

In Act altering the manner of electing all Districts, giving the power of electing the same to the people in their respective districts. [Hereafter the clerks of courts, commissioners of locations, and ordinaries, to be elected by the citizens entitled to vote for members of assembly; which elections shall be held on the 1st day and the day following in every January, where may be vacancies, at the places of election for members of the Legislature.]

In Act ratifying & confirming the convention between commissioners of the States of North-Carolina and S. C., establishing a boundary line between said states. An Act for creating an additional law circuit, so as to give the term in the districts of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort. [The Districts of Colleton and Beaufort are in a circuit, called the South-eastern Circuit.—The Circuit hereafter ends at Charleston. From George-  
ton Judge proceeds to Charleston, and holds a court on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March. These are considered as adjourned courts of those held in January. The Jan. court to sit six weeks in or five. The Colleton court to be held on the first after the fourth Monday of March and October, eight days. The Beaufort court to be held on the Tuesday after 2d Monday after 4th M. of March & Oct., nine days. Another Judge is provided for, and is to be appointed by the new circuit.

In not postponing the meeting of the Court of Appeal in Equity, at Columbia, in the fall one week, so as along the Court in Charleston, and declaring that suits shall be entered and executions issued in the new Pleas Court, in Charleston, as though the term ended, unaffected by the creation of a New Circuit. An act amending the Charter of the Bank of South-Carolina, by authorizing the Directors whenever they see fit to discount all inland bills of exchange, at the ordinary of exchange.

1. A bill to alter the third section of the 10th article of constitution, to read as follows—"The Judges, at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the Legislature of this state, meet and sit for the purpose of hearing and determining all motions which be made for new trial, and in arrest of judgment and points of law as may be submitted to them."—The situation at present prescribes these courts to be held at particular times that has been found to be inconvenient, and renders the due performance of the duties precluded from obvious causes impracticable. The proposed amendment enables the Legislature to remedy these defects. When this bill shall have passed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of the next Legislature, it will become a part of the constitution. In this it passed without one dissentient voice.

2. An Act to raise supplies for the year 1813, for other purposes. [The taxes are 45 cents every \$100 value of land, \$1 per head on slaves, at ages and conditions, \$2 on every free negro, minor or master, between the ages of 15 and 45; 45 cents per \$100 on all stock in trade, factorage, employees, faculties and professions (clergymen, teachers, and others excepted);—three dollars per day for exhibition, play, and shows. Persons having taxable property in the state and residing without the limits of the U. S. shall pay a triple tax, except they are abroad in the service of the State or U. States. The Phoenix Company admitted to insure as heretofore, on paying \$5000 into treasury. Taxes to be paid in specie, paper medium, or notes of the incorporated banks of the State. Tax-takers allowed 33 per cent, for collections, except in Philip's and St. Michael's, where they are allowed only 20 cent. Carries Pinckney and the other securities of Col. Dyley allowed until January, 1817, to pay them to the State.]

3. An act amending the Vendue Act, passed in 1783, giving the owners of property, disposed by attorneys, summary redress against them for the amount of sales.

