

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

[NEW SERIES.] VOL. II.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

NO. 48.

Published every Wednesday Morning,
THOMAS W. PEGUES,

At three dollars in advance, three dollars and fifty cents in six months, or four dollars at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square for the first, and 37 1-2 for each subsequent insertion.—The number of insertions to be noted on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. One dollar per square will be charged for a single insertion.

Semi-monthly, Monthly and Quarterly advertisements will be charged the same as new ones each insertion.

All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public Offices of profit or trust—or puffing exhibitions will be charged as advertisements.

Accounts for Advertising and Job Work will be presented for payment quarterly.

☞ All Letters by mail must be post paid to insure punctual attention.

Ladies' French Shoes.

The subscribers have just received a supply of Ladies' French Shoes, direct from the Importers. Among them are the following kinds:

- Ladies' black Kid Slips,
- do Toilette do (a new article.)
- do Col'd morocco Slips,
- do Quilted Shoes, (a beautiful article for winter wear.)
- do Half Boots, (a new style.)
- Misses' Half Boots, " " "

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

ALDEN & AUSTIN.

State of South Carolina, KERSHAW DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Joseph Lockhart, et al.

vs.

Aaron Lockhart, et al.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Aaron Lockhart, John Bottom, Susannah Bottom, Eliza Bottom, Viney Bottom, Lucinda Bottom, Aaron Bottom and Martha Bottom, defendants in the above stated case, reside without the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that the said defendants do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Aaron Lockhart, deceased, undivided, on or before the first day of January next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

J. W. BASKIN, O. K. D.
Oct. 13, 1841. prs. fee \$5 50

South Carolina, SUMTER DISTRICT.

IN ORDINARY.

DeLaney R. Gibson, Applicant, vs. W. D. Tisdale and others, Defendants.

It appearing to my satisfaction that W. D. Tisdale and his wife Elizabeth P. and Phineas S. Gibson, defendants in the above stated case, reside without the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of John R. Gibson, deceased, on or before the twenty-second day of December next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

W. LEWIS, O. S. D.
Sept. 22, 1841. Prs. fee \$5 50.

A CARD

DR. WM. REYNOLDS desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that having entered into connection with **DR. BLANDING** of Columbia, he will now devote himself entirely to the practice of Dentistry.

This opportunity cannot be allowed to pass, without a sincere expression of grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for that confidence which has always been manifested towards him, whilst before them as a medical practitioner.—Now about to embark, more extensively, in the practice of Dentistry, he begs to assure them that it shall be his aim, still to preserve this confidence; and in all his Dental operations, (surgical or mechanical,) to give such satisfaction as will insure a continuance of it.

The well deserved and extensive reputation which Dr. Blanding has long since acquired, needs no comment. Therefore, when thus connected, the hope is expressed, that without presumption, they may look for that confidence from an enlightened and discriminating public, which they, several y, and individually enjoyed.
Jan. 19.

Regimental Order

CAMDEN, Oct. 12, 1841.

An election for Major to command the Upper Division (consisting of the Lancaster, Kershaw & Richland Troops,) of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry is hereby ordered to be held on the 20th day of November next.

Captains or Commandants of the above Companies are charged with the due execution of this order.

By order of Col. Richardson,
JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.
Adj't. 5th Reg't Cavalry.
Oct. 20. 5146.

WARNING.

PERSONS having claims against Theodorick Wren, dec'd, IN ANY SHAPE, will present them to the subscriber for payment.
T. K. CURETON, Adm'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROMANCE OF NAVAL HISTORY.

Among the romantic exploits of our hardy mariners, during the war of Independence, there are few which can compare with the capture of the *General Monk*, by the *Hyder Ally*, under the command of Captain Barney.—This took place in the waters of the Delaware, and was the occasion of great exultation in our city.—The account of the affair, which we quote, is from the life of Commodore Barney, edited by Mary Barney, published in 1832, a book, by the way, which is written with great vivacity and dramatic power, and possesses more interest, at least for the American reader, than a whole library of trashy novels. It has all the vividness, and much of the racy originality which delight the erudite readers of Froissart, Monstrelet and the other chroniclers of the olden time. But we must hasten to the story.

