

Charleston, Sept. 17

Dreadful Disaster on board the Steam Boat ENTERPRIZE.

About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, as the Steam-Boat Enterprize had just pushed off from Sullivan's Island, having on board 60 or 70 passengers, one of her boilers exploded, and dreadfully burnt and scalded ten passengers, who had taken shelter from the impending rain below the deck, and close to the mouth of the boiler which burst. Four were white men, and the remaining six negroes. No person on deck, or in the cabin, received the slightest injury; but such was the panic occasioned by the accident, that several narrowly escaped drowning from the haste in which they threw themselves into the water, and into one or two boats which were along side at the time. The anchor of the Steam-Boat was immediately let go, and as soon as possible the unfortunate sufferers were removed to different houses on the island, where every thing that could be done for their relief was administered.

Two of them, however, who were most severely scalded, died in the course of the night; they were Mr. JESSE ROBERTS, son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, late a Constable of this city, but who now resides in one of the Northern states; and Mr. DAVID TOTTEN, a native of Long-Island, state of New-York—both working at the business of tobaccoists. Mr. JOHN BOBBS, cooper, of this city, was also one of those dreadfully burnt, and was brought up to town yesterday in a most deplorable condition—faint hopes only are entertained of his recovery.—(He expired last evening.)—Mr. JOHN GRIBBENS, of Savannah, was also a sufferer, but not in so serious a degree as the others. The Negroes, as far as we could learn, are all living, though several of them are very badly burnt and disfigured.

Public opinion is much divided as to the cause of this awful accident, most persons being of opinion at the first blush of the thing, that the boiler had exploded from being overcharged with steam; but from an examination which we have made, and from the united declarations of the owner, Mr. HOWARD, the Engineer, Pilot, and indeed all hands attached to the vessel, we are satisfied the fatal explosion was occasioned by lightning.—Mr. WEDDERCAMP, the Pilot, who was looking forward at the moment, states, that he distinctly saw the lightning strike the top of the iron chimney, and the upper part of it was thrown a considerable distance from the vessel; immediately after which the fire, and smoke, and steam, forced itself up the forward companion-way in a frightful manner, and all on board were thrown into the greatest confusion. A white man and two negroes, who were employed below in attending the fires, all escaped without the least injury;—they were fortunately standing in the fore-castle, about 6 feet from the boiler, which was separated from the body of the vessel by a thin board partition.—The electric fluid, which is believed to have burst the boiler, descended the chimney, perforated the boiler, and forcing its way through, found vent by bursting the under part of the boiler, immediately over the fire, when the boiling water and fire were thrown out at the mouth of the furnace, upon those sitting or standing immediately before it.—The fluid is said to have afterwards escaped out at one of the port-holes on the side of the vessel.

What gives much force to the opinion that the explosion was occasioned by lightning, was the extraordinary appearance of the body of one of the deceased, which differed entirely from that of any of his unfortunate fellow sufferers—the whole surface of his skin was entirely black, dry and hard, not a blister upon it, and as cold as clay; with the exception of his feet; which were scalded and blistered, similar to the others.—The presumption is, that this was the effect of the lightning.

The Enterprize came up to town yesterday forenoon, no part of her machinery being injured, except the boiler.—We sincerely sympathize with her industrious and enterprising proprietor, whose loss from this untoward accident must be very considerable; while, at the same time, it tends to prejudice the public mind against the encouragement of this great and important invention.

Richmond, Sept. 18.

The fresh attained its height about 12 o'clock, on Saturday—but it was not so high by several inches as the one in 1814.—Mayo's bridge from this shore to the toll house, was nearly under water—but no part of it was gone.—The island on which the toll-house stands, was nearly covered—and that part of the bridge, which springs from the island to the new piers on the Manchester shore, comprising three old piers and 4 lengths of 50 feet each, was totally carried away. About

from the island to the shore is at present the only communication for passengers and the mail Trent's bridge has lost about two courses, between 70 and 80 feet long.—The fresh has subsided, so as to let a part of it peep above the water. Part of the N. E. corner of Contt's Fishing house is thrown down. There is no other damage done us in this City, worthy of specification. Mr. Anderson's saw-mills, 2 or 3 miles above us, have sustained some injury.—Lofty as the bank of the Canal is, the torrent broke through it in two places, and demolished the upper dam.—On Monday a batteau was carried over the wing-dam at the head of the locks and staved to pieces—two of the crew were drowned—the third seized an oar and swam to the shore—the cargo was lost. We have no account of the damage sustained by the low lands in the Upper Country.



CAMDEN,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1816.

We are requested to state that JOHN PEEBLES, Esq. is a candidate for the office of Clerk, of Kershaw District.

The following account of the Pondonoes, a nation of Indians, hitherto little known in this country, is from *The Portico*, an excellent periodical work recently commenced in Baltimore.

Some account of the Pondonoes—a tribe of white men, or Indians.

In a conversation with an Indian trader, of considerable knowledge, and acute observation, I received the following account of a tribe of Indians, hitherto not taken notice of by any historians. It appears to me sufficiently interesting to be more generally known, particularly as the relater is a man of undoubted veracity, who has seen and traded with the people described.

The Pondonoes are of short stature, fair complexions, and short curled hair of a light brown colour. They live in excavations made in the sides of the banks of rivers and lakes, from a dread of their enemies the Sioux and Crippeways. They dress altogether in blue, use no paint, and wear no ornaments of any kind. Their spatterdashes, or leggings, as they are usually termed, are sewed up at the side, after the manner of our pantaloons, and not like those of other Indians who show the hems on the outside. Their language is a peculiar one, resembling the Scotch more than any other, in sound, though there is no resemblance in the words. The Sioux call them *bastard white men*; but my informant does not hesitate to say that this is not their true character. He had seen about four hundred of them on a hunting party; but is unable to tell of what number their nation consists. They pluck their beard like other Indians, and do not appear to be of a more religious turn. They are not warriors. They neither frolic, sing nor dance, as the other Indians do, but are a reserved, sober people.

