

CAMDEN



GAZETTE.

Number 38.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, December 19, 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.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston	Camden.
Cotton, Sea Island lb	00 0 . 0 48	
" Upland,	0 24 . 0 25	0 21 . 0 23
Rice, prime new cut	0 00 . 5 00	
Flour, Superfine bbl	15 .	12 . 14
" Fine country	00 . 0 00	
Corn, bush	0 00 . 1 00	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

We are authorized to announce Col. WILLIAM NIXON, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District. Camden, 14th December, 1816.

We are authorized to say that Capt. POSTELL M'CAA is a candidate for the office of Sheriff. December 12, 1816.

We are requested to state that Mr. JOHN HAVIS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election. Dec. 5, 1816.

We are also authorized to state that Capt. WILLIAM DRAKEFORD is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District. Dec. 5, 1816.

We are authorized to say that Mr. MATTHEW C WIGGINS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election. December 5, 1816.

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.

To the Editor of the Camden Gazette.
SIR,—I have been waiting for some time, to hear of the arrangements which ought to be made for the safety of the town, during the approaching holydays.

In this I have been seriously disappointed. As far as my information goes, no precautionary measures have been adopted, either by the civil or military authority. Are we so lethargic as to sleep undisturbed, under the very crater of the volcano, which so recently threatened to burst forth, with such a dreadful explosion? Are the fears of the last memorable July dissipated? Have all causes of alarm subsided? Do every class of society feel that the examples which were made at that period are sufficiently powerful to prevent all future attempts of our insidious domestic foe? No! The community expect that those whose duty it is to provide for the public safety, should be peculiarly vigilant, at that period. Then peculiar opportunities will be offered to the discontented, to execute their slumbering vengeance, unless the hand of power repress the deadly hope. The general licence which prevails, at that time—the plausible excuse for unusual assemblies of that class of people which we have to dread—the lax and negligent feeling for individual safety amongst the whites, which characterize those festive days, may exhibit another St. Domingo massacre, or Sicilian vesper.

The public functionaries ought to reflect that the grand depot of arms for the interior of Carolina is in this town; and that in a most unguarded state. They ought to calculate that there is a principle of human nature, which actuates man to become a martyr, even in a bad cause, which has been sanctified by the exhibitions of fortitude and heroism. I hope, sir, that the above appeal to my fellow citizens will not be unavailing; and that such regulations will be established as will ensure not only the safety, but dissipate the fears of the community—that the law which forbids any negro to be without his masters enclosure will be rigidly enforced, so far as to prevent slaves from the neighbouring plantations from collecting in the town—and that a respectable military patrol will be organized to repress even the hope of insurrection. A CITIZEN.

FROM THE PORTICO.

Emilia of Lindinau; or the Field of Lethaie.
It has seldom been our fortune, in the character of Reviewers, to experience sensations of pleasure and delight, more exquisite, than those with which we present this Poem to the attention and regards of the publick. Unacquainted with the nature of Miss Houghton's pretension to a literary character, beyond the testimony of the present work; and unblinded by any sentiment, that could operate to the exaggeration of her merits, we confess that we have never imbibed for any author, from the mere perusal of their works, a more profound admiration and esteem; than we feel for this lady, and her first poetical attempt. We are so far; at the same time, from being the champions of female philosophers and poets, that candour compels us to acknowledge, that we took up this poem, with something like loathing. But the perusal of the first ten pages, wholly disarmed us of prejudice, and led us to the pleasing anticipations, of a rich repast of poetick excellence. It is almost superfluous to add, that our anticipations were exceeded, by the reality of enjoyment.

The story of Emilia, combines qualities of excellence, rarely found in an Idyl, or even in an Epic; for, it is, at once, natural, interesting, and romantick. It captivates the fancy, lays hold of the heart, and secures the whole attention of the reader. The incidents are probable, but unexpected; and excite the pleasure of surprise, in addition to that caused by the

transcendant beauties of the poetry. In the simplicity of the plot, there is also much to be commended. The incidents grow out of each other almost imperceptibly, become entangled by a sort of necessity, develop themselves naturally, and at last terminate in a catastrophe, happy, solemn and striking. And this, too, without that irksome repletion of morbid morality, whose sentiments have been made so cheap and inefficient, by fashionable affection. The poem, notwithstanding, contains an important moral, which is excellently elucidated, in the progress of the story, and still more excellently enforced, in the partial calamity of the sequel. As for the embellishments of imagery, diction, and versification, Miss Houghton ranks superior to most of her cotemporaries; for she has but few faults, and numerous beauties. There is an exquisite sweetness, in the simplicity and harmony of the following lines; which describe the distress of Emilia, at the departure of her sire, for the field of battle:

The morn, whose ray was wont to hail
Emilia's footsteps in the vale,
Or bid its breeze her senses greet
On mountain's brow, with odours sweet,
While deeper blush'd her cheeks of rose,
With hue like that the wild-brier shows,
And fresher glow'd her lips' rich dye,
And brighter beam'd her lustrous eye;
The morn now found the pensive maid
Languid, and pale, and unarray'd."

