

# Columbia Telescope.

BY A. S. JOHNSTON.

NEC DEESSE, NEC SUPERESSE REIPUBLICÆ.

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**THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE**  
IS PUBLISHED BY  
**A. S. JOHNSTON,**  
Every Saturday Morning,  
AND EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING  
DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

**TERMS:**  
Three dollars per annum, paid in advance, or four dollars at the end of the year.  
Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly. All accounts for advertising, above \$25 and under \$50, 25 per cent. deduction—above \$50, 40 per cent. deduction.

**MALE ACADEMY**  
AT THE LESTON SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will, on Monday the 9th of January, open a boarding school at the Leston Springs in Spartanburg. At this institution, it is intended to embrace a more extensive course of studies, than has heretofore been taught in Academies in this State. It is a lamentable, yet a well known fact, that in Grammar Schools our boys are drilled long and hard in the acquirement of the Greek and Latin languages, to the utter neglect of their mother tongue, as well as Natural Science, Mathematics, History, &c. Of the youth, who are taught in Academies, not more than one fourth ever expect to receive a Collegiate education; yet the course of studies is precisely the same for those who do not, as for those who do intend to enter College. The subscriber proposes, in our school at least, to remedy this evil, and to adapt the education of his pupils to their views in after-life. While he will not neglect the preparation of young gentlemen for College, (the best security for which is the uniform success which has attended the application of his scholars for admission there) he will in the instruction of them pay special attention to History, Natural History, Book-keeping, the more practically useful parts of Mathematics as fully and extensively as is now taught in our College, and to Eloquence, by which is meant, not simply *Oratory* or *Declamation*, but especially *good reading*, which is so essential to every man as well as scholar. The healthfulness of the location, and its remoteness from all temptations to vice, and the attention which combine advantages presented by few, perhaps no institution in the State.

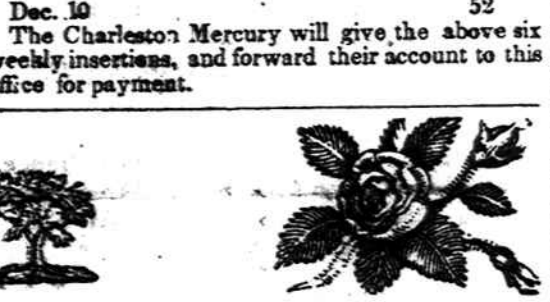
The scholastic year will be divided into two equal sessions, commencing on the 1st of January and ending on the 1st of Nov. The terms per session will be 100 dollars, payable in advance, including all the charges for board, tuition, and books. The terms for day scholars will be 17-50-100 dollars per session, payable in advance. Books, Stationery, &c. will be supplied to those who desire it, at the Columbia prices. Pupils will be received at any period of the session and charged accordingly; but no deduction will be made to those who leave before the end of a session.

Messages can be had in the Spartanburg Stage from Columbia, to the Springs.

All letters of application must be directed to the subscriber at Columbia, until the New Year—after that time, at the Springs.

J. M. DANIEL.

Dec. 10. The Charleston Mercury will give the above six weeks insertions, and forward their account to this office for payment.



**Potato Oats.**  
JUST received a few bushels of this valuable grain, from Thoburn of New York, in every instance, where full payment is not promptly made of the debts due the Estate of A. H. H. deceased.

THOS. F. FURMAN, } Executors.  
W. M. K. DAVIS, }  
BENJ. F. DAVIS, }

Jan. 12th, 1837.

The Southern Times will publish the above twice and send the bill to this office.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers inform those interested that they will forthwith enter suit, in every instance, where full payment is not promptly made of the debts due the Estate of A. H. H. deceased.

THOS. F. FURMAN, } Executors.  
W. M. K. DAVIS, }  
BENJ. F. DAVIS, }

Jan. 12th, 1837.

The Southern Times will publish the above twice and send the bill to this office.

