

pose to make a few remarks as to the "change" that is afoot.

By the returns of the marshals in 1810, there was reported then to be in the United States 323,392 looms, and 1,274,674 spindles [for cotton and wool]. These returns were very imperfect and especially as to the former; for although an establishment for the manufacture of cotton and wool could not easily be omitted, the returns, as to the looms, was, doubtless, defective, and it is quite reasonable to assume their then existing number at 400,000. And as it is perfectly just to suppose that there was an increase of looms going on with the increase of spindles in operation in subsequent years, a calculation may as well be made on the facts growing out of the returns of 1810, as on any thing else that has since come to our knowledge.

The spindles, then, being 122,000 and the looms 400,000—and 1600 spindles giving employment to 50 looms, we have, through the spinning establishments, business for only six thousand one hundred of our 400,000 looms! What an atom of the amount!—it is about as one is to sixty-five.

Therefore, it follows, that if all our manufacturing establishments had *truly* ceased to work—if they were all destroyed, "sometimes by fire," as a British writer has told us, they had been attacked by the "ever watchful" policy of his countrymen—they would stand only as one to sixty-five parts of the means used by the people of the United States to make cloths for themselves.

Notwithstanding I have paid considerable attention to this subject, and am every week visited by gentlemen—chiefly from the country, wholly clothed in domestic—family manufactures, I was so much astonished at this result, that I went over several times to satisfy myself of its reasonable certainty, and I am satisfied that it is reasonably so. This, however, must be observed, that the looms scattered through the country, are not laboured at with the same regularity of employment that belongs to spindles in their proper establishment—but, still, the facts are sufficient for our general purpose of shewing the extent of our FAMILY manufacturers—the sheet anchor of that state of things that I wish to exist in my country.

These family manufacturers will go on and increase, though British goods may be sold for the cost of the raw material and the mere payment of the wages earned in working it up. It has become, among the fixed habits of every prudent and well managing farmer to attend to them. The wool and flax, as it were, cost him nothing—that is, they never enter into his calculations of value; he will have a few sheep and a "patch" for flax; and the product of these, made into cloth, by the *leisure* of his family, appears like so much clearly gained. And, as the time employed in the fabrication by no means retrenches upon his more important pursuits, nor harrasses his family by an extra or excessive quantity of labour—it is impossible to suppose that the practice can be abandoned. It must go on, and will go on from less to more as the necessity of economy becomes more and more apparent. A small portion of British manufactured goods may still be used—gowns for the women and waistcoats for the men; but their own more substantial fabrics will ever be used for common life. I could, in a little while, cite many cases to shew the force of these remarks—but one may suffice. I know of a rich, intelligent and respectable farmer, living but a few miles from Baltimore, whose connections are in the city, of whom he and his family are frequent visitors. He has a number of children, some of them nearly grown up, and his family, in all consists of about twenty persons; and the foreign manufactured goods, bought for the clothing of the whole, hardly averages the amount of \$50 a year: which, probably, he could pay several times over by the family manufactured goods which he sells. Now this gentleman is a mere farmer—but while the males attend to the field, the females are equally busy in the house, and the long winter evenings are not wasted by his children and servants in doing mischief or wasting fire-wood, because they have nothing else to do. He merely employs the time that would otherwise be lost without pleasure, amusement or use. This is the case in thousands of families; and herein is the cause of the change that is taking place.

To judge of the state of our country, at large, by what appears in our cities, would be as absurd as if the author of a "book of travels" were to say that the city of New-York was infested by rattlesnakes; because one supposed to have been brought there in a hollow log of wood, was lately killed in the street; but from what we should, not be surprised to hear the fact asserted by a British tourist. To do this, we must dive into the country and see how

† With the cotton yarn that he buys.— This yarn is now as regularly found on the memorandums of country store keepers as any other article whatsoever, and is entirely a thing of a few years date.

our farmers live—with whom is the body of our population, and the asylum of virtue and patriotism. They, with the different mechanics that reside amongst them, and whose manners and habits are similar, are an immense majority of the people, and their weight, every way, proportionally great and imposing.

But let not those interested in manufacturing establishments be cast down. They will and must work their way before long. The profits may be reduced from what they have been; but, while a spindle in America were the cotton grows, will do as much work as a spindle in England, where the cotton does not grow—if they can live by driving them there, money must be made by driving them here. An artificial state of things, may affect the force of this position for a moment, but it will settle down into a truth as manifest in practice as it is plausible in theory.



### CAMDEN,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1816.

In an address to the Legislature, communicated in our last, the following errata were overlooked, viz:

Saigrado for Sangrado, col. 1, line 40. to deny for assert, col. 2, line 6—Medical for Medical college, do. line 40—redounds for rebound, do. line 43—further for farther, do. line 54.

