

Columbia Telescope.

BY A. S. JOHNSTON.

NEC DEESSE, NEC SUPERESSE REIPUBLICÆ.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOL. 24--NO. 3.

COLUMBIA, S. C. JANUARY 20, 1838.

\$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.

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 37½ 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.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Columbia, on the first January, 1838.

- A.**
Alston, T. P.
Alston, Joseph
Arnold, Mahaly
Arnold, A. B.
Adams, Ann
Abbott, Mary
Attery, Daniel
- B.**
Barr, Andrew
Byrum, William
Ball, Catherine
Bailey, Henry
Brooks, Charlotte
Brooks, Alexander
Boswell, Henry
Boyd, Daniel
Boyd, Alexander H.
Bosch, James
Bouknight, Henry
Barkley, Henry
Boyd, Robert C.
- C.**
Caney, John
Casper, James
Coats, Runk
Casper, Patrick
Cainfield, C. R.
Cobby, Judith
Coleman, Ishiah D.
Corbett, Samuel P.
Coker, John
Dargan, G. W.
Donovan, Henry
Dunbar, J. W.
Dunick, Joseph
Dugan, Thomas
Dawkins, Thomas N.
- E.**
Elmore, Thomas B.
Evans, Thomas
Evans, Samuel L.
- F.**
Finley, E. ward
Franks, William
Flanagan, Pat.
Furr, Tobias
Fair, S.
French, Emma
Frigg, Thomas John
Gibbert, Thomas W.
Gibson, Samuel F.
Gibson, George
Gouldin, Theodore L.
Graham, Robert
Gilliam, W.
Gillian, Ann W.
Gay, James W.
Geary, William John
- H.**
Henderson, S. P.
Henderson, S. P.
Henderson, Jacob
Henderson, P.
Horsell, Rebecca
Horn, Robert K.
Hobby, Allen
Hornell, Thomas
Henderson, John
Hamilton, George
Houston, Sophia E.
Higgins, George
Harrison, Thomas
Harris, Abraham
Henderson, George
Horsaby, Christina
Hobby, Mary
Hobby, Henry
Hobby, John
Hobby, Benjamin
- I.**
Iard, Mary C.
Jones, Lewis
Jackson, James
Jones, Gen. James
James, Elizabeth
Jones, Thomas L.
Johnson, Enoch
Jones, Mrs. Sarah
Jones, Thomas F.
Keels, Martha M.
Kendall, James
Kearney, Sarah
Lockard, Charles
Lewis, Letitia P.
Leadingham, Jacob H.
Liddleton, John
Lewis, William L.
Lowe, J. W. P. civil engineer
McKenney, M.
Morrell, Wiley
Middleton, John
Moore, Benjamin
Murphy, Major
McClure, C. F.
McIntosh, John
Martin, Elizabeth
Moffett, J. H.
McKinnic, Mary
Moore, James B.
Mills, Samuel P.
Morrell, William
Niles, Jonathan
Noble, Patrick
Nesbit, Melton
Olive, W. H.
Parish, Thomas
Parke, Charles
Palmer, P. P.
Penny, W. D.
Pope, Thomas H.
Pratt, James
Peach, James
Richardson, John S.
Ruster, J. J.
Riwan, Robert
Richardson, John
Sith, Preston
Smith, J. P.
Stevenson, Robert
Smith, Maria
Thompson, A. W.
Wells, Emma
Thompson, Dr. Chas.
Toomer, J. W.
Thompson, H. H.
Thompson, W. B.
Tucker, Joel
Valentine, Henry
Wiggins, Emily, care of James Fesse
Wilson, Western
Watson, Anna J.
Wade, Thomas
Wyse, Joseph
Wilson, George T.
Witherspoon, John D. 2
Winbriin, John
Watts, E. P.
Watts, G. W.
Wilson, Benjamin

Mount Zion Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first day of January next, under the care of W. H. Hudson, D. W. Ray, and I. Neal. The course will be the same as those of the last year. The success and success which each of the above gentlemen have had in the instruction of pupils, present strong claims to the attention of parents and guardians.

