

# CAMDEN



# GAZETTE.

Number 48.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, February 27, 1817.

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.

**ATTENTION!**

**WANTED** to enlist immediately, until the 1st day of January next. **TEN STEADY YOUNG MEN**, as a Magazine Guard, in this town. The pay will be fifteen dollars per month, for services and rations, and they will be found a blue coat, one pair of pantaloons and a hat. None need apply but men of sober habits.

**JAMES BROWN.**

February 18, 1817. 7-9

**FOR SALE.**

The Subscribers have just received from the ARARAT Manufactory, a quantity of SPUN YARN, deemed of a superior quality, from No. 4 to 9 & a half, which they are selling very low for cash only. The Planters will evidently find it to their advantage to purchase sooner than spin. The subscribers have also a parcel of COTTON TWIST, Nos. 9, 24 & 40, that has been proven by using to be far superior to the cotton balls, & much cheaper.

**TRAPP, PATTERSON, & Co.**

February 20, 1817. 47tf.

N. B. We are daily expecting a parcel of excellent Cloth made of cotton, from the above manufactory.

**T. P. & Co.**

**For Private Sale.**

The Subscribers **PLANTATION** lying near the head of Beaver Creek, Kershaw District. The fertility of the soil needs no comment, as it is well known to be productive. The lands were purchased by me, and contain about 300 acres, for which I will produce undoubted titles. There is on the premises seventy or eighty acres cleared, and under a good fence; also a comfortable dwelling house, with other necessary buildings. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber.

**JOHN CREIGHTON, Sen.**

February 14, 1817. 47-0

**The Subscribers**

**HAVING** entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of **WARLICK & DEAN**, intend carrying on the **Carpenters Business** in all its branches. They will be thankful for a share of the public patronage, and will use their best endeavours to give satisfaction to those who may please to employ them.

**ABSALOM WARLICK.**

**THOMAS DEAN.**

Camden, Feb. 20, 1817. 7-8

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Nauden, as a **Hatters shop**, where he carries on the **TAYLORING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, in the neatest manner.

**BENJAMIN TAYLOR.**

Camden, Feb. 19, 1817. 47-8

**NOTICE.**

The Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public that they have entered into co-partnership, and intend carrying on the **BRICKLAYING and PLAISTERING BUSINESS**, heretofore conducted by William Cook. Any person wishing any thing done in that line, will be attended to by application to either of the Subscribers.

**FRANCIS COOK.**

**JOHN COOK,**

Camden, Feb. 13, 1817. 7-8

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

Just arrived from the North, and for sale by

**P. Thornton,**

**ONE** door below the Market, warranted good, and will be sold wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in Charleston, among which are the following:—  
Early York Cabbage, Early Cucumber, Early Dutch do. Long do. Drumhead winter do. Sugar Leaf Lettuce, Late Dutch do. Summer bush squash, Savoy do. Winter do. Early spring Turnip, Squash Peppers, Spanish do. Rabbet nose do. Blood Beet, Sage, Rue, Burnet, Spinnage, Early scarcity do. Red Onions, Orange do. Cur'd Parsley, Turnip do. Early Petersburg Peas, Salmon Radish, Early Charleston do. Scarlet do. Dwarf Marrowfat do. Orange Carrot, Dwarf White do. Swelling Parsnip, Large Wort, Celler, Pepper Grass, Saffron, Vegetable Oyster, Summer Savory.

**—ALSO—**

Prunes, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Cramberries, Oranges, Onions, Cheese, Codfish, Mackerel, Mustard, Hops, Irish Potatoes, fresh Chocolate—No. 1 and 2, &c. &c.

A large assortment of **FRESH SHOES**, among which are Ladies, Misses and Mops and Boys of all descriptions, which will be sold low by taking a number of pair; and also he has added to his assortment of **DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.** many articles too tedious to enumerate, as they were lately laid in. Those who have cash to spare, may find it to their advantage to call. A few hundred Raccoon Skins for sale.

