

Correspondents will please accept a tender of thanks for their several communications.

The late Northern papers are extremely barren of news. No important events have recently occurred in the late fields of action and of revolutions in Europe. France, enslaved, France seems in a degree tranquil—but like Ireland she suffers, not enjoys, tranquility—it is the tranquility of terror enforced by half a million of foreign bayonets.

The commercial importance of the city of New-York is increasing with surprising rapidity. It is computed by those who have an opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject, that the foreign importations into that city during the year ending with the month of March last, have exceeded in value the sum of 56,000,000 of dollars; and that the duties payable at that port alone comprise one third of the revenues of the United States. These facts formed strong arguments in favour of locating the site of the principal Banking House of the National Bank in that city, but other considerations prevailed in favour of Philadelphia.

William Pinckney of Md. is appointed by the President and Senate of the U. S. to be Minister extraordinary to the Court of Naples, in addition to his embassy to Russia; Wm. R. King, Rep. in Congress from N. C. to be Secretary of Legation to Russia; Timothy Upham to be Collector, and Jon P. Parrot to be Naval Officer, at Portsmouth, N. H. Bridges Arundell to be Collector of the port of Beaufort N. C. William Hammond to be Surveyor of the port of N. Kingston in R. Island, and Major Daniel Hughes, late of the U. S. army, to be Factor for the United States at Fort Hawkins.

General Brooks is elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of about 3,000 out of about 80,000 votes, over the opposing candidate Mr. Dexter.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut is elected governor by a majority of about 1,000, and Mr. Ingersoll is elected deputy governor by a majority of 10,000.

Nashville in Tennessee, and its vicinity, has been severely afflicted during the past winter, with the prevailing fever of the season; but it is gratifying to be able to state that a general convalescence took place about the first of March. Sixty-five deaths had occurred in the City, and 120 in the country in which it is situated; and 2,000 are believed to have fallen victims to this national scourge in West Tennessee.

It is stated in the Raleigh Star that the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford has positively declined being a candidate for the next Presidency.

John S. Glasscock, William Mayrant, Francis B. Higgins, William Haynesworth and J. B. White, Esquires, were on Thursday last admitted by the Constitutional Court then in session at Columbia, as practitioners in Equity.

A bill is on its passage in the H. of Representatives of the U. S. providing for the distribution of 100,000 dollars among the captors of vessels which were restored to the Dey of Algiers by the late treaty of Peace with that power.

The following article relative to Steam Boats is copied with a view not only of general information, but to familiarize the subject to the minds of the citizens of this state. For the same purpose some facts relative to the power and progress of the new Steam Boat on the Savannah River will be copied into the next Gazette. When enlightened citizens shall fully understand and fairly appreciate the advantages of steam navigation, they will not long deprive themselves of its benefits. The Santee, not less than the Savannah, the Mississippi or the Ohio, is adapted to the use of this noble invention. And on account of the dangers and difficulties of boat navigation around the coast to Charleston, and from the circumstance of the unfortunate failure of the Santee Canal for the last year, the improvements in this kind of navigation present themselves with peculiar interest.

STEAM BOATS.

A vast field is opened for the arts! Steam and Iron are the great agents, which the Genius of the age directs—Iron to various branches of Architecture, and Steam to the art of Navigation.

In the old world, iron is called in to many of the works which require solidity and stability of structure—to rail roads, rafters of large houses, pillars and joists of bridge work. In America, bridges have been fabricated of iron wire; and of late it has been attempted to be shown, that a wire fence is better and more economical in every sense, than an enclosure of worm fence, or one of post and railing.

But who shall set limits to powers of

steam? Fulton has made his name immortal by applying it to navigation. Steam frigates may yet defy all the thunders of the British navy—the peaceful steam boat is calculated to stem every current, and waft the pursuits of commerce up every river, and along every coast. It threatens a revolution of trade on the banks of the Mississippi and the Ohio. The discovery has crossed the Atlantic.—The shores and rivers of Britain are familiar with its dispensations. France is lighting her torch at our altar. An Englishman is about to employ one on the lake of Geneva, and is on a visit to Avignon, to establish one between that city and Lyons. The tawny sons of Africa are about to be astonished by a monster which moves without wind and against the tide. The Congo was at the Nore on the 27th of Feb. charged with every accommodation to stem the Congo to its source. Men of science accompany her on the romantic and scientific expedition.