"About the close of the revolutionary war, the Delaware Bay and river were infested by numerous 'refugee barges and privateers, which were committing the most extensive depredations, not only upon the commerce of Philadelphia, but upon the peaceable inhabitants, along the shores of every accessible stream, that emptied into these waters. In order to drive off these plunderers, who were protected by the presence of several of his Majesty's ships, and to offer that assistance to their distressed citizens, which was not in the power of the general government to afford, the state of Pennsylvania had determined to fit out, at its own expense, a number of armed vessels, the operations of which were to be confined within the great thoroughfare to their capital. Five days after, Lieutenant Barney's arrival at Philadelphia, he was honored with the offer of the command of one of the vessels to be equipped, a small ship, mounting 16 six-pounders, and carrying 110 men, called the '*Hyder Ally*.' He did not, as may be supposed, hesitate one moment to accept the command, and to place himself at the disposal of the state authorities, from whom he had received many acts of kindness. He entered immediately upon the duties of the command. The ship was yet to be equipped and manned, but with active superintendence and willing hands this is an affair which may soon be despatched. On the 6th of April, 1782 only eighteen days after the happy reunion with his family, and thirteen after he took command, the *Hyder Ally* was ready to proceed on her destined service. The instructions under which Capt. Barney acted, were very plain and circumscribed; he was to convey a fleet of merchantmen to the capes, but on no account to proceed to sea, it being the intention of the state, simply to protect its own people, within its own waters, and chiefly from the annoyance of the 'refugee boats.' The convoy dropped down to Cape May Road; and while lying there, waiting for a fair wind to take them to sea, two ships and a brig were discovered standing for them. Capt. Barney, perceiving them to be a part of the enemy's force, made the signals to his convoy to get under way immediately and return up the bay; orders which they were not slow in obeying, with the exception of one ship, which was armed; and her commander very gallantly determined to abide the issue. He hailed Captain Barney, therefore, and made known his intention, in case of an engagement, 'to stick by him'—a promise, by the way, which we might as well say at once, he prevented himself from redeeming, by running his ship aground on the Cape May shore, in his eagerness to get to sea as soon as the action commenced, in this situation, his crew jumped ashore from the end of the jibboom, and made their escape, and the ship fell into the enemy's hands.

"Captain Barney kept astern of his convoy, watching the motions of the enemy, with all the eagerness and anxiety natural to so important a trust. He saw that the brig at one of the ships were following him into the Cape May channel, while the other ship, (a frigate) was manœuvring to run ahead by the other channel, and thus cut off the other progress of the convoy up the bay. His only hope for the safety of his convoy was, that the enemy would first direct their attention to him, and that by a desperate resistance, he might employ them long enough to allow time for his charge to get beyond their pursuit. For this purpose he would willingly have engaged the whole of the enemy's force at once, and if he had a thousand lives, would have rated them all as nothing, if by their sacrifice he could gain for his convoy the advantage of one hour's start. The brig was the first to come up with him, but it soon became evident that it was not her design to risk an engagement alone; she gave him a broad side as she came up, and passed on. Captain Barney did not return the fire, determined to reserve his strength for the ship, which was coming up rapidly. She approached within pistol shot without firing, probably under the impression that her unequal foe would not venture to make battle; at this moment, however, the *Hyder-Ally* opened