In our next it is presumed we shall have something of a more interesting nature to lay before our readers. The attention of the Legislature, as yet, seems to have been engrossed by petitions, elections and forming committees. Business of a more interesting nature will probably engage their attention during the present week.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that the unfortunate stage female, who died in this place in April last, was not Miss Adelaide Brent, but an impostor who had assumed the respectable name of Miss Brent for pecuniary purposes; her real name being Polly Fagans. Miss Brent resides in Winchester, Vir. and has published a pamphlet exonerating her character from the imputations of that wretched woman who personated her.

By recent accounts from New-Orleans, it appears that the commotion at Matagorda, as stated in our last, was very much exaggerated. Com. Aury was still alive, and the mutiny quelled, with the desertion and punishment of a few disorderly troops, who had spread false rumours to alarm and seduce the more numerous part of the division. HERRERA, minister from the Mexican Republic, had arrived at Matagorda, with an ample supply of arms, ammunition, &c. and had organized the government of the Texas, appointed the principal officers of state, &c. The royal flag was not to be seen and all was quiet by the latest accounts.

FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,

In your last paper you have very properly called on the constituted authority of our town, to adopt such measures, as will secure the inhabitants from the depredations of the midnight robber. Recent outrages and attempts to perpetrate more, ought certainly to prompt us to due vigilance. It appears to be taken for granted, that these robberies are committed only by our black people. This may be true, but we are certainly not free from danger from men among us of another description. I mean the lazy, idle, drunken, gambling tribe, who wander through our streets by day and by night, and exhibit no visible means of honest livelihood, unless their frequenting of the tipling shops, the billiard table, and their profanity and noise in the tavern are to be classed amongst the proper exertions of an honest life. This species of gentry drink, eat, and go clothed; and while many of the poor industrious part of the community experience the necessity of their utmost exertions, and still are obliged, often, to be without money;

these fellows have money in abundance.— It would be no difficult task to identify these gentlemen, who have families to support, and yet spend the whole of their time in idleness. While robberies are so frequent it becomes us to enquire by what means these vagrants are supported—whether honestly or dishonestly? Whether by lawful means, or at the expense of their neighbours? Will you be so good as to lay this subject before the public. The interest of Society requires something to be done, and if we have any respect to the character of our town, lazy, idle, drunken vagrants ought to be arrested and exposed.

A CITIZEN.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Senate to the Editor—dated Dec. 4.

I am informed, that a Bill brought in upon the subject of Hawkers and Pedlars, has created some feeling in Camden. If the principles of the Bill are understood, I am satisfied it will be regarded in no manner injurious to the merchant; and shall give you a detail, in order that you may let the same be generally understood.

The Bill authorizes the hawking of manufactured goods of the U. States, by taking out a Licence for the same, for which, the person procuring it will have to pay fifty dollars to the State, and one dol. to the officer issuing it. The licence to last for one year from the day of procuring it, and one licence to authorise the person holding it, to trade only with one waggon. If he has more than one, he must procure a licence for each waggon. A provision is made, to authorise any person to sell bar iron, rod iron or iron castings to Merchants or Shopkeepers without licence. Another clause imposes a penalty of 50 dollars on a hawker, who refuses to shew his licence to any magistrate, constable, &c. who shall demand a sight of the same; the penalty for the use of the poor.

It does seem to me, that there can be nothing offensive in this act. The price of the licence is so high, and being confined to home manufactured goods, that cart men cannot possibly injure the regular merchant, whose supplies are usually of imported goods, and whilst articles, the production of our own country, may obtain a circulation.

A Bill to suppress gaming in all its various branches, has this moment passed its second reading in this house, after much debate.

The Bill to pay Petit Jurors and Constables this day passed its first reading. The sense of the other house was taken, and expressed in favour of the subject, without three dissenting votes. The House of Representatives carries the principle farther than is contemplated by this bill— That house makes no discrimination of situations and includes Grand Jurors.

A bill will, to-morrow, be discussed, the effect of which will be to cut a canal from Georgetown to Charlestown, which will completely supplant the Santee canal— Great improvements in our Judiciary system are on hand. Judge SMITH is elected Senator to the United States, and Mr. Cheves will supply his place on the bench.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is to be our next Secretary of State. A messenger has been sent to him already—(for there can be no doubt of Mr. Monroe's election, and he will have the ministers of his cabinet ready to proceed at once to their respective functions.)—Enquirer.

Lynchburg, Vir. Nov. 15.

A New Thermometer.—We have seen, lately, a thermometer, which was invented and made by an artist in Copenhagen, of very extraordinary workmanship, and upon a principle which, although well known, has never before been employed for this purpose. This thermometer is, in form, similar to a watch, and is entirely composed of different metals, without any fluid. These metals are so combined, as, by every contraction and expansion, to move an index in like manner as the hour or minute hand of a time piece—which index points to a division of a circle corresponding to Reaumur's scale. This index, we were informed, showed the alteration of heat and cold more sensibly than even the best quicksilver thermometers.

