

the whole of that consists in knowing how to say their prayers, to read ill and to write worse.

As to the men, their ignorance of all useful knowledge can only be equalled by their contempt for all useful occupations. The care of their estates is esteemed beneath their notice, and they hold all professions in disdain, except the law, the army, and the church. Family pride of the lowest and most illiberal cast, is their ruling passion. The people of color are the mechanics, but they are poor, lazy and unskilful, though free from any dangerous vices. The towns, as in Spain, swarm with beggars in consequence of a mistaken charity, which feeds the profligate at the expense of the good citizen. The archbishop of Caracas, out of his diocese, wrong from the industrious cultivator, distributes his charity once a week among 1200 vagabonds who trust to such resource for their livelihood. The priestly policy of this course is obvious.

Missions to convert the Indians were not established until the middle of the seventeenth century, and they still exist—but the missionaries are said to occupy themselves little with the object of their institution; and to avail themselves only of their means to oppress and defraud the natives. Some of them have by a kind of contraband commerce amassed considerable wealth.

The commerce of Caracas is not half so extensive or valuable as it would be if relieved from its oppressive regulations. They pay export duties about equal to those on imports. The prohibitions on neutral trade, as they call it, and the impossibility of supplying the colonies with every necessary from the mother country, has given immense extent and profit to their contraband trade, which not only defrauds the revenue, but degrades and depresses commerce. Caracas carries on little trade with other Spanish colonies, about 100,000 dollars annually is the amount of exports to Cuba and Porto Rico, and they receive about 400,000 dollars in specie annually, by the return ships from Vera Cruz.

With the mother country the exports are about \$1,084,135 annually.

In the finances there is generally an annual deficit, which has to be supplied from the other provinces.

We omitted to give any account of the city of Caracas, because, since the great earthquake, the progress of its reconstruction is not well known. Its situation is high and healthy; the heat in the warm months not being greater than the usual summer heat of this place, (Baltimore)—and in the winter months the thermometer is never within ten of the freezing point. The population of the city of Caracas was formerly 40,000; that of Guayra, its port, is about 6000. Among the inland towns of Venezuela, they reckon twelve, which contain 1300 to 7000 inhabitants besides many villages. Porto Cabello, on the coast of Venezuela, is thought to contain 7600, and Coro 10,000 souls.

The province of Cumana is extremely fertile; and if the Spanish government have the good sense to wink at the intercourse of its inhabitants with the island of Trinidad, it is likely to prosper. Cumana and Barcelona, its principal seaports, are unhealthy; but that evil is all owing to the inattention of the police, and might easily be remedied. The population of Cumana is estimated at 21,000, and of Barcelona at 14,000.

Margarita is a possession of little or no value in itself; but in the hands of an enemy it might do incalculable mischief, by intercepting the trade between Caracas and Spain.

Maracaibo is hot but healthy. It contains about 22,000 souls, many of whom are families of decayed nobility, prevented by the prejudices of their rank from engaging in any useful occupations.

Merida is an inland town of the same province, distinguished by the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants.

AGRICULTURAL.

TULL relates that a ship load of wheat was sunk near Bristol, in autumn, and afterwards at ebbs, all taken up, after it had been soaked in sea-water; but being unfit for the miller, the whole cargo was bought up by the farmers, and sown in different places. At the following harvest all the wheat in England happened to be smutty, except the produce of this brined seed, and that was all clear from smuttness. This accident has justified the practice of brining ever since, in most parts of England.

The last Wilmington Recorder announces that the capital stock for building a Steam Boat to ply between Fayetteville and Wilmington is filled; and that measures have been adopted to have her speedily built.

Raleigh Star.

Latest Foreign News.

By arrivals at New-York.

LONDON, June 3.

Since our last, the Paris papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French General (Gruyer) has been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March 1815, and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshal Grouchy, who is absent, is going on.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals, accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gunpowder from one of the government Magazines, and sold it to Rongieri, the fire-worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Montmartre on the 23d ult, gave rise to a great number of suppositions, and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

There is one important paragraph in these papers, under the head of Vienna, which countenances the report that the Russian army is to be kept upon the war footing.

The following intelligence was received at Lloyd's this morning.

Madrid, May 29.—Six—I profit of a courier dispatched by our Minister E. R. Vaughan, Esq. to inform you that three Spanish vessels have arrived at Cartagena, from Oran, and the following is an extract of the report made by the Captain, as contained in a letter I have read, received from the former place.

