

# CAMDEN



# GAZETTE.

Number 53.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, April 10, 1817.

Volume II.

**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 exceeding eight lines will be printed for FIFTY CENTS, for the first publication, and half that price for every subsequent insertion. Large 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 for.

**Cheap Goods.**

THE Subscriber having just opened, in Mr. McKinnon's house, near the big ditch, a general assortment of Spring and Fancy GOODS, of a late importation, which he offers at reduced prices for cash or produce. Camden and Country merchants may find to their advantage to call.

LEVY SALKMON.

**10 DOLLARS REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, his negro fellow named JACOB, about 40 years old, upwards of five feet high, spare made, with most of his foreteeth out. Had on when he went away, a pale blue waist coat, brown pantaloons, very much worn. Jacob is well known in Columbia, where he resided last winter in the care of one Mr. Brown. Any person who will lodge him in any jail, and give information as to the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses. Any information left with the Printer of this Gazette will be received.

LAUCHLIN M'KINNON,

New London Creek, S. C.

March 27, 1817.

**The Thorough bred Horse.**



SIR WILLIAM.

WILL stand the coming season at William Gardens, on Monday and Tuesday, and Warrenton on Wednesday and Thursday, at Dusen Graham's, on Friday and Saturday, and so on during the season; which will end on the 20th June, and go to Market at seven dollars for the season; but may be discharged with paying six dollars by the first of August, ten dollars to insure, and two dollars fifty cents on single leap.

Sir, William is a beautiful dapple grey, upwards of three hands high, got by old Bedford, and out of a Blouch mare. Any further particulars of his pedigree is entirely useless, as his blood is so well known.

JOHN G. BALLARD.

March 27, 1817.

**REVIEW.**

Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena. By Thomas Forster, F. L. S.

Continued.

4. Cirro cumulus. Def. Nubecula densiora subrotunda, et quasi in agrine adposita.

When the cirrus ceases to conduct electricity, it either disappears, or in its cirriform and fibrous structure, descends lower in the atmosphere, and assumes the form of well defined and roundish little clouds, lying in a close horizontal arrangement. It then constitutes the cirrocumulus. It is supposed to have acquired a strong positive charge. It is frequent in summer, and often forms very beautiful skies; at all times in the year, it may be observed in the intervals of showers, of which its prevalence is a pretty certain prognostic.

5. Cirrostratus. Def. Nubes extensa sub-concava velundulata. Nubecula hujus modi adposita.

When the cirrus descends lower in the atmosphere, when its fibres become denser, and in general, more regularly horizontal, and it usually appears subsiding or altering its form, it is then changing or changed into the cirrostratus.

The figures of the cirrostratus, like those of the stratus, are very various; sometimes it consists in dense longitudinal streaks; at others, it looks like shoals of fish; sometimes, the whole sky is so mottled with it as to give the idea of the back of the mackerel; this has been called the mackerel-sky; frequently it appears like grains of polished wood, or is composed of fine fibres, disposed after the manner of the fibres of muscles, which often intersect each other.

6. Cumulo stratus. Def. Nubes densa irregularis, basin planam, nudique supererescens.

The Cumulus, losing its hemispherical figure, increases irregularly upward, grows more dense and overhangs its base, in uneven ragged folds; a pre-existing cirrus, cirro cumulus, or cirro stratus, or one perhaps immediately formed for the occasion, alights on its summit and insculcates. Cumulostrati frequently remain in this state a long time, and constitute very picturesque skies. From observations on the progress of "nimbi-fication," Mr. Forster is of opinion, that it consists in the neutralization of the electricities of two or more clouds. Sometimes, before thunder-storms this cloud has a reddish appearance, which has been thought by some, to be owing to a high electrical charge.

7. Nubes. Def. Nubes vel nubium conglomeratae plurimum effundens.

This is the rain-cloud. The process of its formation in showers, is as follows:—The cumulus, sailing along in the lower atmosphere, appears retarded in its progress, increases upwards, insculcates with a cirrus or cirro stratus above; then the whole changes into cumulo stratus, and spreads horizontally, forming a dense sheet; a sort of crown of cirro-e fibres extends upward from the superior part, while those flocky cumuli, entering from below, seem to nourish the growing nimbus, which increasing in density, descends in rain. After the shower, the cloud breaks, the cirrus, cirro cumulus and cirro stratus are seen high in the air, and the remaining nimbus, in the state of loose flocky, and dark coloured cumulus, flies along below in the form of scud.

The remainder of the chapter is occupied by remarks on the hypotheses, which are opposed to the theory of Mr. Howard, and which we shall not stop to examine.

The next chapter contains remarks on the varieties of the clouds above mentioned; their structure, elevation, colours, and anomalous appearances; on thunderstorms; on the phenomena of hail, rain, and snow; on the Halo Parhelia and rainbow; and on evaporation. These subjects are very cursorily treated of, and do not require much notice. The most interesting part

is that, which relates to the influence of opposite states of electricity in bringing together the particles of vapour, constituting different clouds, and the gradual passage of these modifications from the cirrus to the nimbus.

