they rise again in another, which has cost the lives of so many Spaniards, that we are quite in despair; so that America will never again be what it has been, even if

it was tranquillized; and those who have calculated on getting fortunes here will hereafter be disappointed, they must now stay in their native country; there is nothing now to be had here.

So says a royalist; and it is very well known that nothing less than a real conviction of this fact could have induced him to employ this language—so says a royalist, who writes at a distance from the theatre of war, at Lima, where fear cannot be supposed to have any agency in producing these melancholy impressions on the afflicted Spaniard. How can we then be astonished that the peninsular Spaniards, (but to those of the lowest class such news cannot be known, nor the imposing attitude of the patriot governments of South America, and their repeated victories over the best European troops)—How can we longer wonder that they resist being the accomplices of a furious and tormenting monarch? For what greater proof can nations have of the impotence of Spain in the present struggle, than the desertion of a frigate from this expedition to encounter so much peril?

The crew of the Trinidad relate a circumstance worthy of remark, previous to the sailing of the expedition from Cadiz.

The Count de Abisbal, in haranguing the expedition before their embarkation, observed, that he did not doubt that that they (the troops) would revenge the injuries sustained by the best of kings; when two grenadiers stepped out and said in a firm tone, that they were unwilling to go to South America. They were asked the reason; they replied—'Because we have had no pay for six months for which they were instantly ordered to be executed.'

This bloodshed proves the torment of the ferocious court and his master, that the discontent of the army has reached its height; and that only fear can prevent a manifestation of the universal disgust and oppression under which the Spanish nation now groans.

Erre America offers an asylum for the unhappy Peninsulars, and the intrepid freedom of the Trinidad have shown their countrymen the way to escape the ignominy and degradation of the Castilian—once so illustrious, but now so degraded. We are, through the medium of a noble feeling, making efforts to succor these now brothers, that they shall not repent their undertaking. Spaniards, with such a character as we hold, you do not know your own interest if you do not accelerate our cause.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore, dated

Buenos Ayres, August 18. San Martin has arrived in safety at Mendoza, on his return to Chili, every preparation is now making for an active campaign, and an attack the ensuing summer on Lima, with the most plausible hopes of success. There are several vessels fitting out; the brig Lucy, of 20 guns, and 100 men, sailed hence a few days since to join the Patriots forces at Valparaiso, and to destroy all the Spanish transports she may encounter on the way. The Spanish general in Lower Peru, has not yet made any offensive movements from his last position at Huancayo—reinforcements are hourly expected at Talcabamba, from Lima or Old Spain. The Portuguese are daily augmenting their possessions on the opposite side of the bay de La Plata: Artigas has been most easily pressed by them for this some time past; a person arrived in this town a few days since from his encampment, who dined with him under a tree, the chief seated on the ground. Paraguay maintains a strict neutrality, and only admits vessels with cargoes from time to time.

NOTICE. Do not trade for a note signed by me to SYDNEY GRACEY, for one hundred and 50 dollars; the consideration proving fraudulent, I shall not pay a cent of it. John Duncan, Liberty Hill, S. C. Dec. 31 2-4

The subscriber has lately received from Philadelphia and New-York, a complete and general assortment of English, French, India, and Domestic Goods, CONSISTING IN PART OF Broad Cloths from \$1.00 cts. to \$5.00 per yard Double and single milled plain and mixed Cashmeres, assorted colors Printed Linens, Venise Cloths Assorted Bombazines Duflin and Rose Blankets Green Baize, also, superfine Furniture Cloths Furniture and Cambric Dimity Plain and figured Mull, Mull, Jaconnet & India Muslins Plain and figured Cambrics Gentlemen and Ladies fine Beavers Silk & velvet Indispensables with gilt clasps Ladies laced Capses and Collarets Ray silk Hoses and Gloves

AND Every other article in the dry good line Also, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

A few of which are enumerated, viz. Nails, cross cut, hand and frame saws Double and single barrel shot Guns and Pistols, brass and steel mounted Boat Philadelphia made Rifles A general assortment of carpenters Tools, including Planes of every kind Blacksmiths Tools assorted Elegant Knives and Forks with Carvers to match Spontaneous pen and pocket Knives Common and best finished Razors in cases Barber Plates, Dishes and Basins Lotion Glasses with single and double drawers Fancy gilt and plain Hand Bellows Full plated and common Stirrup Irons Bridle Bits, Tap Caddies, &c. Saddlery assorted, consisting of brass and plated Girths, Hames, Girth and Waggon Collars Saddle Bags and seat skin Valises Mens common and best Saddles and plated Bridles Bridle Leathers Elegant carriage Whips eight Plates Tumbler Trunks French Powder Flasks and single and double Shot Bags A general assortment of gentlemen's Boots, Footcases, and Shoes of every description Ladies Leather and Morocco Shoes and Bonnets of every kind Maces and maces, Shoes and Footcases, &c. YFF Gunpowder by the Keg Imperial Tea in casks, spices, sugars, &c. Gin, Whiskey and A variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate

The store is offered for sale on the most liberal terms for cash or produce. To merchants in the country who may purchase by the quantity, the most liberal discount will be given.

A complete new lot of new GIN, warranted, which will be sold very low for cash or approved credit.

James Clark, December 5

CALLER LIGHT IN AN EYE ATTENTION. To all who are in possession of any property, being our appointed auditor, they are therefore expected (as it is advertised) that they attend to the said notice, inasmuch that he will meet at the Court House, on that day at ten o'clock, completely equipped. By order of John W. Cantey, Wm. O'Connell, Esq. Attorney General, Dec 24

Attention!! The Camden Rifleman will attend muster on the third Saturday in January, at ten o'clock. It is expected that every soldier's gun and other equipments will be in good order. A dinner will be provided for the company. Captain Griest's company are invited to join drill and dine with us. N. B. There will be a election held for a second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hope H. Lenoir. By order of Captain Griest, John Kennedy, December 17. Orderly sergeant.

Attention Artillery! In consequence of the absence of Capt. Carter, your muster has been postponed until the second Saturday in Jan. 1819, at ten o'clock A. M. when it is expected that every member will attend in complete uniform; and those who do not, may, most positively calculate on being dealt with as the law directs. By order William M'Willie, Lieut. Comdg. November 26