COMMUNICATION.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

In the year 1793, the British merchants, in consequence of the check given to trade and manufactures by the war on the continent, had received great orders, and engaged in immense speculations, which besides the circulating specie, required a vast proportion of paper, as a medium, above the usual quantity. The Bank of England, which was not prepared for so uncommon an event, soon perceived that the extraordinary discount solicited by the trading interest would exhaust all its cash, and therefore resolved not to discount beyond the ordinary amount. The Banks of Edinburgh, of Glasgow, of Liverpool and Bristol, and indeed all the other banks in the island, which must always be governed by the leading Bank, were compelled to follow the example. Hence a general stagnation ensued in the commercial world. In this state of things the minority opened all its mouths against the ministry as the cause of the failures that ensued, by plunging the Nation into the gulph of an unnecessary war. But their efforts failed, and the issue demonstrated that these commercial embarrassments arose from precipitation, and not from the inability of the merchants; for their imports and exports gradually increased till they exceeded the most prosperous years of peace. Pitt prevailed on the Parliament to issue five millions of Exchequer-Bills (Treasury Notes) to be lent to the merchants upon security, and the bustle immediately ceased; the mighty ruin prognosticated by Fox and his adherents disappeared, credit returned into its former channel with a full stream, and the Loom and Anvil and the Plow, resumed their operations with more than usual industry.

The present embarrassments in relation to the collection of the dues and revenue, in the United States, may be compared to those by which the British merchants were distressed in 1793. The suspension of payments in coin, by the Banks, and the insufficient quantity of Treasury Notes, operated as did the limitation of discounts at the Bank of England, and the other Banks in Great Britain.

The remedy for the evils thus produced, is the establishment of a National Bank. Instead of Treasury Notes, which cannot be expected to answer the purpose of an adequate medium of exchange with convenience to the government, and safety to the people, Bills of this Bank (and its branches) to a sufficient amount may be expected soon to issue, under an assurance that they will be paid in gold or silver, if required. The demand for the paper of this Bank will be great; and so soon as it has spread over the States, and is in brisk circulation, the embarrassments of the people for want of an adequate medium, for every public use and convenience, must cease. The demand for the paper of other Banks will be diminished; and unless those Banks speedily and readily redeem their bills with gold or silver, or National currency, they must soon fall into discredit and ruin—a consummation, in that case, not to be deplored. The trash aloft, issued by private individuals, and unauthorised societies, will of course sink into merited insignificance. Among the benefits expected to result from this institution may be mentioned, the stop which it will inevitably put to the vile and distressful practice of speculating and swindling in paper of various Banks and Treasury Notes.

COMMUNICATION.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Common sense should dictate to a commercial and agricultural people the policy of abstaining from disputes with foreign powers in relation to their modes of government, their claims upon one another, and controversies for ascertaining and establishing the boundaries of their respective dominions, or the succession of their sovereigns. Unhappily, however, for mankind, most nations have shown a proneness to enter into these disputes; and the British nation in particular has ever been

obnoxious to a kind of political hypochondriasis, and has been the dupe of alarms, real, or pretended, of different sorts, from very remote periods of its history. The Protestant interest, the balance of Europe, a Popish Pretender, have cost that country more than the economy of centuries can repair. At one time terrified by the gigantic ambition of Louis XIV; at another, by the increasing power of the house of Austria; at one time Religion, at another their commerce was in danger. At one time French Democracy threatened the ruin of the state, and at another, Bonaparte, aiming at the establishment of universal dominion.

War has been the remedy for all these terrors; and the infatuated people plunge into the very evil which they effect to dread, while they fancy they are avoiding it.

These reflections may not, perhaps, apply directly to the conduct of the United States; but they ought to be borne in mind, and admonish both rulers and people to avoid unnecessary interfering in the contests of other nations, or their civil commotions.

It may be just to sympathise with the Spanish Patriots, struggling under the oppression of an odious and persecuting government; yet the suggestions of a wise policy should dictate to our government the necessity of forbearing to intermeddle in these conflicts, unless some important right or interest of the government should be involved in them.

COMMUNICATION.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

In the year 1771; the attention of the public, in England, was directed to an instance of corruption and bribery somewhat singular in its kind, even in that country when so many instances of that nature commonly occur. The election for the Borough of New-Shoreham, in Sussex, was contested, and the matter referred to a select committee. What occasioned the contest was the extraordinary circumstance of a return of 37 votes for one candidate and 87 for another. When the returning officer was called to an account for this strange proceeding, he laid open the following scene of villainy. A great number of the voters of the Borough had formed themselves into a society, called the *Christian Club*. This, from its name was supposed to be dedicated to the pious, or religious purposes signified by such an appellation; but instead of these, it was clearly proved by the returning officer, who had been a member of the Club, that it was intended for purposes of venality. A select number of the club formed a committee, appointed to sell the Borough to the highest bidder. This committee did not appear at the elections themselves, but gave directions to the other members of the society how to vote; and after the election was over the proceeds of the sale were divided among the whole.

