

they joined him, he would immediately proceed to the attack of Cumana, against which the most sanguine expectations were entertained of success. It is the opinion of Cap. M. (who appears well versed in S. American affairs) that should this expedition prove successful, Gen. Bolivar will push his conquests to many other places, and eventually become master of all the strong positions of the enemy on the sea board.

Kingdom of Hayti.

Extract of a letter, dated the 18th May, 1816, from an American Gentleman now at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this town.

It astonishes me a good deal to see that the Editors of our newspapers treat the name of that monster, Christophe, the soi-disant King of Hayti, with the shadow of respect. I have observed lately in several papers which have come to my hands, extract from a Gazette published at Cape Francois as notorious for its false defamation of Pétion.

The inhabitants residing under both governments are hereby tired of their incessant hostility; and although they themselves contributed in no small degree, to the origin of their present contentions, yet the continuance of them, is principally to be ascribed to the difference between the characters of their Chiefs.

Christophe's internal administration is marked by the most odious tyranny.—The civil and social rights of the people are totally disregarded, while the slightest offence against his person or government, is punished with the most sanguinary and unrelenting vigor. In his external policy, he is narrow, suspicious and irresolute.—He has no uniform, established system of commercial regulation, but does and undoes, ordains and abrogates, just as suits his arbitrary and capricious temper. He scowls on all strangers, and looks upon them as emissaries employed by the French, for the purpose of exciting the Blacks to resistance and revolt. It is said that his apprehension of the French, and his conviction of the instability of power, founded like his upon terror, keep him in a state of such perpetual agitation, that he would voluntarily surrender the Cape to the French, to purchase from them protection from the smothered resentment of his own people, if he could be confident of security in the execution of the project.

The character and government of Pétion, however, are susceptible of a more agreeable portraiture; and it is but justice in those, who are personally sensible of the advantages of his just and able administration, to rescue it from the calumny and aspersion with which his enemies have endeavoured to charge it.

In the discharge of his official duties, Pétion is vigilant and indefatigable. The laws, which are generally wise and salutary, are in many instances prepared by himself, and derive much efficiency from the vigor and energy with which he attends to their execution.—Foreigners here seldom complain of arbitrary exactions, unfounded suspicions, or unnecessary restraints; and the inhabitants are as well satisfied and as little incumbered as any people can be, who are perpetually preparing to repel invasion. Pétion is high in the esteem and affection of the people, and there is not, I believe, a man in the island more inflexible in his determination to adhere to their cause.

His Douane, which is the only source of complaint with the Americans, is nevertheless grounded by a written code, and the expedient of filling his treasury by seizures for alleged branches of the revenue laws, is never resorted to.—We complain because there is a difference in the duties paid by English and American vessels; but we are promised that both shall shortly be reduced to the same standard.

As long as I stay here, I shall let no opportunity slip of writing you; and as we get nothing interesting here, which does not come either directly or second hand from you, I shall occasionally fill up the space between "my dear A." and "your affectionate T." with such local intelligence as may probably afford you amusement.—Hereafter, if I am not too much engaged, as I am very apt to be when I think of Norfolk, I may entertain you a little with some sketches of manners, customs, &c. &c. &c."

A letter received in town, dated Havanna, June 20, states, that the new governor, with 2000 men from Cadiz, had arrived at Curacoa, on his way to Havanna.

By an arrival at Boston from Port au Prince, we learn that the Fleets of two rival Chiefs of Hayti, Pétion and Christophe, were at sea in quest of each other. Petersburg Intelligencer.

CAMDEN GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1816.

"At home, the national character is favorable to improvements. The example in Virginia has been splendid. The Board of Public Works has lately met on the subject of their appointment. They assembled in the true spirit of their charge. A common seal was ordered. A Surveyor appointed. Information extensively provided for by their resolutions. It was not a general review they indulged. The James River Company, already at work, were consulted. The history of public works was to be supplied, and particular objects to be examined. The opening of the Roanoke was a bold design. A road from the State line at Abingdon to James River contemplated, and from Staunton to Ohio, and from Salem to Winchester. The navigation of the Shenandoah, and Rappahannock, and Monogahela, was reported. The road from Winchester to the Allegany ridge was within their plan, and they invited every citizen to communicate whatever he might know respecting the interest of the State. The same spirit will we trust, pervade the Union."

The foregoing picture of Virginia policy, is an handsome exposition, of progressive internal improvement. No state in the Union seems to possess more genuine amor patriæ; none surpass her in the adoption of measures calculated to ensure general prosperity. Attentive to her municipal regulations, active in the cultivation of her commercial interests, she cannot fail in presenting us with the fullest demonstrations of successful enterprise in a very short time. The boasted ascendancy of the Eastern states, is yielding to the magic influence of her industry, and the natural advantages of her soil and climate, are certain to afford an agricultural preponderance, not to be counterbalanced by human exertion.

