

CAMDEN GAZETTE.

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Volume I.

PRINTED BY P. W. JOHNSTON, KING-STREET, CAMDEN, (S. C.) FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GAZETTE.

THE price to Subscribers is THREE DOLLARS per annum, for fifty-two numbers, exclusive of postage; and in all cases where papers shall be delivered at the expense of the publisher, the price will be, including postage, FOUR DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms of advertising in this GAZETTE.

Advertisements not exceeding eight lines will be printed for FIFTY CENTS, for the first publication and half that price for every subsequent insertion. Larger advertisements will be charged in proportion.

A liberal discount will be made on the bills of those who are constant or considerable customers in this line.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

FUNDED DEBTS AND TREASURY NOTES.

We have obtained from Washington an estimate on these points, which we meant to appear in another shape—but, as the information is much wanting, we take this means of laying it immediately before the public.—We need scarcely add, that the statements are perfectly authentic.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 6th of December last, (page 17 and seq.) and his answer of the 28th of February 1816, to the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th of February, 1816, it will seem that the nominal amount of the Old 6 per Cent. and Deferred Stocks, on the 30th September 1815, was 26,709,192 24

Of which there had been then reimbursed 17,630,130 93

Leaving actually due 9,089,061 31

There was paid on the 31st Dec. (per Report of Feb. 23, 1816.) 799,652 38

There was also paid on the 31st March, 1816, a sum which cannot be precisely stated, but it was about 280,000

1,079,652 38

Leaving as the present amount due of the Old 6 and Deferred Stocks, 8,009,409 93

3 per Cent. Stock 16,188,177 43

Exchanged 6 per Cent. 2,984,746 72

6 per Cent. of 1796 80,000

Louisiana 6 per Cent. 10,933,500

38,185,833 08

6 per Cent. Stock of 1812. 7,860,500

Do. of 1813 (16,000,000 loan) 18,109,377 48

Do. do. (7,500,000 loan) 8,498,581 95

Do. of 1814 15,865,707 77

Do. of 1815 11,952,699 75

Do. do. (Treasury notes) 2,057

7 per Cent. Stock 6,084,820

68,374,243 95

Total funded debt at this time 106,560,077 03

Note. The three last items are liable to a daily increase; and they have been increased since the date of the Secretary's report of the 28th Feb. last; but the precise amount of this increase cannot be stated.

By the two documents above stated, it will be found that the floating debt was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 12th of February last to be composed of the following items:

Temporary bank loans 1,000,000

Treasury notes of all descriptions including interest on such as bore interest 15,920,115 41

16,920,115 41

Both these items are also liable to daily variations. Some additional temporary bank loans have been obtained since the 12th of February. Treasury notes to a considerable amount have been issued; but a much more considerable amount has been funded and paid in for duties and taxes. From an estimate made on the best grounds within the possession of the Treasury, a

few days since, the amount of treasury Notes then actually in circulation was found to be about 12,000,000 dollars. They are absorbed in the custom-houses and tax-offices in the eastern and southern portions of the United States, at an average rate of more than 250,000 dollars per week. I think they may be estimated, on the 1st of May, at about \$11,000,000 still out.

From the Boston Patriot.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

The weather during the winter past was very changeable. After a very cold period in the month of January, and part of Feb. the transition, from very cold to warm, was sudden. The last month anticipated the Spring by dissolving the ice in the fresh ponds in the country. There was a sudden change again in March, from very pleasant to severe cold; so that those ponds which had been liberated, were firmly bound by ice; during this month, the transitions of weather were frequent, and these sudden variations continued into April. These transitions are believed to have been one cause of the prevailing epidemic; at least to aggravate the conditions of the diseased. It was very observable, at Sharon, that new cases of disease occurred upon every change to a colder state of atmosphere, and on such transitions the condition of the sick was less favorable.

