

CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Friday Morning, October 18, 1816.

State of the Polls in Kershaw District, as taken at the different places of Election.

Senate.—Camden, Lynch's Creek, 25 M. Creek, Beaver Creek.	Total	Majority
C. Levy, 186	61	42
Ja's Chesnut, 212	47	61
Representatives.		
W. W. Starke, 207	49	80
E. Curston, 167	87	91
J. Patterson, 117	45	4
W. Vaughan, 114	50	12
W. Langley, 135	18	20
J. Fetcher, 14	6	1
George Perry, 11	1	0
C. Levy, 0	1	0

CONGRESS.

Kershaw District—S. D. Miller, 743—Wm. Mayrant, 57.

Lancaster District—S. D. Miller, 660—Wm. Mayrant, 60.

Sumter District not yet heard from.

Commissioners of the Poor for Kershaw District.

Jno. Darrington, Lewis Ballard, George Wells, Adam M'Willie, John Marshall.

Owing to an unusual hurry of business, the Gazette has been delayed until Friday. We promise our readers, however, that it will hereafter appear on *Thursday Morning*. Advertisements must be rendered in by Wednesday evening.

The latest accounts from South-America are favorable to the cause of LIBERTY. The General Congress at Tucuman have unanimously declared themselves a *free and independent* people. We hope that their ministers will now be accredited, as well in the United States as by the European powers; and that a liberal policy may be pursued towards this new born nation.

Accounts from Spain also state, that a strong expedition is fitting out, said to amount to 10,000 men, besides 600 artillery and 2000 dismounted cavalry, with 40 or 50 pieces of cannon.

However powerful this force may appear, a few good troops, under the direction of an able General, animated in the cause of his suffering country, would soon repel the attack—(witness New-Orleans) we hope they may not want a *Jackson!*

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEES.

"Journal"

"Of a Young Man of Massachusetts, a Prisoner of War with the British, confined first at Mettville Island, (Halifax) then at Chatham, England, and last at Dartmouth Prison."

The popularity and rapid sale of this work has been so extensive, that the first edition, (of 4000 copies) is entirely absorbed, and a second one demanded with increased eagerness. This is now in the press of *Roswell Hooper*, Boston, on an entire new type, with many additions, notes, and remarks, tending to illustrate the work—and will be completed in the month of October.

If there be any of our readers who have not yet perused it, we beg to recommend it to their consideration, for it is modest in its pretensions, but as one which relates, in a style vigorous and sprightly, facts interesting to the feelings of us all as Americans.

Britain has often been reproached for cruelty towards our captive prisoners.—The charges have frequently been vague and indefinite, of doubtful authenticity and of limited circulation. The sufferings of an individual have been communicated to his friends, by himself, if he survived them, if not, by some fellow companion of distress. Within their own circles, these relations have produced strong and deeply founded sentiments of indignation, and the frequency of such cases has made this indignation at times quite general. But the story soon becomes too well known for repetition in the same circle; those individuals die, and the facts are forgotten. Other generations succeed, who have heard the whisper of British cruelty, but look in vain for accuracy of detail, or for authenticity of reports. The subject is then forgotten or disregarded, and the seat of all the virtues is placed in the same little island which contains the hulwark of religion; the clemency and humanity of England is announced with hosannas, in the same breath which proclaims that she has done us no essential injury.

The conduct of a power towards its captive prisoners, is often assumed as a criterion of civilization; at any rate it has been stated as one of the great objects of refinement; to lessen the extent of individual suffering, without impairing the efficacy of belligerent measures. The superior policy of modern times, if not their greater refinement, has exacted from an enemy the utmost tenderness towards prisoners;

and a disregard of this duty is viewed as the infraction of a principle of national law. There never was a nation whose regard for this principle has been so uniform and inflexible, as our own, if we may infer from the absence of all complaint on the part of our enemies, and the frequency of their acknowledgments of acts of peculiar delicacy and kindness from individuals; nor has any nation manifested a deeper solicitude to provide for the wants of her own citizens when in the hands of an enemy. But the sufferings of our countrymen are not always known; it is but seldom they possess both the ability and the opportunity to give them the notoriety of a publication. In the present instance, however, this has happened. The public are taken by the hand and conducted into the interior of British prisons; the provisions for sustenance are placed before their eyes; they hear the complaints of the sick, while they behold the frigid indifference of the keeper; and if a new source of suffering can be opened to the victim of a pestiferous dungeon, they may perceive it in contumelious and opprobrious appellations bestowed on the government and nation of their prisoners.