**In the Court of Equity.**  
SUMTER DISTRICT.

Jonathan Dow and others, } BILL.  
vs. }  
Nich'd Richardson & others }

BY virtue of a decree in this case, will be sold at the Sumter Court House, on the first Monday in February next, between Eight and Nine o'clock P.M. the real estate of the late Robert Dow NEGROES deceased.

Terms of sale are, one third cash, the balance on a credit of one year from sale, with interest. The purchaser giving bond and one good personal security, and a mortgage, or outting the mortgage, at his option, and substituting two or more good personal securities, such as the Commissioner may approve. Purchaser to pay for all papers.

By order of the Court.  
JOHN B. MILLER, Com'r of Eq. S. D.  
Spartanburg, 21st Dec. 1836.

**Land for Sale.**  
THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers his Land for sale, and will be glad to treat with any person wishing to purchase.

The Plantation is situated in Chester District, on the waters of Sandy River, about six miles from the Field-land ford on Broad River, and fifty-four from Columbia. The tract contains about two hundred and thirty-three acres—two hundred and thirty of which are in good cultivation—the uplands are productive, and some of them very prime. The Plantation is well settled and the situation healthy.

THEODORE RANDELL.  
January 7th, 1837.

**To Teachers.**  
THE Trustees of the Greenview Academies are desirous of employing a well qualified TEACHER, to take charge of the Male Department. One who intends making Teaching a permanent business will be preferred. They have for the use of the Teacher, a good Dwelling and School Room with land attached to the same. A Teacher of desirous reputation, will no doubt command one of the best Schools in the Southern Country.

For further particulars, apply to  
J. M. ROBERTS, Secretary.  
Greenville C. H. S. Jan. 7, 1837.

**Final Notice.**  
ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Lightner dec'd. will render the same in properly attested on or before the first Monday in March as immediately after that time the heirs be closed and divided among themselves on or before the first Monday in April to receive their dividends.

HUMPHREY GIBSON, Adm'r.  
Jan. 23d, 1837.

## School for Civil Engineering, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

THIS School was opened in May 1835, in connection with the Georgetown College, Ky. It will hereafter be connected with the Bacon College lately established in the same place.

The great and increasing demand for Civil Engineers throughout the United States, affords to young gentlemen who embark in this business, a more lucrative salary, than any other profession in our country.

Well instructed assistant Engineers now receive from \$1000 to \$3000 per Annum while Principal Engineers readily obtain from \$4000 to 10000 a year.

Several young gentlemen have finished their course at this School and immediately obtained employment at \$1000 to \$2000 per annum.

The favourable manner in which they have been received by the most scientific Engineers in the Union, has induced the subscriber to extend the course of studies—to increase the facilities for acquiring a thorough and correct practical and theoretical knowledge of the science, and to adopt many valuable and important improvements, suggested by the most eminent Engineers in the United States.

A Student who has completed a regular course of months at an expense of \$120 or \$150. Others will require at least twelve months—all things being favourable.

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION.

1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at West Point (Davies' Mathematics), from Arithmetic to Fluxions inclusive.

2nd. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy.

3rd. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

4th. CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practical.

The Text Books in Engineering are Spanglin, Long, and Mahan (Professor of Engineering at West Point.) Wood on Rail Roads (American Edition.) Inland Navigation from Brevster's Encyclopedia, and various other works in the different departments of Civil Engineering which will be used for works of reference.

The Practical course will be attended to in the vacations (April and October.) During these months the subscriber will be engaged with the Class in a regular tour, with the Theodolite, Compass and Level, making preliminary, definitive and final surveys for Rail Roads, Canals, and Turpicks—in the public works of the state, the Rail Roads and Canals—the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Excavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c. to conclude with a Report of the Survey.

The Students of this School have the privilege of attending, gratis, any other department of the Bacon College, which is perhaps the most fully organized institution in the South. The Faculty consists of a Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages (a Foreigner); a Professor of Metaphysics, Belles Lettres, Political Economy &c.; a Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; a Professor of Topographical and Architectural Drawing and Painting; and an Assistant.

