

W. J. Jennings, Estate of Thomas Jennings, Seth Hoard, Joseph Kellogg, Estate of John London, Mrs. M'Ree, Jacob Levy, Richard Bradley, Edward B. Duley, William J. Love, S. Springs, Dickson, Hanson Kelley, David Smith, Henry Urquhart, John Walker, George Jennings, Robert Rankin, State Bank, Estate of Nehemiah Harris, Estate of Avery, A. Peden, John M'Millian, J. Brown, sen. Estate of James Allen, M. Blake, Estate of Robert Murphy, James Usher, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Toomer, Wm. Harris, James Marshall, Estate of Peter Harris, Louis Pagget, Estate of Hillory Moore, Reubin Loring, William C. Lord, Gilbert Geer.—The list is, no doubt, incomplete. Those who suffered most, their names are printed in *italic*.

Among those who suffered by the destruction of other property, the principal in amount are Isaac Arnold, Edmund Bridge, junr. Elezer Tilden, Dudley & Van Cleef, Dudley & Dickinson, Miles Blake, Seth Hoard, Richard Lloyd, J. Angomar, George Lyde, Henry Wooster, Patrick Murphy, B. C. Gillett, W. C. Radcliff, Stewart Robinson. It is almost impossible to ascertain the extent of individual losses. Every person within the bounds of the fire, and all those without it, who removed their property, lost more or less. But the extent of a loss, as it regards merely its amount, is not the criterion of its injury—it is him that has lost his all, the unprotected, the friendless, and the helpless, that ought to excite our pity and compassion, and calls for our assistance.

Only one life was lost, Captain Farquhar M' Rae, after the fire had almost subsided, who ventured within a building for the purpose of saving property not his own. The walls fell, and he was crushed to atoms. He was a useful citizen in his sphere of life, and would have been regretted even had he died on the couch of disease.

To give our readers at a distance an idea of the part of the town destroyed, its limits correctly we will endeavor to describe—commencing at the corner of Second and Market streets, at a building owned by Mrs. Toomer, near the Town Hall; on the river's thence down the river to Orange street; thence eastwardly along Second street to the beginning—comprising four whole squares, every building in which were destroyed, excepting a brick warehouse belonging to Hanson Kelly, esq. the building occupied by Archibald Taylor, and a blacksmith shop. Without these limits, two houses on Front street, and a house on Dock street belonging to Mrs. Bernard, were destroyed. Such is the extent of our injury. It belongs to others to point out our distresses and our lamentable situation.

The Police of the Town have a most important duty to perform. To them we leave the task of stating our situation—of soliciting the assistance—of appealing to the sympathies, and well known charitable and benevolent feels of the American people. To the sufferings of others, Wilmington has never remained indifferent—limited as were her means, to know them was all that was necessary for her to contribute her mite. She is now in distress—hundreds of her inhabitants are suffering. The knowledge of her situation will, we are certain, confer relief. We have suggested the duty to be performed, and those who are to perform it. We have done ours.

And all this is the work of an incendiary. Suspicion has been afloat, but we suspect it has not been directed towards the right person. High views than those of plunder must have been the object, for we have heard of not much success and of very few attempts. The cause is immaterial; the effects and the crime are the same. We will not pretend to portray the character of the wretch. Every virtuous mind can depict and human nature must blush at its own depravity.

CAMDEN

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1819.

FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—Gentlemen, who have recently been at Chatham, state, that the enterprising inhabitants of that rising Town, have had such a Survey, of the Road between Fayetteville and Camden, as proves that the route is 14 miles shorter through Chatham, than it is by the way of Society Hill. Is it not to be believed, but that the Post-Master General will avail himself of this circumstance, to give the great Western Mail every possible degree of celerity in its conveyance to these and the more Western Districts of the Republic. Indeed, it may be equally credited, that, instead of making Fayetteville the extreme point of rapid, regular and uniform daily conveyance, he will make it to terminate at Augusta. For, if the Mails can be brought from Petersburg to Fayetteville, a distance of 248 miles in 36 hours, they may be conveyed in a little less time from Fayetteville to Augusta, a distance, under the Chatham Survey, of about 220 miles. The advantage attached to the adoption of such a scheme is evident, nor, do I apprehend any valid objection can be offered to preclude it. If it is alleged that there are not passengers for a Stage so often, it may be remarked that, as in the case of the Mail between Charleston and Fayetteville, the adoption of a *Sulkey* conveyance, every alternate day, would remove the impediment—but, when the independence of the Western States is considered, it is not believed any slight impediment will be suffered to operate. Hence it is suggested, that the inhabitants of Chatham, Camden, Columbia and Augusta, unite in a request to their Representatives, now about proceeding to Washington, to forward the views of their constituents.