What can be more natural and, at the same time, poetical, than her description of the "grotto," the favorite retreat of the young Emilia:

From the cleft roof a doubtful light
Gave ore and spar to sparkle bright.
And ray like that of moonbeam shone
On mossy floor and couch of stone;
Wreath of wild rose and woodbine-spray
Hung mantling o'er the rude door-way,
Beneath whose arch there wander'd still,
A little silver tinkling rill,
That, murr'ring o'er the pebbles, made
Meet musick for such quiet shade."

The imagination of Miss Houghton always blazes; sometimes, with a mellow, sometimes with a dazzling flame. Nor is she less admirable in the discrimination, and in the drawing, of her characters; which are all poetically complete, and morally consistent. The Lover is seen in every line of the following:

"And who is he, whose brilliant eye
Beams brighter when Emilia's nigh;
Who 'midst her forest walks unseen,
Watches her footsteps o'er the green;
Or roves the distant valley wide,
To meet her by the streamlet's side?"

In affirming that "Emilia of Lindinau," is equal to the best, even of Lord Byron's productions, we know that, at the first glance, we hazard the dissent of every man of taste; but, we are certain of a perfect coincidence of opinion, when they shall have thoroughly perused this excellent little poem. We shall present another short extract to our readers; and they must be made of "sterner stuff" than we are, if they do not admire the chaste simplicity of the picture, which is there given of the nuptial night, "The paradise of faithful love."

"In splendour's gorgeous robes array'd,
Her bridal train attend the maid,
Who, blushing as the morning sky,
Timid as love's first whisper'd sigh,
Bends at that altar's marble base
Which heard the vows of all her race;
While wav'd above her drooping head,
With crest and gallant ensigns spread,
The banners which her fathers bore
From many a field in times of yore.

But sees not Walbergh's kindling eye'
The signs of ancient chivalry;
Nor priest, with heaven-inspiring look,
Whose hand sustains the holy book;
Nor smiling croud that stand beside;
Nor Lindinau in lordly pride:
Her he beholds alone; whose face
Is bent on earth with modest grace;

Hears but that voice, whose melting tone
Has vow'd her faith and hand his own."

To conclude, we shall only remark, that if the author of this Poem, has sufficient strength of mind to resist the seduction of booksellers, and will not, like some other modern poets that we could name, allow her rhyme to outrun her wit, she will be assured of a passport to fame; and will always retain the admiration of those endued with a correct taste, for the flights of the Muse.

CONGREVE ROCKETS.

The following description will convey to our readers as much as is known even to the persons who are employed to make use of this wonderful and destructive instrument in service.

The rocket is a cylinder of hammered iron, differing nothing in shape or proportion from the paper rocket used in innocent fireworks; it is also furnished with a stick as these are, and fired in the same way. The difference, and the secret, whatever it may be, is in the composition, which, tho' it appears like an ordinary gunpowder paste, is of so firm a consistence, as to equal in hardness the iron which surrounds it. The diameter of the largest rocket hitherto used in bombardments, was eight inches; of the smallest used in the field service, something less than three; in all cases, the length of the cylinder is eight times its diameter. The flight of rockets, too, vary between four thousand and two thousand five hundred yards, in proportion to their size. Those intended for a bombardment are usually armed with shells, containing 20 lbs. of powder, on a strong iron case of combustible matter, whose violence is unextinguishable. For field service, they are either armed with shells, or the top of the rocket is formed into a little mortar, which may be easily carried by an infantry soldier, and they need no other apparatus for firing them, than such as may be made from six muskets and a convenient stand. No rockets of more than 300 lbs. have yet been used, even in bombardment; but some time ago, Sir W. Congreve, the inventor, proposed the use of rockets, exceeding a ton in weight. These were to carry each several barrels of gunpowder, in a massive case of steel; wherever they struck, the impetus of their prodigious weight would force them indifferently through earth and mason work; thus, heaving into the very centre of the enemy's fortifications, a mine, whose explosions would leave but little trace of the curtain, tower, or bastion, in which it would alight.

We have heard, that several hundreds on this enormous scale, were taken on board Ld. Exmouth's fleet, and used during his late attack upon Algiers.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, December 6,
Mr. Wells, from Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

The Senate went into the consideration of the motion to amend the rules of the Senate, by ordering the appointment, at each session, of standing committees on the regular subjects of legislation, instead of providing select committees for every occasion requiring the reference of a subject.

A motion made by Mr. Barbour, to add to the number a standing committee on the subject of roads and canals, gave rise to some debate.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Mason of N. H. and Daggelt, on the ground, that except the Cumberland road, the U. States possess neither roads nor canals, on which to legislate: that it was not a regular and permanent subject for the consideration of Congress: that it had not yet even been decided that the U. S. had a constitutional jurisdiction over roads and canals, and that, under this doubt, the extension of their constitutional powers on the subject had been suggested, &c.

Mr. Barbour replied, that his motion proceeded from his impressions of the importance of roads and canals to the welfare and prosperity of the republic; that it was, moreover, a subject repeatedly recommended to their consideration by the President of the United States; that though, except in the single road mentioned, the United States possessed neither roads nor canals, on which to legislate, his object was to provide for their creation,