

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1819.

EAST-FLORIDA.

The circumstances of a gentleman having recently passed some time in East-Florida, enables us to lay before our Readers, extracts from his Correspondence. They will be found as amusing and instructive, as might naturally be expected from the pen, of a writer of talents and observation.

Arrival at St. Augustine—Introduction to, and character of Governor COPPINGER, and real disposition of the Floridan Government towards the people of the United States—St. Augustine and its fruits.

Matanzas, (E. F.) 14th May, 1819.

I arrived at St. Augustine on the 12th inst. about 10 A. M. After having changed my dress, I waited on Governor COPPINGER, in order to present him with my letters of introduction. He received me with great politeness, and treated me, during my stay there, with distinguished hospitality. The Governor's character is admirably calculated to render a people happy, and, more especially, under an absolute government. I have never heard of, or been acquainted with, an individual who offered a more perfect model for a Statesman, than this gentleman. He is plain in his manners; perfectly mild, affable and unassuming in his conversation. He is surrounded by no suite of officers, through whom it is necessary to address him, and, who then would render him difficult to approach. On the other hand, he is accessible to every one near him, and there is not the slightest appearance of either the pomp or "insolence of office." He visits his neighbours, *Sans Ceremonie*, and receives theirs in return, in the same manner. He makes his evening calls on his friends, and takes a social game of whist with as much intimacy as ever I was accustomed to do in our own little circle at

He discusses all the subjects of daily interest in his own Province, and every thing that relates to the world in general, with all the ease, freedom and ingenuity, distinguishing the character of a well bred, and well informed gentleman. In his public conduct, he is averse from doing any thing that can wound the feelings of the people around him; and, should policy, necessity, or, the orders of his superiors, compel him to adopt a measure opposed to the wishes of the inhabitants, it is a source of great pain and anxiety. With all this pliability of disposition, he unites as much real dignity, native simplicity, and true energy of character, as any individual I have ever known. His mind is shiningly constructed, and the energy distinguishing it, is happily supported by a magnanimity of the most perfect kind. Of this fact, I can give you a prominent proof. I have learned from well informed men, that he is naturally of a passionate character; but, that he is so well aware of the impropriety of acting at periods, when unimpassioned reflection cannot have its due weight, as never to transact any affair of the least importance, until reason shall have resumed its empire. Should he have wounded the feelings of a person near him, on any of these occasions, he avails himself of the first opportunity which offers itself, to express his regret and sorrow for the pain he has produced.

When we reflect, that we are speaking of a man, vested with an absolute power over the inhabitants, with whose government his sovereign has entrusted him; that in fact, he has no control but the control to be found in his own feelings and judgment, we must acknowledge, there can be no stronger evidence of real innate goodness of heart and true greatness of soul.

There appears to be a belief general among us, that the government of this Province has a feeling hostile to the citizens of the United States. I am satisfied it is a most erroneous impression. They visit the Province without passports—they are not even asked questions—they are at liberty to go about as they please. None but the disorderly become subjects of the vigilance of the Police. Much vexation has been practised by the borderers, and robbery committed; but, notwithstanding these circumstances, they do not excite any hostility of feeling against the great mass of the American people. A gentleman is here treated with as much genuine politeness, as in any part of the world.

After what I have said of the character of the Governor, you will be prepared to hear me say, that the people adore him; indeed, they cannot feel, they have a gov-

ernment, except when its arm is stretched out to protect their rights against foreign or domestic wrong. I am sure if such men had been at the head of all the Spanish Colonies, Spain would not have been engaged in the deadly struggle, existing between herself and her Trans-Atlantic possessions. I am of this fact we have a striking proof in the administration of the Mexican government by the admiral Apodaca, as I have understood the friend and patron of this worthy gentleman, whom I have, and unavoidably made, the Theme of such just and such merited Eulogy.

The Police of St. Augustine is admirable. Amongst the citizens, drunkenness is discountenanced; indeed, I may say, it is wholly unknown. Neither do we hear of riot in day, nor robbery by night, at any time can either stranger or citizen walk the streets unmolested. And, strange to say, there never has been but one capital punishment inflicted since the commencement of Governor Coppinger's administration. This was for a murder of the most atrocious description. The people are polite and hospitable, and nearly every one speaks both the Spanish and English languages.