APPIUS.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in Fulton, N. C. dated "New-Orleans, Oct. 8, 1819."

"Since the last of July, the Yellow Fever has swept away many of the inhabitants of this afflicted city. The whole population is not more than twenty-five thousand—at least five thousand of these fled early in the season—nevertheless, from 150,000 persons a week, have fallen by the ravages of this horrid disease. The streets are deserted and desolate—no activity seen except among those who are entrusted with the care of the sick and burial of the dead. The strangers are all actual dead; some of them were struck as with a bullet, vomited and died. The disease is said to resemble the Plague rather than the Yellow Fever. The Physicians confessed their ignorance of its nature, and some of them, I am told, refused to administer at all.

"I attempted to leave the city with my family early in September—but two of my servants were attacked with the prevailing sickness, and the rest were panic struck—I was compelled to stay and take charge of them. They have both, by the assistance of their negro blood, got well. My wife and child being both natives of the same country with the Yellow Fever, have nothing to apprehend from it. I had it in 1817, and since then I have not quitted the poisoned atmosphere of this city. This I am told is a sort of protection to me, and many others in my situation have found it to be so. It is now very warm, the mercury in the Thermometer vibrating between 80 and 90 degrees. The number of deaths are diminishing, not because the character of the disease has become milder, but because the number of subjects have lessened."

SINGULAR FACT.

In the second Quarter of 1818, there were of Domestic Goods, exported from Philadelphia, to the amount of \$1,769,282, and in the corresponding Quarter of 1819, to that of \$690,503—making the immense difference in the two years of \$1,078,779.

Exports of Cotton, from South-Carolina and Georgia, from 1st October, 1818, to 1st October, 1819:

From Charleston, to all parts—Upland, 91,218 bales; Sea-Island, 9865 bales.

From Savannah, to all parts—Upland, 94,989 bales; Sea-Island, 7489 bales.

The Legislature of this State will meet at Columbia on Monday next, being the 18th Monday in this month, agreeable to their adjournment in December last.

General JOHN CLARK is elected Governor of the State of Georgia, in the place of William Rabun, deceased.

General O'Donnel—In the New-York Daily Advertiser it is stated, on the authority of Captain Williams, of the Fanny, who arrived at New-York from Cadix, that before Captain W. sailed, orders were received from the Spanish government to release the officers who had been arrested upon the representation of General O'Donnel, and compensation to be made them for their imprisonment; and that a Military Court was ordered to try Gen. O'Donnel, and it was even supposed that he might be in hazard of even capital punishment.

Representatives' Chamber. Washington.

We are pleased at an opportunity of publishing the following account of the Hall of Representatives, from the hand of a correspondent, whose impressions agree so well with our own.

Gentlemen: I have just been to view the Hall of Representatives, in the south wing of the Capital, and cannot but think it the finest piece of architecture (for the purpose intended) in the world. I have never been more gratified by the examination of any specimen of art whatever. It is highly creditable to the great nation by which it has been erected, and to the architect and artists by whom it has been designed and executed. After saying so much, it will not, perhaps, be a miss to give a brief description of this chamber, for the information of such of your readers as may never have an opportunity of viewing it.

The room is semi-circular, and of considerable dimensions, both as to diameter and elevation; twenty-two masonry columns and four pilasters, of Breccia, or Potomac marble, as it is usually called, are erected on an elevated base of free stone, forming the area of the room. The capitals of these pillars are of Carrarian marble, were executed in Italy, and are very rich and beautiful. These support a large and magnificent dome, the centre of which is placed an ornamented cupola, that admits the light into the hall from above. In the front of the Speaker's chair, and over the entrance into the chamber, stands an allegorical figure, executed in Italian marble, by Messrs. Francini and Zaccanania, and representing History, in the act of recording the proceedings of the nation. She stands in a winged car, which seems to roll over a section of the celestial globe, exhibiting, in basso relievo, the signs of the zodiac. The wheel of the car is intended as the face of a clock, which is to be placed behind, and the front contains, in bas relief, a figure of Fame, and a profile bust of Washington. Above the Speaker's chair is a colossal statue of Liberty, in plaster, pointing to the hall below, and supported on her right by an American Eagle, and on her left by the Roman Fasces, which are partially enveloped in the folds of a Serpent. Immediately under this figure, on the frieze, is carved, in alto relievo, another Eagle, in the attitude of flying, executed by an artist of great eminence, now no more.

