

Wholesale Prices Current.

Dominic Articles.	Charleston.	Columbia.	Camden.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea Island lb.	\$00 43 . 00 43			
" Upland.	00 27 . 00 28			
Rice, prime new	00 03 . 00 04	4 00 . 00 00	5 00 23 . 00 25	0 24 . 00 25
Flour, Superfine	8 00 . 8 50		9 00 . 00 00	4 00 . 4 50
" Fine country	7 50 . 8 00	9 00 . 00 00	6 00 . 7 00	6 00 . 6 50
Corn, bush.	00 95 . 00 00	00 87 . 00 00		00 75 . 00 80
Wheat,			1 25 . 00 00	1 25 . 00 00
Tobacco, prime leaf lb.	00 14 . 00 16	00 11 . 00 00	00 10 . 00 10	00 11 . 00 12
" manufactured			00 20 . 00 25	
Whiskey, gal.	00 60 . 00 63	00 75 . 00 80	00 70 . 00 75	75
Butter, lb.	00 25 . 00 33	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 25	00 20 . 00 25
Bacon,	00 15 . 00 16	00 12 . 00 13	00 12 . 00 13	00 12 . 00 15
Lard,	00 18 . 00 00		00 12 . 00 16	00 15 . 00 30
Tallow,	00 18 . 00 20	00 18 . 00 00	00 00 . 00 15	00 18 . 00 30
Bee Wax,	00 28 . 00 30		00 00 . 00 25	00 25 . 00 30
Hemp,				
Homespun, Cotton yd.	00 23 . 00 25		00 30 . 00 37	
" N. Carolina tow			00 25 . 00 30	
Shoe thread, lb.				62
Indigo, prime,	00 75 . 00 80	00 75 . 00 00	00 75 . 00 87	
Dear Skins in hair,				18
Foreign Articles,				
Coffee, prime, lb.	00 24 . 00 25	00 28 . 00 00	00 30 . 00 32	00 27 . 00 30
" old	00 22 . 00 23			
Sugar, Muscovado	00 14 . 00 17	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 20	00 17 . 00 18
Salt,	00 50 . 00 60	1 00 . 00 00	1 00 . 00 00	1 00 . 00 00
Iron, 100 lb.	5 00 . 6 00		7 00 . 8 00	6 50 . 7 00
Molasses, gal.			00 87 . 00 00	

Almanac---May 31 days--1816.

Month	Week	REMARKS.	SUN	MOON
			Rises	Sets
2	Th.		5 19	6 41
3	Fr.		5 18	6 42
4	Sa.		5 17	6 43
5	Su.		5 16	6 44
6	Mo.		5 15	6 45
7	Tu.		5 14	6 46
8	W.		5 14	6 46

FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

NO event is more auspicious to the welfare of Camden, and its vicinity, than the acquisition of a paper. If well conducted it must diffuse much useful information, and may be made the vehicle of interesting scientific research. How far the Editor may succeed in educating the fructifying efforts of attentive genius it is impossible to say; his exertions have been great and laudable, and could the citizens participate in the ardent wishes of Horatio to record his views, it would not only be interesting but important.

The arms of an illiberal foe have recrossed the Atlantic, and domestic tranquility invites our attention to pursuits of literature, science and the arts. Let us then while the sanguinary potentates of Europe are aiming at universal domination, endeavor to perpetuate our independence by cultivating a knowledge of those things which give some of their dominions a boasted ascendancy. Should not an infant Hercules raise the arm of defence against the puissant efforts of an unnatural and disowned parent. Must he, because at the moment unable to advance with such gigantic strides to perfection, retire from the race and discard all emulation. Ignoble thought; if so, vain were the efforts of our forefathers, vain the salutary precepts of a FRANKLIN, a WASHINGTON and a JEFFERSON. No let

Ours be the plans of policy and peace, To live like brothers and conjunctive all Embellish life.

Political disquisitions are favored themes for ephemeral notice, but scientific enquiries afford a nutriment far more enervating and palatable for constant use. The Artist, the Mechanic, the Student and Agriculturalist all require an alimert of this kind for future growth and perfection, whereas subjects of a political nature may be dispensed with, by a large majority of readers, and if desired, consulted only as matter of amusement. It is not to be supposed that our first efforts to disseminate knowledge should equal the attempts of experienced practical writers, or persons of extensive researches; excellence in these things can only be acquired by repeated attempts, nor should the malignant frowns of conscious greatness drive us from the field; these are the paths which were trodden by a Bacon, a Newton, a Locke and a Humboldt; these were the paths pursued by a Priestly a Scheele, a Franklin, a Rush and a Barton. "Emulation is the great incentive to exertion in every branch of art and every scene of action. All attempts are thus carried to the utmost pitch of attainable perfection. The trophies of Miltiades did not suffer Themistocles to sleep; and the applause bestowed upon Heroditus at the olympic games stimulated Thucydides to compose his immortal work. The efforts of genius are not confined to servile imitation, for genius may strike into innumerable paths. The Greeks have shown us that excellence even of the highest order is attainable; and it remains for us if we possess any capacity, if we

are animated by ambition and impelled by a spirit of enterprise like theirs to make repeated and unremitting exertions."

