

CAMDEN



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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 SIXTY 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.

DOMESTIC.

CLIMATE OF THE U. STATES.

It is well known that the climate of the southern & central parts of Europe has not, for some centuries, been the same that it was in the days of the old Romans. Indeed there is some reason to believe that the whole of it has changed, and that the parts of Africa adjacent to it have changed also. Not only did snow fall in Italy, abundantly, in its season, where none falls now, but even the delightful region of Crimea was described as having a climate like that of Siberia at the present day. The warmest provinces of France were thought too cold for comfortable living, and Carthage was then the garden of the world. Whether these changes from cold to warm may be permanent, it is impossible to say—it is even very questionable. It seems that some places have been colder for the last fifty years than they had been previously.

With regard to our own country it has been observed by the most careful observer, that since 1812, the seasons have been very unlike what they had formerly been. We do not pretend even to conjecture as to the duration of the causes that produce this weather; our present business is to enquire what change has taken place, what are its present effects, and will be the probable consequences of its continuance. This summer has hitherto been extremely cold, with the exception of a very few days that were extremely warm. The air has been overcharged with vapors for the principal part of the time, while the want of rain has been felt almost every where, but particularly in the central parts of Pennsylvania and through the great range of Appalachian mountains. This is evidently owing to the chilliness which has retarded nature's great process of evaporation, and depressed the range of the clouds.

As to cold, I should imagine that snows in June and frosts in July might well be matter of remark. At Quebec, in the beginning of June, the papers had just time to announce the appearance of summer weather, and inform us that on account of the backwardness of vegetation, their late frosts had done little damage; when a snow began on the 6th of that month, which continued to fall, at intervals, for three days, and left the ground covered to the depth of a foot and upward in some places. Great numbers of birds fled from the forests to the houses, and in Quebec many were found dead in the streets. Some kinds of trees shed their leaves which were then only about half grown. The crops were protected by snow from the very severe frosts that followed, and the orchard trees were little affected as their buds had hardly been opened; but the wild fruit trees which were in blossom, as well as several kinds of garden plants, suffered severely. The Canadian's remark that the last summer was very backward, but that the present is the coldest that they have ever seen.

In the district of Maine a very heavy storm of rain and snow came from N. N. W. at the same time (6th of June) and was succeeded by frosts every night until the 11th. It is supposed that the snow would have been about six inches deep had it not been melted by the rain that fell at the same time. The corn which had been planted was totally destroyed. The swallows and martin birds were found frozen on their nests, and even of the sheep that had been shorn, many perished, though they were put in houses. The cucumbers, melons and most of the garden plants were lost. In some places the ice was half an inch thick; and it was observed generally, that the oldest inhabitants had never seen so cold and backward a spring.

In Vermont the snow of the 6th melted as it fell, but on the 7th and 8th it fell in such quantities that some of the papers say it lay eighteen inches deep in some parts of the country, yet by the 9th it appears to have been all gone except on the mountains. In Massachusetts the snow began on the 8th; and the Boston papers remark, that from the 1st of June until the 12th, there had been eight nights of frost. On the 5th the thermometer stood 82 at Boston and 92 at Salem; and on the 7th it had sunk at Boston to 52, and at Salem to 43. At the latter place it was 93 on the 23d (June), 101 on the 23d, 100 on the 24th and 67 on 25th. Such changes have probably never before been witnessed.

It does not appear that any snow fell near the city of New-York during the period I have mentioned but frost was noticed in many places, and in the western end of the state, a snow fell to the depth of several inches. I cannot discover it extended further southward than to the neighborhood of Pittsburg, and there appears to have been very little in Pennsylvania east of the mountains. What seems rather strange, a letter from Erie dated the 14th of June, makes no mention of snow there, but says "the season has been dry and frosty for weeks together. It appears as if we should have no crops in these parts—the corn has been all killed by the frost of the 9th, and until very lately lake Erie was not navigable for the ice."

