

CAMDEN



GAZETTE.

Number 25.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, September 19, 1816.

Volume I.

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.

Just Printed,
And for sale at this Office, price 12½ cents,
A DISCOURSE,
Delivered at a conference held in Camden,
BY
George Daugherty, Elder, M. E. C.
Sept 12.

**** We are authorized to**
state that WILLIAM MAYRANT, Esq. of Stateburgh, is a candidate for the ensuing Congress.

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. 21tf

MILL SAWS.
THE Subscriber has a few Philadelphia made MILL SAWS, for sale on good terms.
HENRY ABBOTT.
Camden, August 8, 1816. 20tf

Notice.
COTTON in the seed will be received and expeditiously picked and packed, on usual toll, at my Cotton Factory in Camden.
J. LYON.
Aug. 15, 1816.
N. B. I wish to hire two first rate packers for 5 or 6 months.
tf.

Tolled before me
a certain bright bay Horse, has the appearance of being very old, quite grey about the flanks, and his legs grey to the knees, about 14 hands and a half high, no brand perceptible.
JESSE PEEBLES, J. P.
August 16, 1816. 4 6

NOTICE.
FOR Sale, Two LOTS, one situate on the corner of Broad & Rutledge streets the other adjoining it fronting on Rutledge street having on them a good two story dwelling house, calculated for a store, a kitchen, smoke house, stable and carriage house, and all other necessary buildings for a family and a store.—For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber.
ELISHA BELL.
Camden, Aug. 13, 1816. 20tf

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'RA,
ZACH. CANTEY,
July 19, 1816. 17tf.

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.

DOMESTIC.

From the Baltimore Gazette.
The English papers contain short accounts of trials which take place in their courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which are very amusing to a majority of readers. In our courts here many trials occur, reports of which would be equally amusing, and, in some instances, furnish useful information. The following is given as a specimen of what might be done, if we could induce some of the gentlemen of the bar, who are known to possess the ability, to turn their attention to the subject when any case of sufficient interest is tried.

THE STATE vs. LANMAN
On Saturday last, Jane, alias Jenney Lanman, spinster, was tried in the court of Oyer and Terminer, for Baltimore county, upon an indictment for being "communis rixatrix,"—a common scold and turbulent brawler.

The Attorney general opened the prosecution with a brief statement of the facts he expected to prove against the Traverser, and observed, that the gentlemen of the jury must be perfectly aware that the public peace might be more noisily disturbed, and the dignity of the good people of the state of Maryland more loudly insulted by the shrill clamour of a woman's tongue, than by the boisterous quarrels of men—that assaults and batteries were quickly over, and the mischief usually confined to the parties; but the rattle of a common scold was incessant, and annoyed the whole neighbourhood—that although this offence was strictly of the feminine gender, and to the honor of our sex, the law had no term to fix the reproach upon men—yet, inasmuch as we were the principal sufferers, the policy of the law had vested men with the sole prerogative of trial and punishment—that he trusted he might remind them on this occasion that the tranquility of society mainly depended upon a salutary restraint of its restless and ungovernable members.

The first witness called was the clerk of the market, who testified that he had known the traverser about four years, during which the witness had charge of the market. That on market days she was particularly noisy and troublesome, bellowing and screaming at all the market people within the reach of her tongue—that excepting her tongue, he knew no harm of her—she was at times industrious and submissive—indeed, he must confess, he had now become so used to her tongue, it did not annoy him a great deal, though he could not tell how her scolding sat upon other people's ears—that he believed, however, she was afraid of no man or woman upon earth except herself.

Two constables were then called, one of whom declared, that he considered Jenny, the traverser, one of the most turbulent creatures he had ever saw in the whole course of his life—that she was miserably abusive to every body, black and white, gentle and simple—that witness had flogged her over and over again, with a very good cow hide, to see if he could not quiet her tongue, but all to no purpose, for the more he had whipped, the louder she had screamed, so that he absolutely despaired of a cure.

Here the jury begged to have the traverser produced, that they might see her, and upon this, without leaving the box, they found her "guilty."

We understand the punishment is not yet fixed, though the law still authorizes the court to inflict the ancient and appropriate punishment of ducking till the offender will hold her tongue.

Interesting case of Sickness.

Miss —, about six years old, I found very ill in the evening—she labored under a perfect degree of idiotism; she alternately muttered, groaned and laughed. Every limb and all parts of her body were in incessant motion; she would pull or snatch at the bed clothes, her own clothes, or any thing else that came in her way; she seemed to know no person, and if she took notice of any, it appeared to be accidental; she would attempt to climb the walls of the house, approach the fire as if she would go against any object or person, and fall over him, as if she were blind; she was perfectly listless, and, therefore, urina sua improvidi mixit; she would neither eat nor drink, and she imagined pins stuck in her hands and that she saw many things that were not present, as snakes, &c. In fact I thought

every object appeared to her in a disguised and in a terrifying form.

Her pulse was little disordered, but her skin was dry, and the pupils of her eyes were considerably abated.

All the information that the family could give me was, that "she appeared well when she sat at the table to dine; but, while eating, she became very sick, puked, her face became spotted, white and red, that she soon grew very ill and out of her senses."

The family demanded of me, in a few minutes after my arrival, what I thought was the matter with her? I candidly replied, I believed she had eaten some poisonous berries.

