

# CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Number 12.

THURSDAY, June 20, 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.

### 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.

### Election in Clermont Cavalry.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an Election will be held at STATESBURGH, on the first Saturday of August next, for a CORNET in the Clermont Troop, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Cornet Mayrant.

By order of  
John Jennings,  
Capt. 6th Cavalry.  
Wm. T. SPANN, First Sergt.

May 28, 1816.

### Wm. Thompson

**TAKES** this method of informing the public that he still continues the business of **TURNING and WINDSOR CHAIR MAKING**, in the upper end of Camden. Orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually executed. **SETTEES and CHAIRS** made to any pattern, and painted any color required.

May 16. 71f

### Charleston Tobacco Inspection.

**NOTICE**—The Commissioners of this institution will proceed to an Election of *One Inspector of Tobacco*, of Candidates from the upper part of this State, on the 15th day of July next, who shall be bound to attend at said Inspection, and to perform all the duties of an Inspector of Tobacco, agreeable to the laws and regulations of the Commissioners, from the first day of November next, until the first day of June following, and for same period in each succeeding year, so long as he may be continued in office; for which service, he will receive the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Any person duly qualified for said office, and desirous of becoming a Candidate, will make application by letter, (sealed and directed to the Commissioners of the Charleston Tobacco Inspection,) and forward the same to the Subscriber in Charleston, on or before the 15th day of July next. Bond and security will be required, for the faithful performance of duty.

Daniel Stevens, Chairman.  
Charleston, May 13, 1816.

### Printing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND ACCURACY AT THE OFFICE OF THE **CAMDEN GAZETTE**; Where may be had **BLANKS FOR LAWYERS, MAGISTRATES, SHERIFFS, &c.**

### NOTICE.

**SUBSCRIPTION** papers issued by the Trustees of the **SANTEE STEAM BOAT COMPANY**, may be seen at the Store of Messrs **BIRNBAUM & Co.** and at Messrs **LEX & DELKOR'S**. Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are invited to come forward.  
June 6, 1816.

### Notice is Hereby Given.

**THAT** agreeably to Acts passed during the last session of Congress—

1. The duties on licenses to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the Act of August 2, 1813. These licenses will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the first of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted, shall bear to a year.

2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day.

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boilers, will take effect, which rates are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	Domestic materials.		Roots.		Foreign materials.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week	4	9	3	4		
2 weeks	9	18	4	9		
1 month	18	36	9	18	23	46
2 mths.	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 mths.	54	108	27	54	68	136
4 mths.	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 mths.	90	180	45	90		
6 mths.	108	216	54	108	135	270
8 mths.					180	360
1 year.	216	432	108	216	270	540

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—that the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorized to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collectors and furnished to distillers on application.

John Cantey,  
Collector of the Revenue for the 5th Collection District, South-Carolina.  
Camden, June 6, 1816.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
(Price 12½ Cents.)  
**CHIT CHAT**

between  
**John Bull & Brother Jonathan,**  
By **JACK MARLINSPIKE.**  
—Also—  
**INSTRUCTIONS**  
FOR THE  
*Artillery Sword Exercise.*

### FROM A PARIS PAPER.

*Statistical and topographical description of the District of Columbia,*  
by **D. B. WARDEN.**

The United States of America have resolved the most important and most difficult problem that has ever occupied the mind of man, I mean the establishment of liberty without licentiousness, and of order without oppression; these advantages result not only from the social institutions adopted by the Americans, but from their geographical situation. They are not surrounded by jealous and restless neighbors; the wars which they have to wage against foreign enemies cannot menace their independence; they seem to live in a region always calm, from whence they contemplate without fear for themselves, the political storms which agitate and overthrow other states.

Montesquieu has enquired into the principles of different governments, and established them with a superiority of discernment which was to be expected from his genius. However, as the great republic of the United States had not yet existed at the epoch when he elevated the human understanding so high, it wanted a subject of observation which should have revealed to it a new principle of government, more durable perhaps, and more energetic than all others. I know of no phrase which can better express my meaning than the words *spirit of property* (*esprit de propriete*.) All the effects which Montesquieu attributes to virtue in republics, are, in the United States, the natural produce of the spirit of property.

Among no other people do we find, in the same degree as with the Americans, a respect so inviolable for the right of property; and I employ the expression in its widest latitude; it is not only out of man that property is discoverable, but in man. An American ruled by this sentiment, which he has perhaps never defined, sets as much value on the improvement of his faculties, the cultivation of his reason, on freely manifesting his thoughts, preserving the opinions acquired by the exercise of judgment, as to enjoy in peace the actual products of his industry, or to fructify the yet virgin soil which is to recompense his labors. When an American citizen is asked for the ground of his attachment to the political constitution of his country, he simply answers *it is my property*; this reply exonerates him from all other argumentation, and in fact it appears to me more conclusive than the abstractions of publicists.

Thus whatever appertains to the citizens, whatever touches his rights, is sacred in the United States. He stalks freely and proudly on his native soil, fearless of the jealousy of malevolence or the stab of an informer. He accounts not for his actions but to that common law which is the property of all; he gives to his abilities, intellectual and physical, all the development of which they are susceptible; he is happy enough to desire neither change in his laws nor in the condition of his family.

This idea of property, this general sentiment is represented more particularly by the notions annexed to territorial or landed property. The class of American cultivators

is the most influential in the United States. It is supposed with reason that they reckon as more important than any other, the right of property, the principal supporter of institutions founded on the same right. Nearly all the cultivators, improperly called farmers, possess experience and information. They hold seats in the legislative assemblies and the councils of government; this class has produced eloquent orators irreproachable magistrates, skilful and courageous captains. General Jackson, who distinguished himself in Louisiana by his heroism and his victories, had forsaken his farm to fly to the defence of his country. Washington was originally a farmer.

This consideration, attached to agricultural labors, is not one of the smallest causes of the ever-growing prosperity of the United States. The extensive banks of the Ohio, the vast plains of Genesee, the immense regions of the Southern states, are peopled with individuals who seek a country, with capitalists who think in earnest of the prosperity of their families, such as they obtain by the culture of lands yet in need of clearing, still free, and without misery.

Prosperity displays itself by a progression so rapid, that we must in some measure, never lose sight of the United States for a single moment, but we incessantly run the risk of estimating their situation from imperfect documents. All the descriptions of this country, sketched eight or ten years ago, have nothing more than an interest purely historical; they express neither her riches nor actual power, nor present us any adequate idea of her high and approaching destinies.

During the night of the 17th Jan. 1814, Gen. Jackson, ever on the watch against the enemies within as well as without, took measures to ascertain if all that should be under his command were then at their posts. One man, a Spaniard, was found to be missing. As the general felt certain that the Spaniard could not have got off towards New-Orleans, he concluded he had gone to the enemy, probably according to contract, to give them information of his preparations to receive them, and acted accordingly—making some considerable alterations in his plan. The British came on, and were dealt with as every one knows. Three days after they had retired, the wretched Spaniard was found hanging on a tree!—The enemy supposed he had deceived them, and they executed him for telling them the truth and serving them faithfully! Verily, he got his reward.

### IRISHMEN AND POTATOES.

Some years since scarce a ship arrived at the southward from Ireland, but was loaded with the men of that country—the potatoes are now kindly sent after to feed them. The Globe has arrived at Baltimore, with a freight of them, which cost in Ireland eight pence per bushel, and are now retailing at two dollars!

Salem Gazette.

*A grave digger's bill.*—A grave digger, who had buried a Mr. Burton, sent the following curious bill to his widow: "To making a Bur-ton-Hole—2s."