4. An act making appropriations for the year 1813, or the Governor's salary, \$2572—Governor's Secretary \$2—For the 7 Judges of Common Pleas, \$2572 each—of Equity the same—Attorney General for government, \$1000—Comptroller General and Clerks and County Clerk \$2500 each—Treasurer in trust \$2000—Salaries of the Clerks of the Courts of Justice and House \$1220—Clerk of Col. for attending the Superior Court \$150—Com. in Equity for attending art. of Appeals \$100—Clerk Charleston Court \$400—officer of Revenue attending Constitutional Court \$100—officer of Charleston for do. \$150—Keeper of State House \$200—Adjutant General's Salary, \$200—Port Physician, Charleston, &c. \$100—Arsenal Keeper of Charleston \$100—Do. at Camden and Abbeville \$150 each—Do. at Georgetown and Beaufort \$250 each—State Printers not exceeding \$2000—Beaufort Bar. P. lot \$320—Georgetown \$322—Annuities \$3000—City Council of Charleston transient poor \$2200—Lazaretto Keeper \$200—Contingent fund at the Governor's disposal \$10,000—Members of the Legislature and Solicitors for their attendance 17,000—2 Doctor Keepers 215 each—2 Messengers 215 each—Rent of Governor's House \$250—Transient Poor Georgetown \$50—Contingent expenses of upper division 6,000—Do. lower division \$6000—Salaries of 2 Tutors South-Carolina College 600 each—Salary of Professor Chapman \$1600—Pay of Magazine Guard \$8000—Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy \$600, and same Languages (addional to College Funds)—To take up Upper Medium \$2000—Transient Poor of Beaufort \$500—John Levy, Clerk in the Treasury, Charleston, 400—Z. Randolph \$35—E. Hammond, College Steward for board and glass tax of 2 Students, 130—A. B. Darby, for rent of Guard House in 1813, \$120—Quarter-Master-General's Department, 2,500—Paymaster General's Department, 1,000—Commissary General of Issues Department, 1,000—John Wathers, 40—Samuel Perner, 154—James H. Johnson, 20—Fating Library Room, for Legislature, 500—For procuring a Map of the State \$3000—James Thompson, for a negro sold \$33—Removing Abbeville Magazine, 1,500—Thomas P. Evans for recording papers 211—Dr. Brown, attending prisoners in Barnwell 52—Dr. Braxton 45—Edgefield, 40—Dr. Kirkland do. Magazine 193—Dr. Moultrie, do. Charleston Gaol 51—Dr. McWhorter for examining the body of a person supposed to be murdered at Edgefield 50—For building Court-House and Gaol at Laurens, 3000—For building Court-House, Report, 2400—Repairing Pendleton Jaff 300—Do. Beaufort Jaff 300—do. Newberry C. H. 100—do. Richland Jaff 300—do. Lexington Jaff 300—do. Spartanburg C. H. 500—Martin Witt for negro executed 122—David Turner for do. 122—Jacob Kingingsworth for do. 122—H. Campbell, for repairing Clerks Room, Colleton, 20—H. Gandy, carrying returns 21—Quartermasters of 8th Regt. men of Cavalry, 310—Thomas Haley for witness, 190—Assessor of St. Philip and St. Michael's 360—For Poor's lots 37,000—Repairs of Harry C. H. and Jaff 120—John Carson for an Indian 14—Sam'l Solomon's for poor who furnished m. 461—G. Chapman Repairs on State House Square, 82—Indians persons for services rendered in bushy shop South-Carolina, 773—For building a Hotel for the Commercial & Philosophical Apparatus 6000—Plan of the State House; John McKee bringing a present from N. Y. 93—Ben Buckner 61—A. McKee for defending cont. of 91—500 additional copies of acts and records to be printed; Treasurer of Upper Division to distribute law, to allow 3 for every 40 in less travel. If Congress approves a direct tax on the State, and the State is assessed to contribute, the Comptroller General is authorized to draw, and to negotiate loans for the payment of necessary. The act passing Regale Inspectors repealed—Gundaloder to suspend proceedings against the negroes of Thomas Hammon, on account certain payments are made.—To purchase Rules and Regulations for Cavalry and Hvy's Cavalry, for each Militia Officer, \$3000—General to purchase—Officers to deliver books over to the subscribers.

15. An act to fix the value of Lands in this State for taxation, and for other purposes. [Class No. 1, shall contain first quality tide swamp, not generally affected by salt or freshets, valued at \$2 26 per acre; 2d qual ty tide swamp 17; third quality \$8 50; pine barrens adjoining the c 2; prime inland swamp 13; 2d quality do. 8 50; 3d quality do. 4; pine barrens contiguous 1; salt marsh and inland swamp capable of improvement 1. Class No. 2, all river swamp and low grounds and second low ground between tide water and the hilly country, first ranked at 13; 2d at 8 50; 3d at 4. Class No. 3, all high river swamp and low grounds in the upper country 3 per acre. Class No. 4, highlands within 20 miles of Charleston 4. Class No. 5, sea islands and sea shore 4. Class No. 6, oak and hickory highlands between tide water and the falls 7. Class No. 7, pine barrens (not included above) 23 cents. Class No. 8, oak and hickory lands above Snow-Hill, the fork of Broad and Saluda, and Green's 1st quality 1 50; 2d at 1 3d at 40 cents. Class No. 9, all hickory land above the old Indian boundary line at from one dollar and 20 to 20 cents per acre. Class No. 10, all the lands in the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael's, which shall be assessed as the houses and lots in Charleston are. No tax to be laid on property belonging to religious, literary or charitable bodies.—There are a number of provisions to insure the collection of taxes and to punish delinquents.]