The ceiling of the dome is painted in a style of uncommon elegance, by Signior Benani, a young Italian artist, and a pupil of the celebrated David, of Paris. The design is somewhat similar to that of the dome of the Pantheon, at Ro. e. The cupola, and bordering below, are splendidly ornamented, and contrasted by the rich and massy columns beneath, and the general finish and outline of the hall, produce an effect at once grand and imposing. Part of this beautiful ceiling has, unfortunately, from the want of time, been left in an unfinished state; but the design, execution, and coloring of the whole, reflect great credit on the artist, and must excite the admiration of every spectator.

It is to be hoped that Signior Bonanini may be employed to paint the upper dome or ceiling of the Senate Chamber in the North wing of the Capitol—another room of almost equal splendor and beauty. From the specimen he has given us of his taste, judgement, and skill, in the

painting just executed, every one must desire to see him still further employed; and I am sure that every effort he makes will continue to add to the just and merited reputation he has acquired. AMATEUR.

Capitol hill, Oct. 14, 1819.

FURNITURE OF THE CAPITOL.

We understand, from a gentleman who has seen it, that the furniture of the Chamber of Representatives has arrived, and will very soon be arranged in the hall. We are told it was executed by Mr. Constantine, of New-York, by contract, and it is said to be equal to any thing of the kind, for strength, solidity, and excellence of workmanship manufactured in the United States. The specimens of this furniture which have been exhibited, have, we learn, received the approbation of all who have seen them, and particularly that of the best judges of cabinet work. Nat. Reg.

On Saturday Oct. 30th—the venerable JOHN ADAMS entered on the 85th year of his useful and honorable life.

A Corporation of Vandals.

There is a town in this State, about 40 miles from Portsmouth, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants, in which, there is neither Minister, Lawyer, Doctor, or Justice of the Peace! Neither Meeting-House or Tavern; no Store and but one Grog Shop, and that has but little stock and less custom. The town is at present without either Town Clerk or Representatives, and has no school going on!—[N. H. Gaz.]

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M'Walter, JAMES KILGORE, Esq. Merchant of this place, to Miss ALTHEA L. COLLINS, daughter of the late Lewis Collins, Esq.

For Sale by the subscribers,

200 pr. Negro Shoes,

Childrens WORSTED BOOTIES. NIEL SMITH & CO. Camden, Nov. 18, 1819.

South-Carolina—Lancaster District.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Zaddock Perry, }
vs. }
Matthew Hood. } Case in Attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in the above case, having this day filed his declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this Honorable Court, against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this State, and hath neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration, with a rule to plead thereto, within a year and a day might be served; It is therefore Ordered, That the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the sixteenth day of November, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty—otherwise final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded against him.

William M'Kenna, C. C. F. Clerk's Office, Lancaster District, November 15, 1819.

For Sale.

On the 11th of December next, (if not sooner disposed of at private sale) will be sold, at public Auction, a valuable tract of LAND, situate on Rafter's Creek, on both sides of the main road; five miles from Stateburg, and sixteen from Camden—being the place on which Dr. James Howard formerly resided. Conditions, one half cash, the balance to be paid on the first of January, 1821—Purchasers to give bond and mortgage of the premises, and approved personal security, with interest from the date. Possession to be given on the first of January, 1820, and not until the conditions are complied with.

J. J. J. Howard, Esq. November 18, 1819. 85-91

Notice.

THE subscriber has for Sale or Rent, a House and Lot in the village of Lancasterville—the House is two stories high, in it are six Rooms—there are on the Lot, a large stable, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Corn Crib, and a good Garden.

Francis Adams. November 18, 1819. 88—

STRAYED.

FROM the subscribers plantation on Long Branch, a brown COLT, with a white spot in the forehead, about eight or ten months old. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will return said Colt to the subscriber.

John Black. November 18, 1819. 88-90

GEORGE FORBES,

Has just received an assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

In addition to his former assortment which he will sell on very reasonable terms—Where may be had,

Almanacks for 1820.

BOOK-BINDING executed with neatness and dispatch, on low terms. Camden, Nov. 18, 1819. 88—

C. Matheson & Co.

Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a supply of

Seasonable Goods,

which with their former stock on hand, makes a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, Shoes, Boots, &c. Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

3 Bales London Duffle Blankets, 2 Do. Point do. at a low advance by the bale or piece. Also—A handsome Gig and Plated Harness. November 11. 87—

MORE EXTRAORDINARY Cheap Goods.