To retrench the expenses of the students, and to prevent all habits of extravagance, the following regulations are adopted:—That no student of the Mount Zion Academy shall contract or have any account in any store, tavern, or shop; and if any one shall violate this rule, he shall for the first offence be reprimanded, and for any repetition thereof, he shall be suspended or expelled, at the discretion of the principal.

Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested not to furnish the means of extravagance.

Winningsborough, S. C. Dec. 23, 1837.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, situated on the Waters river, 3 miles below Camden. The soil is fertile, and the quantity of land is about 4000 acres, 2000 of which is cleared and 2000 of upland; of the swamp there is cleared about 200 acres, and of the upland about 100. More than one half of the cultivated land is fresh, having been cleared in the last 7 years. The uplands are extremely healthy and are situated so as to afford healthy settlements at a convenient distance from the swamp lands. There are on the plantation, a grist mill and two cotton gins, propelled by water, and near the centre of the plantation. There is also on the plantation, a stock of cattle and hogs and 4 or 5000 bushels of corn, which might be purchased, if desired, with the plantation.

The terms of payment would be made easy to a purchaser. Any further information may be had by application to the subscriber, in Camden. Posses will be given either the present season, or soon as the crop is gathered, or the next. As might best suit the purchaser.

W. M. WILLIE.
Jan. 13.

An Estray.

WAS taken up as an Estray, by the Under-herd, near Monticello, Fairfield District, a Bay HORSE MULE, of a small size, about nine years old, and appraised, according to law, at fifty dollars.

WM. J. ALSTON, Q. U.
Dec. 23, 1837.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES MACFIE, must come forward by the 20th of February next and settle with KINSLER, McGrawson & Co. their respective Notes and Accounts, or they will be indiscriminately put in suit.

To those indebted in large sums, indulgence may be extended upon their giving bond with approved security, interest payable annually.

JOHN BRYCE, Adm'r.
Jan. 10, 1838.

Hampton Races.



THE Races over the Hampton Course, in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, will commence on the first Tuesday in February next, and continue during the week.

The proprietors, after a vast deal of labor and expense, have at length filled up this course, and it is admitted by those who have visited it, to be equal, if not superior, to any in the United States, in point of its fixtures, its locality, and its superiority of soil as a training track. The owners of horses, trainers and riders, say from forty to fifty, can be accommodated with the utmost convenience and comfort. Twelve or fifteen gentlemen, wishing moderately retirement, from the noise and bustle of the city, can be furnished with excellent rooms. The stables are not inferior to any in America; they can stable from forty to fifty race horses.

FIRST DAY.
A Colt Sweepstake, two mile heats, one thousand dollars entrance, half forfeit, declaration \$100; six entries and closed. M. L. Hammond names C. C. Gerow, sire Henry, dam by Eclipse; Col. W. Hampton, b. f. Emily, sire Emilius, dam Elizabeth; John Morrison, b. f. Targis, sire Lambrough and out of an Archdeacon; John S. Ashe, c. f. by Godolphin and out of Sally Taylor; E. M. Senbrook, c. f. by Luzborough, out of Miss Midway; Wm. M'Caro, c. f. C. Steel, by imp. horse Flyde, out of the dam of Sally Rubens.

TWO MILE DAY.
Wednesday.—Two mile heats and repeat—free for any thing. A hand-some pair of horses, valued at \$2500, will be added \$150 in cash. The Plate is a present from a friend to the turf.

THIRD DAY.
Thursday.—Three mile heats—3500.

FOURTH DAY.
Friday.—Four mile heats—purse \$1500—\$1000 to the winner and 500 to the second horse in the race, provided he saves his distance, and that three starts.