The town of St. Augustine enjoys a very pleasant and delightful atmosphere, like Cadiz and the towns of Spain, it appears planned in an uncomfortable manner, being irregularly laid out, and the streets so narrow, as scarcely to admit of two carriages passing each other. I say the town appears badly planned, because, when I recollect how differently Charleston and Savannah are laid out; and, that with all the difference, and the difference supposed to be so much in their favor, they have been so uniformly, or rather frequently the subject of endemic disease. On the other hand, St. Augustine with its narrow streets and imaginary want of a due circulation of air, has been uniformly healthy.

The narrowness of the lanes, for they are really not to be called streets in our acceptance of the word, exclude the scorching heat of the sun, thus giving you a good shade all day; and the irregular way in which they lay, prevents the free range of wind which occasions at times the inconveniences arising from the sand, which we experience in cities built in another manner.

This is a most delightful garden spot, and as in Horticulture, are to be found the most valuable and gratifying comforts of life, here shall we be most likely to meet with those productions that have been long and justly thought the greatest luxuries, that could be placed on our tables. But, as you know the people of Spain are not attached as much as those of Britain to high and luxurious living; so in the Trans-Atlantic countries who have their origin to the two nations; do we observe the same difference, as between the mother countries. Of course, generally speaking, we find the cultivation of many of those articles, that in Charleston and all the Carolina markets would find an unlimited vent and a ready sale, almost wholly neglected. There may be some exceptions, but I think I should be within bounds, were I to say that two thirds of each garden is covered with orange and fig trees.

The town may literally be termed an orange grove. The fig, pomegranate, grapes of all kinds, and melons grow here in the highest state of perfection. The fig is nearly twice as large as in South-Carolina; and I am told it is much more delicious in flavour, I am now sojourning at the house of a very wealthy and respectable citizen of this Province, and he has two fig trees, each of them measuring, from the extreme points of the branches, 33 feet. I am informed that to the southward of this place, and near the end of the Cape, all the West India fruits are cultivated by an individual, who has there fixed his solitary residence.

I shall resume my correspondence, and leaving you to feast in imagination on these delightful fruits, beg to say here truly I am &c.

(To be Continued.)

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Hornet dated "Cadiz, April 19."

"I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival at this port, on the 14th inst. after a pleasant passage of 18 days. On the 8th day out, we were abreast of Corvo, and on the 9th brought Graciosa to bear S. W.; all this time we had fresh gales from W. N. W. when it shift-

ed to N. E. which lasted till our arrival.

Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Fenwick, and Capt. Reed, will leave this for Madrid to-morrow, under an escort of national cavalry. On Mr. Forsyth's leaving the Hornet we saluted him with 47 guns; manned the yards, and cheered ship; which had a beautiful effect. The next day we saluted the city with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort.

"There are here six ships of the line, five frigates, six sloops of war and gun brigs, and a few schooners, destined for Buenos Ayres, to which there are 16,000 fine troops now in this city and its environs, under command of General O'Donnell, now Governor, of Cadiz, to be Vice-Roy of Buenos Ayres, should he conquer it."

"Mr. Forsyth's baggage was detained at the gates of the city on its landing, at which he was much displeased; an officer a short time after came to know if there was any trunk in particular which he wanted; to which Mr. F. replied, he would have all or none, and refused giving up any of his keys. The next day he (Mr. F.) wrote to the Governor, demanding all his baggage; adding that, if he refused him, he would immediately re-embark for the United States; observing, at the same time, that his Majesty's Minister, Don Onis, was not only permitted to land his baggage without its being searched, but allowed to import his wines free of duty; and in this case thought it an ungenerous act. The Governor made every apology, and gave up the trunks."—*Dem. Press.*

Separation of Maine.—The committee of the two houses of the legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, have reported a bill which gives the consent of the Commonwealth to the erection of the District of Maine into an independent state, provided the congress of the United States authorize it.

