

# CAMDEN



# GAZETTE.

Number 26.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, September 26, 1816.

Volume I.

**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.

**Public Notice**

IS Hereby Given, that an election will be held on the second Monday and the day following in Oct. next, for a Member of Congress, to represent the Districts of Kershaw, Lancaster, Chesterfield and Sumter; also for one Senator and two Representatives for the state Legislature, for the District of Kershaw—also, Commissioners of the Poor, at the following places, viz.

At the Court House in Camden; at Hanging Rock; at Wm. Martin's on 25 Mile Creek, and at John Lesenby's Jr. on Lynch's Creek.

FRANCIS S. LEE,  
JAMES BROWN,  
Managers at Camden.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,  
Mr.

At Cordner Ingram's Hanging Rock.

ROBERT SINGLETON,  
WM. BLANTON,

At Wm. Martin's 25 Mile Creek.

CHARLES EVANS, and  
LOVICK YOUNG,

At J. Lusenby's Jr. Lynch's Creek.

The Managers, or a Majority of them, will meet on Wednesday following, at Camden, to count over the votes and declare the election.

Camden, Sept. 9, 1816.

\* \* We are authorized to state that WILLIAM MAYRANT, Esq. of Stateburgh, is a candidate for the ensuing Congress.

**NOTICE.**

THE petitioner humbly solicits all his friends in Kershaw District, to aid and assist him in trying to acquire a majority of votes in his favour, for the Sheriff's place, at our next election, as he assures them that he is a real candidate.

WM. BRASINGTON.

Camden, Aug. 21, 1816.

**MILL SAWS.**

THE Subscriber has a few Philadelphia made MILL SAWS, for sale on good terms.

HENRY ABBOTT.

Camden, August 8, 1815.

**Notice.**

COTTON in the seed will be received and expeditiously picked and packed, on usual toll, at my Cotton Factory in Camden.

J. LYON.

Aug. 15, 1816.

N. B. I wish to hire two first rate packers for 5 or 6 months.

South-Carolina—Sumter District.

Tolled before me a certain bright bay Horse, has the appearance of being very old, quite grey about the flanks, and his legs grey to the knees, about 14 hands and a half high, no brand perceivable.

JESSE PEEBLES, J. P.

August 16, 1816.

**Just Printed,**

And for sale at this Office, price 12½ cents,

**A DISCOURSE,**

Delivered at a conference held in Camden.

BY

George Daugherty, Elder, M. E. C.

Sept. 12.

++ Wanted, one or two intelligent LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Enquire at this office.

Aug. 1.

**Original.**

Some account of the discovery of America and its settlement, connected with a short sketch of events that have occurred since.

[CONTINUED.]

Having presented my readers with a very brief retrospect of the settlement and struggles of our country, permit me to invite their attention to a progressive view of its politics, an enumeration of some of those evils which have been destructive to other governments, recur to the unjust measures of the rival belligerents, and mild policy of the United States.

In ours as well as most other governments, there has existed from its commencement two parties, both of which profess an equal attachment to its constitution, but wish to adopt different measures for its perpetuation. What are the real wishes of the most ambitious leaders of either party, it will be impossible to decide. Conclusions, predicated upon such facts as the publick are in possession of, vary with the inclination of different persons reasoning upon the same subject. In matters of political speculation, involving so much feeling, it would be highly presumptuous in an individual to offer any decided opinion; and to widen the breach between partizans of the present day, would be inimical to our best interests. I beg leave merely to state, therefore, that party spirit at the commencement of our republick was disarmed of its terrors, and every member of the community was devoted to the cause of his country. But unfortunately, after the conclusion of our revolutionary struggle, when all hands should have engaged in the common task of cementing union and promoting general welfare, dissensions became more obvious, and a struggle for power ensued, which eventuated favourably to federalism.

Deeming the militia too unsubstantial for the purpose of repelling invasion, protecting defenceless frontiers, and quelling insurrections, should they ever occur, it was thought most advisable to create a standing army, which would be always ready. Finding it necessary for the support of that army to impose additional taxes, recourse was had to a system, against which we had fought and bled. Our citizens submitted to it reluctantly; and the democratic party gained ground, with astonishing rapidity. Spurning the idea of cringing to the old Britanic system and fearing very justly the consequences of a large standing army ever mutinous and ready to level the axe of power at the tree of liberty, they effected a change in administration. An abolition of the financial measures of their adversaries consequently followed, and the defence of our country was again intrusted to a generous patriotic and hardy yeomanry. The smile of complaisance sat upon the brow of every advocate for reform. "Prosperity rewarded her sons with streams of opulence—Mechanic industry toiled in every corner. Our commerce spread her sails to the breezes of every clime, conducted our vessels into every harbour, and wafted our treasures upon the bosom of every ocean. Literature diffused her enlivening beams, dispelled the gloom of ignorance which qualifies freemen for slavery, and blew into our souls a much greater blast of freedom. To indulge however in these pleasing reflections without guarding against the worst, would be to expose ourselves to the wide yawning gulph, which has swallowed the most powerful and flourishing republicks that ever existed. It would be

little short of abandoning ourselves to a venality which has ever been premonitory of their subversion. Political philosophy lays it down, as an incontestible and fundamental maxim, that the greatest states of antiquity owe their ruin to vices already creeping amongst us. These are luxury, effeminacy, intestine division, voluptuousness and an indifference to laws.

History from the very origin of mankind, confirms the truth of these observations. He therefore, who conceals this fact from political motives, deserves not the name of patriot. Your smiles are sought by him for sinister purposes.