HYMENIAL.

Married on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Isaac Smith, Mr. REUBEN HORTON, to Mrs. SARAH ALEXANDER, of Camden.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held at the Court House, in Camden, on Monday next the 6th inst. at the usual hours for a Warden for Ward No. 4, in the room of CHAPMAN LEVY, Esquire resigned: All persons qualified to vote will please attend and give their suffrages.

Alex. Young,
Phineas Thornton, } Managers.
May 2, 1816.

WANTED.

A Lad of 15 or 16 years of age, to attend in a DRUG STORE.—One desirous of studying Medicine will be preferred, when every instruction will be afforded him—none need apply but one who can come well recommended. For terms enquire at this Office.
May 2, 1816.

NOTICE.

FRANCIS A. DELIESSERLINE has commenced the practice of Law in Camden. He will attend at the Courts of Kershaw, Lancaster and Marion Districts. His Office is at the corner of Broad and Church streets.
Camden, May 2, 1816.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Commons in Camden in Court week, a BLACK HORSE, large size, almost blind, and hair worn with traces.—Twenty dollars reward for conviction of the thief, and a suitable reward for the Horse, by
Jos. Thornton.

May 2, 1816.



NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he has taken the house in CAMDEN, formerly occupied by Col. Wm. Aiton, and lately by J. Hughes, and purposes to keep

Public Entertainment.

All Gentlemen and Travellers who will have the goodness to visit him, will find every attention paid to themselves and horses.

John Havis.

Camden, May 2, 1816.

Castor Oil.

THE Subscriber has for Sale 300 Bottles of Rudolph's COLD DRAWN CASTOR OIL, of a superior quality—Also, West India Castor Oil, and a quantity of SWEET OIL.

W. Blanding.

Camden, May 2, 1816.

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

At a very low price for Cash only, the following articles, viz:

COTTON Shirting at 25 cts. by the piece.
Do. large and finer, 37 1-2 ditto.
White Cotton Cambric, 6-4 wide, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per piece.
Calicoes of all colors, from 25 to 35 cts. by the piece.
Striped Muslins, plain Leno, figured Muslins, Jackson's Muslins and Hail Stone Muslins from 1s. 9d. to 4s.
Leno Shawls 6-4 wide at 55 per dozen.
Do. Twill'd Cambric at \$10 per dozen.
Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs from \$2 50 to \$3 50 per dozen.
Gentlemen's Neck Handkerchiefs at \$9 per Dozen, of a very fine quality.
Dimities from 37 1-2 to 62 1-2 per piece.
Black Bombazets from 27 1-2 to 62 1-2 cts. by the piece.
Large and small Morocco Pocket Books from 37 1-2 to 75 cts. per piece.
Fresh fashionable Morocco and Leather Slippers from \$1 to \$1 25 cts. per pair.
Combs assorted by the Dozen from \$2 25 ct. to \$3 per dozen.
Cotton Cards No. 5, 6, 9, 10, at low prices.
Check Handkerchiefs, 15 cts. a piece by the dozen.

ALSO

An extensive assortment of CUTLERY and EARTHEN WARE of all kinds, &c. &c.

Charles & John Meugy.

Camden, April 30, 1816.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the public that they have taken the TANYARD, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES CLARK, and have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of

KOHLER & MILLER.

WANTED one hundred cords of OAK BARK, for which the cash will be given.—Also, the highest price given for HIDES.

CHRISTOPHER KOHLER,
DAVID MILLER.

Camden, S. C. April 10, 1816.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his Lot of Ground for sale, lying on the corner of DeKalb and Broad streets.—For terms apply to

Edward M. Bronson.

May 2, 1816.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Captains of companies are required to summon such of the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of their respective companies, as were delinquent in attendance, or deficient in equipments at the Regimental Muster, at Camden, on the 2d. of April, inst. to attend a Court Martial, to be held at Camden on the 3d. day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Captains of companies are required to furnish Col. M'WILLIE with a list of the said delinquents names, at least three days before the day appointed for the meeting of the Court Martial.

The Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 35th Regiment are required to extend this Order.

By order of

Col. A. M'Willie,

CHARLES HUNTER, Adjutant.

Camden, 2d. April, 1816.

CARDS for Merchants and others, neatly Printed at this Office.