Camden, Dec. 19, 1816. 3

**For Private Sale,**

The Subscribers **PLANTATION**, on Beaver-creek, in Kershaw District, adjoining lands of Duncan M'Ra. The fertility of the soil needs no comment. The situation is as pleasant and healthy as any in the state. It abounds with numerous springs of the purest water. The lands were all purchased by me, and contain about 414 acres, for which I will produce undoubted titles. There is on the premises, about 150 acres cleared, and under a good fence, divided into convenient fields by strong inside fences.

**—ALSO—**

On the premises are a dwelling house with five rooms on the lower floor, with a Piazza on each side, three fire places, a kitchen, Barn and stables, with all other out buildings that are common on a country farm—likewise, an apple orchard sufficient for 15 or 20 barrels of cider of a good year, with plenty of peach trees for use, which seldom miss bearing, a grist mill not 4 years in use, calculated for flour, having a bolting chest, 14 feet long, the cloth of the best quality of No. 5. In the mill is a cotton gin which goes by water, equal to any in the state. The house is framed 30 by 26, completely closed in, floors laid above and below. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber on the premises. If not sold before Friday, the 14th February next, it will be offered at Public Auction on the first day of March, and the terms made known on that day. And when sold there will be a number of other articles for sale, consisting of all kinds of stock, farming utensils, a Dutch fan, Blacksmiths tools, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

**JAMES TRANTHAM.**

January 18, 1817.

The above sale will positively take place on Saturday the 1st day of March

**DOCT. E. MAYHEW,**

**HAS** removed his shop to Mr. John Russell's, on Beaver Creek, where he invites his friends and the public, should they unfortunately need his assistance, to call at any hour, and they shall be promptly attended to.

February 6, 1817. 46150

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

**RETURN** their thanks to their customers for their former favors, and solicit a continuance of their custom. They also earnestly request all persons indebted to them by note or open account, for the years 1815 and 1816 to come forward and settle the same on or before the 10th of March next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

**JACOB BARRETT, & Co.**

Camden, Feb. 13, 1817. 7-8

We are authorized to say that **Mr. WILSON WEST** is a candidate to fill the place of 2d. Lieutenant, by the resignation of James English, in Capt. Levy's rifle company. February 20, 1817 47

**FOR SALE.**

**THAT** valuable tract of Land belonging to the Subscriber, containing 590 acres situated in Clarendon, Sumter District, 24 miles below Stateburg and 20 above Nelson's Ferry, being on the direct public road running from Camden to Charleston. For particulars apply to the Subscriber in Clarendon.

**RICHARD I. MANNING.**

February 12, 1817.

**LOST,**

**A** Red Morocco **POCKET BOOK** containing about *Twenty Dollars*, among which were one Ten Dollar Bill of the State Bank of North-Carolina, the rest small Bills and some change. Any person finding the same and will leave it at the store of **E. M. BRONSON**, shall be handsomely rewarded.

**WILLIAM GRAHAM.**

January 30, 1817. 41f

**EAGLE TAVERN**

**—COLUMBIA.**

**JOHN SUDER** takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment formerly owned by Dr. Green, and recently occupied by Williamson & Rudolph. Mr. S. pledges himself that he will use every means in his power to give general satisfaction.

Columbia, Dec. 31, 1816.

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

January 18, 1817.

**Mr. GROSVENOR**, of New-York, apologized to the House for rising at so late an hour, [it was past 4 o'clock.] He said he had abandoned his intention to address the House upon the question before them, and he should not have resumed it, for the mere purpose of discussing the merits of the bill of last session, now proposed to be repealed. The merits of that measure appeared to him to have been ably and amply examined. Several gentlemen had triumphantly vindicated the law.—Among them, **Mr. G.** said, he had heard with peculiar satisfaction the able, manly and constitutional speech of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (**Mr. Calhoun**) (**Mr. G.** paused a moment and then proceeded.) **Mr. Speaker**, I will not be restrained, no barrier shall exist which I will not leap over for the purpose of offering to that gentleman my thanks for the judicious, independent and national course which he has pursued in this House for the last two years, and particularly upon the subject now before us. Let the honorable gentleman continue with the same manly independence, aloof from party views, and local prejudices, to pursue the great interests of his country—and fulfil the high destiny for which it is manifest he was born. The buzz of popular applause may not cheer him on his way; but he will inevitably arrive at a high and happy elevation in the view of his country and the world—and to those who surrender their conscience, their judgment and their independence at the shrine of popular caprice and clamor, he shall finally hold the same relation, that the Eagle in his towering flight holds to the grovelling Buzzard. No gentleman has been bold enough to encounter his argument of yesterday. No gentleman could encounter it without a sure prospect of discomfiture.