New-Orleans, Oct. 14.

We learn by the armed schooner Constitution, lately from Marguerita, that General Margaron, an Englishman by birth, and Gen. Salbiette, commanding two divisions of the Republicans, under Gen. Bolivar, had obtained considerable successes over the Royalists, and had formed a junction with Gen. Bermudas. Of all the patriots, who have heretofore made head against the Royalists in that quarter, he is the only one who commands a respectable force.

Gen. Bolivar himself was on his return

to the Isle of Marguerita, whether he had sent Orders to Gen. Mounin and Gen. Prire to form a junction with Gen. Merceda, while he was advancing to assume the command.

The Legislature of Virginia, met on the 11th ult. One of their first acts was to suspend the operation of the law compelling their Banks to receive the payment of specie on the 15th inst. for one month, in order to give time to the Legislature to consider the propriety of its entire repeal, or further modification.

### Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea-Island <i>lb</i>	00 0 . 0 48	
"    Upland, <i>do</i>	0 24 . 0 25	21 . 0 23
Rice, prime new <i>cwt</i>	0 00 . 5 00	
Flour, Superfine <i>bb</i>	5	12   14
"    Fine country <i>bu</i>	00 . 0 00	
Corn, <i>bush</i>	0 00 . 1 00	87
Wheat, <i>bu</i>	1 50 . 0 00	
Tobacco, leaf <i>lb</i>	0 14 . 0 16	0 10 . 0 11
"    manufactured		0 20 . 0 25
Whiskey, <i>gal</i>	0 60 . 0 65	0 80 . 0 85
Butter, <i>lb</i>	0 23 . 0 25	0 18 . 0 25
Bacon, <i>lb</i>	0 14 . 0 17	0 12 . 0 15
Lard, <i>lb</i>	0 20 . 0 22	0 12 . 0 15
Tallow, <i>lb</i>	0 18 . 0 20	0 00 . 0 18
Bees Wax, <i>lb</i>	0 28 . 0 30	0 00 . 0 25
Hemp, <i>yd</i>	0 23 . 0 28	0 30 . 0 37
"    N. Carolina tow		0 25 . 0 30
Shoe thread, <i>lb</i>		62
Indigo, prime, <i>lb</i>	0 75 . 0 80	0 75 . 0 87
Dear Skins in hair,		18
Foreign Articles.		
Coffee, prime, <i>lb</i>	0 19 . 0 25	0 30 . 0 32
"    oil		
Sugar, Muscovado <i>lb</i>	0 12 . 0 15	0 18 . 0 20
Salt, <i>bush</i>	0 55 . 0 65	1 00 . 0 00
Iron,                 100 <i>lb</i>	5 00 . 6 00	7 00 . 8 00
Molasses, <i>gal</i>	0 45 . 0 48	0 87 . 0 00

### At Auction.

BY permission of the Ordinary's Court of Kershaw District, at the plantation of Mr. JOHN ADAMSON, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on the first, second and third days of January next, sundry articles of perishable property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:—

A QUANTITY OF CORN, FODDER, RYE, OATS, &c. HORSES, MULES, HOGS, CATTLE, &c.—also, Plantation utensils, including WAGGONS, BLACKSMITHS TOOLS and one CANAL BOAT & TACKLE.

Conditions, the Provisions and Ho, s on three months credit; purchasers of other articles to the amount of twenty dollars and upwards, on a credit of twelve months; for all sums under twenty dollars, cash—those who purchase on a credit, to give Notes, or Bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, with good security.

LEWIS CIPLES } Executors.  
JNO. BOYKIN, }  
December 5, 1816. 36

MRS. RHODES having re-commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, at the house where she resides on York-street, solicits a share of the patronage of her friends and the public. She thanks them for their former custom, and informs them that she will have WARM BREAD every day at 1 o'clock. It is unnecessary to say that her Bread will be made of the best of flour and as large as can be procured at any other place in Camden.  
December 5, 1816. 36

### DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership of Sylvester & Edward M. Bronson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to either of the said firm, are requested to call and make immediate payment, as they are desirous of closing their accounts of the present year.

EDWARD M. BRONSON,  
SYLVESTER BRONSON.  
Camden, October 1, 1816. 36f

### REMOVAL.

E. M. BRONSON has removed to the building lately occupied by M. J. Cantey where he has a large and good assortment of

### TIN WARE,

which he offers for Sale as low as can be purchased in any part of the state, and will be happy to receive, and promises faithfully to execute all orders with which his friends and the public may think proper to favor him with.  
Camden, Dec. 5, 1816 36f

### Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, deceased, to render them in, properly attested, by the 26th of January next. All those indebted to the said estate are also requested to make payment by the above date. Interest on the bonds, notes, &c. of the said estate will be expected, and if not paid means will be taken to enforce the payment of the same.  
WM. NETTLES.  
December 5, 1816. 36