

CAMDEN



GAZETTE.

Number 49.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Thursday, March 6, 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.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers Lot of Land, on the south corner of Broad and De-Kalb streets.—For terms apply to
E. CURETON.
Camden, Feb. 27, 1817. 47f.

Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Subscribers have this day dissolved the co-partnership in the Boot and Shoe Making Business, existing between them, by mutual consent.
JAMES R. BENNETT.
STEWART ANDREWS.
February 24, 1817.

James R. Bennett

Continues the Boot & Shoe Making Business, on his own account, at his shop, next door to J. Barrett's Store, where all orders in his line will be particularly attended to and executed with dispatch.

One or two apprentices wanted as above.
Feb. 27, 1817.

LEE & DELEON,

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, the following GOODS:

- Elegant Florentine Silks,
- Levantine do.
- Crapes,
- Muslins of various descriptions,
- Long white Kid Gloves,
- Short do do.
- Silk do.
- Shawls, Cotton Balls, Silk, Threads,
- Black, Brown, Green & Mulberry Bombazines—Calicoes and Furniture Chintzes,
- Dimity, Brown Holland, Handkerchiefs of every kind, Inverness BAGGING, with various other articles.

—ALSO—

- London Duffel Blankets, } by the
- Point do. } piece or pair.
- White, Yellow and Red Flannels,
- Superfine Broad Cloths, from 2 50 to \$10 per yard.

Cassimeres of various Qualities.

GROCERIES.

- Philadelphia Rye Whiskey.
- Cognac BRANDY, } 1st. quality.
- West India RUM, }
- Madeira WINE,
- London Bottled Porter,
- Sugar, prime green Coffee by the bag,
- Tobacco by the cask, Salt, Sweet Oil, Spices, White Havana Sugar, Loaf do.
- Fresh Hyson Tea, CROCKERY assorted.

—ALSO—

A supply of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Camden, Dec. 24, 1816

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE Subscriber has established himself at Stateburg, Sumter District, for the purpose of making and repairing SAW GINS. His work will be executed in the most workmanlike manner, having served a regular apprenticeship with Capt. McCreight of Winnsboro—The subscriber will work on his highly approved plan. Gins will be made for three dollars per saw.—Every attention will be given to applications by letter, (postage paid) or personally to the subscriber, who is anxious to share a part of the patronage of a liberal public in his line.

A. ELLISON.

February 1st, 1817.

ENTERTAINMENT

In Salisbury N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep ENTERTAINMENT, in the same house which he occupied the last year, (under the firm of Torrance & Slaughter). He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks, for the distinguished encouragement which he has met with, since his commencement in public business; and, to assure his friends, that every exertion will be made on his part, to retain their high approbation. His house is improved and enlarged, his servants more numerous and better drill'd than heretofore; and all his arrangements on a more extensive scale. His table will be always well supplied with the best viands the country can afford, and his cellar well stored with liquors.

His stable (so celebrated for the splendor of the building) is always bountifully stored with provender of every description, and attended by expert and faithful hostlers.

WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER.
January 30, 1817. 44f.

JAMES CLARK & Co.

Having lately made a large addition to their former stock, have now on hand a general and complete assortment of staple and fancy

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

- Broad Cloths from \$1 to \$10 per yd.
- Fine Kersymeres, assorted colors.
- London Duffel Blankets
- Fine white and yellow Flannels
- Bombazines, assorted colors; Ratinet. Pantaloon Cords, fine Stockinet. Knit Woolen Shirts, fancy vest shapes, fine Ginghams and fancy Calicoes.
- Handsome Furniture do.
- Brown Holland and Russia Sheeting.
- Northw'd Homespuns, Humhums, Dimities, Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton-Smitings and Muslin Cravats.
- Dress Silks, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Fancy 7-4 Damask silk Shawls, Printed do. and Handkerchiefs of every description.