Forster describes three kinds of meteors. The first is that which is commonly called shooting star. It is usually seen in clear frosty weather, and passes through the air without leaving a train. The second is larger and more brilliant, appearing in summer evening, particularly when cirrocumuli, cirrostrati, and thunderstorms abound. The third is generally small, of a beautiful bluish white colour, and leaves long white trains behind, visible for some seconds in the track of the meteor. It is generally seen in the intervals of showery weather, and from remote antiquity has been regarded as a prognostic of high winds. Of the origin of the meteor and of the aerolites, or meteoric stones, which are mentioned in the next section, we have no knowledge.

To be continued.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. States brig Shark, dated port Mahon, Jan. 12th 1817.

"I embrace this opportunity of writing to you by the United States frigate Java, which sails in a day or two."

"Since my leaving the U. States we have experienced nothing but continued gales of wind, in the Bay of Algiers particularly, where we rode out a most tremendous gale with four anchors ahead, and expected every moment to go ashore. An English brig was wrecked within gun shot of us, and every soul perished. The gale came on about 8 o'clock in the evening, and lasted till next morning. After the gale subsided, the wreck of the above brig passed us in pieces not above eight or ten feet long; we saw her about two hours before the gale commenced, standing in for the harbor. The damage sustained at Algiers was considerable, almost every thing of vegetable kind was level with the ground, the batteries were considerably injured; they required the Dey's attention for two days. This gale was one of the many we have experienced—our vessel on her arrival in this port, was a complete wreck, our main mast gone, fore yard and main gaff likewise, and stern sprung. At one time we had but five men to work the vessel, and was obliged to get assistance from the commodore; every officer on board without distinction, worked the same as one of the sailors. It is impossible for me to give you a description of this gale, every moment expecting to founder at our anchors—the sea was tremendous; all hands were vigorously employed the whole of the night; we rode with a scope of 150 to 160 fathoms of cable. As for sleep it has almost been a stranger to me—twenty hours at a time have I been on this vessel's deck, but now I hope our hard perils are over, and we are once more to enjoy good weather. On our arrival at this port we found the Washington, repairing the damages sustained in

the gale. We are undergoing a thorough repair, and expect to sail in a short time for Gibraltar, to get provisions by the U. States ship Alert, from New-York."

**New Minister to England.**

It is reported, says the Baltimore Patriot, that the United States sloop of war Hornet, Captain BALLARD, is now making preparation to carry out a new Minister to the Court of St. James, and to bring home, Mr. Adams, who has been appointed Secretary of State. The New-York Gazette states, that a young gentleman, bearer of despatches to Mr. Adams, had arrived in that city, and was to take passage in the Hornet.—We understand, from another source, that the bearer above alluded to is DANIEL POPS COOK.

It was a beautiful turn given by a great lady, who, being asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed for being deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered, "she had hid him." This concession drew her before the king, who told her nothing but her discovering where her lord was concealed, could save her from the torture. "And will that do," says the lady? "Yes," says the king, "I give you my word for it." "Then," says she, "I have hid him in my heart, where you will find him."

**From the Albany Daily Advertiser.**

Travelling lately upon the banks of Connecticut River, in the vicinity of Hanover, I observed hundreds—and I believe thousands of stumps of strong, substantial and durable fence, made of white pine stumps extracted from the ground with their roots. Curiosity led me to enquire by what power and machinery the operation of extraction was performed. An obliging stranger showed me one of the machines, and explained the manner in which it was applied, and as I apprehend these machines may be used to great advantage in many parts of the United States where they have not been heard of, I will endeavor, as far as I can recollect, to describe the machine, and explain the manner of using it. The machine consists of a very strong pair of wheels, say 18 feet diameter, the axis about 15 or 16 inches diameter. Near to, and on the inside of one of the wheels, a third wheel, somewhat less than the others, is framed to the axis as a hub. A large rope, or hawser, is fastened to the periphery of the small wheel and coils up on it. To the end of this hawser are hitched four oxen—a large chain is run fast to the centre of the axis and round the stump. The oxen, drawing upon the hawser, turn the small wheel and axis while the two large wheels remain stationary, only supporting the operation. The stump when thus extracted, is hove up off, swinging under the axis, to the line where the fence is to be made.

It may be necessary to add that where the stump is large, and holds a strong grasp upon the earth the most prominent top roots should be cut off three or four feet from the stump.

The fence is constructed by throwing the stumps into a line, and stopping in here and there a root to secure the widest openings. To those unacquainted with the durability of pine stumps, it is hardly necessary to observe that the fences constructed of them will remain sound for at least one generation.

A machine constructed as above, and applied by four men and four oxen, will extract from 70 to 80 stumps per day. Its usefulness needs no comment. There is nothing visionary about it. The experiment has been tried upon a large scale, and many a farmer who heretofore dreaded the pine stump as an enemy which would survive himself and annoy his heirs, now swings his undisturbed scythe or cradle over the strong ground which his fallen foe once occupied.