Students likewise the free use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.—They are required to observe the Rules and Regulations of the College. Each Student who completes the course will be furnished with a certificate of his qualification, made out on parchment.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for the first session will be \$50 dollars in advance, which will include the regular College fee of \$20, the fee for the Practical Tours, Drawing, Drawing Instruments, Materials, Stationery, &c. Tuition for every subsequent session will be \$30 dollars in advance, including the above items and every expense incident to the school except Text Books.

Board can be had in private families at from \$40 to \$5 a session. Fuel, Lights and Washing a separate charge. Text-Books about \$5 per session. A Student may enter at any time.

T. F. JOHNSON,  
Professor of Civil Engineering, Bacon College, Ky.

The following extracts of letters from two of the most scientific men in our country, will show the utility of this School.

FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1836.

Dear Sir—The four young gentlemen from the Georgetown Mathematical School, who were engaged as assistants in the Engineer corps of the State, have performed the duties assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen of my acquaintance who have embraced the Profession of Civil Engineering, those who have been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally succeeded better than the graduates of our common Colleges.

A knowledge of Mineralogy and Chemistry is of great advantage to the Engineer; and it is absolutely necessary that he should be acquainted with Architectural or Line Drawing. The Student should be taught the principles of construction at the same time he is taught to make his drawing.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
SYLVESTER WELCH,  
(Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.)

LOUISVILLE, July 29th, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your School have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service; and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties, is alike creditable to them and the character of the institution in which they were instructed.

The Books comprised in your course of studies are appropriate and well selected. I am pleased to hear that Topographical and Architectural Drawing is to form a part of your future course. This is an elegant accomplishment to an Engineer, and in the early part of his career will frequently bring him into notice and hasten his promotion to more responsible stations, where his talents may be fully developed.

Appreciating as I do your efforts to elevate the profession, I trust they will be crowned with success, and I assure you it will afford me very great pleasure to render any aid in my power to second your views.

Your most respectfully,  
THOMAS F. PURCELL,  
Engineer in Chief Lexington and Ohio R.R.  
To T. F. JOHNSON, Esq.  
Professor of Civil Engineering, Georgetown Ky.

FROM A GRADUATE OF THE LAST SESSION.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1836.

Dear Sir. We are about to commence the location of a Canal, 34 miles in length, to meet the Central Canal, which will take us in length, to the fall of the river, not to go through with it—For I am regretted the money spent in obtaining it. I consider the fact of my having attended your school one Session, to have saved me at least three years hard labour, for it would have required that time (had I not joined your Class) to qualify me for the discharge of the duties I now have on hand. I believe this is the opinion of each member of the class which graduated last Session. Respectfully yours, &c.

From a Correspondent of one of the Students.  
GENEVA, N. Y. Oct. 29th, 1836.

Your intention of going to Georgetown, Ky. is, I think an admirable one, and you would be very much benefited by going through with it—for, from all accounts, the School in Georgetown is better adapted for preparing Engineers than any other in the United States. I have spoken to several Engineers on the Subject and they all agree in recommending it strongly.

January 14

**IN EQUITY.**  
Richard Watson, & Martha, } Bill for Partition  
vs. } and sale and account.  
M. Watson. }  
Adw. P. Vinson, and others. }

WILL offer for sale, by virtue of the decree in Chancery, before the C. House in Columbia, on the first Monday in Feb'y, all that tract of land of 305 acres more or less, bounded by land of the late Fred. Meyer, A. P. Vinson, W. M. Hopkins, and lands of Martin Marshall. Also another tract, of the above tract of 305 acres, and Martha M. Watson's land. Terms Sale 12 months credit, interest from date, money sufficient to pay costs of suit will be required.

