

Columbia Telescope.

BY A. S. JOHNSTON.

NEC DEESSE, NEC SUPERESSE REIPUBLICÆ.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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COLUMBIA, S. C. JUNE 10, 1837.

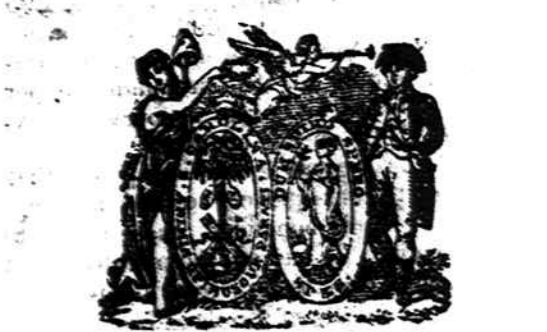
\$3 PER ANNUM

THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE

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

Three dollars per annum, if 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 1/2 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication--or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as above 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.

State of South Carolina.



PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency PIERCE M. BUTLER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid. Whereas, information has been received by this department, that a certain free colored boy, named TOM, was feloniously stolen, and taken away by a certain person unknown, from the residence of his mother, named Ruth Oglesby, at Bachelor's Retreat, in Pendleton District. Now, know ye, that to the intent that the said boy TOM may be restored to his friends, and that the said felon may be brought to legal trial and condign punishment, I do hereby offer a reward of Two hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the thief--And, also, Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall return the said boy TOM safe to his friends. Said TOM is about 9 or 10 years of age, perfectly black, and has a pleasing countenance. The person who carried him away, is supposed to have fled to the lower part of Georgia or Alabama. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and in the sixty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America. PIERCE M. BUTLER, By the Governor. J. H. KINNAM, Dep. Sec. State May 12.

Francis Ogier, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has purchased from Dr. S. Percival, his entire stock of well selected Drugs, Chemicals, Family and Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Faints, Oils, Varnishes, Paints, Brushes, Dry Salts, together with a great variety of articles, which he has purchased at a very low price, and is now offering at a discount of one third on all of which are warranted genuine, and of the best quality. A regular supply will be kept up and sold at the lowest market prices and no effort on the part of the subscriber shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. A share of that patronage heretofore so liberally extended to this establishment, is most respectfully solicited on the part of the subscriber, which he has long experience and attention to business he hopes to merit. Apply at Dr. S. Percival's old stand, Main street opposite to Briggs' late Hotel.

WANTED.

A youth about 15 or 16 years of age of good moral character, as an Apprentice to the business. Apply as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In conformity with a Resolution of the Stockholders of the Bank of Charleston, S. C. adopted by a general meeting of the same, held on the 2d of February last, providing for an increase of their capital in conformity with the provisions of the charter of said Bank, from Two to Four Millions of Dollars--Public notice is hereby given, that the Cashier of the Bank of Charleston, S. C. will, at his Banking House, in said city, receive on the 5th July next, the first instalment of Twenty-five Dollars on each of the existing Shares in the capital Stock of said Bank, from a share holder in person, or from his agent, or attorney, duly authorized, and from no other person whatever. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th of June next for the purpose of making out an authorized list of the Stockholders. In the event of any Stockholder declining, or neglecting to subscribe for his or her proportion of the said Stock, in all cases the privilege of the new subscription shall be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the Stockholders generally, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The second instalment on the 5th of January, 1838; the third instalment on the 5th of March, 1838; and the fourth, and last instalment on the 5th of July, 1838. By order of the Board of Directors. J. HAMILTON, President B. C. S. C. The papers at Columbia, Hamburg, Cheraw and Camden, are requested to publish this advertisement once a week until the 5th day of July.

Southern Tonic.

THE success of the Southern Tonic is unpretended. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the United States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many agencies received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a Cure for Ague and Fever, and as a general Tonic are appreciated by all who have used it. Being a pure vegetable compound of Southern Vegetables, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and is the most important remedy for the Ague and Fever, and the most important benefit from the use of the Southern Tonic. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Cox at their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Alabama. For sale by their appointed agent, D. & J. EWART & CO., Columbia, S. C. April 22nd.