We have seen no mention made of the cold any further south than in North-Carolina, for in the southern states the general complaint has been the want of rain, which; though it has been cause of alarm all over the United States, appears to have been felt most severely in South-Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. This state (Maryland) while it has been little affected by the cold, has, we believe, sustained but little damage from the drought. The copious rains that fell in most places towards the end of June and in the beginning of July, have given great relief, particularly in the eastern states. Considerable quantities of hail fell in several parts of Pennsylvania on the 2d and 4th of July. At West Chester it is reported to have rained some kind of meteoric stones, which were judged to be quartz and feld spar. The hail was as large as common hens' eggs in many places, and near Pittsburg it fell in such quantities that it was carried into the city, a distance of three and even four miles, for the purpose of making punch.

There is an account of a severe hail storm at Richmond on the 27th of July, accompanied with wind, which, it is feared, has done much damage to their tobacco and corn.

The consequences of the unusual weather we have experienced have been very various in different places, but in general they have been injurious. In Louisiana, appearances were very alarming during the early part of July, but the crops are stated to be as good as usual in the rest of the southern states. In this state the grain is tolerably good and fruit plentiful. In Pennsylvania, among the mountains, they will have very little grain and very little fruit. In the western part, the wheat is generally not good, but in Washington county, on some farms, it is much better than usual. Corn appears very unfavorably and fruit very deficient, especially towards the lakes. In the eastern part of that state we understand that the crops are thin.

In all the eastern states the crops of wheat and rye are reported to be as good as usual; potatoes generally look well, but there is little hay, and their corn looks unpromising. We believe there is little fruit to the northward of Pennsylvania.

With regard to the effects upon the human system that have resulted from the changes we have noticed, it to be observed that the low nervous fever (Typhus mitior or febris inerritativa) a disease hardly known in former years, has now become common amongst us; and not only so, but almost every disease is now liable to assume a typhus cast—a depression of pulse and prostration of power often taking place in cases that had never heretofore been thought liable to such symptoms. We cannot conceive a more complete proof of the change of climate than the fact that the physicians of the United States have been compelled to adopt a new practice. The typhus fever first made its appearance in the New England states, in the course of a long period of unusually cold damp weather. It extended itself gradually westward along the northern parts of New

York, and it seems at last to have pervaded the whole continent.

All seem disposed to hope that the seasons will return again such as they were in former years, but if they do not, it may be a matter of no consequence. Vegetables receive new constitutions when transplanted to an uncongenial soil or climate, so will the habits of our bodies be doubtless changed to suit the changes of the seasons. The first effects of this natural revolution have already begun to disappear, and in a short time we shall have little to fear except from the effects of a counter-revolution, that will require our systems to adapt to their former tone.

Some have endeavored to account for the uncommon weather by assigning the spots of the sun as the cause. This does not seem to be susceptible of much argument pro or con, and we believe there is little experience to found the hypothesis upon. To our minds it is very unsatisfactory; but it is foolish to be positive about any opinion in a question of this kind. We think the alteration took place before the spots were observed, and that possibly it was produced by the late earthquakes; for it is perfectly understood in South America that those natural convulsions always produce effects on the weather: salutary ones in that climate whatever they might be here. With the following extract on that subject we shall conclude.

THE ALTERATION OF THE SEASONS.

[By Lord D'Erghon.]

It is long since many, of whom I was one, have maintained, that the seasons are altered—that it is not so hot now in summer as when we were boys. Others laugh at this, and say that the supposed alteration proceeds from an alteration in ourselves—from our having become older and consequently colder. In 1784, in the course of a conversation I had with my brewer, who is very intelligent and eminent in his way, he maintained that an alteration had taken place. This observation he made from a variety of circumstances—the diminution of swallows, the coldness that attends rain, the alteration in the hours of labour at the time of sowing barley, which a great many years ago was a work performed very early in the morning, on account of the intenseness of heat after the sun had been up sometime. He added, that for many years past, the barley did not malt as formerly, and the period he fixed upon was the year in which the earthquake at Lisbon happened.

I was much surprised at this last observation, and did not pay much attention to it till last summer, when I happened to read "Les Annales Politiques," of Lignet, a very scarce book, which I was sure my brewer never read—for there, to my astonishment, I found the very same opinion, with this additional fact, that in Champagne (where he was born) they have not been able, since that earthquake, to make the same wine. He says too that he has seen the title deeds of several estates in Picardy which proved that at that time, they had a number of excellent vine-yards, but that now no such crop can be reared there. He also attempts to account philosophically for that earthquake having such effects.