JAMES L. CLARK, C. S. R.  
January 7

**For Sale.**  
That fine establishment, known as Marsh's HOTEL, situated in the City of Aiken, nearly opposite the Engine House, convenient for passengers travelling on the cars from and to Charleston. Also convenient for travellers; this Establishment is large and commodious, with Stables, Offices, and all other necessary out buildings, calculated for a large business. It will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to Daniel Cook, Esq. Charleston, S. C. or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MARSH.  
Aiken, Jan. 12

**Bank of Georgetown, S. C.**  
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK OF THIS Bank chartered at the late session of the Legislature, with a Capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars will be received at the Insurance Office in Columbia, on the first Monday and Tuesday in February next, from 10 o'clock to 2 o'clock. Shares twenty-five dollars, ten dollars paid at the time of subscribing.

BENJ. AMY HART, } Com'rs.  
JOHN WYLLIE, }  
ANDREW WALLACE, }

January 25, 1837. 4 22

**Committed.**  
TO the Jail of Richland District as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls his name Charles, and says that he belongs to Hiram Coleman, who lives in Fairfield District, So. Ca. Charles is about six feet high; about 25 years of age; dark complexion; has a scar on the left side of the forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S.R.D.  
Columbia, Jan. 19, 1837.

**\$20 Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Union district, S. C. on the 14th inst. my negro boy named CARTER, Carter is about 25 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a scar on one cheek. He had on when he went away, white colored Homespun Clothes.

It is probable that Carter has been enticed away by some white man.

The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Union district, or to any person who will lodge him in any goal in this State so that I can get him.

JAMES M. WHITLOW.  
Union C. H., Jan. 19, 1837. 5 5t.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having demands against David T. Hopkins, deceased, will present them for payment, legally attested, to the Subscribers.

FRANCIS M. HOPKINS, Executor.  
WM. HOPKINS, Executor.  
Jan. 28 4

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Jan. 28 4

**To Contractors, Master Masons, and Carpenters.**  
PROPOSALS will be received by the Building Committee of the S. C. College, until the 1st March next, for building two College Wings of brick, 84 by 30 feet each, three stories, to be finished by the 1st Oct. next.

Masons will state the lowest terms for which the Masonry will be executed, materials being furnished. Carpenters will make bids for work and materials. Further particulars in reference to plans and specifications may be obtained on application to

R. W. BARNWELL,  
Chairman of Committee.  
Columbia, Jan. 27th, 1837.  
The Charleston Courier and Mercury, will please publish the above once a week for three weeks.

**LOST.**  
A BANDBOX, with a blue homespun cover over it, containing a lady's Caps, between Rabl's and Campbell's, on Thursday, supposed to have dropped off the Stage. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Jan. 28 5 1t

**Negroes for Sale.**  
WILL be sold positively for Cash, immediately after the Sheriff's Sale over, on the first Monday in February next, before the Court House in the Town of Columbia, Four valuable Negroes, among which there is Isaac Blacksmith, and a first rate Waggoner, both young.

JAMES T. WADE, Senr.  
Columbia, 27th Jan. 1837. 5 3t

**FOR SALE.**  
A CREAM colored PONEY, young and well formed, and of handsome appearance. Enquire at this office.

January 28 5

**Attention to Orders.**  
THE Members of Beat Company No. 1, are hereby notified to parade in front of the Town Hall on Saturday the 4th of February at 10 o'clock A. M. properly equipped. Each member will be required to appear with a good Gun and Cartridge themselves within the thirty days prescribed by law, will be turned over to the Regimental Court, and fined agreeable to the act requiring Enrollment.

By order of Capt. THOS H. WADE.  
JACOB BELL, Secretary.  
Jan. 27th, 1837. 5 2t.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Congress Street, YORKVILLE, So. Ca. (formerly conducted by J. McNeil), and solicits a share of public patronage.

This Establishment is in every way calculated to render comfort both to the traveller and permanent boarder; every exertion will be given on the part of the proprietor to accommodate those who may favor him with a call.

A. S. WILLIAMSON.  
Yorkville, S. C. Jan. 1st, 1837. 3m 2

The Charleston Courier will publish the above, weekly, for three months, and forward the account to me at Yorkville.