16. An Act to alter and amend the Militia Laws.—Every officer declared by a court martial incompetent to discharge the duties of his office to be cashiered, the said Court Martial to be ordered by Officers commanding Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions and on Major-Generals by the Govr.—Courts Martial on non-commissioned officers and privates may be held by any 3 commissioned officers of the Regt.—No appeal allowed unless delinquents swear they are unable to attend their trial.—Sentences to be approved by commanding officers, and are then final.—Officers cashiered disqualified for from one to five years according to sentence.—Officers regaining not eligible until the office has been filled by another.—Officers not attending a Brigade encampment pay in addition to former fines fifty per cent on their general tax and one dollar for each article of equipment deficient unless not procurable.—Brigadiers failing a Review to pay 50 dollars and 50 per cent on tax and Major Generals 80 dollars and 50 per cent on tax.—Every officer failing to enforce the Militia Laws to be cashiered.—Officers to be assembled the day previous to Regimental Musters.—Officers of Cavalry and Artillery to attend Brigade encampments, and the company officers of the same to attend Regimental musters of Infantry officers.—The "Rules and Regulations for Infantry" of the U. S. army to be adopted for discipline.—Officers commanding Infantry Regiments to permit uniform volunteer companies of Infantry or Riflemen to be formed if they consist of 40 rank and file—Brigadiers to permit Cavalry and Artillery companies to be formed if they consist of thirty men.—No Beat company to be reduced below 30 men by recruiting volunteers.—The rank of officers in the militia to be the same as in the U. S. Army, the commandment of a Regiment to be Colonel, the 2d officer Lt. Colonel. To each company a captain, first Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign.—Every Lieutenant Colonel is created a Colonel and every first Major a Lieutenant-Colonel, every Lieutenant of a company a first Lieutenant, and every Ensign a second Lieutenant and Ensign shall be elected throughout the State. All officers so advanced take rank according to the date of their former commissions.—Charleston Ancient Battalion of Artillery divested of its exclusive privileges.—When vacancies shall hereafter occur in any company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division such vacancies shall be filled by the officer next in rank, all the officers rising by seniority.]

17. An act for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of such persons as died or were killed in service during the late war. [Each widow to receive 30 dollars, and each child 20 per annum, to cease when the Widows marry, or the Children attain the age of 12 years.]

18. An act to authorize the collection of interest on Judgments and Decrees, and to remove the necessity of the frequent revivals thereof.

#### ACTS OF LOCAL NATURE.

1. An act to establish certain roads, ferries and bridges.

2. An act for the relief of James Barkly, David Peterson and Nathaniel Williams, who had purchased lands under the authority of the State.

3. An act to extend the powers of the commissioners formerly authorized to drain certain swamps on Stono, to drain the swamps and savannahs formed by the North-East branch. Severe penalties are enacted against those who hinder the work or obstruct the drains.

4. An act to incorporate the Circulating Library Society, in Chester district, and the Ladies Benevolent Society in Beaufort district.

5. An Act authorizing the superintendents of the Catawba Indians to institute actions for trespasses committed on their land, and to distrain for rent.

6. An act to confirm the division of the City of Charleston into four wards, as directed by an act passed Dec. 19, 1809, and for other purposes.

7. An act to establish one or more Lotteries, the profits of which shall be applied to the erection of Masonic Halls for the Grand Lodge of South-Carolina Ancient York Masons, and for the building of a Lodge Room, for Lodge No. 69, under their jurisdiction.

