

CAMDEN



GAZETTE.

Number 35.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, November 28, 1816.

Volume I.

TERMS:

The price to Subscribers is \$3 per annum, exclusive of postage; and in all cases where papers shall be delivered at the expense of the publisher, the price will be \$3 50 a year, to be paid six months after subscribing.

It is expected, however, that subscribers living at a distance, from the inconvenience of collection, will pay 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.

We are authorized to state, that Mr THOS. SALMONDS is Candidate for the Clerk's Office, of Kershaw District. Nov. 21, 1816.

We are also, authorized to state, that Mr. JOHN PEOPLES, late an Officer of the U. S. army; is a Candidate for the Clerk's Office, of this District. Nov. 21, 1816.

We are requested to state, that Mr JOHN SWILLEY jr. is a candidate for Clerk of the Court for this District at the ensuing election. Nov. 20.

We are authorized to state that Mr. DAVID EVANS is a candidate for the office of Clerk of Kershaw District, at the election to take place in January next. November 14, 1816.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL BROWN, Esq. is a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Kershaw District. October 24.

STOVES.

FOR SALE, one ten plate and one six plate STOVE—Enquire of W. BLANDING. November 21, 1816 4-6

GIG.

A Second hand pannel GIG for sale.—Enquire of H. R. COOK. November 21 1816. 4-6

TO BE LET,

THE Tenement in Camden at the Printing Office, and possession given the 1st of December next. J. BREVARD. Nov. 21. 1816. 34tf

In the Common Pleas.

ROYAL BULLARD, Endorsee, v. 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.

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

NOTICE.

THE petitioner humbly solicits 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

FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

Of the general appearance of SOUTH-CAROLINA, and its climate, connected with observations upon the manners of its inhabitants, and the influence of climate upon them, by

THE EDITOR.

Hitherto I have spoken exclusively of the general appearance of the seasons. It now remains, to take some notice of those tremendous atmospheric phenomena, which sometimes attract our attention, excite our apprehensions, and produce the most alarming sensations.

South-Carolina is subject to vast heats, furious whirlwinds, hurricanes, bursts of thunder and fatal lightnings, rarely exceeded in the West Indies. The memorable whirlwind of the 4th May, 1761; which occurred in Charleston, exhibits a striking proof of this, and the hurricane of 1814 has left vestiges of its ruinous force; evincive of their impetuosity. "Before," said Dr. Garden, in an elegant description of the whirlwind of '61, I say any thing of that tremendous whirlwind, which I mentioned to you in conversation, the particulars of which you desire; I shall observe that Carolina, in common with other warm climates, is subject to unusual tempests of various sorts; such as severe thunder storms, hurricanes, whirlwinds, &c. of different strength and violence.

Thunder storms and gusts happen at all time of the year, particularly in summertime, but there are some, of the most dreadful force and appearance, that happen chiefly in the spring and autumnal months. They generally rise between the west and north, and generally advance, with accumulating thickness, always in a contrary direction to the wind, which strengthens as the gust approaches, and rises in the atmosphere, in deep and sultry darkness, pregnant with frequent bursts of sharp lightnings, darting its tremendous forks in all directions. Every kind of animal seeks shelter and retreat. The wind increasing and the clouds rolling on from contrary quarters, the opposing element, by their furious approach and violent contention, produce a general uproar and darkness; and the atmosphere is hurried into eddies and whirlwinds that fill the air with dust, and leaves and branches of trees, and every other light body that lies in their way, so that an almost total darkness take place before the important cloud, rolling on, at length bursts over you and pours down spouts and torrents of rain mingled with almost unintermitting peals of thunder and lightning, pointed and forked which frequently strikes houses and shivers in pieces the loftiest and stoutest trees. During the storm, heaven and earth seems to be in contention, and yet no soon is its force spent, than all is sunshine calmness and tranquility. These gusts generally happen in the afternoon and towards evening; though I haven seen them at all times of the twenty four hours. But entirely independent of such storms, whirlwinds of different sort arise in various parts of the country, and taking sometimes a rectilinear and sometimes an irregular and varied direction, proceed through the country, marking their progress, if of great strength and violence, by an avenue in the woods of greater or less extent, according to their diameters, where every tree, plant, building, &c. are torn up, broken and laid flat; till at length the whirling column either suddenly lifts itself up and vanishes in the air, or gradually diminishing in force, bulk and diameter, totally disappears." This has been happily described by the inimitable Thompson. "Huge uproar lords it wide. The clouds commix'd