The genius of enterprise and industry is advancing slowly to the south. Their brilliancy is about to enlighten the benighted mind of Southern Legislation. The successful operation of steam engines points to the necessity of removing those obstructions which prevent the navigation of such water courses as intersect our country. The rapid improvement of inland towns, & the increasing demand for foreign commodities, urge an attention to subjects of such importance. Many inconveniences arising from the uncertainty of transportation, can only be obviated by an application of Steam to the propulsion of boats. It not only behoves the merchant, but the agriculturist to advance a spirit of internal improvement with as much alacrity as possible. They have long suffered from inattention to this subject, on the part of representatives. At a time the spirit of emulation arose for a moment, but like an erratic meteor which arises but to astonish the beholder, it subsided as soon as it attracted public attention. The munificence of a liberal delegation was misapplied, and the spirit of improvement declined with the diminution of an appropriated fund. Those trivial disappointments, so far from discouraging reiterated attempts, should stimulate to greater exertions. Santee, Wateree, Congaree, and Pedee are all susceptible of the greatest improvement. It has been ascertained beyond doubt, that a proper application of money already applied to the clearing of the Wateree, with a power of calling out hands at particular seasons, was amply sufficient for the accomplishment of that business by proper exertions; but a want of method and union frustrated the design. Had not the attention of the committee been unnecessarily bestowed upon the raft, this river would long since have been rendered navigable at all seasons. Other subjects of improvement have engaged the attention of our Legislature, and its efforts have been crowned with much greater success. The establishment of the South-Carolina College reflects immortal credit upon its earliest advocates. The clouds of ignorance, superstition, and I might say barbarism, are giving way to the light of literature and science. Some of her sons have already approached the threshold of greatness, and its influence has disseminated the most enviable ambition. But although bound to eulogize such exertions the warmest encomiast must say, they have stopped far short of perfection. Without holding out a sufficient inducement for perseverance in the attainment of knowledge, the most studious will rest contented with such acquirements as place them a little above mediocrity. The medical profession in S. Carolina, is almost without a parallel in point of degradation; nor do I see any possibility of improvement, without an interposition of legislative authority. The public mind is not sufficiently acquainted with the subtle tricks of imperfection, to discard idle pretenders. He who boasts the efficacy of his nostrums, is the greatest personage, and hold indeed must be the man who dares to confront the dogma of public credulity.

The very sanguinary features of our penal code merits reconsideration. Offences which in other states would be esteemed trivial in their nature, are here reckoned capital, and nothing short of the halter affords atonement. A second conviction of petty larceny calls for the same punishment which is inflicted on a malefactor for crimes of the greatest turpitude. The stealing of an horse is a crime denominated capital, and the criminal committing such an offence is punishable with death; whereas if he takes away the life of a Negro, he is only liable to a severe fine, and imprisonment. Here it appears, punishments are entirely disproportioned to the magnitude of the offence. It has ever been the policy of all civil governments to inflict such punishments as are best calculated to prevent the commission of crimes. It is not sound policy to diminish the number of persons having committed such and such offences but to reform them. Humanity and sound policy plead powerfully in favour of this maxim, and if the success of other states has justified an adoption of more lenient measures; why not follow their example. Will it be said that the erection of penitentiaries are costly and unprofitable? Is it possible that pecuniary considerations can induce any man in the heart of a republic to justify parsimony upon such an occasion. Privation of life to an individual is of much greater importance than any other consideration, and hard indeed must be his fate, who, by an incorrect juridical decision, is doomed to face the grim visage of untimely death. So far from being attended with a waste of the public fund, it has generally been a source of public emolument. Many who were induced to steal for a want of the means of subsistence, have left penitentiaries masters of trades, perfectly reformed and capable of earning an honest livelihood. Penitentiaries thus become public seminaries, in which the arts are taught, and appear to me to be co-extensive in point of utility with schools for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Here instruction is imparted, useful moral truths are inculcated, and the mind becomes renewed. It is thus that physical evils are obviated, or removed by artificial remedies. Among that class of diseases termed vesanizè, may be reckoned a propensity for theft, and it is only by the application of suitable remedies that the intellectual system can be relieved of it.

It appears to me our legislature has been uncommonly remiss in attention to charitable institutions. I am not acquainted with a single establishment of that kind in the interior of S-Carolina. It may be urged that the necessity of erecting buildings for charitable purposes is superseded by the existence of others in the City of Charleston. Pitiful indeed would be the arguments drawn from such data. Is the state of S. Carolina to depend upon the liberality of the citizens of Charleston for the support of its deranged, superannuated or diseased poor inhabitants? Are we to convey such to the hospitals of Charleston for a restoration of health, or shall they remain scattered about the country, and be allowed to die in want, bereft of medical assistance? Let the salutary influence of Benezet and Howards benevolent examples draw forth the manly tear of pity. Extend the hand of charity to the suffering mendicant, and extinguish not those emotions which flow from sympathy's boundless store.