How dignified, how noble and great is the pursuit of such ambition. By an emulation like this was the torch of refinement kindled in Italy, although she had groined for years under the oppressive weight of venal influence; and Germany, France and Britain became enlightened by the effulgence of its rays. The Son of glory has retired from the east, and it avails to illuminate the western hemisphere.

"The hand of industry soils in every corner, our canvas is given to the breezes of every clime, and Cores gives her silver head under every latitude. The tiller bows to the use of labour, monuments of art rear their lofty heads where once the prowling wolf bade defiance to civilization, sculpture has wrested from the dread hand of oblivion, the illustrious statesman, tried patriot and faithful historian. Philosophy has unfurled her glittering sails, and plays around our capitals, hamlets and cottages; her benign influence extends alike to the sons of affluence, ease and indigence. The sublime and energetic writings of Homer and Virgil impart their godlike influence to some of our Muscs and the prolific powers of language are exhausted by the orator. What a picture of human greatness, yet how far short of perfection—with the rudiments of learning in our possession let us continue to cherish it although in embryo. Let us not refuse to throw our might into the general stock. "Without thee what were unenlightened man?"

A savage roaming thro the woods and wilds In quest of prey, and with the unfashioned fur, Rough clad, devoid of every finer art And elegance of life."

Citizens of Camden let not your ambition, your pride, your emulation be outstripped by places inferior in magnitude. Should a numerous offspring be reared in our town without having such laudable examples set before them? By arresting their attention and fixing it upon subjects of importance they will acquire a taste for literary pursuits which will hardly desert them through subsequent life. For this purpose none are more eminently adapted than subjects of natural philosophy, ethics, chymistry, natural history and miscellaneous literature.

HORATIO.

The house of assembly, without distinction of party, and by a handsome majority, have voted to raise the salaries of the governor and the judges of the supreme court, a thousand dollars each.—*Ab. Insp.*

The editors of the Kentucky Advertiser, published at Winchester, Ky. being desirous of ascertaining the number and names of all the newspapers and periodical works, published in the United States, requests all printers of the same, to transmit by mail to the above mentioned place, one or more of their respective publications; and when the above list shall be completed, a copy shall be forwarded to each of the said printers.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPER.

Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his scheme of expense for the peace establishment of the year—and our readers will be shocked to learn, that it is proposed to keep afoot an army of 99,000 men in addition to the British troops in France, and that the expense, independent of the interest of the national debt, is to be above twenty-nine millions! How this can be termed a *peace* we are at a loss to know. Certainly it is fraught with all the calamity of war—and we trust that the bare announcement of such a design on the part of government, will raise the nation from one end of it to the other.

Captain Croker, of the Navy, lately returned from Algiers, has laid before the public a letter on the subject of the slavery of the christians of which he was an eye witness, calculated to excite the best feelings of humanity. *The African slave trade was nothing to it.* The honor of the country is also deeply increased in this horrid traffic being put down, as several of the instances were in direct hostility to the British flag. The worthy and able author, not to do things by halves, gives, from actual inspection, the state of the defences of that scene of horror, and the probability that these piracies would be put down, even on a serious demand effectually made.

The nation is already aroused from one end of the kingdom to the other, on the subject of the *Income Tax*. The universal feelings is, that in attempting to impose it again, ministers break their solemn promise, and cannot again be trusted, either on this or on any thing. Our readers will see, from the unanimity that prevailed in the common council, what the citizens of London think of this horrible imposition; and if it be so hateful to traders what must it be to land-owners of the country, upon whom this burthen chiefly falls. One thing we beg leave to recommend, viz: That no time may be lost in assembling the freeholders, citizens, and inhabitants of different districts, under the pretence of the change of Sheriffs.—The requisition should be presented forthwith, as all that ministers wish for is delay. If they can obtain the perpetuation of this odious tax, a standing army, and all the horrors that arise out of an enormous establishment, will follow. Let the stand be made without an hour's delay, and force upon them the entrenchment and economy that alone can save us from ruin.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

All accounts from Bavaria agree, that the differences between that country and Austria are wholly terminated.