FIFTH DAY.
Saturday.—Mile heats, three best in five—purse \$500—\$400 to the winner and 100 to the 2d horse in the race.

The sports of each day will be closed by Sweepstakes of different distances, for a large sum to be given by the Proprietors and the entrance money added. A number of fine horses will attend, and great sport is anticipated.

F. W. LACY,
Acting Proprietor.
Jan. 5, 1838.

R. S. BEARNARD'S

Cholera Remedy for Cholera Morbus.

CHOLERA. Summer Complaints, of children &c. may soon be expected, and the following medicine is a sure and safe cure. No family ought to be without one bottle at least, when it is notorious thousands of children die annually in this State with this obstinate complaint. Diseases of the bowels frequently effect grown persons as well as children and no instance has yet been known where this medicine has been used where it has failed. It is therefore confidently recommended to every one constantly to have it in their houses.

READ AND BELIEVE.
This remedy has been used by many eminent physicians, some of whom have charge of the largest Hospitals in the United States, where the Cholera has prevailed to a great extent, and been fatal to the temperate, aged and lunatic persons. Their confidence in this medicine is such, that they say they are not afraid of the most inveterate cases of Asiatic Cholera, when taken in time.

The following are only a small proportion of the certificates I have of the efficiency of this certain remedy for the Cholera. Those opposed to quackery will at once see that this is nothing of the kind, for those who have subscribed their names to these certificates, live among us, and are known to be men of first standing, and upon whose word the utmost reliance can be placed.

Directions.—Take a table spoonful of the mixture with the same quantity of water, every hour or half hour, as occasion may require, until vomiting, purging and pain have ceased. In common, ordinary cases of cholera, a table spoonful of the mixture may be taken three or four times a day, and repeated at night on going to bed. This medicine has been administered to children afflicted with cholera, or cholera morbus, cholera infantum and summer complaints, with complete success. In no case has it failed to cure the most inveterate attack. The best mode of administering it to children is, to take a table spoonful of the mixture and mix it with the same quantity of water, giving it as above directed.—A little sugar may be added to make it more palatable.

When the cholera was raging here to a great extent, the Rev. Dr. John French, had occasion to use this preparation, twice in his own family, and has given the following certificate of its efficacy:—
"On Thursday my little son came home from school, making great complaint of sick stomach and pain in the bowels. He looked to be quite sick. I immediately gave him a dose of this medicine; he was presently relieved, and has not complained since."

"On Friday, while absent from home, a white girl, living at my house, was taken with nausea and pain in the bowels. My wife gave her a dose of this medicine, and to use her own words, it acted like a charm. She was well before I returned to the house, and has remained so ever since."

Norfolk, Sept. 6th, 1832.

This certificate, which adds no little weight to the value and importance of my medicine, is given by the Rev. Arthur Cooper, Inspector of our Borough, and I have no doubt his name will be recognized by every individual in this section of the country. He presents a certificate, believing it to cause many to possess what he considers to be the most valuable of all medicines. I am sure it will convince those who have an abhorrence to patent medicines, that this is no quackery.—Only read this.

Norfolk, July 17, 1835.

Mr. R. S. Bernard.—Sir, I am greatly opposed to any thing like quackery; but when I reflect upon your good and safe medicine, which has done, and might continue to do, if made generally known, I am willing to throw aside any thing like prejudice, and freely give my opinion upon your medicine. In my situation of life, it frequently happens that diseases of every kind come under my observation—but the most repeated in my own family, but have administered it to many others, and I can with truth say its effects have surpassed my most sanguine expectations. In several cases where the bowels were in a most deranged state, other remedies had been administered, until really the patient was in great danger of dying, and from simply giving a dose or two of your remedy for cholera, the vomiting ceased, the pains gradually disappeared, and the next day she was entirely recovered. I have also used this medicine with children troubled with bowel and summer complaint, and in no case has it failed to cure them. Most willingly do I recommend it to my acquaintances, and hope all prudent persons will avail themselves of so valuable a medicine.