Wooler's British Gazette of the 23th of March, has the following remarks, on the late treaty with Spain:

"The policy of France in making bargains will be hereafter quite eclipsed by the skill of the American Statesmen, who, at present, seem the only politicians that deserve credit for any ability. They outwitted the English negotiators of the right of fishing on the greatest portion of the banks of Newfoundland; and they purchase Florida of Spain, by paying their own merchants the money. It is difficult to say which event may be productive of the worst results to England."

Canadian Opinions.

The "Western Star," published at Montreal, says—"We have often been led to admire the secret policy of our American neighbors, but we candidly confess that we never till now had a proper conception of the full extent of their political wisdom. While the Court of England is wasting in Eastern indolence—while that of France is daily becoming more obnoxious to the people—that of Spain, at once the terror and curse of the subject, is rapidly becoming effete:—the eagle of the United States is spreading its wings with speed over the continent of North America, and, we may add, rapidly in progress to the continent of South America. From a government so surcharged with perfidy as Spain, what has England to expect—the pretended loss of the U. States' citizens from the piratical laubies of Spain, may serve very well to hoodwink John Bull, till the secret emissaries of Monroe, have finally concluded with the tools of Ferdinand, their overtures of negotiation.

"Those who doubt the capacity of the United States, or rather any single State of the Union, to effect a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific, by a canal navigation, have only to turn their eyes to the great Western Canal, in the state of New-York, and be convinced that an inland navigation of three hundred and sixty miles in length, can be

undertaken by the inhabitants of a state.—Surely the object of this Western Canal, in a political or commercial point of view, can never, by any rational being, be named in competition with a canal which must inevitably command the greater proportion of the western commerce of all North and South America, and much of the East Indies, as well as that of all the islands thickly scattered throughout the North and South Pacific ocean, Russia Tartary, &c. When we take a retrospect of what might have been done by our country a century ago—when we learn that Mr. W. Patterson, a learned and intelligent Scotchman, applied to the government, of Great Britain, to cut a canal and to form an establishment at Darien, upwards of a century ago, what man that wishes well to his country, but must deprecate that worthless system of policy, that defeated such a noble design."

SUMMARY.

"By gar! here Monsieur Fenson come again."

Sea Serpent Returned.—The Boston Gazette of Monday announces the return to our coast of the celebrated Sea Serpent. It was seen on Friday and Saturday last, near Cohasset Rocks, and appeared to be from eighty to one hundred feet in length. N. Y. C. Adv.

At the late sitting of the Constitutional Court in Charleston, JOHN H. SARGENT, Esq. of Boston, was admitted to the practice of the Law in the Courts of this State.

Mr. JOHN GAMAC, a graduate of the South-Carolina College, and late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Georgia, has become a partner in the office of the Melidgeville Journal.

Invention.—Joseph Hadley, announces, in a Vermont paper, that he has invented a new and useful improvement in finishing the inside of HOUSES so as to secure them against fire. It is on a plan entirely new, yet rooms are quite as elegantly done in this as in the old way. Besides its safety, there are two things in which it greatly excels, which are its warmth and permanency.

Mr. Silas Mason, of Dedham, Mass. has invented a new Carding Machine, expressly calculated for the manufacture of wool hats. It produces the hat in its conical form in one operation.

A volume of Poems by Mrs. E. Lamont, formerly of Baltimore, has been recently published, and is very highly spoken of.

An admirable portrait of General Jackson in plaster, has been prepared at Philadelphia, by Mr. Rush. Any number of casts can be furnished, at a reasonable price.

MARRIED at Salisbury, N. C. on the 10th inst. Dr. RUFFIN, to Miss MARY McCLELLAND, daughter of Major McClelland, all of that place.

At Columbia the Rev. SAMUEL DUNWOODY, Pastor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, resident in this town, to Miss ELIZABETH H. HARRISON of Columbia.

DIED; suddenly, on the 19th May, at St. Marks, in the Island of Cuba, after flattering prospects of recovery, the Rev. THOMAS FROST, Assistant Minister of St. Philip's Church, Charleston. In this town, Master GEORGE JUMELLE, son of P. L. Jumelle, Esq.

For Sale.

TEN Kegs best Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, one Hoghead Leaf ditto, fifty Gallons Havana Honey, one hundred Gallons Philadelphia Vinegar, a few Hogheads N. Rum, Gun Powder Tea in Caddies, Rifles and Shot Guns &c.

