

CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Number 17.

THURSDAY, July 25, 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.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	0 50 . 0 33	
Upland.	0 29 . 0 31	0 24 . 0 27
Rice, prime new cwt	0 00 . 3 75	
Flour, Superfine bb	9 00 . 9 50	9 00 . 0 00
" Fine country	9 00 . 0 00	6 50 . 7 00
Corn, bush	0 95 . 1 00	7 5
Wheat,		1 25 . 0 00
Tobacco, leaf lb	0 15 . 0 16	0 10 . 0 12
" manufactured		0 20 . 0 2
Whiskey, gal	0 60 . 0 65	0 70 . 0 75
Butter, lb	0 25 . 0 30	0 18 . 0 25
Bacon,	0 14 . 0 16	0 12 . 0 14
Lard,	0 19 . 0 00	0 12 . 0 16
Tallow,	0 18 . 0 20	0 00 . 0 15
Sea Wax,	0 28 . 0 30	0 00 . 0 25
Emp,		
Jameson, cotton yd	0 25 . 0 28	0 30 . 0 37
" N. Carolina tow		0 25 . 0 30
Joe thread, lb		63
Wigo, prime,	0 75 . 0 80	0 75 . 0 87
Foreign Skins in hair,		18
Foreign Articles.		
Ice, prime, lb	0 23 . 0 24	0 30 . 0 32
" old	0 20 . 0 22	
Sugar, Muscovado	0 14 . 0 16	0 18 . 0 20
Salt, bush	0 55 . 0 65	1 00 . 0 00
Iron, 100 lb	5 00 . 6 00	7 00 . 8 00
Molasses, gal	0 45 . 0 48	0 87 . 0 00

Almanac—July 31 days, 1816

Mo.	Wec.	SUN		MOON	
		Rises	Sets	Sets	South
21	Th.	5 6	6 54	sets.	A. 49
26	Fr.	5 7	6 53	8 43	1 48
27	Sa.	5 8	6 52	9 20	3 40
28	Su.	5 9	6 51	9 54	5 33
29	Mo.	5 9	6 51	10 31	7 24
30	Tu.	5 10	6 50	10 58	9 13
31	W.	5 10	6 50	11 37	10 3

LEE & DeLEON
HAVE on hand a general assortment of seasonable and **Fashionable Goods.**
 Also, a good supply of **GROCERIES**, which they will sell low for cash or produce.
 Camden, May 9, 1816.

Shannon & Ballard
HAVING received an addition to their former stock, have now on hand a handsome and general assortment of **Summer Goods,** which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
 Camden, July 16, 1816. 6w16

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Co-partnership of **JUMELLE & YOUNG** is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are invited to make payment; those who have demands are requested to present their accounts to **ALEXANDER YOUNG**, who is authorized to settle the concern.
P. L. JUMELLE,
ALEX. YOUNG.

The Subscriber wishing to sell off will dispose of the remaining stock of **GOODS** on very reasonable terms.
ALEX. YOUNG,
 Camden, July 17, 1816.

WM. THOMPSON
TAKES this method of informing the public that he still continues the business of **TURNING and WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING**, in the upper end of Camden. Orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually executed. **SETTEES and CHAIRS** made to any pattern, and painted any color required.
 May 16. 71F

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in Camden, on Thursday the 1st of August next, a quantity of

DRY GOODS.

of a good quality.—Gentlemen living in this place, or in the country, wishing to purchase, may expect indulgence on any sums they may buy, over \$100 until the first day of January next, giving notes with approved security's.

HUGH M'CALL.

Camden, 18th July, 1816.

Just Received.

THE Subscribers have just received a further supply of 40 Packages fresh **DRUGS & MEDICINES,**

which makes their assortment very complete—among which articles are Castor Oil (cold drawn) Bark, Jalap, Rhubarb, Refined Salt Peire, Glauber Salts,

And every other article in the Drug line—also, on hand a supply of **PATENT MEDICINES, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, &c. &c.**

PAINTS.

White Lead ground in oil, Yellow Ochre, do. Patent Yellow, Prussian Blue, nos. 1, 2, 3. Red Lead, Verdigrise, &c.

All of which they offer low, by wholesale or retail, at their Drug Store, in Broad-street, near Havis's Tavern.

