

CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Number 10.

THURSDAY, June 6, 1816.

Volume I.

PRINTED BY P. W. JOHNSTON, KING-STREET, CAMDEN, (S. C.) FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GAZETTE.

THE price to Subscribers is THREE DOLLARS per annum, for fifty-two numbers, exclusive of postage; and in all cases where papers shall be delivered at the expense of the publisher, the price will be, including postage, FOUR DOLLARS a year, payable half yearly 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.

Sale of Negroes.

Before the Court-House in Camden, On the first Monday and Tuesday in July next WILL BE SOLD,

ABOUT Twenty-Eight likely NEGROES, or so many of them as will satisfy the demand for which they are sold—these Negroes are sold under a Mortgage made by William Mayrant, trustee of Mrs. Isabella Mayrant, to James Gardner, and that good and clear titles will be made for the same.—Terms of Sale will be cash, purchasers paying for titles.

Hartwell Macon,

Agent of

James Gardner.

Sumterville May 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform his friends and public in general, that he has lately removed his SHOP up Broad-street, a little beyond DeKalb-street; where he intends carrying on the

Boot & Shoe Making

BUSINESS. He will constantly keep a good supply of the best LEATHER on hand, and will endeavor to supply those who will favor him with their custom; with the best and most FASHIONABLE WORK, and upon as moderate terms, as any person in his line of business.

John Smith.

Camden, May 30, 1816.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

At a very low price for Cash only, the following articles, viz:

COTTON Shirting at 25 cts. by the piece.
Do. large and finer, 37 1-2 ditto.
White Cotton Cambric, 6-4 wide, from 24 to 30, 64 per piece.
Calicoes of all colors, from 25 to 35 cts. by the piece.
Striped Muslins, plain Leno, figured Muslins, Jackonet Muslins and Hail Stone Muslins from 1s. 24 to 4s.
Leno Shawls 6-4 wide at 55 per dozen.
Do. Twill'd Cambric at 510 per dozen.
Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs from 53 50 to 53 50 per dozen.
Gentlemen's Neck Handkerchiefs at 59 per Dozen, of a very fine quality.
Dimities from 37 1-2 to 52 1-2 per piece.
Black Bombazetts from 37 1-2 to 52 1-2 cts. by the piece.
Large and small Morocco Pocket Books from 37 1-2 to 75 cts. per piece.
Fresh fashionable Morocco and Leather Slippers from 51 to 51 25 cts. per pair.
Combs assorted by the Dozen from 52 25 ct. to 53 per dozen.
Cotton Cards No. 5, 9, 10, at low prices.
Check Handkerchiefs, 15 cts. a piece by the dozen.

ALSO

An extensive assortment of CUTLERY and EARTHEN WARE of all kinds, &c. &c.

Charles & John Meagy.

Camden, April 30, 1816.

Lee & DeLeon

HAVE on hand a general assortment of seasonable and

Fashionable Goods,

Also, a good supply of GROCERIES, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Camden, May 9, 1816.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

CAMELS.

[We copy the following letter of Gen. EATON, from a Connecticut paper printed in the year 1809, in the hope that the useful hints contained in it, though so long neglected, will not be entirely lost upon those who possess the means of profiting by them.]

To the Editor of the North American.