ARTHUR COOPER.
This invaluable medicine is for sale only by
A. FITCH, Columbia.

Notice.

THE Undersigned request all persons indebted to the Estate of ANNE HALL, deceased, to make immediate payment. Prompt measures will be enforced forthwith to collect such debts as were payable in January last.

B. F. DAVIS,
WM. K. DAVIS,
THOS. F. FURMAN, } Executors.
Jan. 6.

\$100 Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, from his residence, on South Edisto, Willow Swamp, Orangeburg District, S. C., on Monday night, 23d Oct., a Negro man named HOWARD. Said Negro is well proportioned, about 6 feet high, and of black complexion—high forehead, a somewhat prominent nose, full face, and no whiskers; he has a scar on the inner angle of (I presume) the left foot, produced by a burn, and on one of his arms a mark resembling a letter S. HOWARD speaks with plausibility and ease; is rather cunning in his address, yet mild and humble in his manners. He is a keen, shrewd fellow—walks erect and fast, and is apt to bear uncommonly on his toes when hurried. According to his own account, he originally belonged to Joshua Lee, a planter near West Point, or to Norfolk or Richmond. He had on when he went away, blue pantaloons and coat, either a blue or yellow vest, and a black hat. He took away with him a pair of saddle-bags, and is supposed to have a free ticket.

To any person who will lodge said Negro in jail, so that I get him, if he is in this State, I will pay a reward of fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses; if in North Carolina, seventy-five dollars and expenses; if in Virginia or Maryland, one hundred dollars and expenses.

WM. RILEY.
The Cheraw Gazette, Fayetteville Gazette, Raleigh Register, Richmond Whig, and National Intelligencer will please publish the above once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Orangeburg C. H. S. C.

W. R. I.
Jan. 6.

Notice.

D. MULLER respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Sandy Run and surrounding country. He has located himself, for the present year, at Mrs. NANCY GETTER'S, on the State Road.

Jan. 6.

COMMITTED.

SOUTH CAROLINA,
DARLINGTON DISTRICT.
WAS committed to this Jail on the 21st December last, a Negro man who calls himself HENRY, and says he belongs to OLIVER SIMPSON, living in Hamburg, S. C., and further says Oliver Simpson purchased him from Richard Piles, living in the State of Virginia, near Alexandria, in 1834. Henry had on when committed, coarse yellow pantaloons and a coarse over coat. Henry is black, and says he is about twenty-five years old. The owner is requested to pay all charges and take him out.

W. W. KING, S. D. D.
Jan. 3, 1838.

From Motherwell's Ancient and Modern Minstrelsy.

"There were two corbies" sat on a tree,
Large and black as black might be,
And one the other sang say,
Where shall we go and dine to-day?
Shall we go dine by the wild salt sea?
Shall we go dine 'neath the greenwood tree?

"I saw I sat on the deep sea sand,
I saw a fair ship sink at land,
I waved my wings, I bent my beak,
The ship sunk, and I heard a shriek;
There they lie, one, two, and three,
I shall dine by the wild salt sea."

"Come, I will show you a sweeter sight—
A lone-gone glen and a new-slain knight;
His blood yet on the grass is hot,
His sword half drawn, his shafts unshot,
And no one cares that he lies there,
But his hawk, his hound, and his lady fair."

"His hound is to the hunting gone,
His hawk to fetch the wild fowl home,
His lady's away with another mate,
So shall we make our dinner sweet;
O'er dinner's sure, our feasting free,
Come, and dine by the greenwood tree."

"Ye shall sit on his white haubane,
I will pick out his bonny blue eye;
Ye'll take a tress of his yellow hair,
To thank ye're nest when it grows bare;
The gowden down on his young chin
Will do to sewe my young ones in."