The advantage is not a common one of having a minute account of the treatment of our prisoners, contained in a journal, narrating the facts as they occur, by one of the prisoners, and having almost transfused into it the feelings of hope, despondency and solicitude which agitate the sufferers; but the opportunity is still more rare of having such an account in a vigorous and animated style, and accompanied with much acute and accurate discrimination of national character. These objects are exceedingly well accomplished in the *Journal of the Prisoner of War*; but those who have strong American attachments, will be still farther gratified in finding the influence of foreign oppression, in allaying those unhappy party animosities, and what to us appear anti-national prejudices, but too much indulged in by federalists at home. Americans abroad, constitute but one party, and that party is for their country. There the cold apathy, the freezing indifference to national misfortune, is felt by no person of whatever party he may be, under the fallacious pretence that it is the administration that suffers, and not the country. The young American finds abroad that the administration is identified with the government, and the government with the country; that the degradation of his rulers involves an indignity to himself; and the national pride which he feels excited in his breast is equally gratified with the success of his government, as if it had been administered by the party of which he is a member.—Among Americans in Europe there are no advocates of Hartford Conventions; no worshipper of Strong for advocating the cause of our country's enemy; no infatuation which surrounds with the name of Washington a man of very ordinary talents, whose patriotism was never displayed but in embarrassing his own government, and in eulogizing the avowed enemy of his country. In foreign prisons, the native American feelings prompt the true expressions of indignation which such conduct excites. Federalists and democrats are lost in the broader character of Americans, and Hartford conventionists, Massachusetts federalists, and the red allies of England, are grouped and execrated in the same breath, which shouted for Madison and American triumph.

But some persons whose national attachments were never suffered to slumber, to promote the selfish objects of party, disapprove of a publication which has a tendency to excite indignation against a power with whom we are at peace, and whose friendship we are disposed to cultivate.—They think it better the sponge of oblivion should be drawn across the records of our injuries, with one hand, when the other accepts the proffered emblem of peace. We, however, think this sentiment not only unwise, but unjust. Not that we are desirous of exciting any feel-

ings incompatible with subsisting amical relations.—But that the people should understand the true character of foreign nations, not only as a means of regulating the confidence we should place in their amical pretensions, but also to prepare against the repetition of such improper usages in a renowned belligerent relation. It is unjust to our countrymen who have been made the victims of barbarity. When the usages of civilized states have been disregarded in their injury; when a foreign nation has used their power over prisoners in a manner that makes humanity sicken—the victims cherish one sentiment that breaks like a ray of heaven on the darkness of their despair—that their countrymen will commiserate their misfortunes, and if possible, avenge their injuries. If vengeance be precluded by the sudden intervention of peace, it is neither a political nor a moral virtue, that we should be insensible to their wrongs, and shut our ears to the murmurs of their complaints. The records of such transactions should be imperishable; they should be imprinted on our hearts while our country has a name, and awaken feelings of commiseration so much the more acute, as the complaints were unavailing, and their sufferings unavenged. According to such men, the story of the Jersey Prison ship, should be obliterated from the annals of the revolution; and future Americans should never know that the liberties which descend to them as the first of earthly blessings, were achieved against the oppression of our mother country, and were the price of sufferings that history cannot record without the language of commiseration, nor humanity peruse without a sentiment of vengeance.

[Subscriptions for the above work received at the Office of the Camden Gazette, until the 1st Nov; when the list will be closed, and the number of copies subscribed for obtained by the printer.]

Messrs. Hoopes and Barelay, American and British Commissioners have met at St. Andrews, and adjourned to May next, then to convene in Boston. In the meantime, they have made arrangements to procure surveys, documents, &c.

An iron bridge, on the principle of tenacity of a twenty feet span, fit for the transit of the largest and heaviest of Carriages, is now erected on Mr. Dixie's premises, Falcon Square, London. Although capable of sustaining 23 tons and upwards, the iron work itself does not weigh twenty cwt.

London paper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	00 0 . 0 48	
" Upland, "	0 25 . 0 00	0 23 . 0 24
Rice, prime new cwt	0 00 . 5 00	
Flour, Superfine bbl	11 .	11 . 12
" 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 23
Whiskey, gal	0 60 . 0 85	0 80 . 0 85
Butter, lb	0 28 . 0 28	0 18 . 0 25
Bacon, "	0 14 . 0 17	0 12 . 0 15
Lard, "	0 20 . 0 22	0 12 . 0 16
Tallow, "	0 15 . 0 20	0 0 0 15
Bees Wax, "	0 22 . 0 30	0 00 . 0 25
Hemp, "		
Homespun, cotton yd	0 38 . 0 28	0 30 . 0 37
" N. Carolina tow "		0 25 . 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 13 . 0 15	0 18 . 0 20
Salt, bush	0 54 . 0 65	0 00 . 0 00
Iron, 100 lb	5 00 . 6 00	7 00 . 8 00
Molasses, gal	0 45 . 0 48	0 87 . 0 00

To Contractors.