It is my duty, and it is the duty of every friend to his country, to proclaim this truth in the voice of thunder if possible, to his deluded fellow citizens. It is much easier to guard against their pernicious tendency, than to abrogate them after their fatal introduction. Should you require any additional proofs of the justice of this salutary admonition, I would invite your attention to the calamitous fate of Carthage, Rome, Thebes, and Athens. Should you require further demonstrations of an equally cogent character, turn your eyes to Egypt's sandy plains and ruined monuments of antiquity. Let the eye of contemplation soar above the shattered walls of Balbec, Palmyra and Memphis. Awake at the sound of mutability in national government, and oppose the gigantic strides of fell corruption—rally round the standard of your country; beat off the insidious foe, and resolve to transmit to posterity, a government unimpaired by the causes which have operated the destruction of others.

To an enlightened publick it will be unnecessary to apologize for the introduction of misapplied principles in religion, as one of the many causes that may be made the instrument by which an unsuspecting people may be enslaved. This position is rendered incontrovertible by the view which I have taken of the oppressive authority of the hierarchy of England, that drove our ancestors from the land of their birth. The mischievous influence of such abominable and sacrilegious modes of oppression, has been felt at one time or other in every government that has existed, (except ours) since the Nicene convocation or Synod. Already has the pulpit in the New-England states been degraded to the level of a political forum. Spain, almost denationalized in character, continues to harass her imbecile, persecuted, and superstitious sons with the terrors of a sanguinary inquisition. With us however the blessings of a pure and untainted religion continue to scatter far and wide the seed of virtue, of justice, and morality. Her immaculate votaries, uninfluenced by ambition, discharge the duties of a ministerial life, without a view to personal aggrandisement, or an acquisition of authoritative consequence.

Influenced by such motives, it becomes the duty of every member of society to forward their designs by the most vigorous exertions. It is the only law which can control the passions of men; it is the only plan by which we can preserve just and equal right. But although devoted to the cause of christianity, and zealous in securing our eternal peace, it is our duty to scrutinize the policy of clergymen; as well as other publick officers, to guard against consequences springing from accumulated authority.

Another mode of invading our political institutions, and subverting liberty, consists in forming extensive associations, and securing the descent of property to particu-

lar families by entailment. Influenced by motives of ambition, designing characters may thus be enabled to carry into execution schemes which could not be effected without money & friends. Were it not for trespassing too long upon the patience of my readers by continuing this digression I might point out a disposition of this kind in many parts of the United States. But strictures upon the conduct of men, who for the present have no eye to such diabolical acts, is at best an unpleasant task, and can be attended with no beneficial effect.

(To be Continued.)

We read the Richmond Gazette with great pleasure, when they enumerate with just and laudable pride the improvements now making in that city. We have no less pleasure in perceiving, that liberality and enterprize are not alone confined to Richmond, but are seen in various towns and cities throughout the union. Very little is said of New-York; but it must not be inferred that we are standing still; our improvements are on a gigantic scale—on every side of us we see new buildings rise, new comforts created, streets widened, hills levelled, and the city, with rapid strides, making its way to the extremity of the island—ours is a *follo* the others a *miniature* edition. *Nat. Advocate.*

Proposals have been issued, for printing a work on the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia—by STEPHEN ELLIOT, esq. of Charleston. The scientific researches, comprehensive genius, and knowledge of its author, are the best guarantee we have of the worth and merit of this work. We have made no little progress in the study of this interesting science; and its application to medical and economical uses will greatly enhance the value of this treatise, which we hope will meet with general encouragement. *Ibid.*

The ladies in London are indulging themselves in a few fashionable extravagancies, such as the purchase of Indian diamond clasps, diamond doves and olive branches, at from 200 to 700 guineas each, to decorate their hair. Times are strangely altered, forsooth, since mother Eve set the fashions; true, she had doves, and olive branches, and fig leaves, but they were real, not artificial. She had a green bank for her toilet, the limpid stream for her mirror, and moss roses for her bed. Shall we never see these primitive times again?

**ANECDOTE.**

While the emperor Napoleon was walking in the garden of the Thuilleries with the empress Maria Louisa, and some officers, the empress accidentally stumbled, and an officer to preserve her from falling, caught her in his arms—when Napoleon peevishly remarked, "hav'nt you learnt to walk?"—"Yes!" (replied the piqued empress) "but did your majesty never take a false step?"

*From an English paper.*  
**CURE FOR THE DUMB**

Among the various unseemly for visitants that honoured Salisbury Whitsun fair with their presence was one who, if his petition was to be believed, had been deaf and dumb from his childhood. Pursuing his honest calling, he entered a house in High street, where a son of Vulcan, taking compassion on him, slipped his hand into his pocket, pulled out a pair of pincers, and applied them to the nose of the mendicant, which had the effect of immediately restoring speech! But, oh the innate depravity of man!—his first words were neither praise nor thanks, but the loud vociferation of "Blast you! what's that for?"

A gentleman observed yesterday, that from the fuss made by the English in fitting out an expedition against the "legitimate sovereign" of Algiers, he doubted whether they intended sincerely to chastise him; but, since he saw that the Belzebub bomb-ship was put in requisition, he was sure they meant to play the D—l with his Algerine majesty.

The New-York Gazette complains that the contents of the late *Cork* papers are very light. The *Cork* editors will probably bounce at such a heavy charge. *Trenton American.*