her ports and gave a well directed broadside, which spoke her determination in a language not to be misunderstood. The enemy closed upon her immediately, and showed a disposition to board; at this critical juncture Captain Barney had the coolness and presence of mind to conceive and execute on the instant, a *ruse de guerre*, to which he was unquestionably indebted for the brilliant victory that so speedily followed; he gave orders to the man at the helm, to interpret the next command he should give him aloud a *reverse*, or in his own words to the seaman, 'by the rule of *contrary*.' At the moment that the enemy was ranging alongside of him, a position which must have given him the full advantage of his great superiority of strength, Captain Barney called out, in a voice intended to reach the adverse ship, '*Hard a port your helm—do you want him to run aboard of us?*' The ready witted seaman understood his cue, and clapped his helm hard a-starboard, by which admirable manœuvre the enemy's jibboom caught in the fore rigging of the *Hyder Ally*, and there remained entangled during the short but glorious action that ensued. The *Hyder Ally*, thus gained a raking position, of which she availed herself to its utmost benefit; rapidity, well-directed aim, and vigorous effect, with which she poured her fire into the entangled ship, are almost inconceivable—more than twenty broadsides were fired in twenty-six minutes, and scarcely a shot missed its effect; entering in at the starboard bow, and making their way out through the starboard quarter, the grape, canister, and round shot all did their appointed duty! Such energy of action could long be withstood; and in less than half an hour from the firing of the first broadside, the British flag waved its proud folds no longer to the breeze.—'There was no time for ceremony on board the *Hyder-Ally*; the frigate was but a little way astern, and coming rapidly up. Captain Barney did not even ask what ship it was that had thus acknowledged him master; but sending his first lieutenant and thirty-five men on board, he ordered her to make all sail and push up the bay, after the convoy, while he himself covered the rear. The brig seeing that the ship had struck, and that the victor was standing up the channel towards her, ran herself aground to avoid capture. It would be ridiculous to assert that Captain Barney was desirous of a brush with the frigate, but he maintained the even tenor of his way, far in the rear of his prize, and the still more distant convoy, determined not to let her pass to the pursuit of either without, at least, attempting to delay her for a few minutes. The frigate continued the chase for a considerable distance up the bay, but at length towards evening, gave it up and dropped her anchor, making a signal, as she did so, to the prize ship, which she did not course of suspect to be under other orders; no doubt believing that, having taken the American, she was now working her will among the defenceless convoy!

"It was not until after the frigate abandoned the chase and came to an anchor, that Captain Barney permitted himself to gratify the curiosity, which it was but natural he should feel, as to the name, character, and force of his prize. He now spoke her for this purpose; and we may imagine the exuberance of delight and gratified pride, with which he ascertained her to be His Majesty's ship, the *General Monk*, mounting 20 nine pounders, and carrying one hundred and thirty-six men, under the command of Captain Rodgers of the Royal Navy! nearly double his own force in metal and nearly one-fourth superior in number of men! It was one of the most brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of naval warfare, and a victory of which he might well be proud. But no man ever bore such honors more meekly than Captain Barney; he rejoiced in his success, but it was more because it had insured the safety of the valuable fleet entrusted to his convoy, than because of any anticipation that it would encircle his own brow with a never dying wreath of glory. Prompted by that ever-ready humanity, which so honorably characterized his treatment of a conquered foe, though he had experienced so little of it in his own person, he inquired immediately into the sufferings of the crew, and heard with regret, that the *General Monk* had lost 20 men, killed, and had 33 wounded. Among the former were the first lieutenant, purser, surgeon, boatswain and gunner; among the latter were Captain Rodgers himself, and every officer on board except one midshipman.—The *Hyder-Ally* had four men killed and eleven wounded—a comparative disparity of loss even greater than the inverse disparity of force.

"We mention as an extraordinary evidence of the vigorous attack of the *Hyder-Ally*, that in the mizen-stay-sail of the *General Monk*, (which sailors we know to be of but small dimensions) there were counted exactly three hundred and sixty-five shot holes! It was looked upon as so great a curiosity, that one of the principal sail-makers of Philadelphia afterwards begged it of Captain Barney, and made a considerable sum by exhibiting it in his sail loft.