Sir,—Accidentally, on my passage through this State, I met with an extract from your paper recommending the introduction of the Camel to the Southern sections of the Union, as an animal of burthen. Many years ago I held a command on the southern frontiers of Georgia, and had occasion to reconnoitre a very considerable part of that country. I remarked much inconvenience in transporting the productions of interior plantations to navigable waters, by reason of the working cattle and horses; obstructions of loose sands and slippery clay bottoms, and the want of forage to support teams; for these are impediments which can never be wholly removed—a remedy can be had by introducing the Camel. I formed this opinion soon after becoming acquainted with the customs and habits of the Moors and Arabs on the coast of Africa; and it was my intention to have sent a number of that and other animals from that coast to some of my friends in the southern states, had not adversity defeated my designs. All which is stated in the piece above alluded to, concerning the usefulness of the Camel, I can confirm from actual experiment. About five hundred Camels bore our baggage, provisions and camp equipage from the borders of Egypt to the eastern provinces of Tripoli. They were driven by Arabs. The region through which we passed was extremely sterile. In a march of about six hundred miles in the desert we saw neither a cottage, a fruit tree, nor a natural stream of water. On the borders of the mountains and in the ravines we found a miserable shrubbery, wild thyme, thistle, a kind of dwarf sweet briar, low and knotted thorn bushes, and here and there a little herbage. No provisions were made for the subsistence of our Camels. The proportionate burthen on each of them was about 700 weight. The valleys between the high grounds and mountains are plains of sand, in some places deep and quick. In many instances we were compelled to march two, three or four days through this dreary plain without affording any forage to those patient animals; and it was only when we fell in with such coarse vegetation as I have before described, that they were loosed from their hampers and permitted to roam under the vigilance and responsibility of their drivers; they seemed to prefer the roughest weeds, and were peculiarly fond of the thistle and wild thyme. Though, from the sterility of this wretched kind of forage, they became low in flesh, not one of them failed; and I am persuaded from my own observation that they did not have water more than four or five times during a passage of fifty days. The scanty supplies which we took from accidental cisterns and rare reservoirs hardly kept alive our famishing beast, and our cavalry horses, which cannot subsist without drink. One Arab was allowed the care of ten Camels. How useful might this animal be rendered on the plains of our southern climate! Cold, freezing weather is destructive to them; and they make a laborious and weary progress among the rocks.

In such parts of the southern states as where roads are imperfect, and where the mails and other communications are carried by horses, the Dromedary would also be a useful introduction. This animal seems to be a species of the camel, less in size, not calculated for burthen, slender of frame, easy of motion, and speedy of travel. Its general daily march is about sixty miles—when pushed, one hundred. It feeds on the same plants as the Camel, and is equally docile and obedient. It is remarkable that the Camel always kneels to receive its burthen, and has the sagacity to know and complain when too much is imposed for its strength; it kneels also to be unladen. Other kinds of useful animals might also be brought from Africa. They have the finest mules on the Barbary coast I have ever seen in any country; and the means of producing the same quality here may be easily obtained and transported. An excellent species of sheep are found there, upon which beneficial experiments have been made upon the plantations of Judge Peters of Pennsylvania. Some valuable tropical fruit trees from that coast, unknown in our country, I think might be made to flourish in the vicinity of New-Orleans, on the banks of the Mississippi, and on our southern frontiers, particularly the

palm-tree. It produces a fruit extremely nutritious, which forms a chief article of subsistence to the sun-browned wanderers of the interior of Barbary and Egypt; is very delicious, and a rare treat as a desert upon the boards of gentlemen in Europe and America.

Accept, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM EATON.

Ashford Con. June 17, 1809.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

It is with much pleasure we announce, that the Convention of Delegates from the numerous Bible Societies in the United States, which convened in New-York on Wednesday last, have after long and mature deliberation, formed an institution, entitled "THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY."

The leading feature of the Constitution limits the operations of the Society to the distribution of the Bible without note or comment. And it is pleasing to learn, by the list of managers appointed for the first year, that the institution embraces all the christian denominations in our country. We understand, that on all the principal questions presented for the decision of the convention the vote was unanimous.

The following gentlemen are appointed managers for the first year; at the close of which a new election is to be held for one fourth of the number: Henry Rutgers, John Bingham, Richard Varick, Thomas Farmer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Samuel Boyd, George Suckley, David Bethune, William Bayard, Peter M'Cartee, Robert Ralston, Thomas Shields, J. R. R. Rodgers, Dr. Peter Wilson, Duncan P. Campbell, — Everts, John Watts, M. D. Thomas Eddy, William Johnson, Ebenezer Barrill, Andrew Gifford, George Gosman, Thomas Carpenter, Leonard, Blacker, John Caidwell, Rufus King, Thomas Stokes, Joshua Sands, George Warner, De Witt Clinton, John Warder, Samuel Bayard, John Aspinwall, John Murray, Jun. Charles Wright, Cornelius Heyer.