Our free school regulations seem to be a meagre substitute for an efficient system, but are evidently susceptible of such modifications as will render the establishment a respectable one. I shall not exhaust the patience of my readers, at present, by drawing their attention to an enormous detail of the many imperfections of state jurisprudence, or the inadequacy of charitable institutions for the purposes intended. Some improvements will be suggested in future numbers, unless a want of inclination or time should prevent the execution of my present intentions. Ed.

NATIONAL BANK.

The National Intelligencer says, "From what we have heard, there can be no doubt, but the required amount of capital will be subscribed; and that the Bank will go into operation within the time which the act prescribes."

The N. Hampshire Legislature, besides the great objects of their Judiciary Department and their plans of public education, had embraced an Agricultural association, the canal between the rivers Connecticut and Merrimac, and another at the Coos, their military law, a medical association, a Library company, their commerce, and the site of a Court House for the State at Concord, upon land to be given with privileges. As general concerns, the Steam-Boats are every where encouraged, and with unexpected proofs of great success. Already do we hear enquiries respecting voyages in them to Europe, from the more convenient use of coals in them. The last voyage of Circumnavigation was in one-third of the time of the voyage of Magellan, in the early use of the compass

Some new advantages in the use of the compass have been proposed by a Venetian to the Italian Institute, and have been kindly received. The English have encouraged the use of Iron Cables with those of Hemp, and the plan for the first use of them has been proposed. The Steam Engine has been carried from the Ship to the Loom, in a late experiment. Pipes of Flax have been proposed as better than of leather, particularly for fire engines, as being more portable, more durable and cheaper, as ascertained by the long use of them upon the Continent of Europe. In the United States, we have general health. The weather has been variable. The month of June this year has been one-nineteenth part cooler than that of the preceding June, and in greater extremes, but the prosperity and hopes of our country remain. Enquirer

Cape Henry, May 10.

Mr. Prince Saunders, lately arrived from London, has brought out the Vaccine fluid; with authentic documents from Mr. Moore, the Director General of Vaccination in England, for its use. Mr. Saunders has already vaccinated the children in the palace of Sans Souci; and His Majesty has directed all physicians of Hayti to take instructions from him on the subject. He has also ordered, that establishments be made in all the parishes for the effectual vaccination of all the inhabitants liable to the Infection of Small Pox.

The Members of the Camden Library Society, are requested to meet on Saturday Evening, at 4 o'clock, at the Library Room. July 25.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the CAMDEN MILITARY SOCIETY are requested to call on the Subscriber, and receive their dividends. FRANCIS S. LEE, Treasurer. Camden, July 25, 1816.

WRITING SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers intend opening a WRITING SCHOOL, in Mr. Harris's Long Room, on Monday the 29th inst to which they hope to meet with great encouragement in this place, as the institution is great.

HALL & DAY.

Camden, 25th July, 1816. 17a8

For Sale,

A BODY of good High LAND of about SIX THOUSAND ACRES, in Lancaster County, on Wild Cat Branch and Camp and Crane Creeks; the Platts are in possession of James H. Blair, who can give information about the Lands to any person wishing to purchase, and will receive proposals for the same. ROBERT BALKLEY, DUNCAN M'RAE, ZACH. CANTEY, July 12, 1816. 17t6.

LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Lancaster Court House, S. C. July 1.

BAYLOR Byrd 2, Nathaniel Barber, Samuel Bowden, Simon Bowden, Borrell Clanton, Sarah Clark, Claiborne Clements, Jacob Champion, James Ferguson, George Gayden, John Gooch, Butain Gant, Thomas Hays, 2, Benjamin Harper, Herbert Horton, Charles Johnston, Middleton Joiner, William Langley, James Langley, William Moore, John Moore 2, John Miller, Hugh Montgomery, Esq 2, Robert M'Ilwain, John M'Clary, Samuel M'Clure, Drury Mason, John Naylor, Jacob Piler, Jesse Redding 2, John Roper, William Reeves, Wm. G. Sims, Josiah Thompson, Moses White. J. STEWART, P. M.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. BUCKNER FLOYD, } Declaration vs. GREGG FLOYD. } Attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this action did on the 20th March 1815, file his declaration in the office of the Clerk of this Honorable Court, against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this state, and hath neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration, with a rule to plead thereto within a year and a day might be served: It is therefore ordered, in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly in that case made and provided, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 19th March 1817, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded against him.

Jno. K. M'Iver, Clerk.

Office of Common Pleas, District of South Carolina, March 18, 1816. J J d f