"Many incidents occurred during the heat of this rapid and vigorous action which are well worthy of notice. Captain Barney, in order that he might the better see all that was going on and regulate his movements accordingly, remained standing upon the binnacle during the whole action, in the most exposed point of his quarter deck, particularly to the fire of the musketry from the enemy's tops. On one occasion a ball passed through his hat, just grazing the crown of his head; another tore off a part of the skirt of his coat; seeing himself thus the aim of the small-arms, he called to *Mr. Scull*, his marine officer, (whose men were all *Bucks county riflemen* who had never before been on board a ship,) and ordered him to direct his fire into the top from which he was so much annoyed; the order was promptly executed, and with such good aim that every shot brought down its man. A few minutes after this one of these brave fellows, who was much better acquainted with the use of his rifle than with the rules of subordination, called out to Captain Barney, with a coolness of tone and familiarity of manner that evinced anything but intended disrespect:—'Captain! do you see that fellow with the *white hat*? and firing as he speaks, Captain Barney saw the poor fellow with the '*white hat*' make a spring at least three feet from the deck, and fall to rise no more. 'Captain!' continued the mark-man, '*that's the third fellow I've made hop!*' It is a remarkable fact, highly indicative of the deliberate coolness of these *Bucks County* men, that every man of the enemy who was killed by the small arms, was found to have been shot in the head or breast—so true and deadly was their aim. While Captain Barney continued striding on the binnacle, he observed one of his officers, with the cook's axe in his hand, in the very act of raising it to cleave the head of one of his own men, who had deserted his gun and skulked behind the main-mast; at this instant a round shot from the enemy struck the binnacle from under his feet and he fell upon the deck; the officer, seeing his captain fall, and naturally supposing that he was wounded, threw down the axe and ran to his assistance, but by the time he reached the spot Capt. Barney had recovered his feet, unhurt, and the officer very deliberately picked up the axe again to execute his purpose upon the head of the coward; he found him now fighting as bold and fearlessly as the bravest of the crew! Joseph Bedford, a brother of Captain Barney's wife, was a volunteer in the *Hyder-Ally*, and behaved with great gallantry; he was stationed in the main top, and received a severe wound in the groin, the effect of which he never entirely recovered; but it is worthy of remark, as an extraordinary circumstance, that he did not feel his wound, or know that he was hurt, until he had descended from the top, upon deck, after the action was over; he then fell, exhausted from the loss of blood, and was carried below.

"The action was so vigorously rapid and short, and its result so little expected on the part of the adversary, that he had either not time, or not sufficient presence of mind to think of destroying his book of signals; an oversight of which Capt. Barney availed himself; and it was probably owing to this circumstance that the frigate (the *Quebec*) so soon discontinued the chase and anchored. Immediately after the action, he ordered the British flag to be hoisted on board the *General Monk*, and his own to be hoisted down on board the *Hyder Ally*. The *Quebec*, therefore, had good grounds for believing that his Majesty's ship had been victorious."

In a Sermon on the death of William Henry Harrison, delivered by the Rev. Jacob F. Pierce, the following incident connected with our Revolutionary history is mentioned, to illustrate how deep were the pious sentiments of the patriot fathers who signed the Declaration of Independence:

"On the ever memorable 4th July, 1776, when that band of enlightened patriots and sages, called the Continental Congress, with sad hearts and dejected countenances, were deliberating on the Declaration of American Independence, they reached a point pending these deliberations when all hearts were faint, and it was feared by many that the decision would be against that instrument. The destiny of the nation being in even balances, the slightest influence would have thrown our fate either way. We had reached the point that was to decide our destiny for weal or wo. At that solemn, awful yet gloriously eventful crisis, that patriot, sage statesman, philosopher, and we trust, Christian, *Benjamin Franklin*, rose in his place and moved '*that we have prayer.*' The motion was carried without a dissenting voice. Dr. John Witherspoon, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who was a member of that Congress, was called upon to offer up the prayer. While that prayer was offered up, American Independence was born. These noble men rose from their bended knees, and signed in solemn silence the Declaration that sealed our Independence and made us a free people."