Latest Foreign News.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

A report has been received at New-York, via Madrid and Cadix, that Russia had declared war against Prussia. There cannot be any truth in it. Yet we sometimes think the repose of Europe will be disturbed—the British papers talk much about the ambition of Russia—because, we suppose, her emperor has resolved to encourage the manufactures of his own people!

Spain is fitting out a squadron against Algiers.

New expedition to Algiers. The British government seem completely roused at the conduct of Algiers, and determined to quiet the piratical barbarians. We wish her the glory of this—it will be a happy exercise of the vast power she has attained; and probably, save us the trouble and expence of battering down their cities.

A very heavy squadron of seven sail of the line, with many smaller vessels, bomb ships, &c. were about to leave England under lord Exmouth, at our last accounts. His flag ship is the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns. One of the gun vessels is called the Belcebub—her greatest mortal is 4 feet long, 13 inches calibre, with an extreme breadth at the muzzle of 2 feet 11

inches, and requires 24 lbs. of powder for a charge. The expedition was fitting out in the most complete manner, for the peculiar service it is designed for, and can hardly fail of success. It is said the Dutch fleet is to co-operate.

If this force shall end the piracies of Algiers—the credit of it will in part belong to the United States, who first humbled the barbarians and paved the way for it, by exciting a spirit in Europe to put them down.

Algiers, &c. The British papers say that Algiers is defended by 1000 pieces of cannon, 300 of which are brass; and 15,000 men. A London paper of the 8th of July, has the following paragraphs:

On lord Exmouth's visit to the fleet, he harangued the crews of the ships, for a long time, holding out to them two months additional pay, and their immediate discharge after they had punished the Algerines. Not a volunteer was found in the whole fleet, and one of the sailors of the Boyne observed to his lordship, "that if the Algerines were to be punished, it might have been done during the seven days the fleet lay before it." It is melancholy to observe such a general disgust amongst our brave sailors, and nothing can be so vitally interesting to this country as a parliamentary enquiry into the general management of our navy.

A private letter relates the following anecdote: On lord Exmouth's return from the palace of the Dey of Algiers, when he had concluded the treaty which stipulated the emancipation of the christian slaves and the abolition of the system, and had nearly reached the beach on his return on board ship, the Turkish Janissary guard, among whom his way lay, incensed at the prospect of not being permitted to indulge further in their accustomed and inhuman atrocities, conferred with each other whether they should take summary vengeance on our gallant chief; one party decided on his being immediately scintarred; another more moderate, suggested that such conduct would undoubtedly bring down the just vengeance of entire Europe on their devoted heads. Lord Exmouth was, however, happily able to take leave of this sanguinary council with his head in its right place!

Trade and commerce. From all parts of Europe we hear the most grievous complaints of the difficulties and stagnation of trade and commerce.

Marsal Solli was at Breslau—his property is said to be worth 12,000,000 francs—a great deal too much.

Savary and Lallemand were at Smyrna, under the protection of the Turks.

An extensive war is expected in India. The British want more spoils. The captive (KORAL) family of Candy, has landed at Madras, and been sent to Vollore. This is no matter—a mere thing of information; but when the royal family of Spain was deported, what an outcry we had! How insincere is the hypocrisy of "les grinnacy."

Alexander of Russia is said to have ordered his ambassador at Constantinople to deliver a note to the divan, expressive of his pacific wishes—he had no desire but to see Europe at peace, after her violent agitations.

By letters from New South Wales, it appears that the missionaries have lately met with extraordinary success in Eimeo, an island adjacent to Otahete. The majority of the people have renounced idolatry; the priests have burned their gods; the chiefs destroyed the Morais, demolished the altars, and cooked their dinners with the materials. More than 800 persons, chiefly adults, attend the schools of the missionaries for instruction.

Several vessels have recently been met with in the Mediterranean without any persons on board—supposed to have been captured by the Barbary pirates.

Riots, with riotous proceedings, of a greater or less extent, abound in England for want of employment for the people.

British toleration seems among their articles for exportation. They raised up and support catholic kings in foreign countries, and call upon the people to rally round their "holy religion," being the catholic—which they condemn at home as inimical to God and good government!

The French police has directed the journalists of Paris to compose an article on the great tranquility of Europe, and the unrivalled prosperity in which it is placed.

The emperor Alexander has made the Russian bible society association a present