A majority of the managers have met this day, and appointed the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Elias Boudinot, L. L. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Hon. Messrs. John Jay, Smith Thompson, Caleb Strong, William Gray, John Cotton Smith, Jonas Galusha, William Jones, Isaac Shelby, Wm. Titchman, Bushrod Washington, Charles C. Pinkney, William Gaston. — Washington, — Brown, Mathew Clarkson, Esq. George Madison, Esq. William Wirt, Esq. John Bolton, Esq. Robert Oliver, Esq. Joseph Nourse, Esq.

TREASURER.

Richard Varick, Esq.

The secretaries have not yet been appointed. — New-York Com. Adv.

NATURAL WONDERS.

It is very surprising that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best information of our geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water fall, in Franklin County, Georgia, the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South-Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's geography, but not as they merit. The Toccoa-water is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down the steep without being broken. All the prismatic effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Toccoa.

The Table-mountain in Pendleton district, South-Carolina, is an awful precipice, of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have never the while had curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by men of science. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude, to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one on looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless and helpless; and would inevitably be precipitated, and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot, whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination a limitation graduated by a reference to distances with which his eye has been famili-

ar.—But in a moment eternity, as it were, is presented to his astonished senses; and he is instantly overwhelmed. His whole system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of lead, obedient only to the common laws of mere matter. He then revives and in a wild delirium surveys a scene, which, for a while, he is unable to define by description or limitation.

How strange is it—that the Toccoa-falls, and Table-mountain are not more familiar to Americans! Either of them would distinguish any state or empire in Europe!

True American.

The Wire Bridge, at the falls of Schuylkill, is supported by six wires, each 3 8ths of an inch in diameter—3 on each side of the bridge. These wires extend (forming a curve) from the garret windows of the Wire Factory to a tree on the opposite shore, which is braced by wires in three directions. The floor timbers are two feet long, one inch by three, suspended in a horizontal line by stirrups of No. 6 wire, at the ends of the bridge and No. 9, in the centre, from the curved wires. The floor is 18 inches wide, of inch board, secured to the floor timbers by nails, except where the ends of two boards meet, here, in addition to the nails, the boards are kept from separating by wire ties. There is a board six inches wide, on its edge on each side of the bridge, to which the floor timbers are likewise secured by wires. Three wires stretched on each side of the bridge along the stirrups form a barrier to prevent persons from falling off. The floor is 16 feet from the water, and 400 feet in length—The distance between the two points of suspension of the bridge is 480 feet.

The whole weight of the wire is 1314lbs.
Do. do. wood work 3380
do. wrought nails 8

Total weight of the bridge 4705
Four men would do the work of a similar bridge in two weeks of good weather, and the whole expense would be about 800 dollars.

From a Northern Paper.

PLASTER TRADE.

We learn that the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia, have refused their sanction to the act of the Provincial Legislature, imposing a duty of 5 dollars per ton on plaster, exported to the northern United States ports. The law consequently cannot go into operation unless it receives the approbation of the Prince Regent. If we may judge from the conciliatory policy which has been lately pursued by the British government towards this country, and from the conciliatory professions which have been thrown out by Lord Castlereagh, and other administration men, it would seem probable that this law will not receive their sanction; and this we are informed is a prevailing impression in Halifax. The duty of one dollar per ton, exacted last year is repealed.

GUNPOWDER.

A new mode of manufacturing gunpowder has been invented in France—the grains are spherical, of the size of swan shot, well glazed, and composed of concentric coats—the advantages which it possesses over common gunpowder are, that the manufacture of it is much cheaper, and that it burns at least six times more rapidly than common powder.