

and shipped them on board three schooners, and were to proceed with their booty to St. Domingo. The schooner Bellona was burnt.

Our informant and several other prisoners made their escape in a boat and landed at Barratama and after many difficulties arrived in this city.

**CHARMING NEWS FOR OUR NAVY.**

Capt. GRILY, of the brig Sterling, which arrived this morning, in 50 days from Teneriffe, informs us, that on the 26th ult. he spoke the schooner Remittance, Rodgers, from New York, bound to St. Domingo, who informed that he had spoken a Spanish government schooner, from Cadiz, with despatches, and was explicitly told that Spain had declared WAR against the United States.—Southern Patriot.

Major Toulmin, son of the Judge, writes to a friend in this place, that a requisition has been made by the General Government on the Governor of the Mississippi territory, for twelve hundred infantry, the whole of the cavalry and riflemen, and a company of artillery, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. It is likely the prospect of a rupture with Spain, has occasioned the adoption of this precautionary measure.

Georgia Journal.

We learn, with pleasure, the arrival of Gen. Bertrand, in the Metropolis. It is rumoured that this officer is the one selected by the president, under a vote passed at the last session of Congress, for a high and important service in the engineer department. He is well known in Europe as an officer of extraordinary military talents and knowledge, and of great experience. He rose, solely by his genius and merit to the rank of major general in the service of Napoleon; and he was one of the ex-emperor's aids in the fatal battle of Waterloo. He is one of the many eminently scientific men who have been raised in the polytechnic school. Messenger.

**State Legislature.**

**SENATE.**

Monday, November 25.

This day was occupied in the election of officers and the usual preliminary arrangements. J. R. Pringle, Esq. was elected President, and John Murphy, Esq. Clerk. After the appointment of Door Keepers and Messenger, and some other ordinary business, the Senate adjourned to to-morrow 10 o'clock; having previously appointed a committee to inform His Excellency the Governor, that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Monday, November 25.

One hundred and three Members having been qualified, the House proceeded to elect a Speaker. T. Bennet, Esq. being declared elected, a committee was appointed to wait on him, inform him of his election and conduct him to the chair. On ascending the chair Mr. B. addressed the House in a short but appropriate speech, thanking them for the honour conferred upon him, distrusting his abilities to discharge the arduous duties assigned him, but relying on the indulgence and liberality of the House, and informed them the chair was ready to proceed to business.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk. Upon the third balloting, Col. R. Anderson was declared elected.

A Committee was then appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor, to inform him that this House was ready to receive any communication he might have to make; who reported that His Excellency would be ready to communicate at half after ten o'clock to-morrow.

A Committee being appointed to draft rules for the House, reported the same, which were agreed to without alteration; and on motion of Mr. Yancey 150 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

Col. Hayne gave notice that he should to-morrow call up a bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, for an alteration in the Constitution, which (it would be recollected) required the sanction of the present Legislature before it becomes a law.

Mr. Wilson, also, gave notice of his intention to bring forward on Wednesday next, a bill making some alteration in the Judiciary, and abolishing the Chancery Courts.

After the presentation of sundry petitions and three ballotings for Door-Keeper, the House adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

The number of Post-Offices in the U. S. is about 2450. The mail is carried 46,880 miles in stages, and 61,171 in sulkeys and on horseback.



**CAMDEN,**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1816.

Another villainous trick of the Cotton Packets has lately been detected in France. Three bales Sea Island cotton were filled from one half to three quarters of their weight with cotton seed, and one bale upland had 27 lb. old iron packed into the centre of it. This cotton was shipped from the U. States. A similar accident has recently been detected in unpacking a bale of cotton in Philadelphia.

**COMMUNICATED.**

*Robbers! Robbers!*—Citizens be on your guard; there is a nest of villains lurking about our town. On Sunday night last, they made an attempt to enter a grocery store on York-street, and after getting into the back room, and finding the store well secured they retreated. On the same night they cut down a bag partly packed with cotton, from a Gin house on the same street, and carried it away. Similar depredations have, of late, been committed in different parts of the town. Have we no patrol? No guard to protect our property and lives from the midnight robber and assassin? Is our late escape from butchery entirely forgotten? Have we no enemy now to fear? Yes, fellow-citizens, we have an enemy among us, who watches our motions. Let us not relax from our duty. Nightly patrols should be established; particularly until the approaching holidays are over, if to continue no longer. We hope the proper authority will take the subject into consideration, and afford that protection and security which has been evinced on a former occasion.

**FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.**

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN,  
The present communication has been delayed some time past, for the purpose of bringing to your view, during the session, evils necessarily arising from the encouragement of quackery in medicine. No state in the union appears to have viewed, with greater indifference, the rapid growth and destructive tendency of this insidious foe to humanity, than ours; yet none evinces greater anxiety in the adoption of laws and municipal regulations for the preservation of equal rights, &c. Strange to tell, whilst it has bestowed such indefatigable attention upon the subject of state jurisprudence, it has manifested more zeal in the enactment of laws calculated to preserve the relative rights of citizens, than to protect the lives of those who are unwarily exposed to the two edged weapons of empiricism. If ever there was a time for the encouragement of learning and liberal pursuits, &c. it is the present. Prosperous in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted peace, and desirous of advancing every thing tending to improve and adorn the state, our citizens look forward with an unprecedented zest for examples sanctioned by legislative authority. Shall they be disappointed in their anticipations? Will the legislature yet persist in encouraging the exercise of a profession by the most unqualified pretenders? Will it still refuse to listen to the voice of reason, reiterated by the experience of other states, and deny to those who have devoted their time and property to the acquirement of a useful profession, the benefits which would arise from the exercise of it. Look around you and see whether this is not literally the fact. Are not the Sangrado's of the day playing around hypochondriacs, &c. with all the sang froid of professed magicians; and do they not ingratiate themselves into public favour, so far as to acquire an ascendancy over the regular practitioner, notwithstanding a conviction of the injustice of public sentiment.

Let it not be said that men of studious habits and liberal education may acquire a sufficient knowledge of medicine, for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon that profession. This idea, we are aware, is inculcated by all such as have read a little upon the subject, without tasting the sweets of an adequate knowledge. Drink deep or taste not the pierian spring, should be the motto.

What are the opinions of those who once advocated that doctrine, from ignorance, but

have had the veil torn from their eyes by the hand of instruction? They now proclaim the injustice of a premature decision, and recommend those universities which were once the subject of their derision—Who will pretend to deny that a knowledge of anatomy can be acquired without the assistance of demonstration? Can it be attained by an ocular inspection of the human subject, independent of oral instruction? Ask any man of common sense who has prosecuted a regular course of study. If, then, a knowledge of anatomy is not to be obtained by individual exertion, and its importance to the practitioner of medicine is conceded, is there not a necessity for compelling such men as are about to attempt to administer relief to the afflicted, to comply with the rules of such institutions as are organized for the instruction of medical students.

Anatomy may be said to be the ground work of physiology; & without a knowledge of the laws of the animal economy, the modus operandi of disease, &c. no man should assume the practice of medicine.—Anatomy, although important, constitutes however but a small proportion of the knowledge which a physician ought to possess. Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, the theory of medicine and clinical practice are equally important, not to say any thing of obstetrics.

It was not until impetuous practice was exploded in the states of New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, by expunging from the list of physicians, such persons as would not conform to the regulations of Medicinal colleges; that they emerged from a state of comparative ignorance in our science. The immense advantages of such regulations not only redounds to their credit, but has actually improved the state of general knowledge. By encouraging men of science to locate amongst us, we enlarge the field of enquiry, and open the door to an investigation of subjects, but little attended to in South-Carolina. Who will pretend to say that no fossils, mineral waters or medicinal herbs demand our attention, and by what means will Botany, Mineralogy or medicine be cultivated, unless we hold out sufficient inducements for men of professional knowledge to settle, in every part of the state. The evils which existed in the United States, prior to the achievement of our National Sovereignty and Independence, do not now prevail. Before that period, our young men were compelled to cross the atlantic, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge, which may now be attained in our own country. Expenses were so enormous as to prevent all such as were not wealthy, from prosecuting a regular course of study. But at present, the case is widely different. Every man, who possesses industry, enterprise, and application, may procure a degree in medicine; and our young men would seize every opportunity of advancing themselves with alacrity, were such inducements held out. It may possibly be alleged, that by adopting such a measure, we should deprive two thirds of our country of medical assistance. By no means.—Let it be said, after a determinate period, it will be required, that all practitioners of medicine, shall have received the degree of Doctor of medicine, or passed a regular examination, before a legally constituted board of Physicians, who may issue certificates to that effect, before he shall be allowed to practice. You have, Gentlemen, already evinced a disposition to improve the literary standing of our State, by establishing a College at the seat of Government, and occasioning indigent children to be instructed at public expense. You have manifested a zeal, the most laudable, in encouraging men of learning to embark in the profession of Law, by requiring that candidates shall undergo a regular examination before admission to the Bar; and as life, if properly appreciated, is more valuable than property: go one step further, and advance the profession of medicine to a level with law in point of respectability, by requiring candidates to pass through the same ordeal.