COMMERCIAL BANK--Checks for Sale, on Mobile, Alabama.

March 4 9

Law Notice.

THE Subscribers having formed a copartnership in the Practice of LAW, under the title of HAYNE & FAIR, will attend the Courts of Montgomery, and the adjoining counties in Alabama, the Federal Court at Mobile, and the Supreme Court of the State. Office in the town of Montgomery. ISAAC W. HAYNE, E. V. FAIR, May 27

Swain's Panacea.

A few dozen of the above just received from the manufacturer, which are warranted genuine. Apply at the Drug store opposite the Golden Horse. F. W. GREEN, May 27

NOTICE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions at Columbia to the Capital Stock of the CHARLESTON INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, hereby give notice, that they, on the second Monday of June next, and the two following days, from 10 o'clock of the forenoon until 2 o'clock of the afternoon of each day, at the office of the Insurance Company, in Columbia receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the said Company, in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed on the 21st of December last, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company."

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A Card.

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He goes from her chamber straight Into life's jostle, He meets at the very gate Business and bustle: He thinks not of her within, Silently sighing, He forgets in that noisy din, That she is dying!

And when her young heart is still, What though he mourneth, Soon from his sorrow chill He turns his eyes; Sooner'er her buried head Memory's light seteth, And the true hearted dead Thus man forgetteth!

The Bridegroom to his sleeping Bride.

Sleep, loved one, sleep--thy tangled hair Beddled one, sleep--thy tangled hair Flows loosely o'er thy bosom bare, Yet sleep in peace--no prying eye, Save thy lover's own, is nigh, Sleep, dearest, sleep--thy lover's breast Pillows thy rest.

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THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HOUSTON.

Genlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

With peculiar pleasure I greet your return to the Capitol. At the adjournment of the last session, the country was under the apprehension of an invasion from our enemy, which created much solicitude, and had an unkind influence on our foreign relations. It was temporary in its effects, as was manifested in the recognition of our independence by the Government of the United States of America. We now occupy the proud attitude of a sovereign and independent Republic; which will impose upon us the obligations of evincing to the world, that we are worthy to be free. This will only be accomplished by wise legislation, the maintenance of our integrity, and the faithful and just redemption of our pledged faith wherever it has been pledged. Nothing can be better calculated to advance our interests and character than the establishment of a liberal and disinterested policy, enlightened by patriotism and guided by wisdom.

The plan of legislation for present emergencies, without reference to a general and permanent system, will render a government less stable in its institutions, and less prosperous in its progress, than it must be where a proper foundation is laid, and a corresponding fabric is erected on its basis. Diversified interests must exist in every community, and that system which is best calculated to promote the general interest, is the one, which should be adopted and adhered to with fidelity. The representatives of the sovereign people, by a calm and deliberate discussion of the various interests of the different sections of our country, will be enabled to arrive at such conclusions, which must be in its effects, both salutary and pleasing to every patriot.

The views which must actuate every friend of the country, will be the advancement of its glory, and the happiness of its citizens. The present prospects of crops in our country, is a subject of sincere gratulation, and while it reflects lustre on the industry and enterprises of our citizens, it should inspire us with veneration and gratitude to a Divine Providence, for this manifestation of his continued favor.

Among the various subjects of deep and vital interest to the country, is that of our finances. The demands on our Treasury since the adjournment of Congress have been great, without the means of meeting them, and rendering that aid which was in every way so desirable. The several acts providing for the issues of land scrip to the agents specified, have been complied with, and I regret to say, that comparatively none of the responsibilities incurred by the laws, have been met by those agents to whom the scrip was issued. A compliance with the conditions of the law, placed the agents beyond the control of the executive, and left it without resources, so far as the supplies of the army and navy were dependent upon the means placed in their hands. Repeated calls have been made upon them to render their accounts current to the proper department, but no response has been given or even rendered, for protesting the drafts which have been drawn upon them. This state of affairs being presented, the Executive resorted to the only alternative left, and directed that no further scrip of scrip should take place by them; but that the means remaining in their hands, should be immediately passed over to the special agent of the government, and that they should render their accounts accordingly. To this subject the early attention of Congress is earnestly requested!