A. & M. DeLeon.

Camden, July 18. 161B.

Jonathan 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,
 12 Gross empty Bottles,
 Axes and Mattocks,
 1 hhd. Molasses,
 Leaf 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,
 20 doz. old Port,
 30 doz. Sherry, 30 do Madeira,
 2 hhd. Jamaica Sugar,
 10 bags green Coffee,
 12 Doz. Cordials assorted,
 3 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,
 3000 lb. English Castings do.
 2 hhd. Molasses,
 200 lb. Seine and Bagging Twine,
 50 lb. Shop, do.
 20 Cols of Cordage,
 English Cheese,
 2 Bags velvet corks,
 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. 9F.

Rice Creek Springs.
THE Subscriber has opened his House at Rice Creek Springs, where he solicits the company of such as wish to visit them.
C. E. WILLIAMSON.
 July 11, 1816. 15-17.
 His House is still kept open in **CO-LUMBIA,** as usual.

Notice.
THE Commissioners of the roads for Kershaw District, inform all persons retailing Spirituous Liquors, without Licenses, that unless they immediately comply with the laws concerning them they will be proceeded against.
 By order of the Board,
J. W. LANG.
 July 1, 1816. 14119

For Sale at this Office,
CHIT CHAT
 between
John Bull & Brother Jonathan,
 By **JACK MARLINSPIKA.**

DOMESTIC.

From the Archives of Useful Knowledge.
ADDRESS
 To the Cultivators, the Capitalists, and Manufacturers of the United States.

GRAIN LIQUORS.
 A few pages will be devoted to the exposition of the cane, fruit, and grain distilleries, and breweries of the United States: a great, important, increasing, and imperfect branch of American manufactures.

It is stated to Congress, in the report of the 17th of April, 1810, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that our grain and fruit distilleries made so long ago as the year 1801 about nine millions of gallons of spirits. The distilleries from foreign molasses and coarse sugars produced, in addition, about three millions of gallons. The foreign spirits imported, in each of the years 1806 and 1807, when foreign molasses had failed, were nearly ten millions of gallons. Cider is made in very large quantities, and with great profit. We do not import this liquor. Our malt liquors are nearly equal to our consumption, for we import only 185,000 gallons, and the cider and beer exported under the proper names, are 181,000 gallons, besides sea stores. Our breweries are a source of real, steady, and great profit. Foreign spirits are greatly advanced in price.

Two things then, appear within our power in the business of these common drinks: *first*, to improve the quality, and *secondly*, to increase the quantity. Apple orchards are known to be very profitable in the United States. By them we can increase, at pleasure, the good old farmer's manufacture—*American cider*: and we can furnish a raw material for the distillation of apple brandy, which when well made and ripened by keeping, is an excellent spirit. To these may be added peach orchards and pear orchards, for the manufacture of peach brandy and perry, or *pear cider*. These liquors are superior to the Spanish brandy and French rum, and to the Tenerife, Fayal and other inferior wines.

Among the means of supporting the agriculture of this country, it is believed that there is none more sure, more easily practicable, nor more extensive, than the manufacturing out of our canes, orchards and grain, substitutes for the foreign beers, cider and spirits, and even for bad wines, which we import, and for the spirits made from imported molasses. The quantities of foreign spirits, at 10 millions of gallons; of beer at 185,000 gallons, and of spirits distilled from foreign sweets, may be safely computed at 14 millions of gallons. These being often of the high proofs, would require above six millions of bushels of grain to supply the distillers, (and much more would be required to make beer) who should be employed in manufacturing American spirits to substitute for foreign. This quantity of grain is greater than that which would be required to make all the wheat flour we ever exported in a year. The nations, who scandalously injure our rights, would lose the supply of our flour, the sales of their spirits and molasses for distilling, and often the freight of both, and their navies and privateers would lose the opportunity to plunder our property. So far as the cane, our new valuable acquisition, could supply coarse sugars and molasses, the Louisiana planters could reap the benefit. From the sugar plantations on the gulph of Mexico, to the orchards of the northern and eastern states, nearly all the American cultivators might share, at their own pleasure, in the supply of the raw materials, whether cider, or spirits, or beer should be chosen for the drink of the consumer.