With stars swift, sweep along the sky. All nature reels, till nature's king, who oft Amid tempestuous darkness dwells alone; And on the wings of the careering wind Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm; Then straight, air, sea and earth, are hush'd at once."

During the month of September, 1813, there occurred a whirlwind, such as has been described by Dr. Garden. It arose most furiously, and in passing over a mill pond, laid flat every tree within its reach, making an avenue of about 30 yards in width; pursuing a rectilinear course, it passed by a saw mill in which there were sev-

* This observation is scarcely applicable to the upper part of the state.

eral people standing, blew down the house of Col. English which was distant not more than a hundred yards, took up his smoke house, demolished the negro houses, and carried two or three servants about four hundred yards. It appears that this tremendous gale did not proceed more than one mile, for other people of the neighbourhood knew no more of it than having seen shingles, pieces of wood, &c. falling about.

I have frequently endeavoured to account for those dreadful tornadoes, by supposing that currents of air the force and velocity of which are nearly equal, and composing the same stratum, meet; after which, pursuing a rectilinear course (impingement, varying according to the angle of incidence,) the power of which is augmented in a direct ratio to a combination of the two forces. This solution may be fully exemplified by supposing that south west and north west winds are prevailing at the same time, with a velocity exactly proportioned to each other, the first making their way to the north east, the latter to the south east, the point of impingement would be exactly in the centre of an imaginary circle, including the four cardinal points, consequently the direction of the two currents, when thus united, would be a due east. Reasoning a priori from this proposition, we discover that the direction may vary according to the angle of incidence, the disproportioned force of the two currents, and the resistance made by the circumambient atmosphere. Hence an aerial vortex thus produced, may assume a direction either upward, downward or lateral. Solutions of physical desiderata are frequently fallacious and doubtfully received, but when supported by reason analogy and observation, they are at least entitled to respect. Were it not for induction drawn from a similitude of action in the circulation of bodies, more or less fluid, hydrostatics would be but a poor appeal, for the decision of so intricate and interesting a subject. But happily, their impressions and effects are so strikingly alike, as to become obvious to the meanest capacity. I shall therefore attempt a farther developement of these phenomena by stating that streams of nearly equal force, upon meeting, either at sea or land, as in the confluence of rivers, &c. their force is magnified according to the weight of their bodies, descent, or angle of incidence, and the direction assumed depends upon an equal, disproportioned force, or an opposing body. If, for example, they are opposed after their junction, by a body projecting from either side, or an ascending wave, the direction is changed and the whole circulating mass is thrown into commotion, and whirlpools of greater or inferior magnitude are produced, resembling whirlwinds, or tornadoes. This, therefore, seems to accord precisely with atmospheric agitation. Winds when met by counter currents, upon meeting, always rise, fall, or change direction, according to specific gravity, force of impulse, or angle of incidence. This discovers to us the manner in which such force accompanies those blasts, and why they assume or not that rotatory or twirling motion, and why, after meeting those bodies, or striking the ground, they rise carrying with them every thing with which they come in contact.