At the NEW CASH STORE next to Mrs. BALLARD'S TAVERN.

THE subscriber has reopened his Store in this Town, and offers for sale the balance of his extensive assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

At the following extraordinary reduced prices for Cash, viz: Wallington extra superlative Black Cloth, at 3 1/2 per yard, Sheppards do. Brown, Bottle Brown, Drab, Olive and Gray, Mix Cloth, 5 1/2 to 7 per yard, Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Bottle Green and Red do. 2, 50 to 4 dols. Superfine Navy and French Blue, Coburg Drab and mixt mill'd Casimere, 3 1/2 to 3, do. Wallington Cord, 5 1/2, 3 1/2 & 1, 50, do. Vigonia mixt Casimere for children's wear, 1, 1, 50 and 2 dollars, do. Scarlet and Black Felted Cloths 3, 50, do. Brown Olive and light Blue do. do. 2, 50 and 3, do. White and colored Saxony Casimere shawls, 4 to 5 each, Real Merino Shawls, 5, 6 and 20 each, do. 1/2 imitation and Silk and Cotton Shawls, 1, 50 to 3, do. White and yellow Flannels, 3 1/2 to 6 1/2 cts. per yard, Best London Duffle Blankets, 30 to 40 dollars per piece, Fine printed Calicoes, 16 1/2 to 3 1/2 cts. per yard, Superfine printed Cambrics, 37 1/2 to 50, do. Black and colored Cambrics, 26—37, do. 4 and 6-4 Cotton do. 50 to 62 1/2 cts. do. 4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, do. do. do. 4 and 6-4 plain and sprig'd Lenoze, 37 1/2 to 1, 25, do. 4 and 6-4 Jacobet Muslins and Dresses, 5 to 6 dollars each, do. do. and worsted do. Robes, 5, 50 to 6, 50, do. do. corded and victory Muslins, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, do. 4-4 Irish Linen, 37 1/2 cts. to 1, 12 1/2, do. 3-4 and 4-4 do. Sheatings, 50 to 56 1/2, do. Long Lenoze, 37 1/2 to 1, 12 1/2, do. 3-4 Bird Eye Diapers, 50 to 62 1/2, do. 3-4 Childrens Diaper, 5 to 6 dols. piece, do. 6-4 and 8-4 Table Damask, 1, 35 to 1, 75 per yard, do. 9-4 Cotton do. do. 87 1/2 cts. per yard, do. 3-4 Table Napkins, 7, 50 per dozen, do. 18-4 Damask Cloths, elegant patterns, 20 dollars each, do. 6-4 Diaper, do. 1, 50 to 1, 75 each, do. Russia Diaper, do. German Linen, 87 1/2 cts. per yard, Superfine Marcellis & Swandown Vestings, 75 cts. to 1, 50 per pattern, First chop Flag Silk Handkerchiefs \$1 ea. Second do. Bandanna do. \$4 piece of 7 Handkerchiefs, First quality black Fring'd Silk Handkerchiefs, 75 cents each, do. do. colored and fring'd do. do. 87 1/2, do. do. Florence and Levantine Silks 75 cts. to 1 dollar per yard, do. do. 5-4 white Silk Lace, 1 dollar do. A few pieces superfine Canton Crapes, at 17 dollars, piece, do. do. Shawls, do. Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats, 50 to 62 1/2 cents each, Superfine color'd head Handkerchiefs, 4 1/2, do. color'd and black Bombazines, 50 cts. to 1 dollar per yard, do. do. Bombazines, 50 cents, Ladies and Gentlemen's white and black Silk Hose, 1, 50 to 2, 50, pair, do. do. do. Cotton do. 50 to 1, 25, Gentlemen's white and black half Silk Hose, 87 1/2 to 1, 75, pair, do. do. do. Cotton and Angola half Hose, 3 1/2 to 62 1/2 cents pair, Ladies white Silk Gloves, 37 1/2 to 87 1/2, Gentlemen's Cotton and Silk Gloves, 25 cents to 1 dollar pair, do. superfine Buck and Dog Skin Gloves, 75 to 87 1/2 cents pair, Superfine high colored Sewing Silk, 6 dollars per pound, Superfine London Needles, 37 1/2 cents per hundred, Superfine Coat, Vest, Ball and childrens Gilt and Plated Buttons.

Purchasers are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity for securing bargains—to wholesale customers the most liberal allowances will be made.

P. THOMAS. Camden, November 11, 1819. 87—