The breweries of Europe afford us the sure and easy means to extend our present stock of information, in that very useful art and trade. The domestic brewery, or household or family brewing, as practicable in our climate, appears to be worthy of the labours of the patriot and the chemist. The grain distillery of Ireland is also peculiarly worthy of American attention. They generally distill there from *malted grain*; a practice little known and less pursued in the United States. The quality of spirits distilled from *malted grain*, and matured by care and time, is much superior to any idea, which is generally entertained by the native American consumers. Justly prejudiced against much of the harsh and new grain spirits of our country, called *whiskey*, all distilled liquors, made from our grain, are despised and disliked by many, without an attempt to introduce im-

provements from abroad, or those of age and rectification.

Important discoveries in the manufacture of spirits and beers have been made by American genius. The discovery of colonel Alexander Anderson, a native of Maryland, now of Philadelphia, in regard to the practicability of brewing with a considerable mixture of *unmalted* Indian corn; the discovery by the reverend Burgess Allison, lately of New Jersey, now of Philadelphia, of the mode of extracting the essential oils from spirits when burnt; and the discovery by the last gentleman of the practicability of profitable distillation from the common Indian *corn stalk*, may be found worthy of the attention of the enquiring artist, and farmer. The two first are certain advantages; the last are said to promise much, according to several early but imperfect experiments.

The vast consumption of inferior low-priced foreign wines in this country, is worthy of considerable attention on this occasion. The wines imported into the United States are about two millions of gallons per annum. Some are reshipped. As before observed, perry, cider and peach brandy are far preferable to sharp and ill-flavored wines. The improvement and increase of all our liquors would have a tendency to diminish the use of those in a degree worthy of the attention of the cultivator, who raises materials for our distilleries, and of the manufacturers and capitalist, whose industry, skill, and money are employed in the business.

The household preparations of fruit liquors in many families, and even by distillers, from the fresh and dried peach, grape, currant, and cherry, are not unworthy of our attention, particularly as it is probable they will lead to many useful experiments in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacturers of its proper juice, in a country like this, whose southern regions produce the orange in as much perfection as Spain and Portugal, and whose more northern districts extend into the climates of the claret, the Sauterne, the Tokay, the Hock, the Burgundy, and the Champagne. All the climates of the vine, in Europe, are found in United America.

The most enormous expenses of the American revolutionary war, and the deepest sufferings of the patriotic army, were those produced by the frequent destitution of wine, distilled spirits, and porter. It is therefore of the greatest importance to our possible military operations, that there is already a quantity of some of these liquors, steadily manufactured in our country from our own materials, equal at least to ten millions of gallons. Let us then *improve the manufacture* on the principles of *good business*, free from the losses constantly produced by foreign spoliation, and from motives of public spirit, raised by foreign indignity, outrage and rapine.

It will not be useless, or impertinent to the public interest, to entreat the attention of the learned practitioners of the *healing art*, and other philosophers, to this subject. It is for them to inform us by what domestic American substitutes we can, in our various climates, most beneficially exclude the poison of any particular foreign liquors. The *medicated* porter of Great-Britain, as our physicians can demonstrate, is far less wholesome than the pure extracts of hops and grain, which compose the whole tribe of our beers. Foreign liquors are often adulterated. The abundance of our ingredients of raw materials exempt us from the temptation to sophisticate the American drinks. A method to give a body to our *fermented liquors*, after the manner of the Maderia and Sherry wines, which will enable us to keep them sound in ullage casks and in uncorked bottles, is worthy of the consideration of the learned, able, and patriotic chemist.

It is notorious that the English generally pronounce the letter *h* where they should not, and omit it where they should pronounce it: An English gentleman was met lately, on the afternoon of his marriage, dressed more elegant than usual, and upon being asked the cause, replied, "that he was going to *halter* his condition."

Nothing is so provoking to an angry and scolding person as silence. A man was abusing outrageously another who held her peace, cried out, "speak you—or I shall burst!"

A Scholar declaiming in a college hall, having a bad memory, was at a stand, and in a low voice desired one who stood close by him, to help him out: "No, (says the other) you are out enough already."

FORTUNE a Goddess is, to fools alone. The wise are always masters of their own.