All the family, both white and black, assured me: I was mistaken, and that the child had not had any chance to eat any thing of the kind, and one person present, who partially practises medicine, mentioned four complaints, with one of which both he and the family thought she must be affected.

I persisted in my opinion, and the case was confided to me. I freely administered Ipecac. and Tartar Emetic. She was resolutely opposed to take medicine; but I succeeded to give so much as to vomit repeatedly. No poisonous berries came up. I therefore inferred they must be too far advanced in the common passage to be evacuated by puking; hence I gave purgative medicines, and directed clysters to speed their operations. Evacuations succeeded, but no berries. She seemed to grow better, but the amendment was transitory. More purgative medicine was given, and at last twenty-five berries of the Jamestown (Putura Stramonium) were discharged in one passage. These satisfied the family I was right in respect to the nature of the complaint. More medicine was given, and many more of the berries were evacuated—the child appeared hourly to mend, though with some appearances of occasional relapses. She got perfectly well in a few days.

Perhaps the preceding statement contains information that may be useful. The substance of it was penned down by the side of the patient; it is therefore more worthy of attention. It is now abstracted from a work called Medical Philosophy, once announced to the public, though not yet quite ready for the press.—*Enquirer.*

Eason, the Blackheath Pedestrian, who had undertaken in London, for a wager, to go eleven hundred miles in eleven hundred hours, and to go only one in each hour, entered upon his thirtieth days' performance on the morning of the 4th of July, and was going on well. He had completed his 709th mile.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Inundations, &c.—Foreign papers contain numerous accounts of Inundation, Storms, and their disastrous effects, in Holland, Germany and Switzerland. The rivers had swelled to a height never before known in the summer, and breaking their banks, had inundated the surrounding country, devastating every thing in their course. On the 7th July, the water was on a level with the highest dykes in some parts of Holland, and the most fearful apprehensions were entertained. In one village all the population had assembled in a church "to appease Heaven," when the inundation, penetrated the sanctuary, hardly left time for the unfortunate inhabitants to escape to the roof and the tower. The accounts are truly distressing, and a famine was fearfully anticipated.

Wm. Penn, on Marriage. "Do thou be wise; prefer a person before money, virtue before beauty, the mind before the body: then thou hast a wife, a friend, a companion, a second self, one that bears an equal share with thee in all thy toils and troubles."

SCRAPS.

From a New-York Paper.

Pugilism J—The federal and democratic newspapers, being crowded together in the mail bag, got to fighting and tore each other to pieces. This accounts for the scarcity of news in our present paper.

Patriots of South America!—The Evening Post informs that Bolivar's army is reduced to eight hundred men, who are chiefly negroes from St. Domingo; from which it appears, that the Patriots have been beaten until they are nearly all black!

Original.

Some account of the discovery of America and its settlement, connected with a short sketch of events that have occurred since.

[CONTINUED.]

Notwithstanding bickering and party spirit had, in a manner, supplanted harmony and brotherly love, the provincials continued to extend their settlements; and the growing importance of the colonies became, in Europe, a matter of admiration and jealousy. Anticipating an increase of wealth, by encouraging the settlement of the new world, the kings of France, Spain and Great-Britain, who had by this time extensive possessions in America, seemed to vie with each other in their exertions to promote the advancement of their respective colonies. Where such a collision of interest exists, it cannot be expected that a mutual good understanding should be maintained long.

At the death of King William, the right of government devolved upon Anne Stewart, the youngest daughter of King James the second, whose ambition induced her to think of humbling the pride of France, the influence of whose power it was thought became dangerous to the liberties of Great-Britain. The address and influence of Lewis 14th induced the Spanish nation to assist in declaring the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, which superadded to restrictions imposed on the British commerce, became a sufficient cause for a declaration of war. The disturbances of Europe did not at first interfere much with the concerns of the colonies, but the gathering storm burst upon our shores at last, with a fury threatening the most alarming consequences. Surrounded by enemies, some of whom were civilized, other barbarous, and many savage, we had much to apprehend. Spain on the one hand, always vindictive, instigated our negroes to revolt, inflamed the savage mind, and poured upon us the whole artillery of her disposable force. The French fleet, by no means contemptible, harassed our commerce. Her land forces evinced an equally resolute and devastating disposition. The Yamasse Indians, on our western frontier spared neither age nor sex. Alarming, dangerous and threatening as was the attitude of war at this moment, the unconquerable intrepidity of the provincials with an arm nerved by heroism, and love of country, repelled the assault, and convinced our invaders that victory would never be theirs.

Peace being restored, matters went on prosperously and the face of our infant country resumed its former appearance. But the check which had been given to the pretensions of the late enemy had left an impression, to efface which required time. So far from promoting a good understanding, small petty depredations were frequently committed by the Spaniards, and the broods of savage warfare continued to harass the peace and safety of our frontier settlements, and nothing but the promptitude, vigilance and energy of Governor Johnston could have kept alive the hopes of persecuted planters. Spain appeared to be foremost in fomenting those disturbances, which pacific measures could not allay.

Although the accommodating disposition of the Carolinians and Georgians was calculated to preserve lasting peace, such was the contentious unjust and avaricious conduct of Spain, that nothing short of a renewal of hostilities could reduce her to terms rendered tolerable by habit. A new war was accordingly declared: That event