To search for remote predisposing causes, floating on the wings of the wind, is like building castle in the air. Atmospheric influences, independent of hot and dry, wet and cold, are beyond the bounds of our circumscribed knowledge; and were we able to comprehend their nature, could we by any means control their power, so as to fully obviate their effects upon the human constitutions? "The wind bloweth where it listeth;" in like manner progresses that "pestilence which walks in darkness."

While animal creation is fortified by nature, against the varying seasons, and more sudden transitions of weather; man is endowed with reason to direct him how to avoid their noxious effects. This gift of heaven will not, however, be improved to secure his health, while he erroneously believes that occult agents are the sole causes of disease. Natural evil is so intimately connected with moral, that to obviate the first, man should avoid the last. No species of irregularity predisposes the body to disease in so high a degree, as an intemperate use of ardent spirits; while during epidemic seasons, these exciting liquors are swallowed by those ignorant of their dangerous tendency, in still greater profusion, as a mean to obviate those very diseases, which they often generate, or excite to states of excessive danger. One of the most effectual means to secure the body from all our winter epidemics, is warm clothing. Could the inhabitants of New-England be persuaded that ardent spirits do not protect the body from diseases of any kind, and would they adopt a firm resolution to drink none of these stimulating liquors, and convert the value of their consumption to woollen garments for their bodies; they would upon annual settlements of their accounts, find themselves not only richer in the means to render themselves happy, but abounding in health, the greatest blessing they can possess on earth.

Vicious habits once confirmed are with difficulty overcome; but however bad, they may be conquered by persevering resolution. Those who have been in the intemperate use of ardent spirits, experience a sinking sensation, at the stomach, when they abstain from these liquors; which discourages them in their first attempts to reform. The stimulating effects of ardent spirits are of short duration; while the debility induced renders the subject of intemperance not less, but more susceptible of cold.

To cure intemperance, the patient may advantageously drink sweetened water, charged with ginger or red pepper; in the proportion of a table spoonful of the first, or a tea-spoonful of the last to a quart of water. When the above liquor is drunk to resist cold, it should be taken into the stomach milk-warm; and where it is advised to correct bad habits in old inebriates, the water should be as highly impregnated with the red pepper, as can be borne on the stomach. This beverage answers every purpose to remove from the stomach unpleasant sensations, without the intoxicating effects of ardent spirits, while it is infinitely more permanent.

Much experience has convinced me, that nothing fortifies the body to endure cold so long as strong coffee, with a small quantity of animal food; the writer of this has repeatedly rode on horseback fifty

miles in a cold winter's day, without taking into his stomach any stimulating article, except hot coffee and a piece of bread and meat. With this stimulus alone, he was rendered, capable of enduring the severest cold of a northern climate three hours, with little inconvenience. Where circumstances do not admit of the benefit of coffee beverage, ginger or pepper drink as above prepared may be equally beneficial, taken with animal nutriment; and perhaps more useful than coffee, to those habituated to the stimulus of ardent spirits.

Among the means most effective to secure the body from attacks of infectious diseases, are cleanliness, cheerfulness, and soft nutritious diet. Fear, desponding, fatigue and long watchings, co-operate with hurtful agents to produce disease. When a violent disease assails one member of a family, and others, in the same dwelling are taken down, it is often apprehended the disease is contagious. The sick are shunned by friends, and assistance is with difficulty procured. Hence, during epidemics, the diseased, who might have been preserved by suitable means, perish; while the general and local cause of the disease, as putrid effluvia, transitions of weather, &c. co-operate with the factitious to induce on each, individual a similar disease.

I once predicted, that a family would be invaded by disease. The precaution was suggested to induce a removal of filth, which incommoded their habitation, during the hot season. Previous to the expiration of four weeks, my prognostication was verified, by the appearance of typhus fever, which seized successively the whole family. In this instance, as in similar occurrences, a belief existed, that the fever was contagious, and communicated from one to others. The truth was, as all were subjected to the generating cause of the disease, the surrounding air, so all were infected.