**South Carolina.**  
CHESTER DISTRICT.  
ROBERT LEATHAN, tolls before me, Clement Wood, a Justice of the Peace, said district, a bright bay MARE MULE, about 13 and a half hands high, supposed to be about six years old, two small white spots behind her ears, two white spots on her nose and one on her right hip, reached mane and tail, marked with green on her neck and sides, in good order, not shod, very unruly, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at one hundred dollars.

CLEMENT WOOD, J. P.  
January 19, 1837. 5 2t.

**NOTICE.**  
THE interest of David F. Hopkins deceased, in the well known Steam Packet James Boat, is for sale upon a credit of one year with interest from date. For further particulars application can be made to James D. Trudwell, Columbia, to Major Wm Hopkins of the Fork, or to Charles Brenan of Charleston.

2 Jan 13

THE undersigned respectfully makes known the following arrangement for his public DANCING SCHOOL.

Time of attendance for Misses, 1 o'clock, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and 3 o'clock on Saturdays.

Ditto for Masters, 7 o'clock, P.M. Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Should these hours not suit, alterations can be made so as to accommodate all persons.

If the grown young gentlemen of the town will form a Class, they will be attended to with pleasure.

Nov 19 3t 47 E. C. BREEDIN.

## POETRY.

**MEDITATION.**  
Why pensive thus am I? the sky is bright,  
And glittering with the many stars, that shine  
High in the blue expanse. It is a night  
So beautiful, so perfect, and so divine,  
That it were almost sinful, that a bright  
Should rest upon man's spirit, yet on mine  
A gloom will fall at times, nor can we mark  
From whence the cloud that makes the bosom dark!

It is the time of blossoms,—and the air  
Living with the violet-breath of Spring;  
And the chaste moon is full, and sleeping there,  
On night's blue bosom—oh! could I but cling  
So fondly to some object far less fair—  
Far less enamour'd, yet as constant thing;  
Then would I place my heart upon such sky—  
An orb of Hope, a light to never die.

Could I but know, one heart with mine was beating,  
Or that one thought was ever turned to me;  
Could I but share the vows, which are repeating  
On flowery hills, and on the mountain's side;  
Where'er Love and Friendship now are greeting,  
Though small and humble that fond share might be;  
Then would I bid adieu each sounding name,  
I'd live and love and ask no higher fame!

How brilliant, and how silently, each star  
Stands out upon the sky—and the cool breeze  
Comes softly from some other clime afar;  
From fields of flowers and fragrant orange trees,  
And in the sky there is no sound to mar,  
The quiet stillness of such hours as these,  
It is as beautiful as ever shone,  
A scene to love—but not to love alone.

ROGERS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**RUNNING DOWN A BOASTER.**—A country fellow was one day boasting about the swiftness of his horse, and declared that he would out run any thing which went upon four legs. A neighbor of his disputed it, and said he had a mule which could beat him.

'A mule!' said the boaster—'I'll bet you a hundred dollars that.'

'Done!' said the other.

'Done!' said the boaster.

'Now cover that,' said the owner of the mule; laying down a hundred dollars.

The boaster began to be frightened at this. He thought there must be something about the mule that he was not aware of, otherwise the owner would not plunk a hundred dollars to run him against the horse. He began to nitpick about unessily. He put his hand into his pocket, he pulled it out again; and at last said—'I don't know, I s'wore, that t'arnal mule—he may be the devil and all to run for what I know.'

'Do you back out then?'

'Yes, I back out and treat.'

So saying, he called in the liquor, but declared his horse could beat any thing which went on four legs, except the mule.

'Why,' said the other, 'I've got a jackass that will beat him.'

'I'll bet a hundred dollars that,' said the boaster.

'Done!' said the other.

'And done!' said the boaster.

'Cover that,' said the man, again putting down the hundred dollars.

'Cover that!' said the boaster, 'so I will pluckey quick,' taking out his pocket book.

'Well, cover it, if you dare, and I'll put another hundred top of it. Why do you hesitate? down with your dust, I say.'