"O could and bare will his bed be,
When winter storms sing in the tree;
At his head a turf, at his feet a stone,
He will sleep, nor hear the maiden's moan;
O'er his white bones the birds shall fly,
The wild deer bound, and foxes cry."

Ravens.

[From Sheridan.]

Watwo, each other's only pride,
Each other's bliss, each other's guide,
Far from the world's unhallow'd noise,
In coarse delights and vulgar joys,
Through wilds will roam, and deserts rude,
For Love, thy home is solitude.

With fond respect, and tender awe,
I will observe thy gentle law,
Obedience look, and serve thee still,
Prevent thy wish, foresee thy will,
And, added to a lover's care,
Be all that friends and parents are.

A TRAGEDY OF THE AMERICAN WOODS.

From the London Metropolitan for October.

Just as the shades of evening were beginning to enshroud the deep valley that reposes at the foot of the wild and lofty Pocono mountains, I approached a lone cottage which was marked out on my travelling chart as the place for me to pass the night in. Although I had never been in that part of the country, yet the building of squared logs or "blocks" that now presented itself, was in some measure an old acquaintance, since poor, and lonely, and cheerless as it seemed it had acquired a name in the history of that part of the country, with which it was connected. Its wooden walls were blackened with the tempests of half a century, and the traditionary tales connected with it were familiar to every child, in the distant settlement. A person of the name of Larner had been induced to settle here before any of the valleys in the southern district of country (now full of people) contained one white inhabitant. What induced this hardy man to bury himself and a young family in the wilderness, so far from all the pale-faces, as the Indians called the white people in those days, is difficult to conceive.

On his way to this secluded dell he must have passed through many a valley which presented a fertile soil and a more serene climate; but induced by some feeling which must now forever remain a secret, Larner, with wife and four or five children, accompanied by a younger brother, took possession of the extreme head of a mountain valley, and there built the sombre looking building now before me. It has been surmised by many, that the contiguity to the adjoining mountain was his chief inducement to settle here, for he was a remarkably keen hunter. There certainly were more wolves and panthers in that vicinity than in any other part of the state, besides an abundance of elk and deer, with a great variety of other game of smaller note. They did not devote their time exclusively to hunting; for when they had resided here some half score years, they had managed to clear away the forest trees from a few acres of land, sufficient to grow more grain than the family would consume. About this period they were awaited on by two Indian warriors of the six nations, who informed the Larners, that if they valued their own safety, they must immediately fly from the abode they had so long inhabited. This piece of intelligence, which was delivered with much apparent sincerity, was at the time but little heeded, for although they had never before been actually threatened by the Indians who had occasionally visited them, they had sometimes used a little caution when they suspected a party of Indians were any where in the vicinity.

One day, shortly after the visit of the two warriors, the younger of the brothers returned from an excursion on the mountain, with the somewhat startling intelligence that he had crossed, in his way down, the trail of an Indian party, and he should judge from its appearance that the number was something considerable. He further stated, that he had from the summit of the adjoining hill, carefully surveyed the forests all around; but curling smoke rose above the green foliage (for it was summer), to denote their hunting fires, neither had he heard the report of fire arms during the whole day. To those acquainted with the subtlety of the Indian character, this report was somewhat alarming, and the lone family determined to be circumspect in all their movements. Their arms consisted of three rifles, one used by each of the brothers, and the remaining one by the eldest son, a stout youth of nineteen. It was agreed that they should keep watch during the night—the brothers and the sons taking it by turns—and the fire was extinguished before it became quite dark.