On the 16th May an English brig, loading at Oran was seized by the Moors, and the Captain and crew, with the English Vice-Consul and prisoners, to Algiers. On the 17th, or 18th, two Gibraltar vessels arrived at Oran, and shared the same fate. The Spaniards, informed the same thing was likely to happen to them, immediately left the place, to the number of eleven vessels, leaving all their property behind them: the three vessels arrived at Cartagena are part of the eleven escaped as above said; and Captains also report, it was given out at Oran that the measures had been adopted in consequence of orders received from Algiers.

From the above intelligence it is the general opinion in this city that the Algerines are cruising against our vessels, all which particulars I have immediately communicated to all my Vice-Consuls on the coast, and desired them not to dispatch any ship's papers until further information is received, unless the Captains insist thereon at their own risk; in which case, to give you advice of the particulars of the vessel, cargo, &c. The measure, although without instructions relative to this unforeseen event, will, I flatter myself, be approved at Lloyd's and also by ship owners.

I am your obedient humble servant,
P. C. TUPPER,
British Consul at Barcelona.
To Mr. John Bennett, Junior.

POETRY.

BY W. H. TILDEN, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
ADVICE.

Ye thoughtless sons of revelry! to you I now address my strain—to you, who sport in guilty pleasure on the dreadful verge of endless death—oh! listen, and be wise; Think not the Bard, who thus demands your ear.

Chilled by the icy hand of age, condemn'd In you those pleasures he no more can share;

For in his veins the impetuous tide of youth Mantles as free, as warm, as wild as yours. Could the mouse penetrate each midnight haunt,

Where vice utters her demagogon head, And paint the inward wretchedness of those, Who viliely labour to extend her sway, Sickened with deep disgust, the youth, who now,

Restrained from evil by a guardian's hand, Unwillingly remains in virtue's bounds, And hails the coming freedom that he may, Unchecked, engage in every lawless joy, Would shrink aghast—But ah! the muse's wings

Would droop inactive in that noxious air, Her pencil has no sable, to portray The horrid gloom that darkens in the minds Of those, whose faces beam with mimic smiles;

Vain semblance of a joy they never feel— For, sleepless conscience, thundering o'er the din

Of noisy riot, fills their guilty souls With fear, and all the torments of remorse. Say, thou, who in the syren pleasure's lap, Doze out the fevered tissue of thy days, Till dire disease, or hated poverty, Break thy lethargic torpor; who resort

To bagnios, and taste forbidden sweets, When beauty, prudence, virtue, all unite To woo thee to the joys of wedded love? Cannot your country's virtuous daughters boast

More charms than mercenary prostitutes? They can, you own—oh! then, insensate! cease,

When modest beauty seems to court your choice,

To seek base pleasure in a harlot's bed. Tell me, unthinking mortal! to what end Heaven placed thee here? Say, was it to devote

Thy time to vice, to drink, to dress, to play? No! in the volume of Eternal Truth, Thy duty stands inscribed by God revealed; And when you from that holy law depart, You act the rebel—Oh! how tread the thought?

That man, rash man—a little, puny worm; His time, a moment, and his space a point; Should dare stand up in open war, against The mighty Maker of ten thousand worlds! Retrace your steps. See virtue, smiling, stands

To hail your glad return. What, though The path That leads to her is fraught with painful thorns,

And strong temptations swarm on either side,

To lure your steps astray—yet oh! press on; Let no weak hindrance turn you from the road!

But persevere—and soon thy feet will tread That happy clime, (sole happy on this earth)

Where conscious peace, and purest pleasure dwell,

Sweet foretaste of the perfect joys of heaven. And you, who stand upon the giddy cliff Of vice, considerate, fly the dreadful way!

Smooth are the paths adown that dangerous hill, Quick the descent, and tempting are its scenes;

But youth, beware! when once the fatal side You reach, o'erhanging precipices stand To bar your passage thence; on every side Destruction lurks, disease, disgrace, and death;

And tyrant habit, in his cruel chain, Will bind each virtuous impulse of your soul,

Till sinking 'neath the enormous weight of guilt, You meet your just reward in hell.

The following toast was drank at Windsor Vt. on the 4th of July.
"The Fair.—We will surrender to no Arms but theirs."

Camden Gazette.

THURSDAY, August 6, 1816.

Destructive Fire.—On Monday night the 29th July, a fire broke out at Mrs. Kennedy's tavern, on the road from this place to Charleston, and her dwelling house, out-houses, &c. together with almost every article of her furniture was destroyed. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

The last northern papers contain a proclamation, issued by the governor of Lower Canada, prohibiting the exportation of wheat, flour, &c. from that province, owing to the backwardness of the season, and great scarcity of grain. It is also stated that in the back part of New-York, Vermont, and New-Hampshire considerable alarm exists on account of the scarcity of corn, flour, &c. and the increasing demand of those articles.

