

to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The Minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the sixth article of the Convention concluded on the 24th of October, 1812, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away by British officers of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of a friendly state. The Minister of the United States has been instructed to inform to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of that question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the Treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to \$19,000,000. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained in the Treasury on that day more than \$8,500,000, which with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the Treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue, which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage during the three first quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period exceed 18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to \$23,000,000. For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments, in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character, of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the price of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused

by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or commercial, it is not, that recent loss in value in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils alluded to, may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Pen Neck in the Delaware, are much advanced, and it is expected that the fortifications at the Narrows, in the harbor of New York, will be completed the present year.

To derive all the advantages contemplated from these institutions, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted, and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto has, therefore, been slow, but as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the less explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for the like purpose, the northern and western frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there, and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number and present, in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 1807, and April 20th 1813, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which, it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that, in any portion of the Squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean, should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea, would be much impaired, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit

of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in spite of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize the vessels navigated under such flags, changed in the trade, and to bring the crews to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by the exertions of other nations, will sooner or later, be successful in eradicating the detested traffic.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these laws, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of a distinguished citizen. His gallant life is a brilliant example, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune. **JAMES MONROE.**
Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

CAMDEN

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1819.

A variety of interesting matter and a number of advertisements are unavoidably inserted to make room for the following Message.

We extract the following paragraph from the Report to the House recommending the formation of a Road to Columbia from Charleston. We trust that, as it seems a Road may be made a great work, (say half way) of the route to run both Camden and Columbia, that the advantage will be taken of a circumstance, leading to public benefit and public security.

Your committee concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Governor, on the propriety of making a shorter and better road from Columbia to Charleston. From a report made to the Legislature by commissioners appointed to examine that part of the country in the year 1810, it appears practicable to shorten and improve that road. They respectfully recommend that an great road should be laid out from Charleston to Columbia, and from Columbia to the North Carolina boundary line, passing along the ridge between the Santee and Broad Rivers, and over the natural mountain, and that authority should be vested in the proper officer to draw off the business from the rivers, whenever, in his opinion, they are exposed to diseases arising from the climate or from local causes, and to transfer them to work upon that road.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 21.

By a letter from St. Thomas, Nov. 6, we learn the following particulars of South America.

General Bolivar, had dispatched Gen. Angustura, with 2,000 men to take Santa Martha. Bolivar is busily engaged organizing the army lately raised in New Grenada. The number is said to be 8,000. A portion of the money which was taken at Santa Fe had reached St. Angustura, and some of it had arrived at St. Thomas. The doubloons of 1810 are unusually heavy. This money has given new life to the Patriot cause. Their army is in a plentiful country and well supplied with provisions and forage. It is the opinion of our correspondent, that if the Patriots do not quarrel, or if strong reinforcements to the Royalist army do not arrive from Spain, Morillo and every hostile Spaniard will be forced to leave Venezuela in less than six months.

General Morillo, at the latest dates, was at Tronquillo, where he had entrenched himself. Since he left St. Fernandez de Apure and Catoboza, those places had been taken by the Independents.

General Morillo, with about 2,000 men, are posted at Matoria in the province of Guama. Bermudez is at Margarilla, organizing the 1,500 Irish troops, Devereux corps, who have arrived there. These troops are to unite under Gen. Morillo, and march upon Caracas.

Gen. Paez is said to be advancing from the army of Bolivar with about 5,000 men, to attack Morillo, who is supposed to be inclined to retreat upon the fortified town and harbor of Porto Cavallo.

We are assured by our correspondent, that he has ascertained those facts from authentic sources. He further adds, "It is certain that Aranzamendi, who was sent to St.

Angustura, as a State Prisoner is now Vice-President of the Cortez, and has had Britain called before the house to give an account of his conduct."—*Dear Press.*

A meeting of the Camden Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held on Monday, the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, to determine the amount of the subscription list, which will be presented to the Committee, at the request of the Committee, **W. H. H. President.**
Camden, December 10, 1819.

We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES SHANNON, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the Kershaw District, at the ensuing Election.

We are authorized to announce Captain W. H. M. EVANS, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the Kershaw District, at the ensuing Election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. DAVID FLETCHER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Kershaw District, at the ensuing Election.

Francis Allen,
TAILOR.
GRATEFUL for the favors conferred, through his friends and the public, that he will continue to do business at Camden. He has received the latest fashions by Mrs. La Roche, from Europe, and is now enabled to execute work of any kind to his line of business.
Camden, Dec. 16, 1819.

Notice.
An election for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions for the Kershaw District, and for a Commissioner of Location of said District, will be held on the second Monday in January next, and the day following, at the several places of General Election of the said District, to wit: at Camden, at William Martin's, on 2d mile Creek, at John Lamb's, Jr. on Jenkins Creek, at John Hill, and at Ray Hook, according to the regulations of an act of the Legislature of 1812. The names of all the places of the Court House in Camden on Thursday following, about the vote and declare the election.