*A Long Job*—The Rev. M. MILNE, in a report to the Missionary Society for China, says;

"We want, sir, FIFTY MILLIONS of New Testaments for China; and after that about one sixth of the population only, would be supplied. I would ask no higher honor on earth than to distribute the said number."

Now if Mr. MILNE had commenced the distribution of "said number" at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty three Testaments per day, Sunday excepted, he would have had on hand July 4, 1816, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred and forty seven. Or should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour of ten hours of the day, he would end his labors on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord three thousand four hundred and eleven, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Ver. Gaz.

**EPIGRAM.**

ays Splash to his cook you son of a punk,  
How comes it I see you thus every day drunk?  
Physicians, they say, once a month do allow,  
A man for his health, to get drunk—as a sow—  
"That's right," quoth the cook, but the day they  
don't say,  
So for fear I should miss it, I'm drunk ev'ry day!"

**Wholesale Prices Current.**

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	00 0 . 0 48	
" Upland,	0 21 . 0 22	0 18 . 0 20
Rice, prime new crop	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 11
" 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 15
Tallow,	0 18 . 0 20	0 00 . 0 18
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 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 12 . 0 15	0 18 . 0 20
Salt, bush	0 55 . 0 65	1 00 . 0 00
Iron, 100 lb.	5 00 . 6 00	7 00 . 8 00
Molasses, gal	0 45 . 0 48	0 87 . 0 00

**Attention!**—A meeting of the Young Men of Camden, who are desirous of forming a uniform Infantry Company, is requested at Mr. Havis' on Saturday evening next, the 30th inst. when, if a sufficient number enrol their names, the officers will be chosen, and immediate application made to the Governor for commissions.—Punctual attendance is requested at 7 o'clock. Nov. 28.

**STOLEN** from the Gin house, corner of York and Market streets, on Sunday night last, a Bag partly packed with Cotton.—Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received and the informer rewarded. Should a parcel of packed cotton be offered for sale by a suspicious person it is requested it may be stopped for examination. P. W. JOHNSTON. November 28

**JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE,**  
**By Robert Mickle,**  
AT HIS STORE, IN CAMDEN,  
**10** Bags Coffee, a 25 cts. per lb.  
Five hds Sugar, a 5 1/2 lbs. pr. dollar.  
500 Bushel Salt a \$1 per bushel.  
Together with a small assortment of  
**British Dry Goods,**  
Hardware and Crockery, all which he will sell as low as any person in the place, and would thank his friends and acquaintances for their custom. Nov. 27, 1816.

The Subscribers,  
**UNDER** the firm of J. C. & ELIAS PRIOLEAU, have entered into the *Factorage and Commission Business.* Their Counting House is on PRIOLEAU'S WHARF.  
**John Cordes Prioleau,**  
**Elias Prioleau.**  
Charleston, Nov. 25. 35-0

**NOTICE.**  
**ALL** persons having books belonging to the *Camden Library Society* are requested to return the same, as an inspection will take place shortly.  
W. STARKE, Librarian.  
November 28.

**FOUND,** on the 25th of the present month, a small sum of MONEY, in Broad-street, near Mrs. Spears' house.—The owner may have his money by applying at Mr. Frederic Criminger's Store, and paying for this advertisement.  
November 28.

**Stateburg Jockey-Club Races**  
**WILL** commence on *Wednesday* the 1st January, 1817, and continue three successive days.  
1st Day—three mile heats. \$400 purse  
2d. ditto—two do. do. 300  
3d. ditto—mile heats 200  
Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding on the continent.  
By order of the Club.  
Nov. 28, 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. F. C.  
Considerable allowance made to those who buy a quantity.