8. An act confirming the title of John M. Hopkins, to a lot of ground, in Charleston, devised thro' an agent.

9. An act to improve and extend the navigation of Black river, and for other purposes.

10. An act vesting in James Douglass, a certain lot of ground, in Charleston.

11. An act enabling the Trustees under Doctor John De La Howe's will, to dispose of certain real estate.

## COLUMBIA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1815.

After encountering a variety of "moving accidents by flood and field" not to have been foreseen, and surrounded with difficulty, the Telescope has at length made its appearance. The September storm which sent the materials of the office and the vessel which contained them to a port distant from their destination, has been followed by an unprecedented drought, which for a long time occasioned their detention in the Santee Canal. The injury I sustain from this delay of its appearance is greater I presume than the disappointment of the public, though I cannot deny to my self the gratification of cherishing a hope that it has been looked for with some degree of solicitude by many, and that its appearance will be welcomed by all.

The paper is now before the public, and must speak for itself; yet being in the leading strings of infancy it appears to less advantage than I trust it will when advanced towards maturity; when I shall have established the correspondence and exchange I propose with Editors, and have become more familiarized to an employment rendered difficult by the novelty of my situation.

The Telescope is of the size of the National Intelligencer, and of the best papers which circulate in the Southern States; and from the close manner in which the matter is arranged and condensed, it is made to contain enough to satisfy the most hungry newspaper consumer.

Whenever required by the number of advertisements, and justified by the liberality of patronage, the size of the paper shall be increased.

In a young man who is making his first essay in life, and whose ambition it is to gain a reputation in an honorable and useful pursuit, he believes it will be neither indecorous nor presuming to bespeak, in this manner, the favor of the liberal and enlightened. Subscription papers have been sent to every Post-Master, but the formality of subscribing is not necessary; it is sufficient to signify a wish to receive the papers, and to forward the requisite advance money. With a laudable disposition to favor the dissemination of knowledge, the post-masters have every where shewn a readiness to forward the orders of subscribers, which renders the intercourse easy, safe and inexpensive.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them. Subscribers who have not already paid the advance will perceive that according to the terms three dollars are now due, which they will please to remit.

The Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after passing 29 acts; a few only of which were for local or temporary purposes. The greatest unanimity of opinion happily prevailed on most of the subjects which came under consideration. Sketches of a few of the debates will appear in this and in one or two subsequent numbers of the Telescope.

Richard Gantt, Esq. of Edgefield, and David Johnson, Esq. of Union, have been elected Judges of the Courts of Law, in consequence of the resignation of Judge Brevard, and of the creation of an additional Circuit. In the new or South Eastern Circuit, Mr. Pettigrew, was elected Solicitor. The election of a Solicitor, in place of Mr. Johnson, was postponed.

In consequence of a representation by the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, that the room appropriated to the Chemical Department, in the College, was too small to exhibit experiments and to accommodate a class, and the Philosophical Apparatus being kept in the same room was liable to injury from the acid and other substances employed in the Chemical experiments, the Legislature, on Wednesday last, passed a resolution appropriating a sufficient sum to build a house for the exclusive use of that school.

Mr. Oozlitz, on Saturday week last, delivered before the Members of the Legislature and a large assemblage of citizens, an Oration, the object of which was to convince the Members of the Legislature and the public, that the interest and honor of the nation would be promoted to an immeasurable extent, by establishing professorships of oratory in the American Colleges.

By a late observation made by Mr. Jefferson, it appears that the North Peak of Outer, the highest mountain in the State of Virginia, is 3,103 feet higher than the surface of Outer River.

Most of the State Legislatures are now in session.

Governor of Virginia recommends the improvement of Inland Navigation, and the construction of several turnpike roads, particularly the mail route thro' the state, from north to south, from Abingdon to the Potowmack, west of the Blue Ridge, and the roads leading from the westward to the market towns. If adventurers enough are not found to construct these roads, the state should take the surplus stock. The Governor recommends some regulations respecting the arming of the militia of 57,000 stand of arms belonging to the state, he believes not one-fourth are to be found or fit for service.—In North Carolina, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature to Internal Navigation and to an amelioration of the Penal Code. Mr. Murphy, chairman of their committee on Inland Navigation, has delivered in the Senate a most eloquent and luminous report, in which it is recommended to form companies to improve the navigation of Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear Rivers, and that the state take the necessary quantity of stock after individuals have subscribed: A bill has been ordered in conformity to this recommendation.—The committee on that part of the message which relates to the penal laws, have recommended the erection of a Penitentiary—a measure which it is believed will be adopted.