The Commissioners sent to the U. States, for the purpose of negotiating a loan of five millions, have constantly reported so unfavorably of the money market, that it was not deemed necessary to issue the bonds until recently. One of the gentlemen indicating a wish to retire after having been much delayed on his journey by ill health, and the other giving us no hope of being able to effect any thing by present exertions, it was thought proper to permit them both to return, and others have been appointed and proceeded to the United States, with a part of the bonds, and with confident hopes of success.

The public domain of the country being the foundation of its finances, will demand the most serious and enlightened judgment of Congress, and from its importance, urge the necessity of adopting some secure system for the future government of that branch of our resources, and for the regulation of the rights which have been acquired under former laws in relation to it. The views of the Executive having been given during the last session of Congress in relation to the land bill, submitted for approval, have undergone no change, but time has only given to them additional weight. By reference to the bill it must be manifest to all, that it is not adapted to our situation, and should it be permitted to go into effect, the public interests must suffer injury, and the public faith, so far as it is concerned in the redemption of pledges based on her public domain, must also suffer serious prejudices. I would recommend that some plan be devised that will ascertain all the located lands of the country; this being done, the vacant lands will be readily indicated, and prevent the future conflict of titles. Unless some precaution of this character is adopted, endless litigation must be the consequence.

The subject of the undefined limits on our northeastern frontier, between the United States and this Republic, will require the action of Congress. The boundaries have been so well described by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States, that little difficulty is apprehended in defining and establishing our just line, and obviating all trifling difficulties which may have at any time existed, through a want of proper consideration. Provision for the appointment of a commissioner to meet one on the part of the U. States is desirable. Connected with the subject of boundary is that of the Caddo Indians, inhabiting a portion of our northeastern frontier. By the treaty recently held with that tribe, they have ceded certain lands to the United States, and have shown a disposition to amalgamate with the wild Indians within our unquestionable boundary, while late advices have assured me that the United States agent of the tribe has issued to the warriors rifles and ammunition. The condition and disposition of these Indians as well as their thefts and murders on our borders, have been subjects of our ministers at Washington City, on which our ministers at Washington City, have been advised and instructed to make immediate and urgent remonstrances to that government, and I am well assured from the

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Genlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

With peculiar pleasure I greet your return to the Capitol. At the adjournment of the last session, the country was under the apprehension of an invasion from our enemy, which created much solicitude, and had an unkind influence on our foreign relations. It was temporary in its effects, as was manifested in the recognition of our independence by the Government of the United States of America. We now occupy the proud attitude of a sovereign and independent Republic; which will impose upon us the obligations of evincing to the world, that we are worthy to be free. This will only be accomplished by wise legislation, the maintenance of our integrity, and the faithful and just redemption of our pledged faith wherever it has been pledged. Nothing can be better calculated to advance our interests and character than the establishment of a liberal and disinterested policy, enlightened by patriotism and guided by wisdom.

The plan of legislation for present emergencies, without reference to a general and permanent system, will render a government less stable in its institutions, and less prosperous in its progress, than it must be where a proper foundation is laid, and a corresponding fabric is erected on its basis. Diversified interests must exist in every community, and that system which is best calculated to promote the general interest, is the one, which should be adopted and adhered to with fidelity. The representatives of the sovereign people, by a calm and deliberate discussion of the various interests of the different sections of our country, will be enabled to arrive at such conclusions, which must be in its effects, both salutary and pleasing to every patriot.

The views which must actuate every friend of the country, will be the advancement of its glory, and the happiness of its citizens. The present prospects of crops in our country, is a subject of sincere gratulation, and while it reflects lustre on the industry and enterprises of