

CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Number 14.

THURSDAY, July 4, 1816.

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.

If no directions are given with an advertisement, it will be continued till forbid.

Jonatban Eccles,

HAS FOR SALE

2000 Gallons old Whiskey,
300 Gallons of old Peach Brandy,
4000 lbs. Bacon, just received from North Carolina,
1800 Bushels Salt,
An assortment of Pots, Skillets and Bake Ovens,
17 Gross empty Bottles,
Axes and Mattocks,
1 hhd. Molasses,
Loaf and brown Sugar and Coffee, of the most superior quality,
Hyson Tea, &c.

ON THE RIVER COMING UP.

A pipe of old Cognac Brandy,
A puncheon old Jamaica Rum,
30 doz. old Port,
30 doz. Sherry, 30 do Madeira,
2 hhd. Jamaica Sugar,
10 bags green Coffee,
12 Doz. Cordials assorted,
5 Boxes Claret,
6 Casks London Porter,
100 Pieces Inverness Bagging,
6 doz. Lemon Syrup,
6 doz. Lime Juice,
12 doz. Havana Honey,
3000 lb. Iron assorted,
2000 lb. English Castings do.
2 hhd. Molasses,
300 lb. Seine and Bagging Twine,
50 lb. Soap, do.
20 Coils of Cordage,
English Cheese,
2 Bags velvet conks,
Also, a large assortment of Cut & Hammered NAILS, Writing & Wrapping paper.

The articles on hand, and those on the river, when they arrive, will be sold as low as the times will allow.

Camden, June 18, 1816.

131f.

London White Lead.

BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil, and YELLOW PAINT by the Keg, for sale by A. & M. DeLeon.

June 27th, 1816.

314

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received an additional supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash or country produce. Their former assortment will be disposed of below first cost, so that they hope to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage heretofore received.

Jas. K. Douglass, & Co.

June 26, 1816.

307

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, Cabarras County, N. Carolina, on the 1st inst. a Negro man about 30 or 40 years old, dark complexion, stutters when he speaks. He says his name is John Frederick, at other times Robin and Fields—He says he was taken by a Negro trader from Pasquotank county in this state to S. Carolina, and left at a Mr. Moore's on the Wateree River, below Camden. He does not know whether Mr. Moore purchased him or not; but as he tells so many contradictory stories, it is impossible to know which to rely on—The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN McLELLAN, Shff.

Concord, N. C. June 19, 1816. 3tp1d.

BLANK BONDS For Sale at this Office.

DOMESTIC.

MASSACRE AT DARTMOOR.

Among the Documents communicated by the President of the United States to Congress during the late session upon the subject of the Dartmoor Massacre, was a letter from the British Secretary of State expressing great sorrow at the occurrences and offering through our government pensions to the murdered soldiers. The following reply (the copy of which has been for some time mislaid,) was returned by the American Government—and provision we are happy to understand made for the sufferers by Congress.

The Secretary of State to Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. His Majesty's charge d'affaires—Washington, Department of State, } December 11, 1815.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d of August, communicating a proposition of your government, to make provision for the widows and families of the sufferers in the much to be lamented occurrence at Dartmoor.

It is painful to touch on the unfortunate event, from the deep regret it has caused to the whole American people. This repugnance is increased by the consideration, that our governments, though penetrated with regret, do not agree in sentiment respecting the conduct of the parties engaged in it.

Whilst the President declines accepting the provision contemplated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, he nevertheless does full justice to the motives which dictated it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

THE LATE WAR.

In Nile's Register there is a table of all the land battles fought between the American armies and those of the allied British and Indians, formed from a careful examination of all the various accounts. From this table it appears, that in the campaign of 1812, ending with the battle of Frenchtown, in Jan. 1813, there were (including the disgraceful capitulation of General Hull, where only one man was wounded) six battles, in which the comparative loss was as follows:—

Americans.	British.
Killed, 495	Killed, 280
Wounded, 367	Wounded, 390
Missing & Prisoners, 3629	
Total, 4491	Total, 660

In the campaign of 1813, ending with the battle of Williamsburg, Oct. 11, the loss of the respective armies was, in eleven battles—

Americans.	British.
Killed, 422	Killed, 461
Wounded, 936	Wounded, 1067
Missing & Prisoners, 1286	Missing & Prisoners, 1329
Total, 2644	Total, 2856

In the third campaign, closing and with the ever memorable battle of Jan. 8, at New Orleans, the loss in eighteen battles stood as follows:—

Americans.	British.
Missing and Prisoners, 507	
Killed, 505	
Wounded, 1691	
Total, 2703	

British.	Total.
Missing and Prisoners, 1908	
Killed, 2068	
Wounded, 5946	
Total, 7922	

