

CAMDEN



GAZETTE.

Number 36.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, December 5, 1816.

Volume I.

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 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.

We are requested to state that Mr. JOHN HAVIS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election. Dec. 5, 1816.

We are also authorized to state that Capt. WILLIAM DRAKEFORD is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District. Dec. 5, 1816.

It is also understood that Mr. MATTHEW WIGGINS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election. December 5, 1816.

We are authorised to state, that Mr THOS. SALMONDS is Candidate for the Clerk's Office, of Kershaw District. Nov. 21, 1816.

We are also, authorised to state, that Mr. JOHN PEOPLES, late an Officer of the U. S. army; is a Candidate for the Clerk's Office, of this District. Nov. 21, 1816.

We are requested to state, that Mr JOHN SWILLEY jr. is a candidate for Clerk of the Court for this District at the ensuing election. Nov. 20.

We are authorized to state that Mr. DAVID EVANS is a candidate for the office of Clerk of Kershaw District, at the election to take place in January next. November 14, 1816.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL BROWN, Esq. is a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Kershaw District. October 24.

STOVES.

FOR SALE, one ten plate and one six plate STOVE—Enquire of W. BLANDING. November 21, 1816. 4-6

GIG.

A Second hand pannel GIG for sale.—Enquire of H. R. COOK. November 21, 1816. 4-6

Stateburg Jockey-Club Races

WILL commence on Wednesday the 1st January, 1817, and continue three successive days.

1st. Day—three mile heats: \$400 purse
2d. ditto—two do. do. 300
3d. ditto—mile heats 200
Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding on the continent.

By order of the Club. Nov. 28, 1816.

Baldwin & Hamilright,

INFORM their friends and the Public that they have purchased out Mr. WILLIAM BRASINGTON, Saddler, of this place, and intend carrying on the SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS,

In all its branches. Persons wishing to obtain a supply of any articles in their line, can be accommodated upon reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice. They hope, by their skill and industry to merit a share of public patronage.

Camden, Nov. 14, 1816 331f

BLANKS FOR LAWYERS,

MAGISTRATES, SHERIFFS, &c.
For sale at the Camden Gazette Office.

Legislature of S. Carolina.

Governor's Message.

On Tuesday, 26th Nov. the following communication was made by his excellency the Governor to both branches of the Legislature :

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—All the measures which, by the proceedings of your last session devolved on the Executive, have, so far as they depended on him, been accomplished. Where the Legislative will was expressed or clearly indicated, it has been strictly obeyed; and where the compliance with your wishes involved the exercise of a discretion it has been used in a manner that I trust will prove satisfactory. In this respect the papers numbered from 1 to 12 inclusive, and herewith transmitted, will place in your possession all the information that can be desired.

The papers numbered 1; 2, and 3, shew the terms of the convention negotiated at Washington with the chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, and of its final ratification by the nation; altho' the latter was encumbered with certain reservations in favor of individuals, which lessened in some measure, the importance of the acquisition in a pecuniary point of view, yet these were not considered so material as to prevent my acceptance of the treaty, which has accordingly received my final sanction. A prompt and effectual change in the state of things in that Territory was essential to the good order of society, and in this respect the acquisition of jurisdiction was considered more important than the compensation given. When to this is added the fee-simple of the soil, it is not doubted, that my proceedings in relation to this business will meet your approbation. The disposition of the General government, on this subject, and the cheerful assistance of the late secretary for the department of war, have obtained for us a relinquishment of title, which it is believed could not otherwise have been accomplished. Legal provisions will become necessary to extend to the territory thus acquired, our judicial and militia systems, and to provide for the various circumstances which belong to it. Among these, you will not omit regulations for disposing of the lands and advantageously investing the proceeds. Perhaps no appropriation of the latter will be more beneficial to the state at large, than the creation of a permanent fund for the maintenance of the free schools. Such a course will be no less delightful to the mind of the Philanthropist, than consonant to the liberal policy and enlightened views of the Legislature. In thus securing to the poor, the advantages of education, and putting this their precious inheritance, beyond the reach of temporary feelings or mutable councils, the character of the state will be established, and the general welfare promoted.

The papers 4, 5, 6, exhibit the correspondence concerning the arms due to this state from the general government. The quota of South-Carolina, according to the apportionment made at the department of war, has been received. This is considered fair, and as far as it goes satisfactory; but the means provided by Congress on this subject, fall greatly short of the wishes and expectations of the State. It is no longer a speculative opinion, for experience teaches us that our liberties and institutions depend principally on the militia for defence. Science in the art, and discipline in the practice of war, are useless without arms, and even arms become dangerous, unless a preponderating portion of them be in the hands of virtue and patriotism—the militia therefore are the safe deposit for them.—But while there are no new armories erecting, and no extended enterprize for their manufacture commenced; we shall look in vain for the accomplishment of our wishes, to those of Springfield and Harpers ferry. The mere appropriation of a sum of money, very small compared with the object to be effected, notwithstanding its inapplicability to any other purpose, is better calculated to betray our safety and to disappoint our hopes, than "to arm the whole body of militia." All the branches of the general government, are so justly influenced by public sentiment, that I cannot refrain from recommending a continued expression of our wishes (instruction to the state delegation in congress may be happily resorted to) until it shall produce measures corres-

ponding to the vital importance and magnitude of this object.

The paper 7, is a copy of the instructions prepared for George Blackburn Esq. under the authority of the appropriation "for procuring a map of this state." Your proceedings on this subject, were considered as pointing to this gentleman, as the person to be employed, notwithstanding my discretion was, in form, not limited: such an indication, however, was not necessary to procure for him the appointment—his genius and acquirements warranted the choice—his zeal and industry, thus far, have justified our confidence. He has been directed to attend at Columbia, during the two first weeks of your session, to give such information and explanations, as may be required, touching the progress and probable accomplishment of the work. His journal, also, if required, shall be subject to your examination.