"The Baltimore Clipper, speaking of the result of the late election in Maryland, claims for the Whigs a majority in the Senate, and expresses the belief, that no opposition will be offered by that body to any measures which may be proposed by the [lower] house, leaving the finances of the State, the public debt, regulation of the banks, &c. It adds, It is now generally understood, that the banks will be compelled to resume specie payments; to which we suppose there will be little objection by either party, as that measure had its influence in producing the result at the election which has just terminated.—

"The banks cannot fail to perceive that the questions of resumption and a sound currency are becoming paramount to all others with the people. Political contests are determined upon them, and the party that advocates or upholds the banks in their present course, is overthrown. So unpopular is this protracted bank suspension-becoming, that ere long there will be 'none so poor as to do them reverence,' if they persevere in it. We see daily evidence that the people are resolved not to tolerate the existing state of things connected with the circulating medium much longer.

"The people are becoming disaffected with the conduct of corporate institutions, or that may more properly be termed monopolies. The opinion is obtaining very extensively, that it is far better to abolish bank charters, and leave the business of banking open and free to every one who chooses to engage in it. We fully concur in these opinions. At another time we shall go fully into this subject."—*N. & Gazette.*

A Gallant Enterprise.—We find in "*Goldsborough's United States Naval Chronicle*," a letter from Com. Talbot addressed to Mr. Secretary Stoddard, dated May 12, 1800, detailing an enterprise against a French armed ship lying at Port Plate, protected by her own guns and a fort of three heavy cannon, from which we give the following extract:

"Having detained the sloop Sally, which had left Port Plate a few days before, and was to have returned there previous to her sailing for the United States, I conceived that this sloop would be a suitable vessel for a disguise. I therefore manned her at sea from the Constitution, with about ninety brave seamen and marines, the latter to be commanded by Capt. Carmick and Lieut. Amory, when on shore; but the entire command I gave to Mr. Isaac Hull, my first lieutenant, who entered the harbor of Port Plate yesterday, in open day with his six men in the hold of the sloop, except five or six to work her in. They ran along side of the ship, and boarded her sword in hand, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. At the moment the ship was boarded, agreeably to my plan, Capt. Carmick and Lieut. Amory landed with the marines, up to their necks in water, and spiked all the cannon in the fort, before the commanding officer had time to recollect and prepare himself for defence.

"Perhaps no enterprise of the same moment was ever better executed, and I feel myself under great obligations to Lieut. Hull, Capt. Carmick and Lieut. Amory, for their avidity in undertaking the scheme I had planned, and for the handsome manner and great address with which they performed this daring adventure.

"This capture was made about twelve o'clock. When taken, the ship was stripped, having only her lower masts in; her rigging was coiled and stowed below.—Before sunset, Lieut. Hull had her completely rigged, royal yards athwart, guns scaled; men quartered, and in every respect ready for service."

ONE EVIL BETTER THAN TWO.—A merchant having sustained a considerable loss desired his son not to mention it to any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it.—"If you divulge the loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief and the joy of our neighbors."

CHARACTERISTIC.—On the arrival of Gen. Harrison's remains at Pittsburg, the leading Whigs of the city and country round about, got up an imposing funeral procession. A bill of \$89 62 for the expense of ribbons, scarfs, &c., was subsequently presented to the city corporation and paid out of the funds of the city!—The same corporation have an advertisement out for a loan of \$100,000. They are all Whigs of course.

Valuable Remedy for Dropsy.—The following important remedy found in "*Raymond's copy of Gunn's Domestic Medicine*," has, we are informed cured some of the most inveterate cases of Dropsy in our city within a few months.

Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white or common elder, steep them in two quarts of Lisbon wine twenty-four hours. If this wine cannot be had, Fenicoff or Maderia will answer, take a gill every morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne on the stomach."