'I don't know, faith, I never saw that jackass of your's run,' said the boaster, beginning to hesitate—he may be the devil and all upon a race, for what I know.'

'Do you flunk out, then?'

'Yes, I flunkix this time; but by jingo, there's nothing else you can bring except the jackass and mule but what my horse can beat.'

'Are you certain of that my good fellow?'

'I think so, faith.'

'Why, if you're not quite certain, I'll bet you something that I've got a nigger that will outrun him.'

'I'll bet a hundred dollars that, there aint no nigger, that ever breated that can beat my horse.'

'Very well, cover that.' (As he said this, the man once more put down a hundred dollars.)—'But,' said he, 'if you back out this time, you shall forfeit ten dollars; and if I back out, I'll do the same.'

'Agreed,' said the boaster, 'I'm sure my horse can beat a nigger, if he can't a mule or jackass.'

'Well, plunk the money, if you please.'

'Plunk it! so I will; don't you fear that.'

Saying this, he once more took out his pocket book, and began to fumble for the money.

'Come, man, down with your dust,' said the other, taking out more money; for I am ready to back my bet with another hundred dollars, or two hundred, if you like. Come! why do you hesitate? Here's three hundred dollars I'm ready to stake!

'Three hundred dollars!' exclaimed the boaster staring like a stuck pig; 'three hundred dollars upon a nigger! I don't know, I swan.'

'What, man, you're not going to get frightened again?'

'Frightened! Oh, no, no—It's no easy matter to frighten me—but really—'

'You mean to back out.'

'Leshure, neighbor, I don't know what to think about it. It's a kind a risky business.'

'You forfeit the ten dollars then?'

'-Wy, yes, I s'pose I must,' said the boaster—'handing over the money with an air of great mortification,—better lose this than 500, for there's no knowing how fast these blamed niggers may run. But any thing else you can bring, except the mule, the jackass, and the nigger, I'm ready to run against.—Northern Star.

**TEXAS.**  
To the Editor of the Evening Star.  
Sir—The late message of the President, relating to Texas, which, judging from the soft ambiguity of the composition, may be considered as belonging to the future rather than the present Executive, has been generally applauded as evincing a degree of delicacy and prudence, and I will add for myself, of cautious caution, very unlike the person from whom it professes to emanate. I am glad on one account, that it does not approve the immediate reception of a Minister from Texas, and the establishment of a treaty of commerce with that republic; because I should be sorry to find myself accidentally, on the same side, from which I should be led to expect, that in some unguarded moment I had been guilty of some great moral impropriety.

Permit me to enquire the meaning of the loose expression, "the acknowledgment of a new State as independent," which we find in the message, and which we are told is "an act of great delicacy and responsibility!" I wish to know what is meant by that phrase, or rather act, on which such important results are supposed to depend? In reading of the efforts made in our revolutionary war, to compel our quondam sovereign to acknowledge our independence, I am at a loss to understand it, because such acknowledgment either tacit or express, was a surrender of the point in dispute on the part of Britain. The U. States fought with Britain for independence, but they never thought of claiming it of neutral nations. As to these, the U. States in assuming independence, considered themselves in possession of it, and entitled to all reciprocal and the general law of nations. Our commissioners in Europe, did not solicit neutral nations to acknowledge our independence, they merely proposed treaties of amity and commerce, on equal or better footing, than other nations, who had such treaties—but they did not look upon themselves as pirates and outlaws, beyond the pale of the law nor did other nations look upon them in that light. Holland permitted American privateers to enter her ports with their prizes, while at peace with England, and it was not considered a cause of war. When an American vessel, with two prizes, entered the port of Bergen, in Norway, they were seized on the barbarous pretence, that as the United States had no treaty, they were not entitled to the shelter of that port. But this act excited the just indignation of all enlightened jurists, and the king finding that he had done wrong, excused himself on the ground of a special stipulation with England; but he did not consider us as outlaws, which would have been the case, if we had not been as much an independent state as Norway. This very question has been decided in our Supreme Court in the case of the *Savage*, a vessel of the South American States, with which we had no political relations; and she was declared to be entitled to the same protection of our harbors on the same terms with other neutral vessels.