THE Committee of Beaver Creek Academy having concluded to build a House, as soon as possible, wish persons who are disposed to undertake the work, to send in Proposals on the Second of November, at Mr. Huggins' Store. The House is to be two stories high, 33 feet long, 22 wide, having four partitions up stairs, and celled to the joist—stairs run and sufficient floor doors and windows—further particulars will be made known on that day.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
GEORGE PERRY,
GEORGE MILLER,
JOHN RUSSELL,
ADAM M'WILLIE,
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN FLETCHER.

October 17, 1816.

9-0

A Charity Sermon will be Preached, on next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN M. ROBERTS, D. D. in the Baptist Church.

JESSE POPE.

Camden, Oct. 16, 1816.

A Proclamation.

Executive Office, South-Carolina, Centre Hall, 10th Oct. 1816.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that a certain person calling himself JAMES ADAMS, did on the night of the 7th inst. steal and carry away two Mares, one white and one dark bay, the property of Thomas Griffin and Joshua Lazarus; and that he the said Adams did also break open and steal from the desk of the Clerk of the Court for Darlington District, ELEVEN HUNDRED and SIXTY SIX DOLLARS. Adams is a taylor by trade, is about five feet ten inches high, thick set, well made, broad shouldered, complexion florid inclining to brown, black hair somewhat curled, eyes black quick and lively, speaks rapidly, lips a little, stammers somewhat and is confused in manner. Had on when he went away, a checked gingham coat, cotton corduroy pantaloons, and black fashionable hat. Took also with him brown stockinet and olive coloured pantaloons, and grey homespun coat. Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Adams to the Sheriff of Darlington District.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Gov's Secy
JOHN G. BROWN, Sec. of State.

New Goods.

J. LYON has just received a partial supply of Fall Goods, at his Store on the Hills, in Clermont, consisting of

Coarse & Fine Woollens.

Including nice patterns of PELICE FLANNELS, Green, Brown and Black Bombazines, Bombazines, &c. &c. COTTON GOODS suitable to the season; a general assortment of Ladies Shoes;—and in the grocery line he has Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Almonds, SMYRNA RAISINS, preferable for pastry as they contain no seeds, Currants, Candles, Soap, Rum, Wine Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Shrub, Tobacco, &c. An assortment of DELE WARE.—Also, in the MILLINERY line, a most elegant and fashionable selection of Bonnets, Caps, and Turbans, just from Philadelphia and New-York.

Cotton and Corn received in payment. October 16, 1816. 29-31

WM. THOMPSON.

TAKES this method of informing the Public that he has removed to the lower side of DeKalb-street in broad-street, where he still continues the business of

Turning and Windsor Chair Making.

All Orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually executed. SETTEES and CHAIRS made and Painted any colour requested. Old Settees and Chairs mended and painted on reasonable terms.

A few thousand feet Poplar

Plank wanted
Camden, Oct. 16. 29

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed will be sold before the court house in Camden, on the first Monday and Tuesday in November next, within the legal hours of sale.

One Lot, the buildings and

improvements thereon, situate in the town of Camden, on the West side of Broad-street, occupied by the defendant, levied on as the property of John Kelly, at the separate suits of William Trapp and John Adampson.

Three lots, the buildings and

improvements thereon, situate in the town of Camden, on the north side of York-street, —, also one other Lot, the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the town of Camden, on the West side of Broad-street, No. —, levied on as the property of William Brastrington, at the separate suits of Benj. Carter, John Gilkeyson, admr. the Town Council of Camden, and others.

16 Saddles, levied on as the

property of Burwell Lucy, at the suit of William R. Pickett.

One Horse, levied on as the

property of Thomas Duran, at the separate suits of Wm. A. Russell, Richd. Owens and others.

Two Mares, levied on as the

property of Jeremiah Smith, at the suit of John Russell.

Conditions cash, purchasers to pay for Sheriff Titles and Bills of Sale.

FRANCIS S. LEE, Sheriff.
Camden, Oct. 14, 1816.