Meteors are another species of phenomena, which present themselves to view very frequently, and excite at once our curiosity, admiration and surprise. They occur through the whole course of the year, but particularly in summer and autumn, during night. They generally make their appearance within the vicinity of swamps and low grounds, and are produced probably by the decomposition of vegetable and animal substances. Their appearance is various; sometimes they are seen at the distance of several hundred feet above the surface of the earth, darting in a horizontal direction, whilst some appear to fall, and others pass within a few feet of the surface. The former have been called by the vulgar, falling and shooting stars, and the latter, Jack with a lantern. This is the real ignis fatuus of authors. There is a description of meteor seen here sometimes, which has given rise to a belief in apparitions, with the superstitious, arising from pools of water, ponds, marshes, and low grounds. Its appearance and extinction are almost instantaneous. I have attributed it to the disengagement of phosphorated hydrogen gas, which coming in contact with atmospheric air, takes fire. Small streaks of air perfectly warm to our

senses are frequently felt in our walks and rides, confined to no particular situation. Several attempts explanatory of this singular circumstance have been offered but none are well enough supported to entitle them credit.

(To be continued.)

SUCCESS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Spanish brig *St. Francisco de Paula Alus Africano*, captain Cova, formerly the United States' brig *Fire Fly*, from Amelia-Island, bound to the coast of Africa, for a cargo of slaves, was on the 1st ult. off the Cape de Verdes, risen upon by the crew. The captain, 5 officers and 7 men were put, with a bag of bread and fifteen gallons of water, into the brig's tender, and ordered to make a port. They arrived at *St. Antonio*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, on the fifth day. The brig is well armed and has a large compliment of men—it is said, they expressed a determination of plundering every vessel they might fall in with, and proceed to Hayti, for the purpose of obtaining a Carthaginian commission. When the tender lost sight of her, she was in pursuit of a ship that had been in sight all day.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"On the arrival of the Princess of Wales at Tunis in a small Polacre; (which she had chartered for the purpose of visiting the different parts of the Mediterranean, (she was escorted to the British Consular-House by the Consuls of the different nations residing there, when a bow from Her Royal Highness informed them that she wished to be alone. A few days after, she received their visits.

"Her dress was of a scarlet velvet richly trimmed, cut lower before and behind than it would be decent to name, and descending only to the knees, with sleeves about two inches long, her legs were covered with a pair of Red Morocco Boots which came above the knees; on her head, she wore a kind of Bonnet, made of purple velvet, and scalloped to resemble a Crown, with three Ostrich feathers, about eighteen inches long.

"She is remarkably fat and short; braces herself very tight with Corsettes; wears her breasts, her arms and her back very much exposed; paints to excess; wears a wig, (which is curled at the sides, nearly as high as the top of the bonnet, (artificial eye brows, (nature having denied her any) and false teeth.

"her suite consisted of a German Baron, about 6 feet 3 inches high, and every way proportioned, whom she had taken from the ranks of some German regiment; an Italian count and countess, the latter young and handsome; two English officers of ordinary appearance and manners; a band of music, and a few domestics.

"She appears very ignorant and coarse in her manners, and indelicate in her conversation. She made many enquiries respecting America, and among others, if it was not very hot in Canada? and was very much surprised to learn that it was also sometimes cold. She walks bows, twirls her stick, and gesticulates like a man; and after visiting the Harem, spoke of the customs there without reserve. As regards her husband, she said that he had in some respects, a stronger claim to the title of Grand Seigneur than any other man in the world.

"She visited the ruins of Carthage, and although the Bey offered her his carriage, she preferred riding on a jack ass, with one slave leading, another driving him along. The Italian countess rode a-straddle, on horse-back, having short petticoats and loose pantaloons. The other attendants were some on horses, some on mules, and some on asses, followed by an immense rabble of Turks and Moors, who were attracted by curiosity to see this strange procession.

"Her Royal Highness talks of visiting the U. States, as she has a great desire to become acquainted with the Americans, having never seen but one 'real one' in her life."

NEW-HAVEN, (CON.) NOV. 1.

The legislature of this state have this day appointed the following gentlemen to be electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, viz:

His honor Jonathan Ingersoll; Nathaniel Terry, Seth P. Staples, Jirah Isham, Samuel W. Johnson, William Perkins, Elisha Sterling, Elijah Hubbard and Asa Willey, esquires.