The appropriation for military books, to be furnished to the militia officers of this state, has been more than sufficient for the purpose—they have been procured and distributed. This measure will not fail to produce all the benefit anticipated from it. Its effects were to be seen during the reviews of the present year, wherever the distribution of the books had been made in time for the officers to study them. The disposition manifested throughout the state, and the emulation existing in almost every regiment, afford the most gratifying proofs of the correctness of your measures concerning the militia. A mild but steady execution of the laws, will in a very few years, elevate them at least, to the level of the best in the Union.

The American fire has proved more deadly in battle than any other; probably, because we have been from our earliest years familiar with the use of fire arms. The inducements, however, to such an use, are, fast decreasing. The rapid progress of agriculture, accelerated by the uncommon rewards of labour, is by constant though almost imperceptible degrees, impairing the efficiency of our arms, by lessening the objects for their use. As the forests yields to the axe, the game which they contained disappear, and with them, much of the excitement to a dextrous use of arms. Whether, these have so far diminished, as to require other incentives for the preservation of our skill in gunnery, you best can determine; but surely, an honorable reward to such individuals as may, from time to time, distinguish themselves in the regiments, by the precision of their fire, would be productive of good, as it might assist to prolong the accuracy, and of course, the efficiency of our fire. The man who knows and feels that he is superior to his enemy, is very apt to meet him, as the militia met the British near New-Orleans. This knowledge always enables the soldier to perform wonders. Our measures should be, at least, as much addressed to the moral as the physical energies of the people—with all armies equal reliance may be placed on the former as the latter—and with the militia infinitely greater.

The tenth section of the act of the 16th of December last, requires to be altered or explained so as to operate alike on all officers of uniform companies of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen; as well of those which were raised prior to the passage of that law, as those subsequent. However contrary it may be to what is believed was the intention of the Legislature, it is contended, that the section permits the former to hold their commissions, while it deprives the latter of theirs, when they shall fail to have in uniform certain number of rank and file. This is too unjust a distinction, growing out of the accidental wording of the section, to be permitted to remain.

Much inconvenience results from the regiments having no permanent places of rendezvous. I recommend that an appropriation be made for each, to be expended at the discretion of the Major General, Brigadier General, and for each regiment its particular commandant, as commissioners; to provide a muster field for each. If colonels were authorised to appoint sutlers, who, on the days of general musters, should be protected in the exclusive right to settle at such places, it would in many, if not in every instance, procure the muster field wanted, without the expenditure of the sum appropriated. Should an increase of population, induce an increase of the number of regiments, and therefore

a change of the places of rendezvous, it is believed, the appreciation in the value of land will be such, as to prevent any loss in the purchase—at all events, the inconveniences, from a variety of causes, have become such as to require the interference of the legislature; which is called for, not more by the good it may produce, than the improving state of those for whom it is intended to provide.

The authority given to sell such public arms as should be found expedient to repair, has been exercised but in a very small degree, because there was no demand for them. It was considered proper to suffer them to remain where they were, costing the state nothing, until sales might be effected to more advantage than at present. All the other arms are in perfect order and fit for instant use.

Your attention is recommended to a review of the fiscal laws of the state, at least, so far as to provide against an evil which may arise and which will be suggested. Appropriations of money remain as credits in the treasury, payable on account of the specific objects for which they were granted, until expressly repealed by law. Although our financial system has been materially changed since the establishment of the Bank of the State, and although all balances in the treasury on the 2d of April in each year, are directed to be paid over to the bank, on account of capital; yet the bank being bound by its charter, to honor the drafts made upon it for appropriations, all unexpended balances, not repealed by the legislature, may be called for at any time. It may be very proper to grant money for specific objects this year, which the legislature might find it expedient to refuse a few years hence. If no injury has been suffered by the state under such a system, it argues much more in favor of its public agents than of the system itself. There are now subject to the governor's draft, large balances of appropriations made during the late war, for military purposes; also, more than twelve thousand dollars of the contingent fund remain unexpended.

The resignation of John Taylor, Esq. late a Senator in Congress, herewith submitted, and marked 8, induces the necessity of electing a person to represent the state, in the Senate of the United States, until the expiration of the term for which he was elected; as also some one to succeed to that seat on the 4th of March next. Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, are also to be chosen, during your present session.

The paper 9, contains the general regulations for the government of the staff of the state, prepared and submitted, in obedience to the act of the 13th of December last. Those from the Department of War, to which these refer, would have been printed and distributed among the officers, but for the alterations, it is possible you may find expedient to make in them.

The Letter from Judge Desaussure, marked 10, will satisfactorily shew, that the Court-House heretofore used in the Equity district of Cheraw, is no longer suitable for the purposes intended; indeed that and the Jail near it, are in a state of entire ruin.

The paper 11, is a copy of a law of the state of Georgia, received from the executive of that state, since your last meeting. Whether the measure which has been so long adopted by this state, in anticipation of such a law on the part of Georgia, be now the most proper to be pursued, you have an opportunity to decide; as also, to consider maturely the expediency of commencing on a large scale, works of internal improvement. Perhaps the topography of no state presents more inviting opportunities for improving inland navigation than our own; none have stronger inducements and yet few have done less. The state is possessed of most ample materials; public spirit, enterprize, perseverance are not wanting, and nothing is required for the accomplishment of every desired object in this respect but the patronage of the legislature. Whether this shall be afforded by grants or loans of money, by becoming participators in works of public utility, or by beginning them wholly on state account, is within the reach of your wisdom to determine.

Permanent regulations for an exchange of the laws of this state, for those of other states and of the United States, are very desirable. The convenience and utility of such an arrangement, have been