

**DOMESTIC.**

*On the healthiness of Louisiana.*

Having given, in a late number of the Register, an account of the state of Louisiana, drawn from Mr. Darby's work, it has appeared to us necessary to follow that article with some observations on the climate and salubrity of the country. A strong well known prejudice exists against it which we believe to be unfounded—excessive as regards the worst part, and totally erroneous as to the greatest part of that territory. The causes of this prejudice appear to us to be, first, the intemperance, general imprudence, and ignorance of the means of preserving health, that have operated so fatally on many of those that have gone there. We are not convinced that those who would avoid the use of poisons, which spirituous liquors are, every where, but particularly in tropical regions, and counteract by diet the tendency to disease, naturally superinduced by removing from a cold climate to a warm, or from a warm one to a cold, would find little reason to blame the climate of Louisiana, except as regards the places in the immediate neighborhood of stagnant waters.—But the principal cause of this mistaken notion of danger, seems to be, that the course of emigration has been still southward—had it been the reverse the prejudice would unquestionably have been reversed; for it is absurd to suppose that the constitution will sustain no shock in a removal to a situation different from the one in which it has been reared, unless some preparation be made against the change.

"A notion has prevailed in the face of truth," says Mr. Darby, "that the banks of the Mississippi abound with a great number of lakes whose waters stagnate throughout the year; the fact is, that those places condemned to annual submersion, are a great part of the year extremely deficient in water. North of Red river, the wide space between the Ouachitta and Mississippi is either a cane brake along the water courses, or a hard, dry surface, when the flood has subsided."

It does not appear that pure stagnant water can occasion diseases; but vegetables becoming putrid in water, or elsewhere, certainly do. Seamen apprehend no danger from the water that rots in hogsheads or in the holds of ships, and I believe there is no reason to apprehend any; but all ponds and marshes that contain grass and weeds, should be regarded as the reservoirs of death. And here it may be observed, that the musquito, an insect which breeds only in such places, and is never very troublesome any where else, appears, as Mr. Darby says, to be "placed as a sentinel at the portals of disease."

Such dangerous situations are to be found in many parts of Louisiana, particularly along the eastern side of the Mississippi, near the chains of small lakes under the bluffs; and there intermittent fevers prevail: but Ohio, North-Carolina and other states, present more extensive tracts, more sickly, and some such places are to be found over the whole continent. The marshy country along the gulf of Mexico, does, not appear to be sickly, which can only be accounted for by the absence of vegetable substances in the stagnant waters there.

There is reason to believe that the evil effects of putrid effluvia do not extend to any considerable distance

from the places that produce them, and that the winds do not convey but dissipate all noxious vapours. If Louisiana be more subject to diseases than the northern and middle states are, so also it is exempt from some—from some of the chronic and many of the acute.

In New-Jersey, Wheat and Rye have turned out much better than the early part of the season promised. Many fields of the former, (early sown) were greatly injured, and some almost destroyed by the fly. Upon both the drowth and cold in the Spring had a very discouraging effect—but ultimately, the season proved auspicious. The time of ingathering has been uncommonly fine, and both wheat and rye are well filled and very heavy. The harvest was about two weeks later than usual, and the ripening of the grain uncommonly desultory. All things taken into view, the crops of wheat and rye may be considered as at least equal to an average yearly product.

**Camden Gazette.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1816.

**PUBLIC CONCERN.**

It is remarkable that in the discharge of public business no one will be active, unless under the immediate direction of proper authority. No period was ever more favourable for cleaning out our river than the present, and no duty is more imperiously demanded by general necessity. If there is any thing like public spirit about those planters, owning many negroes on the borders of the Wateree and Santee, all obstructions occasioned by the falling of trees, will be removed in a very short time. Where can be the necessity of calling upon the legislature, to compel us to do that which may be done voluntarily with no inconvenience. If one half the hands belonging to those persons, were put out under the direction of overseers, the work could be accomplished in four days time.—If the present opportunity is lost, we may not have such another in many years, and the benefit which would result from the undertaking is incalculable. The only thing which renders steam boat navigation impracticable, is the danger of running against logs; and if these were removed, some enterprising individual would probably commence the business. The commercial importance of Camden would advance in a ratio unprecedented. Nor would those advantages be confined exclusively to this place. The facility with which produce might be conveyed to market, would amply reward the industrious planter for the discharge of a duty, which he will be called upon to perform ere long, if not attended to at present.

A fire broke out in Salem, Mass. on the 24th ult. which did immense damage, having totally destroyed nineteen buildings.—It originated in a barn, and is supposed to have been accidental.

**Our Southern Border.**

Of the items of news in our last, the account of the destruction of the fort on Apalachicola Bay, by the troops under the command of Col. Clinch, and a detachment of the United States gun boats, gave us most satisfaction. The plan appears to have been judicious, well matured, and promptly executed. The co-operation of the land and naval forces was admirable.—The fire of the little *Musquetee* fleet, particularly must have been tremendous. By the total demolition of this formidable receptacle of lawless banditti, temporary security has undoubtedly been acquired for the patriotic citizens of the United States, inhabiting along the southern confines of Georgia, &c. But the government of the United States should not stop here. Enough has not yet been done. We should not only aim at present safety; but securi-

ty from future injury. To be plain—both Florida should be taken possession of without delay. Now, before the past depredations of Spanish cruizers on our commerce are quite forgotten—now, while the insults of De Onis, the unjust and tyrannical imprisonment of Americans at Carthage and Cadix, and the cruel murder of our brave countrymen at Mahon are still fresh in memory—now, while the war of Independence yet rages with doubtful success in South America—now, while the intriguing disposition of the Spanish court is daily becoming more manifest, and the gross impolicy of suffering such a government to hold possessions on our borders more apparent to the people of this country and to the world—now, now, we say, this is the accepted time, the time apt, above all others, to rescue our rights from the hands of an impotent despot, and to put a final, a glorious termination to the reign of tyranny in the Western Hemisphere!