During periods of epidemic disorders, every irregularity capable of exciting disorder in the system, will produce a disease correspondent with that form of fever most prevalent. This of itself is evidence, that during these states, more or less predisposition to disease exists within the human system, even when a person appears in perfect health. A transition from high states of health to severe disease, is not unfrequent; sometimes very sudden; and a disease, which might have been light, produced by mere atmospheric influence, may become by additional exciting causes, extremely dangerous. The scourge of epidemics may in some measure be alleviated, by protecting the body from cold by woollen garments next the skin; by a rigid temperance in eating and drinking; by avoiding excessive fatigues, watchings, and contaminated air, generated in small close rooms by an assemblage of people; and after respiring the impure air of such confined places, by guarding the body against nocturnal exposures to a cold and moist atmosphere. Severe attacks of epidemic diseases may as certainly be obviated, as the above conditions may be observed.

JAMES MANN.

NEW-HAVEN, April 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Frigate United States, to his Friend in this city, dated Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, Jan. 25th, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure of informing you of our arrival in this port from Algiers. I addressed you on or about the 20th of Dec. whilst in Gibraltar, and made known to you our intentions; after leaving Gibraltar, we touched at Malaga and Carthage. The Algerine brig, concerning which there is much dispute, has been peremptorily refused to be given up, by the Spanish Government; therefore, it must be a national adjustment. The Algerines inform us that they look to Spain, for her restoration. They have at this time, 130 Spaniards in their possession, which are held as hostages for the vessel.

As it might be interesting for you to know how these Spaniards came into the hands of the Algerines, I will give you a relation of the circumstances: On the 4th of Dec.

last, we sailed from Port Mahon for Carthage, in company with his Catholic Majesty's ship "Ferdinand the 7th," of 120 guns. Previous to leaving port, the commodore promised the Spanish Admiral that he would assist the Ferdinand all in his power, during the passage. After getting to sea, we found to our astonishment that the Spanish ship had but 130 men on board, and most of them soldiers. We immediately sent a draft of 50 men on board, accompanied by a lieutenant and two midshipmen. On the 7th we experienced a heavy gale of wind from the northward; at 6 P. M. the Ferdinand was in sight, under our lee, having lost her mizen top mast, fore and main top-sails storm-stay-sails, &c.; we closed with her, and endeavored to keep her company during the night, but this was in vain, we soon lost sight of her. It appears that at midnight, the Ferdinand sprung a most prodigious leak, and to augment the awful situation of her crew, she sprung her main top mast. The ship was immediately put before the wind, in the direction for the coast of Barbary—the leak still increasing. A letter from lieutenant M'Culloch to the commodore says, that they were necessitated to keep the Spaniards at the pumps by the muzzles of their pistols. On the 10th, they were in sight of the coast of Barbary. When they found the ship sinking under them, they got out the boats, and all on board, amounting to 220, consisting of men, women and children, embarked and made for land, which they reached in about six hours, which proved to be the town of Burgia, lying about 70 miles east of Algiers; from whence they were transported by the Algerines to Algiers. The American Consul in Algiers made the disaster known to the Consul in Marseilles, when he immediately dispatched the Erie sloop of war over to Algiers, for the purpose of taking off our men, which she did; but the Spaniards were detained by the Dey of Algiers, as hostages. On our arrival at Algiers from Carthage, we found to our satisfaction, that our men were given up and gone to Port Mahon.

The Commodore offered the detained Spaniards all the assistance in his power; but none could be given them. The Dey would not permit even the women and children to leave the place.

The Algerine squadron is in Algiers, refitting. The Dutch squadron is in this port.

Lieut. George B. M'Culloch, is son of the late Major M'Culloch, of Philadelphia.

DR. JOHNSON.

He conversed with sir Joshua Reynolds, upon the subject of friendship. "If a man," said Johnson, "does not make new acquaintances, as he advances in life, he will soon find himself alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair."

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

So little was he indebted to the aid of learning for his pre-eminence, that he could scarcely write; and yet so various were his talents, that his influence was felt in the council, as well as in the field.

BLANK DEBTS,
For Sale at the Camden Gazette Office.