CHARLESTON, August 1.

Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN of Laurens District, was on Tuesday last elected Inspector of Tobacco, by the Board of Commissioners of the Inspection in this city.

It is reported that some Carthaginian privateers have threatened to take possession of Amelia Island, and make it a depot for their prizes. Its contiguity to the Bahama passages, the facility with which small vessels can leave the port with almost any wind, the ease with which the harbor of Fernandina may be fortified, the short distance within which naval stores can be had to any extent, render the position better calculated for investing the Spanish West Indies, than any other in the dominions of Spain. If the Carthaginians take the place, and use prudent means to retain it, they will do much towards the independence of their country.

Savannah Republican.

It is stated in the London Evening Star, that more than five thousand able seamen have emigrated to America since the termination of the war.

(We had expected it to have been an admitted fact that we neither look nor long for better seamen than our own—the first rate British seamen will, most assuredly, have to play the second fiddle in our service.)

BLAN & BONDS for Sale at this Office.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.

The banks of Baltimore have deputed Joseph H. Nicholson, Henry Payson, and Samuel Hollingsworth, Esq's. as their representatives to the convention of state banks now assembling in Philadelphia. The resumption of specie payments is the subject on which the convention is to deliberate and decide. It is believed that the result will be a determination to recommence payments in specie simultaneously with the National Bank. Balt. Patriot.

* * * We are authorized to state that STEPHEN D. MILLER, Esq. of Statesburgh, is a candidate for the ensuing Congress.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston.	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	0 50	0 53
" Upland,	0 29	0 31
Rice, prime new cut	0 00	4 00
Flour, Superfine bb	10	12
" Fine country	9 00	0 00
Corn, bush	0 00	1 12
Wheat,		1 35
Tobacco, leaf lb	0 15	0 16
" manufactured		0 20
Whiskey, gal	0 60	0 65
Butter, lb	0 25	0 30
Bacon,	0 14	0 16
Lard,	0 19	0 00
Tallow,	0 18	0 20
Bees Wax,	0 28	0 30
Hemp,		
Homespun cotton yd	0 23	0 28
" N. Carolina tow		0 25
Shoe thread, lb		62
Indigo, prime,	0 75	0 80
Bear Skins in hair,		18
Foreign Articles.		
Coffee, prime, lb	0 23	0 24
" old	0 20	0 22
Sugar, Muscovado	0 14	0 16
Salt, bush	0 55	0 65
Iron, 100 lb	5 00	6 00
Molasses, gal	0 45	0 48

Almanac—August 31 days.

Mo.	Week	SUN Rises	Sets	MOON Rises	Sets
8	Th	5 17	6 43	7 34	6 13
9	Fr	5 18	6 42	8 5	1 00
10	Sa	5 19	6 41	8 35	1 41
11	Su	5 20	6 4	9 2	2 22
12	Mo	5 21	6 40	9 30	3 5
13	Tu	5 21	6 39	9 58	3 46
14	W	5 23	6 38	10 14	4 26

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the honorable court of equity, to me directed, will be sold before the court house in Camden, on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of Sale,

200 Acres of land, more or less, situate in the district of Lancaster, on the Wanhaw creek, adjoining lands belonging to Moses White, Mrs. Danlap, and James Massey, levied on as the property of Martha White, adm'x of Joseph White, deceased, at the suit of Mary and Isabella White.—Conditions, cash in specie; purchasers to pay for sheriff's titles.

FRANCIS S. LEE, Sheriff, K. D. Camden, Aug. 5, 1816.

By virtue of an order of the honorable court of common pleas, to be sold on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, before the court house in Camden, within the legal hours of sale,

340 acres land, more or less, situate on the main road to Salisbury, 5 miles from Camden.

311 acres land, more or less, situate lying and being on Ganny's Quarter creek, sold as the property of William and Samuel Parker deceased, to effect a division among the heirs.—Conditions, six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and 12 months for the other half; purchasers giving approved security and a mortgage of the property; and paying for sheriff's titles.

FRANCIS S. LEE, Sheriff, K. D. Camden, Aug. 7, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring, or in any manner whatever employing any of the Negroes belonging to the estate of ISAAC DUBOSE, without a written permission for that purpose, from some one of the heirs.

August 9, 1816. 192

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION papers issued by the Trustees of the Santee STEAM BOAT COMPANY, may be seen at the Store of Messrs BIRNBAUM & Co. and at Messrs LEE & DELON'S. Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are invited to come forward.

June 6, 1816.