*Pet. Intelligencer.*

Mr. John Scott, late of Edinburgh, chymist, has bequeathed to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, three thousand dollars in 3 per cent. stock, to be applied to the same purpose as Dr. Franklin's legacy; with the further sum of 4000 dollars of the same stock, the interest of which is to be laid out in premiums for the discovery of useful inventions. This laudable and very liberal bequest is said to have been recently received by the treasurer of the corporation.

The innoxious power of railery when directed against Religion is thus elegantly and forcibly expressed by Cumberland: "enthusiasm, superstition and hypocrisy may give occasion for railery, but against pure Religion, the wit of the blasphemer carries no edge; the weapon when struck upon that shield, shivers in the assassin's hand; the point flies back upon his breast and plunges to his heart."

About 300 Sunday Schools have been opened in different parts of Ireland, and 30,000 children are in a way of receiving instruction.

**FROM MEXICO.**

The Republican troops commanded by Brigadier General Ramon Serra in La Mosteca, have had various battles with the Royalists under the command of Armijo, in which the latter has lost more than three hundred men, and nearly all his baggage.

**HYMENIAL.**

**MARRIED.** on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pope, Mr. ROBERT M. KNIGHT, printer, to Miss CAROLINA M. WILLIAMSON, all of this place.  
May truth and virtue crown their lives,  
Succeeding years their bliss improve,  
And fill the parting scene arrives,  
May brighter glow the flames of love.

**Wholesale Prices Current.**

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	0 50	0 50
" Upland,	0 29	0 31
Rice, prime new cw/	0 00	5 00
Flour, Superfine bbl	12	15 11
" Fine country	00	0 00
Corn, bush	0 00	1 87
Wheat,		1 50
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 17
Lard,	0 19	0 00
Tallow,	0 18	0 20
Bees Wax,	0 28	0 30
Hemp,		0 00
Homespun, cotton yd	0 23	0 28
" N. Carolina tow		0 25
Shoe thread, lb		62
Indigo, prime,	0 75	0 80
Dear 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

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WM. ARCHER, Esq. deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, attested according to law; and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
JAMES ARCHER, Administrator.  
Kershaw District, Aug. 15. 20-1

We are authorized to state that Col. ADAM M'WILLIE is a candidate for the Legislature.

**TO PLEASE IS OUR STUDY.**

**EXHIBITION.**

Mr. WALKER, & Co. inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Camden, that there will be an exhibition at Mr. HAVIS' at the house lately occupied by Mr. Doby.

This Evening, Thursday, September 8, 1816.

When will be performed a variety of extraordinary feats on the

**SLACK WIRE.**

Also, a variety of FEATS of AGILITY, TUMBLING, &c. He will place his head on the floor and turn his body six times round, without stirring his face from the first position, with a variety of

**Magical & Philosophical Deceptions,**

Principally with Cards, Eggs, Balls and Laces,—such as eating tow, drinking water and spitting it out of his mouth in real fire—Likewise changing the color of cards from red to black, and from black to different colors—breaking of watches and restoring them to their usual form—likewise, sticking up a pack of cards against the wall or a chair and calling them down by the word of command, one at a time, &c. &c.

If any part of the above is not performed agreeable to statement, the money shall be refunded.—Good music during the performance—to commence at early candle light.

Admission, 50 cents—children half price. Convenient seats are provided, and nothing indecent will be introduced during the performance.

**NOTICE.**

BENNET & WALKER having this day dissolved their Co-partnership in trade. They earnestly call on all those who are indebted to them to come forward and make payment, and all to whom they are indebted to present their accounts, &c. to be discharged.  
Swift Creek Mills, Sept. 5, 1816. 2517

We are authorized to state that Capt. WILLIAM DRAKE-FORD is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District.

**NOTICE.**

THE petitioner humbly solicits all his friends in Kershaw District, to aid and assist him in trying to acquire a majority of votes in his favour, for the Sheriff's place, at our next election, as he assures them that he is a real candidate.

WM. BRASINGTON.  
Camden, Aug. 21, 1816. 2517

**Wanted to Hire.**

A GIRL of good disposition and character, to attend as child's nurse, for which liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the printer.  
Aug. 29. 2517

**Just Published.**

And for Sale at this Office. At Mr. Clark's and at Mr. Mathis' Stores, and at the Post Office.  
(Price 12 1/2 cents.)

**A Sermon,**

Preached in Camden, on the death of the R. V. FRANCIS ASBURY. One of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. By HILLIARD JUDGE, Elder, M. E. C. Considerable allowance made to those who buy in quantity.  
August 23, 1816.

**In the Common Pleas.**

ROYAL BULLARD, }  
Endorsee, }  
ALEXANDER SPEARS, }  
Case in attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff, in this action, did on the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, file his declaration in the Office 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 Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the sixteenth day of April; which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will be given, and awarded against him.

OFFICE of COMMON PLEAS,  
Thomas Salmond, c. c. k. d.  
Kershaw District, April 15, 1816.