From these tables it appears that the total losses in thirty-five battles between the Americans and the allied forces of British and Indians, was—

Americans.	British.
Killed, 1422	Killed, 2800
Wounded, 3044	Wounded, 5593
Missing and Prisoners, 5422	Missing and Prisoners, 5235
Total, 9888	Total, 11437

Difference against the British, 1541

When our inexperience at the commencement of the war is considered, the result must be allowed to be highly honorable to the American arms. The progressive improvement of our army in military skill is very strongly marked by the different campaigns. But there is another item to be brought into the account. There were fought ten battles with the Indians alone. In these the loss was—

Americans.	Indians.
Killed, 142	Killed, 1710
Wounded, 606	Wounded, 180
	Prisoners, 622
Total, 748	Total, 2512

Difference against the Indians, 1764

GRAND TOTAL OF AMERICAN LOSS.

Killed and Wounded, 5214
Missing and Prisoners, 5422
Total, 10636

OF BRITISH AND INDIANS.

Killed and Wounded, 10099
Missing and Prisoners, 3257
Total, 13349

Aggregate balance against the allies in forty-five engagements, 2713. If that most disgraceful affair of Hull's could be blotted from our history, the account would stand much more in our favor. Here 2,300 men were surrendered prisoners of war to the inferior force; but the disgrace rests exclusively with the commander. The honor of our arms was gloriously retrieved in the last campaign on the Niagara frontier and at New Orleans.

RALIGH, June 21.

In consequence of the extensive injury sustained by some, and the total inability of others to rebuild the houses, a general meeting of the citizens of this town was had, at the State-House, on Saturday the 15th.—The object of convening being stated to be that of devising means for the relief of those who suffered very much by the recent calamity; a committee consisting of John Haywood, Henry Potter, Henry Seawell, Joseph Gales, Calvin Jones, A. S. H. Burges and Thomas Henderson, jun. Esquires, was appointed for the purpose of raising by subscription, in the city and adjacent country, a fund for the relief of the greatest sufferers; with full powers, if it should be found expedient, to solicit contributions from our sister towns. Upon due enquiry it was found expedient to make this latter application, as is shewn by the subjoined circular.

The feelings, under which such applications are always made, are well known to every delicate mind; the committee, however, hesitate not to perform the task assigned to

them; being, happily, exempt from any personal share of the calamity; and confident of the propriety of respectfully asking aid from abroad, rather than suffer their friends and neighbors still to remain, in a situation, which, they doubted not, a sympathetic public would cheerfully contribute to ameliorate.

(CIRCULAR.)

"The destructive fire of last week, which has laid waste a square and a half of the closest built part of our City, has given to a number of our Citizens large claims upon the benevolence of their fellow men.—Many of them were thus suddenly deprived of house and home; and all have seen themselves stripped in a moment, by the devouring element, of the hard earnings of their laborious industry. In a word, their condition calls loudly for relief. Their neighbours acknowledge this; and feel every disposition to extend towards them the hand of friendly assistance. But in a small place, like ours, it is to be feared the degree of bounty must fall very far below the measure of distress. Under this impression, a committee has been appointed with the duty prescribed to them, of inviting to these circumstances the sympathetic eye of our sister Towns; and the committee perform, with pleasure, this task confident that the appeals they make will be as effectual as the nature of the case can require.

"Permit us, therefore, to request, Sir, in furtherance of this design, that you will take such steps as may be usual with the view of obtaining from the liberality of your citizens whatever aid they may be willing to contribute. A trifle from each, will only be felt, by the generous bestowers in the happy consciousness of relieving the sufferings inflicted by a terrible calamity; while the aggregate shall essentially serve in helping industry to recover from the blow which had destroyed its best hopes.

"Any remittances which may be made, you will be kind enough to have directed to the undersigned; who pledge themselves that the sums received shall be distributed with a scrupulous regard to the selection of such objects as may seem most to require relief.

We tender you, Sir, the assurance of our highest regard; and respectfully remain obedient servants,
JOHN HAYWOOD,
HENRY POTTER,
HENRY SEAWELL,
JOSEPH GALES,
CALVIN JONES,
A. S. H. BURGES,
T. HENDERSON, Jr."

Cattle Shows, &c. We are glad to find this practice introduced into this State. On the 27th inst. there will be a fair held at Salisbury in Orange county. Attention to grazing and agriculture, will it is hoped lead to the cultivation of all our domestic resources. Manufactures will soon come in for their share of regard. If it be worth the while to raise the raw materials, it is far more important, to increase its value (ten fold perhaps) by manufacturing it.

New-York Columbian.

During the late war, there were 1613 vessels of different descriptions captured from the British, 3118 guns and 12,215 men.