The delicacy and responsibility, is not in acknowledging the new state, but in the refusal to do it. Nothing short of considering each state as an outlaw, can justify that refusal. There is no middle ground. It is not the duration of the new state, nor strength, nor form of government, nor the likelihood of success in its wars, that determines the question. It is the mere fact of the existence, if that existence be but a day, an hour. The delicate task of deciding whether it ought to be a state, or whether it is only a rebellious province, is not thrown upon the neutral. It is enough for the new state to declare its will, and assume a rank among the nations, and with respect to the fact, her declaration is sufficient. Now here lies the whole matter—in coming in contact with these new states, are we not obliged to treat them as independent? And what is this but acknowledging their independence? Every enlightened jurist must admit, that this is too clear to be disputed.

Being compelled by the general law of nations to acknowledge the independence of new States, it would be strange if the act could be considered as affording a just ground of complaint on the part of some other State which thought proper to claim the right of sovereignty over them. No regard would be paid by neutrals to prohibitions of trade, or hold intercourse with a new state, and must not that trade or intercourse be regulated and protected? Hence, the necessity of mutual agents, consuls, ministers, or ambassadors; hence, also, temporary or permanent arrangements or stipulations, and what are these but treaties, and the establishment of diplomatic relations? Must we apply to the new State for a redress of injuries, or to the expelled Sovereign? Do we hold Spain responsible for the acts of the new South American States, struggling for independence? Did the nations of Europe hold England responsible for the acts of the colonies during the revolutionary war? They certainly did not. Our territory joins that of Texas, and it is necessary that we should enter into some arrangement with that State, in relation to a variety of important matters, which cannot be deferred. Can we consider Texas as still subject to the dominion and laws of Mexico, and have we any right to call on that government for redress in case of any injury done us by Texas? But the message itself is an acknowledgment of the independence of that republic by the facts which it admits. Although the resolution of Congress, to which the message refers, uses the indefinite expression, "acknowledge the independence," yet it clearly points out its meaning, to wit, the establishment of political relations, as soon as it may be practicable—whenever satisfactory information should be received, that it had in successful operation, a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.—We have a right to enter into a treaty of amity and commerce with such a State, without offence to any nation. As to the establishment of such relations by means of accredited agents, that is a matter which concerns ourselves alone. It depends altogether on the nature of those conventions or treaties, and their stipulations, whether any other nation can have a just cause of displeasure.

The acknowledgment of a new state, is a matter of course with neutral nations; but after this, it depends on circumstances, whether it is advisable or not to establish political relations. Public agents may be received from it, without entering into any treaty; written treaties of amity may be entered into, consistent with the strictest neutrality. We may make a treaty of limits with Texas, if they be the same as those settled with Spain, and afterwards with Mexico, because it makes no difference whether Spain, Mexico or Texas possesses the sovereignty? The incorporation of Texas in the Union, I admit, would stand upon a different ground, as long as Mexico or Spain lay claim to the country. But with respect to this incorporation, I ask, what difference would it make if the Mexican forces were repelled a third time—to which the Message appears to attach much importance, as long as Mexico refuse to acknowledge the independence of Texas, we cannot appropriate for a portion of the disputed territory, without making ourselves a party to the war? But this need not prevent us from

receiving the Minister of Texas, and entering into such stipulations as may be necessary to regulate our intercourse, leaving the question of incorporation for future consideration; and if Mexico should persist in her claims when they shall become hopeless, and unreasonable, it may become necessary to consider whether we ought not to cut the gordian knot, and make the responsibility.