Thread, assorted colors, by the pound
Sewing Silks; fashionable Silk Bonnets, fancy Ribbons, and a large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys Shoes; Seine Twine by the quantity, and best Dundee BAGGING with every other article in the Dry Good line.

They also have a general assortment of CUTLERY, HARDWARE & GROCERIES, the particulars of which it would be needless to enumerate.

J. C. & co. intending to keep an extensive assortment, and being in the habit of receiving fresh supplies every week, will be enabled to furnish their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, on the lowest possible terms, it being their intention to sell for cash or produce only. On hand, cut nails, by the cask or smaller quantity, and a few elegant Looking Glasses, both with gilt and Mahogany frames.

A large quantity of Iron, flat, square and round, assorted sizes.

A few casks TOBACCO received on consignment.

Camden, January 16, 1817.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 18, 1817.

Mr. Grosvenor's Speech, concluded:

In this cursory view the nature of our system, is found a perfect answer to the objections and exclamations of the honorable gentleman from Virginia.

The representative is not independent of the people, or, if other language better please him, (it pleases not me) the creature is not independent of the creator; the servant is not above his master. But his subordination & dependence is that & that only, which is defined in that instrument, by adopting which the people spoke him into existence. If a biennial responsibility, the responsibility of a man endowed with reason, volition, free agency, and the power while a representative, to use them according to his best judgment, uncontrolled by any paramount authority whatsoever, such and such only is the dependence in any degree sanctioned by the spirit of a representative government.

This constitutional responsibility, the manly and patriotic dependence of a rational being, the proud and dignified submission of an American freeman and representa-

tative, to the only sovereign of his country, is totally subverted by this new doctrine obligatory instruction.

Under its influence, when, on the day of election, he shall meet the people, no more can they demand from him evidence of his ability, his integrity, his fidelity to the constitution, and the interests of the state. "Has he never deviated from our instructions? Has he constantly opened his ear to every popular clamor, and with a conscience sufficiently supple, and a spirit sufficiently abject, bent and bowed to every blast of the popular breath, that has passed over him?" Consistent with this doctrine of express and implied instruction, questions of this character a lone can he be required to answer.

And what must be the effect of the character & conduct of this House? No longer will the great considerations that influence its conduct be, what is just, what is expedient, what is wise, what is constitutional, what do the exigencies of the republic demand? No, in every act of legislation, the representative must cast his eye back to his district. How points the political weather cock now? Which way flows the popular current? What is the whim of my district? What is the voice of my state? What is the clamor of the day? These must become the great objects of solicitude, and as these questions are unanswered, he will say aye or no to every measure.

And thus, the great benefits of a representative republic are wholly sacrificed. All the value of political science, experience and firmness in the representatives is thrown away. All the lights of superior wisdom and able discussion are blown out. The legislator becomes an automaton, to be danced on this floor by wires to be held and managed by those active and turbulent demagogues who in success become the leaders of the people. O, then indeed it shall matter little what shall be the compensation for services here; for what shall it matter who may occupy these chairs? Be he wise or be he foolish; be he learned or be he ignorant, with brains or without brains, it is all the same. If he has skill to spell out his instructions, and to snuff at a goodly distance the tainted gale of popularity; if he have sense enough, to understand the affirmative from the negative, and a tongue to cry aye and no, he is armed cap-a-pee for legislation—he is fully qualified to perform all the duties of an instructed representative.

Sir, were we to examine all the musty folios of political empiricism; were we to wade through the innumerable visions of political dreamers since the flood, to find that principle most repugnant to our system of government, most degrading to our rulers, and most destructive to our prosperity; in my conscience, and on my honor, I believe we might return to this doctrine of obligatory instruction, as the one which combined itself, and in its consequences, as much of all these qualities as any other.

But, Mr. Speaker, were this doctrine as consonant with the spirit and structure of our government as it is repugnant to its principles and subversive of its benefits, it is yet wholly absurd, because it is impracticable.