Some hours after midnight, and while the father of the family was keeping watch, he thought he perceived a bright spark of fire advancing slowly across the small piece of meadow in the direction of the house, and as it came nearer he distinctly saw part of the body of a naked Indian. There was no mistaking the intention of the incendiary, and as all was parched and dry with the scorching suns of July, a fire once kindled against the time-seasoned log walls of their dwelling, the whole dwelling would be in a blaze in a few minutes. Larner was in the upper story, in an opening in one end of the building; but as the Indian came nearer he changed his course a little, as if he intended to make his fire in the rear of the house. It was a moment of extreme anxiety with Larner. If he permitted the villain to pass the rear of the building, they were all in a short time to be burnt, and most probably massacred by the merciless beings, no doubt in ambush close by. If he fired and shot him, retribution would certainly await them all, and in either case he considered them a doomed family. But he did fire; and long before the reverberations were silent in the adjoining mountains, the Indian had given one lofty bound, and shrieked the shriek of death. The report of the rifle brought the whole family to his side, and he related to them all that had taken place; and it seemed a matter of doubt whether the Indians would attack them under cover of the yet remaining darkness, or postpone their onset until the return of day. It seems they did wait for daylight, and when it returned they commenced firing at the different windows or openings, wherever they imagined they might reach the inmates. This plan, however, had not much effect. One of the younger children received its death wound; but the rest escaped unharmed for the present.

As I before stated, in the back part of their building there was no opening. The Indians finding the plan of firing at the windows not likely to produce much effect, determined upon making a circuit through the neighborly woods, and thereby gain the defenceless rear of the dwelling. This plan, however, was anticipated by the besieged; for when the firing ceased, the Larners suspected they would make this movement. The two brothers, therefore, without much difficulty contrived to make two small openings in the shingled roof; and when the assailants emerged from the woods behind the building, the two leaders were instantly shot down. The rest, unappalled, rushed forward, and before the brothers could reload their pieces, there were a score of the savages under the shelter of the building. The son, too, had not been idle; for by thrusting one-half of his person through the end window he had been enabled to fire upon them as they rushed for the house, and he made one of them bite the dust. Yet, after all, what availed it? The Indians would instantly set fire to the house, and they would all be burnt alive. The brothers, therefore, immediately resolved upon the family quitting the premises, and making for the woods. But this plan was nearly fatal to the whole party; for before they had crossed the slight hollow in front of the woods the two brothers and three of the children fell to rise no more.

The eldest son was singled out by a tall powerful Indian, who pursued him across the field of growing rye. They were each armed with a rifle, but neither of them stopped to fire. Young Larner, perceiving that the Indian gained rapidly upon him, for his knee had been slightly injured by a ball, bethought himself of a stratagem which ultimately saved him. Some of the party near the house were yet occasionally firing at the fugitives that made for the woods, so young Larner, as if he had received a death wound, fell amongst the tall grain. The Indian in-

stantly squatted in the grain also, being apparently suspicious of some trick in his intended victim; but in a short time he raised himself upon his knees, in order to scrutinize the place where young Larner lay, when the young fellow, who had been arranging his piece for such an occasion, fired at the Indian and shot him in the brain. He did not wait to reload, but, in spite of the soreness of his knee, he pushed for the woods, which were but a short distance. Once behind a sheltering tree, he re-loaded his rifle, and having done so, had the satisfaction to find that none of the surviving Indians pursued him; there were many of them engaged in scalping his father and uncle, and a younger brother, and two sisters—while others were in pursuit of his mother and eldest sister, who had succeeded in reaching the woods.

For two nights he continued to wander in the forest, but during the day he remained hidden in some hollow tree. At last, hungered and weary, he reached a distant settlement on the river Delaware, the inhabitants of which immediately formed themselves into an armed party and set off for the scene of slaughter. On reaching the place they presently discovered the dead bodies of nine Indians, the two brothers, and the remainder of the family, except the eldest daughter and Mrs. L. The two last mentioned, it was evident, had been carried off by the surviving Indians, for their bodies were nowhere to be found. This party remained three or four days in the vicinity of these late scenes of blood; but the mother and daughter returned not. From this period the place was deserted for some years; but the surviving young Larner marrying, he and his wife took possession of the lone and blood stained dwelling. The tribe of Indians had removed far away to the vicinity of the Seneca and Chaga Lakes; so that there was no longer any danger to be apprehended from such rude and barbarous neighbors. Years rolled on and brought with them a new generation of that devoted family; but more than twenty years passed away without any tidings of the missing females. About this period some settlers from the part of the country where the Larners originally resided, located themselves in the vicinity of the before mentioned lakes, where they lived in peace and good-will with their neighbors the Indians, and from whom they learned the fate of the missing mother and daughter.