Let the enlightened reader give to that faultless monster of a message, something more than a mere perusal, and I venture to say that he will pronounce it mere flummery from the beginning to the end. To say in general terms that it is a matter of great delicacy and responsibility to acknowledge a new State, is downright ignorance and puerility.—Moreover, it seems that a question as to the distributive shares of power in this government is about to be started for the first time. 'Nor has any deliberate inquiry even been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State—a power equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war.' It has never been denied, that it is the province of the Executive to receive foreign Ministers, and negotiate treaties, and until now, it has never been doubted that Congress, representing the nation, may express a desire, or an opinion, on the subject, as has been done in the revolution. But here is a delicate intimation to that body, not to intermeddle with affairs properly belonging to the Executive. Such an intimation in the better days of this Republic, would have kindled a blaze; but there is at present much less of that jealous sensitiveness; already broken to obedience, they no longer fear Executive encroachment, and good naturedly hear the words 'eyes right, eyes left,' and obey the command. In a little while they will not move at all, until pulled by the Executive string.

The message pretends to explain the practice of the government in the matter, but in terms so vague, and at the same time so much at variance with the truth as to produce disgust and contempt. The revocation of Congress on the contrary, lays down at once the true principle, and the practice of the government; that is, the existence of a government in the new state, capable of performing the duties, and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power. I ask the candid reader, whether there can be any thing more absurd than the indefinite postponement of the acknowledgment of Texas, because 'the Mexican Republic, under another Executive is rallying its forces, under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion, to recover its lost dominion; and on the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas, may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, an acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve, with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat similar questions.' I hope the new administration may have a plentiful stock of this prudent reserve—there was not much of it in the present. But how does this agree with the report of the agent of the government which accompanies the message? How does it agree with the speech of Mr. Poinsett, former Minister to Mexico? It is unnecessary to remind the reader of the circumstances under which the Minister of Mexico, and other South American States, of Brazil, and Portugal were received. The message admits that Texas has a government—that it is in complete possession of its territory; that it has twice expelled the Mexicans; but it seems there is a charm in the third time! But it is not even declared that this will be sufficient—the message is non committal, and may require a fourth or fifth repulse before we can receive a minister from Texas; perhaps even this will not suffice as long as there is the appearance of an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico.' Have we ever refused to acknowledge a new State, having a Government in successful operation, and in complete possession of its territory, because there is the appearance of a disparity of force, in another nation, which is rallying its forces, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion? I answer, no—and this is the answer of every candid man.

I look upon this state paper as a sample of the many others that are to come. Here is the art of speaking and writing without saying any thing; the art of assuring to act without doing any thing; the mountebank trick and jugglery of the pipe-banking politician. But I venture to predict that this course will not answer. Mexico will be justly offended, and Texas will be justly offended, when she finds herself treated with less respect, than the most wretched South American horde of Savages, calling itself a State. She will make no allowance for delicacy, responsibility, and prudent reserve.—Yet I have no doubt every pains will be taken to soothe her in private, and notwithstanding this fair Message, intended for effect at home, as well as abroad, the Texan Minister will not be neglected.

Far be it from me in other respects to find fault with the form of the Message. I am far from being displeased with the change from "Rude Boreas, blustering railer," to the gentle Zephyr. We have suffered so much under the iron will, and rough shod tyranny of the present administration, that I am not disposed to complain of one, which I flatter myself will be directly the reverse. It is also agreeable to me from the belief that I discover in this prudent reserve, the fruits of an honest and manly opposition. It is not the nature of Mr. Van Buren, to commit gross outrages on the feelings of others, or on their constitutional rights, or to be kept alive by the excitement and personal broils and quarrels, and he is too much an aristocrat to take pleasure in swimming about among the scum raised to the top by the boiling of the political cauldron. When I speak of a violation of the constitutional rights of the people, I except the means by which he has attained his present elevation; but he will not dare to act over the violent doings of Andrew Jackson, even if he were so inclined. If he is not the best President, he at least will succeed the worst; that could be found in the United States. The expiring administration,

—cunning and fierce,  
Mixture abhorred—  
will leave but one of these ingredients behind, and that no longer the object of idolatry.