This trader was not able to ascertain the exact place of their residence; but he thinks it is between three and four hundred miles below the Mandall towns. He met with them on the great prairies, lying between the river St. Peter & the Missouri; he left the former river at the Cut Banks, on the head waters, and struck the Missouri at a right angle. In the neighbourhood are many extensive fortifications.

The French call them *Havness*, (slaves;) but this ought not to be considered their proper name, as it is applied to all prisoners or captives. The Sioux and themselves agree in their name *Pondonoes*, the

signification of which word, I have not been able to learn.

The river St. Peter is called by the Sioux, *Waterbanminishote*—the river with the troubled waters.

We have seen a letter, dated Hartford, Sept. 12, observes

“It is an astonishing fact, that snow fell yesterday in Springfield, (Mass.) to the depth of two or three inches on a level—and the Vermont mountains have been covered with snow for a number of days. We have had rain here for 12 hours and as cold as November, with the wind at N. E.”

Spots on the Sun.

Mr. Ruoy, has advertised, that he will give lectures on the Spots on the Sun, in order to convince the credulous, that there need be no fear of the extinction of that luminary, and consequently that the world is not speedily coming to an end; as reported by many malevolent and superstitious persons.

A curious circumstance is said to have happened in the county of Cumberland—a whole family, with the exception of one person, had died of eating a part of a cabbage, which was boiled whole. On opening it, a scorpion was found in the centre. Enquirer.

DIVINING ROD.

The Divining or Magic Rod for finding water, is known to be an instrument frequently used by the settlers in Kentucky, and the state of Ohio. Until late years, the experiment was laughed at by every man of understanding; and only regarded as a trick of imposture. Since the discovery of Galvanism; and the wonderful effects produced by invisible fluids, the experiments of the divining rod, has been investigated both in the schools of Paris and London—it has been ascertained as a matter of certainty, that the twigs of various trees, such as peach, cherry, plumb, &c. when held in a certain position by the human hand, are attracted by water not exceeding a certain depth below the surface of the earth.

Spurious Bank Notes.—There are in circulation, notes in the name of the “*Merchants and Mechanicks Exchange company of New-York.*” No such bank is in existence.

It is stated in a northern paper that the gallant commodore *Truxton* is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia.

A very extraordinary oration was lately delivered in parliament by lord Stanhope, in which he pleases himself with the idea of a union betwixt the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Independents, against “*old mother church.*”

Epigram on a tedious Judge.

His dull face was all on fire,  
And Justice long did rue it;  
His purple garments came from Tyre,  
His arguments went to it.

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has moved his shop up Broad-street, to the house lately occupied by Francis Allen, tailor, where he intends carrying on business in future. Those who will favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and newest style. He has on hand an assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

of different sizes, qualities, &c. Wanted, one or two Boys, as apprentices to the above business, who will be well taken care of, and thoroughly instructed in the business.

JOHN W. JONES.  
Camden, Sept. 16.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	00 0 0 48	
"    Upland,	0 25 0 00	23 0 24
Rice, prime new cw	0 00 5 00	
Flour, Superfine bbl	11 11	11 19
"    Fine country	00 0 00	
Corn, bush	0 00 1 25	87
Wheat,		1 50 0 00
Tobacco, leaf lb	0 14 0 16	0 10 0 12
"    manufactured		0 20 0 25
Whiskey, gal	0 60 0 65	0 80 0 85
Butter, lb	0 23 0 25	0 18 0 25
Bacon,	0 14 0 17	0 12 0 15
Lard,	0 20 0 22	0 12 0 16
Tallow,	0 18 0 20	0 00 0 15
Bees Wax,	0 28 0 30	0 00 0 25
Hemp,		
Homespun, cotton yd	0 23 0 28	0 30 0 37
"    N. Carolina tow		0 27 0 30
Shoe thread, lb		62
Indigo, prime,	0 75 0 80	0 75 0 87
Dear Skins in hair,		18
Foreign Articles.		
Coffee, prime, lb	0 19 0 23	0 30 0 32
"    old		
Sugar, Muscovado	0 12 0 15	0 18 0 20
Salt, bush	0 55 0 65	1 00 0 00
Iron, 100 lb.	3 00 0 80	0 7 00 0 80
Molasses, gal	0 45 0 48	0 87 0 00

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his customers, and the Publick in general, that he has removed his  
**Hatting Business**  
to 25 mile creek, and will sell HATS at \$12 per dozen, delivered at Mr. JOHN M'NEILL'S in Camden.  
JOHN NAUDEN.  
September 26, 1816. '6t

Lost,

ON Wednesday the 25th inst. on the river road, between Beaver Creek and Camden, or in Camden, a note of hand drawn by Jonathan Duren, in favor of James Perry, amount \$300, dated about the 10th of August, 1816. Any person finding the said note, and will return it to the subscriber, shall receive a suitable reward. As payment is stopped, it can be of no use to any person but the owner.  
JAMES PERRY.  
Sept. 26, 1816. '6-8

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. 17t.

THE NOTED HORSE

**Wrangler,**  
Will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, on Beaver Creek, at the reduced price of \$5 the season, \$2 50 cts the single leap, and \$8 to ensure with foal.—Wrangler is so well known in this district that he needs no further recommendation.  
SAMUEL B. HAMMOND.  
Aug. 27, 1816.

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.

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 Rev'd 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 a quantity.  
August 22, 1816.

++ Wanted, one or two intelligent LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Enquire at this office. Aug. 4.

Blank Deeds,

For sale at the Camden Gazette Office.