James Clark.

June 24.

Library Society.

A regular semi-annual meeting will be held on Saturday 3d of July next, at 4 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

J. Reynolds, Sec'y.

June 24.

An Estray.

CAPT. JOHN DUBOSE tells before me a Sorrel Horse, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, blind of an eye, has no visible brand; appraised at ten dollars. Said horse has been in the neighbourhood since last fall, and is subject to fits.

Joseph Mickle, J. C.

June 24.

An Estray.

WILLIAM NEAL tells before me, a small yellow Sorrel Mare, about 11 years old, 13 hands high, much marked with the saddle, but has no visible brand; appraised at fifteen dollars.

Joseph Mickle, J. C.

June 10.

Auction.

ON Saturday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold without reserve at Public Auction, at the corner store, opposite to JOHN HAVIS', TWO TRUNKS OF DRY GOODS, on account of the former purchaser not complying with the terms of sale, consisting of Cambric, Muslin, Dimity, Calicoes, Silks assorted colours, Shawls of all description, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hose and half Hose, Umbrellas, a few pieces Northern Homespun, one keg Crawley Steel, and sundry other articles.—Conditions cash.

James Clark, V. M.

June 24.

67—

Company Orders.

THE Camden Light Infantry Company, will assemble at the Court-House, on Sunday the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. (uniformed as has been directed) to march in procession to attend Divine Worship. The Company is further ordered to attend at the place above mentioned, on Monday the 5th, at 9 o'clock, to be prepared to march to the Presbyterian Church in procession at 10 o'clock, to hear an Oration to be delivered by JOHN C. CARTER, Esq.—Every member is required to furnish himself with fifteen blank cartridges.

By Order of Captain Caney,

William O' Cain, O. S.

June 24.

67—8

SALE OF

Escheated Lands.

ON the first Monday in July next, will be sold at the Court-House in Camden, six several tracts of land, each containing by the original survey 500 acres, situated in Kershaw District; three on Little Lynchess Creek, two on Pine Tree Creek, and one on the waters of Black River, being the same originally granted to EDWARD HORN, Esq. deceased; and ordered to be sold as escheated property. These lands will be sold on the resurvey in small tracts to suit purchasers. On one of those on Pine Tree is a fine mill seat, with an abundance of excellent timber around it, and only seven miles from Camden.—Terms of sale are, ten per centum paid at the time of sale, for the remainder twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, purchasers giving good security, and a mortgage of the premises and paying for titles.

R. Bullard, E. K. D.

When the above lands are sold, the Camden Orphan Society will be entitled to the proceeds of the sales. Said Society has passed the following resolution.—That as soon as this Society shall become entitled to the proceeds of the escheated lands about to be sold, the purchasers of said land shall, if desired, have the following terms of credit to wit.—One fifth of the purchase money in one year from the day of sale of said lands, together with the interest which shall be due on the whole sum, and so on one fifth thereof annually, with the interest due on the remainder, being in the whole five separate annual instalments.

Also Resolved, That the Secretary do publish the above terms in the Camden Gazette.

R. Bullard, Sec'y. C. O. S.

June 24.

67—tf

Strayed or Stolen.

A Grey MARE, about 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old; no visible mark, but the hair of her footlocks is remarkably long, and her back a little sore. A suitable reward will be given for her return.

W. Vaughan.

June 24.

67—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

at the Office lately occupied by Messrs. BLANDING & HOLMES, where he will execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Coats made for \$6 50, Pantaloon 3 1/2, Vests ditto.

John Janes.

June 17.

66—

CAMDEN RIFLE COMPANY, Attention!

YOU are requested to parade in uniform, but without arms, at the company parade ground, on Sunday the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to march in procession and attend Divine Service: and you are required to appear armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of muster and drill, at ten o'clock on Monday the 5th of July; on which day, after the parade, the company will attend to hear an ORATION on the Anniversary of American Independence, to be delivered by JOHN C. CARTER, Esq. and afterwards partake of a dinner at Mr. Uriah Blackman's, punctual and general attendance is expected.

Capt. Graham's Company of Riflemen respectfully invited to partake of the dinner on this occasion.

By order of Captain Kennedy,

Eli Bradley, O. S.