It is unnecessary to add, said **Mr. Grosvenor**, that I agree with that gentleman in all his views of the propriety, importance and necessity of the bill of last session.

It is perfectly notorious, hardly a gentleman, be he for or against that bill, has denied, that an increased pay to the members of Congress was essential to their comfort and support. By the depreciation of the coin, the old per diem pay had sunk to half its original value—and the bill of last session did not restore the present members to an equality of compensation, with those who were here in the first years of our constitution. Nor can any gentleman who has experienced the expenses of a temporary residence at the Capital, pretend for a moment, that the compensation of last session is a lavish allowance, for services of gentlemen, un-

der circumstances like those which surround the members of this House.

But, **Mr. Speaker**, this view of the subject sinks into insignificance, when compared with another first exhibited by the gentleman from Louisiana, (**Mr. Robertson**) and enforced by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The purity, dignity and independence of this House, the interest and safety of the people, the durability and spirit of the government, all demanded an increased compensation.

Talents, integrity and political experience, can be kept on this floor only by something like a remuneration for the services of those who possess them. Not, **Mr. Speaker**, a full remuneration; but such a reward as will enable the possessors of them, without becoming "worse than infidels," to devote them to the good of the country.

Is it not important to the existence of the government, to the safety of the people, that talents, integrity, independence and political experience, should be placed and continued here? Look at the power and patronage of the Executive. Armies, navies, revenues, with all their hosts of dependents, with the whole civil lists of officers and salaries. With these mighty instruments of influence and power, the Executive pervades and influences the whole Republic. And the eyes of every ambitious and aspiring man must be elevated above this House, to executive favour, as the object of all his hopes and all his exertions.

Well have gentlemen said, that to resist and render harmless this flood of patronage and influence, the people can look only to this House. It is through this House the treasury must be watched and protected from abuses. By this House only can the people exercise the power of impeachment. Through it alone can the minions of patronage, the instruments of oppression, be seized and dragged to the public tribunal, and punished for their offences. And here, too, and here only, can the great source of all power and patronage, the Executive himself, be arraigned and punished for abuses of his power, for injuries to the people.

Can it then be wise to degrade this House? Can it be safe for the people to shatter in pieces their own shield and buckler? To wither the arm that, in their cause and in their defence, must wield the sword of justice and of punishment?

Can it be for their safety to place the compensation of members on a footing, which will render this House a receptacle for the rich and the powerful on the one hand, and the unprincipled hunters after executive favors on the other; and infallibly exclude from its walls all in those middle walks of life, where, in this country, talents, knowledge and political experience, though not exclusively, are most generally found?

What must finally result from such a policy? Why, sir, this House will become, as the Commons of England, a mere step in the ladder of ambition—a barren bough, on which the birds of soul omen will rest for a moment, only to take a new flight to the higher regions of office and patronage; while those who shall remain will constitute a mass of inert matter, receiving motion and direction from the hand, which the Executive shall set apart to manage it.

And then, instead of constituting, as was originally intended, a mound against the flood of patronage constantly flowing into the great Executive reservoir, it will itself plunge into the stream; and aid to swell and give force and violence to the current, which will sweep away the liberties of this people.—Sir, upon a question involving, as in my conscience I believe this does, such consequences, I will not descend to the calculations of shillings and pence. Every dollar, within reasonable reward and compass, bestowed on the members of this House by the people, will add only to the patronage of the people. It will render less attractive the glittering baubles in the hands of the Executive—and by increasing the dignity, independence and strength of this House, will render it forever inaccessible to the sapping and midings of Executive patronage, and to the open assaults of Executive power.

I have heard it objected, that, if the compensation for services here be increased, men will seek a seat in the House, merely from a base love of the