The Legislature of North Carolina have elected the Hon. Nathaniel Macon a Senator of the U. States, in the room of David Stoeber, Esq. resigned; and The Legislature of Virginia have elected John W. Eppes Esq. a Senator of the United States, vice Hon. William B. Giles, resigned.

NEWS.—There is no news of importance afloat.

The only items worth notice, are "the King of Spain has dismissed his Ministry, and more tolerance is expected to prevail there,—King Louis's parliament appear servile, but the people are impatient and angry at it.—The British Parliament is prorogued, so that the expiration of the duties will not affect the spring importations.—King Murat, who was some time in Corsica, has made his escape.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia have left France.—The Manufactures arrived at Liverpool, have given security not to depart for America—Liverpool accounts to Oct. 27, say that Cotton has maintained its price, and is in demand.—The riots among the Seamen in England have been suppressed."

The Duke of Wellington has addressed a note to Lord Castlereagh, explaining his conduct and motives in restoring to the King of the Netherlands, the pictures and statuary in the French Museum, which the French arms had carried from Holland.

The King of Holland made this requisition of the Duke of Wellington, who had laid the case before the allied sovereigns. No occasion being had, the Duke next applied to Prince Talleyrand, who said the King of France refused to return my answer.

The Duke then undertook to restore the pictures, &c. on his own responsibility.—He denies it being a violation of the last capitulation of Paris, as the subject was purposely excluded from the articles, that it might be settled by the sovereigns. The French express great dissatisfaction at being deprived of these trophies of their victories.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SALUDA" is informed that I shall be much gratified by the repetition of his favors. "The Tears of Science," cannot fail to please, and the author, it is known, I am confident would be a favorite with the public; but his apparent diffidence may be the reserve imposed by a correct judgment.

It is usually the dictate of prudence for a writer to hear the awards of criticism upon his works, before he exposes himself to the glare of notoriety.

"Zeno" has assigned himself a place in the scale of geniuses which I cannot admit to be correct. Though he may not be elevated to a poetic fervor, he has warmth enough of thought and expression to banish every feeling of egotism. He shall be introduced to the public.

"Elkanah" a subscriber, for his friendly admonitions, and inform him he has ample security for their being regarded, as his opinions correspond exactly my own.

Correspondents are respectfully informed that the postage of all letters to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post-Office. This precautionary notice is not the result of my own experience; but occasioned by impositions which have been practised upon others. If my friends pay postage upon letters that ought to have been at my own expense I shall always be careful to credit them for the amount upon my books; and to guard against the possibility of the omission to do this, I request they will also make it a subject of charge upon themselves.

MARRIED.

In Columbia, a few days ago, Colonel Abraham Bland, of Camden, to Miss Caroline Desassure, daughter of the Hon. Judge Desassure.

#### DIED.

In Columbia, on Sunday last, Colonel Huggins, senator from Georgetown.—A few days ago, by being thrown from a g-g, Doctor Finch, of Newberry.—In this vicinity, Col. Francis De la Mar, formerly surveyor-general,

#### SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL commence, on Friday morning, the 22d inst. in the House opposite Dr. Green's Tavern, the sale of eight packages of reasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following articles:—Superfine Linen, Cloth and fine Cosimino, fine J. Forrest Cloth, cotton 64 do. do. Bombazet, Umbrellas, Tonlets, 8.iks. for Bonnets, etc. 8.ik. Hunderches, white Cotton Pocket do. Mairas do. Mallabbar do. Silk Flogg do. Black Bimbelona, Kid and Beaver Gloves, 6-4 and 5 Dim. t.c. Cotton Lace, elegant Neck Handkerchiefs, coarse & fine Calicos, Jaronet Muds, Canbrie do. colored Thread, fire Garnets, 44 Laines and 7-8 Laines.

December 19.

#### A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

FOR sale, that large and comfortable House, immediately opposite to Col. Chappell's, and formerly owned by me. Clifton—it stands in need of few or no repairs, and has a convenient lot for a garden attached to it, being nearly an acre in extent.