If the right of the people to instruct, and the obligation on the representative, to obey, do really exist, is it not very strange this we do not find in the constitution, in the laws, or in the principles of our system, some method presented, in which the right may be exercised and the obligation enforced? Is it not idle to talk of a political power, which cannot be executed by its professor, or of an obligation which can, by no possible means, be legally enforced?

How are the people to exercise this right of instruction? Shall each district instruct its representative? Some gentlemen have said so. But, may I ask these gentlemen, where, in the constitution, they find a recognition of such a political division, as a district? "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states." The people and the states are recognised as separate and distinct political powers. But where does the district derive any distinct political power to interfere in the government of the Union? Sir, the district is the creature of a state; created for the convenience of suffrage, subject, at any time, to loose all separate existence by an act of the state, or the legislature of the Union.

And whence do honorable gentlemen derive another position, which their arguments clearly imply, that in this House the representative dwindles down to the mere agent of a district? For myself, I disclaim the idea, as equally unconstitutional and degrading.

When a member enters this hall, he becomes a representative of the people of this republic—he becomes a legislator for the whole American community. What are his duties? Do they constitute him merely the guardian of his district? Are they confined to the little corners of townships and counties? No; they embrace the rights, the interests, and happiness of a great republic. To "insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," these are the sublime and comprehensive terms, in which the people have taught to all their representatives the great duties of their stations. Can we possess a feeling and a spirit requisite for the performance of these great and general duties, if we consider ourselves the mere representatives of distinct sections of the people? Can we act well for the great interests of the whole, if we degrade ourselves into the separate and distinct parts of the community?

And yet, if I understood the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tyler) correctly, he considers himself the representative of his district alone—for when he spoke of submission to instructions, it was exclusively to the instructions of the people of his district to which he alluded. To their will he would surrender all—[Mr. Tyler assented]. O, then, said Mr. G. I conjure the gentleman to proceed with the utmost caution. Do I yet understand him correctly? He would surrender his judgement, his conscience, his independence as a representative on this floor, to the will and instruction of those who elected him—[Mr. Tyler still assented]. Sir, continued Mr. G. I would appeal to his judgement, his heart, to all his manly and moral feelings, against this pernicious theory. Surely he would demand, before he made the promised sacrifice, that the voice he was about to worship should be that of a clear majority. Upon any given measure, upon the very measure before the House, how can he ascertain that majority? Is there any method prescribed in the constitution or the law? No; he must watch, and listen, and catch the voice of his district, as it floats on the breeze; or he must read it, if he can, in the popular shouts, which issue from partial meetings and conventions of the people. Sir, I have seen much of these popular conventions; I have seen one orator mount the table; and as he developed his political opinions and conduct, I have seen the hats, and the caps, and the shouts of approbation fill the very heavens. I have seen another succeed him: and as he developed opinions and conduct exactly opposite, again I have seen the hats and the caps blacken the air, and the earth shake with thunders of applause. Has the honorable gentleman any political crucible into which he cast these clamors, and separate the true from the false? And, then, has he any balance to shew him which is preponderant? May he not mistake the importunate clack of a few ephemeral noisy insects of his district, for the voice of the real tenants of the soil?

Sir, let the honorable gentleman beware!! The sacrifice he offers is not one of indifferent value. Is it not indeed the blood of the victim—but may it not be the soul of the representative?

Conscience!! Judgement!! Independence!! These are offerings too sacred to be thrown away on false deities. And yet, in the nature of things, when he lays them on the altar, he can have no security that it is erected to the real vox populi, the true god of his idolatry.

But suppose certainty be fully attainable; suppose every representative instructed at all points, in every subject, which comes before him, what a Babel of legislation would this House present. Local prejudices, narrow feelings, headlong violence must enter this hall; and here uninformed by discussion, unmitigated by sober reflection, and in their very nature, incapable of compromise, would be seen in disgraceful and endless collision.

Sir, against principles, pregnant with such partial consequences, so repugnant to the spirit of our constitution, and so subversive of all the benefits of a representa-