Admiral Lincolns and General Boyer are to be tried on the 20th inst. The charges against them are for misconduct at Guadaloupe.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Yesterday a division took place in Parliament on an amendment concerning the conduct of Ministers, proposed by Lord Milton when the opposition collected all their forces. The result was:

For the amendment 77

Against it 240

165 majority for Ministers.

In the Lords the division was:—For Ministers 104—against them 44.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

In a debate (Feb. 14th) in the House of Commons a member said, the spirit of animosity in America would justify an increase of the naval force in the West Indies. This called up Lord Castlereagh, who said, "As to America, it is said great prejudices exist here against her. It was, he said, his most earnest wish to discountenance this feeling on both sides, and to promote between the two nations feelings of reciprocal amity and regard. Certainly there were no two countries whose interests were more mutually and closely connected; and he hoped that the course which the government of each country was pursuing was such, as would consolidate the subsisting peace, promote harmony between the nations, and prevent, on either side, the recurrence of any acts of hostility."

Earthquake at sea.

A letter from an American gentleman at Gibraltar states, "that on the 2d Feb. while on his passage to that place, in lat. 36 N. long. 23, he experienced a severe shock of Earthquake, which continued about four minutes; during which, the vessel trembled to such a degree, as to awaken every person on board, and to cause the wildest alarm among the animals, particularly the fowls in the coop, and some birds in their cages, who flew from

side to side, apparently in great distress; that immediately previous to the shock, there were thousands of porpoises playing round the vessel, who all disappeared, the moment of its commencement." The letter closes with this admirable reflection—"When earth from its center feels the Godhead's power, and trembling at his touch through all its pillars and at every pore, then man, beasts, birds and fishes find themselves what indeed they are mere helpless nothings. But thank God there is a foundation for man to build upon, which will not be moved, although the earth should be reduced to chaos."

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.

By the arrival of the schooner Sally, capt. Harper, from Port au Prince, we learn that the Patriots under General Bolivar and Sir Gregory were to sail from Aux Cayes about the 27th March, in 20 sail, for an expedition on the Spanish Main. The frigate and sloop of war belonging to President Petion had gone round to prevent any Haytian soldiers from going in the fleet. *Freeman's Journal.*

By a letter from Cork, we learn that it is impossible to collect the rents on account of the uncommon low price of provisions. Farmers are either permitted to give up their leases, or sent to jail for their rent. Some idea of the price of provisions may be formed from the following facts. The Government of Great Britain made their last contract for *Beef* at three half pence per lb. not quite two cents and a quarter; our fresh beef averages at least six times as much; *Pork*, at the last Cork rates was at half a guinea a cwt.—here it is selling at 12 dollars, that is FIVE TIMES as much; *Wheat* was selling at 2s. 6d per bu. = 1, equal to 36 cents—here it is at THREE TIMES the price. Oats, Barley, Butter, &c. are in the same proportion. Let our farmers ponder on these important facts. *D. Press.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The bill, which has been several days before the House of Representatives, to provide for the collection of the revenue in specie, &c. is at length ordered to be read a third time, in its simple form, merely directing that bank notes of banks paying specie shall alone be received in payment of duties to the government after a certain day. The provision for an issue of Treasury Notes was withdrawn and several other proposed amendments rejected, amongst which was that to impose a heavy stamp tax on the Notes of Banks not paying specie. Nearly the whole day was occupied in an arduous discussion of the various amendments.

Letters from Richmond state that a special meeting of the Virginia Legislature was immediately to be called, for the purpose of repealing the Law, passed at their last session, which prohibits the circulation of Notes of unchartered Banks, and obliges the chartered ones to pay specie for their notes after the 15th November next. Considerable alarm has been excited by this law; and fears were entertained that it would be forcibly resisted.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Columbia, April 10, 1816.

A General Court Martial, to consist of Seven Members, will convene at Camden on the 6th day of May next, for the trial of Col. DAVID MYER, of the 33d Regiment of South-Carolina Militia, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Col. M'WILLIE, President.

Col. BLAIR,

Col. BENBOW,

Col. STANA,

Lieut. Col. ENGLISH,

Lieut. Col. CAPERS,

Major MILLEN,

Majors NIXON and Major CARTERTON will attend as Supernumeraries.

Maj. Jno. MAYNANT, will act as Judge Advocate.

By order of

Brig. Gen. J. J. FAUST.

James S. DEAN, Aide-de-Camp.

WANTED.

AN Apprentice to the Printing business is wanted at the Office of the CAMDEN GAZETTE: A 1st between 12 and 16 years of age, of respectable connections, correct habits, and a good English education, might obtain favorable terms. *April 4.*

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at the Camden Gazette Office.