MANAGERS.
John Doby, James Brown, of Camden; William B. and Isaac English, of William Martin's; Charles Evans, Allen M. Kaskill, of John Lamb's, Jr.; George Perry, John Hill, of Jenkins Hill; David Miller, Daniel Fletcher, of Ray Hook.
Camden, December 15, 1819.

Notice.
WILL be rented, on Monday next, before the Court House, for the year 1820, **GARDEN WATERLUT FERRY,** for the year 1820.

The person renting, will be required to give bond with approved security for the sum, which is laid off, and to give additional security on the sum of three thousand dollars, to keep the good that sufficient attendance, and the banks in good repair, and to indemnify and save harmless the proprietors of said ferry against any damage or loss, of any person or persons, at or crossing said ferry, and pay all costs of suit, or suits, that may be instituted against them for the recovery of such damage or loss.
Camden, December 15, 1819.

A Bandbox
CONTAINING several articles, as a found by a sailor, who has been out on his voyage, and is now in the city, for this advertisement, and returning the property to his owners. Apply to
Camden, Dec. 10, 1819.

Caution.
THE subscriber cautions the public against trading for the notes of Bank issued by him, to George Hannon, one for \$10 and the other for \$20. As the consideration for which they were given, has proved to be defective, he is determined not to pay the same, unless legally compelled so to do.
James Johnson.
December 14, 1819.

Negroes to hire.
WILL be hired, before the Court House in Camden, on Monday the third of January next.

13 Lively Field Hands, belonging to the estate of Capt. J. Duross, late of Camden, deceased, for the next year. The persons hiring, to furnish them with winter and summer clothes and shoes, and give their notes with security for the hire, payable the 31st December, 1820.
J. Carter, Com'r Equity.
Camden, Dec. 14, 1819.

Auction.
HODGES & M'CAA,
HAVING determined to dissolve their co-partnership on the first day of January next, will on Monday following, (January 3d) positively dispose of at Public Sale, their STOCK OF GOODS then on hand, on a credit of twelve months. They will also dispose of the HOUSES and LOT, now occupied by them, on terms advantageous to the purchaser.
Camden, December 9, 1819. 91—

Masonic.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the installation of Officers for Kershaw Lodge, for the ensuing year, will take place on next St. John's day, the 27th inst, at six o'clock, P. M. at their Lodge Room. The Members and Brethren are invited to attend.
Francis S. Lee, Sec'ry.
Camden, Dec. 8, 1819. 51-93—

RACES.

THE CAMDEN RACES will commence on Wednesday, the 23rd of January next, and continue for two days. Free for all horses, mares or geldings, on the continent.
By order of the Club.
Camden, December 6, 1819. 91—

Dancing school.
LEA NUNN, will open a Dancing School in Welch's Stable, Long Room on Friday the 10th December.
Camden, Nov. 25. 59—6

Alexander Monroe.
GRATEFUL for the patronage extended to him, in the line of his business, presents his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the favors already received. He also announces that he has taken into copartnership, Mr. WILLIAM M'LEOD, lately from Europe, and that the Tailoring business will be carried on by them, under the firm of **Monroe & M'Leod.** Who solicit a share of the public patronage, and pledge themselves that all orders committed to them will be executed with promptitude and elegance. And by having a correspondence with New York and Philadelphia, by way of Charleston; they will be furnished with the newest fashions. The business will be continued in the house heretofore occupied by A. MONROE.
Camden, Nov. 23. 89—4

ON CONSIGNMENT,
A few Barrels of good **Mountain Butter,** Made in New Virginia. Apply to
P. Thurston.
Camden, Dec. 9, 1819.

Under Deeds in Equity.
WILL BE SOLD, at Mrs. Dwyer's, Squire's Office, 17 miles below Camden, on Monday, the 31st of January, next, the head of likely NEGROES, belonging to William Dwyer, of North Carolina. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. Purchasers to give bond and good personal security, and paying for titles.
J. Carter, Com'r Equity.
Camden, Dec. 8, 1819. 91-92—

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, I will be sold, before the Court House in Camden, within the lot of house situate on the first Monday and the day following, in the following parcels: Three hundred and thirteen acres of Land, more or less, situated on Craney's Quarter Creek, near Love's Shoals, levied on as the property of William Burge, as the heirs of Henry Abbot, and others.
Terms of Sale, Cash—purchasers to pay for Sheriff's Fees.
ALEX.
One negro man, born, levied on as the property of Benjamin and Hannah Franklin, to class a mortgage, in favor of Horace V. Brownson.
M. C. Wiggins, s. k. d.
December 9.

Notice.
THE Ordinance respecting pavements, will positively be enforced against all those whose pavements are not completed (agreeable to the Committee's graduation) by the first day of January next.
By order of the Council.
William O' Cain, Recorder,