They stated that they were pursued and soon captured in the woods; and although they would only submit to be dragged along by force, in that manner they proceeded for a portion of two days. But this mode of proceeding was found so inconvenient to the party, that when they reached the caves in the Moose Mountain, a council was held on their prisoners, when they were adjudged to die. They were then tomahawked according to the customs of those barbarians; and they had no doubt but their skeletons might be found there still. This information was some time afterwards imparted to the son and brother of the deceased, who, embracing the first opportunity, accompanied by three friends, repaired to Moose Mountain, sought out the caves that were almost entirely unknown to white men, and found the two skeletons—in the very position they had fallen beneath the tomahawks of their murderers.

They were then removed with much care and labor to the residence of the son, who with true filial affection, interred them in the same grave with the mouldering bodies of their departed kindred. At the time of their interment, the son, who had escaped the family massacre, was still occupying it. He was now old and gray headed, but he still occasionally took his rifle into the woods in pursuit of game. He too had been the father of a family of sons and daughters, now all grown up, and all except one, I believe, married and settled, one or two in his own district, but the others had been induced to wander away to the Far West. He is still looked upon as a lone traveller ever visits him to whom he does not relate the lamentable fate of his family.

Extract from the Message of the Governor of Ohio, Dec. 4th 1837.

The derangements of the currency have brought the subjects of banking and the credit system, as contrasted with a specie circulation, in prominent review before the whole body of our people. The advantages of both systems have been sustained and defended by the ablest men of our country; and we find the whole matter still in the hands of Congress, who alone have the power of settling and putting at rest this distracting question. That the people are ready to abandon the credit system, by prostrating the banks, and establishing what has been called a hard money government, I do not believe. Such a revolution in the business of the country, would be too oppressive on all classes of society, and more particularly on that active and enterprising portion of our citizens, who have been the purchasers and vendors of our surplus productions, and who have done so much to build up the prosperity of the State, to be for a moment endured.

Let us examine and see what would be the operation of such a hazardous experiment as that of reducing the circulation of the country to specie alone. Every man conversant with the laws of trade, and the effects of currency, must admit, that all articles of merchandise, and all descriptions of property, must fall in proportion to the reduction of the circulation. This, to be sure, is not always its immediate effect, but that it must, in the end, approximate to that standard, is not to be questioned. But its operation will not end here, it will raise the value of debts in a ratio still more oppressive. Suppose the banks of Ohio were compelled to wind up their business, as they must certainly do, under this exclusive metallic currency, and that after calling in their circulation, there should remain due to them ten millions of dollars. The result would be, that it would take what is now worth forty millions in landed estate, to settle this debt. We may theorize as we please, but all revolutions in trade, when heavily agricultural States, must in the end be liquidated and paid by a change of property from one hand to another; nine-

teen-twentieths of which will fall on real estate. This will prove equally true in winding up the affairs of any other prominent branch of business, as well as that of banking. Stop, for instance, the importation of foreign merchandise—compel the merchant throughout the State to close their business, and the debt due will have principally to be satisfied by real estate. Our whole credit system is in a good degree based upon the security of landed property; and the policy that shall hazard its sacrifice, is destructive to the interest and prosperity of the whole body of our people.

I have tried to understand all the arguments that have been used in favor of this hard money theory; and, after mature reflection, have labored to carry out their results; and I cannot see that there is one human being in the United States to be benefited by its operations—the men receiving compensations and salaries from the public, and the man of money and of mortgages, excepted. That the destruction of credit will make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, is no plain proposition to be called in question. The history of our own State is an argument much stronger than any I can make in favor of this position. If there is a single district of country in the United States that owes more to credit than that of any other, it is Ohio. Credit has given us our elevated stand amongst our sister States. Credit has given us one of the most enterprising and active set of business men that have lived in any age or in any country. Credit has given to us an equality of fortune that is not to be found amongst the same number of people in America or elsewhere. Credit has bought our land, made our canals, improved our rivers, opened our roads, built up our cities, cleared our fields, founded our churches, erected our colleges and schools, and put us into the possession of as large a share of rational freedom and solid comfort, as has ever fallen to the lot of any people.

If, then, it is the settled policy of those who administer the affairs of the Government of the Union, to overturn all our previously well established system of credit, of finance, and of trade, by sinking the whole property and business operations of the country to a specie circulation, why do they not come forward and show their sincerity by the surrender of a portion of their own salaries? Do they suppose that the people will sit quietly by and acquiesce in seeing their land reduced to one-fourth of its present value, whilst the provisions of the same law will add four-fold to the value of the salaries of our public servants? Thus giving to our President annually, instead of twenty-five thousand dollars, (the nominal amount he now receives), one hundred thousand dollars, and the other federal officers, down to the lowest postmaster, in the same proportion. Does not every person see that, under the prodigal expenditures now making, a few years' appropriations will transfer to the pockets of the officers, agents, contractors, and retainers of the General Government, the whole specie capital of the United States? Is it not now true, that our federal officers are growing rich on the distresses and embarrassments of those who support and sustain them? and are they not at this moment receiving ten per cent. over and above that paid to our State officers, where the law gives equal compensation?

An argument used to sustain an exclusive metallic currency is, that it would give stability and uniformity of prices, prevent overtrading, keep down speculation, and save us from embarrassments and revolutions in trade. Can this be true? Would not the evils be as likely to take place under a limited, as under an enlarged circulation? To effect these objects, is it not necessary that we should have, under the control of a well regulated financial system, a circulation capable of contraction and expansion, so as to meet the wants of the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country? Would not the same embarrassments take place under a circulation sunk down to a specie currency by an unnatural diversion of it from its accustomed channels, that now have under a redundant currency 20 per cent. amount of circulation control the evil complained of? If you make ten thousand dollars control fifty thousand dollars' worth of property, by sinking the value of property and raising the value of money, I cannot see how there can be less over-trading, and greater uniformity in prices in the one case than in the other. I repeat, that it is not the amount of circulation that produces these evils; but the want of power to control, and judgement in the application of our means, by those who have the management of our financial system.

All must agree that both our commercial and agricultural wants require a circulation capable of expansion to-day and contraction to-morrow. The superabundance of our productions in Ohio this year require five or ten millions of dollars more, to put them into the market, than may be necessary at the next; and one of our sister States may fall short to the same amount; and this state of things may be reversed at the close of each succeeding crop. The capacity of our financial system for the transferring funds from one portion of the Union to another, to meet these fluctuations in trade, is, in my opinion, the only sure remedy.

Different measures have been proposed, to meet the demands of trade, and to regulate exchanges. Eighteen months ago it was positively asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury that this could be effected through the instrumentality of our State banks, with greater advantage to the people than it had ever theretofore been done. We are now told that this experiment has entirely failed, and that there is no other specific than that of a Sub-treasury system, under the direction and control of the Treasury Department.

GLENN SPRINGS,
Spartanburg District, S. C.
HANDSOME improvements are in rapid progress, and will be ready to accommodate between two and three hundred persons by the first of July next.

Persons wishing to rent cabins for the accommodation of their own families, most apply by the first of April; after that time, the first applying will be entitled to choice in cabins.

JOHN W. SMITH, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1837.