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WOMAN'S LOVE.

A woman's love deep in the heart,
Is like the violet flower,
That lifts its modest head apart
In some sequestered bower;
And blest is he who finds that bloom,
Who sips its gentle sweets;
For he is not his oppressor's gloom,
Nor all the cares he meets!

Woman's love is like the spring
Amid the wild alone,
Burning wild o'er which the wing
Of cloud is seldom thrown;
And blest is he who meets that fount
To quench the sultry day;
How gladly should his spirit mount
To lowly pleasures his way!

Woman's love is like the rock
That stands amid the shock
Of waves that sweep the shore;
And blest is he who knows repose
Within its shelter given;
The world with all its cares and woes,
Seems less like earth than heaven.

From the Greater Chronicle.

Singular Discoveries.—We received the following extraordinary piece of information on Tuesday last:

"Our boat, last day, when fishing on the Clyde, caught a large cod-fish, weighing 17lb. and we found upon its gut a gold watch, bearing the inscription, 'a piece in the case of it, High Day of Wreath.' There is another mark on the watch, which was identified by the owner before we will give up. There is a chain and seal attached to it. You will have the goodness to insert this in your paper, it may lead to the discovery of the owner of the watch, and by paying the expenses it will be restored."
—James Murray, Clyde Fishery, Glasgow, Feb. 23, 1824.

DR. JOHN B. WILSON'S

Medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system, and for the relief of all the sufferings of the human mind. It is a simple, safe, and efficacious remedy, and is sold by all the druggists in the United States.

Nice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the late Dr. Kirkpatrick, a large quantity of his medicine, which is said to be the most efficacious for the cure of all the diseases of the human system, and for the relief of all the sufferings of the human mind. It is a simple, safe, and efficacious remedy, and is sold by all the druggists in the United States.

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Washington City, May 10, 1824.

DEAR SIR—I send you the letters which heretofore I have written to you, on the subject of forming a Cabinet, in 1817. Mr. Monroe's are authentic copies, procured from Nashville, Tennessee. Those of Gen. Jackson are the original letters themselves, which some time since were placed in my possession, by the President, with authority to use them as I might think proper, in any way not objected to by the writer. Both those gentlemen have expressed a willingness that the entire correspondence should be laid before the public, accordingly, and to gratify a desire which seems generally to prevail, they are sent to you for publication. It is matter of regret that private confidential letters, breathing a freedom and carelessness of expression, based on a mutually subsisting friendship, and never intended for the press, should under any circumstances, be drawn forth and exhibited to public view. The necessity, however, which imposes their publication, and of withdrawing the privacy under which they were written, will be understood by those who have witnessed what has recently been said, and written and printed, respecting them.

Very respectfully,
JNO. H. EATON.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Nashville, 23d of October, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty, to write you.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have obtained by cession from the Cherokees and Chickasaws all their claim south of the Tennessee, that interfered with the Creek cession.

We experienced much difficulty with the Chickasaws, from what they call their guarantee, or charter given by President Washington, in the year 1791, and recognized by the treaty in that year 1801; which not only guaranteed the territory, but bound the United States to prevent intrusions, within the limits defined, of every kind whatever. In the treaty with the Cherokees lately entered into at the City of Washington, the greater part of the land guaranteed by the treaty of 1801 to the Chickasaws was included. The fact is, that both President Washington, and the present Secretary of War, must have been imposed on by false representations, as neither the Cherokees or Chickasaws had any right to the territory south of the Tennessee, and included within the Creek cession, as the testimony recorded on our Journal, and forwarded with the treaty, will show. The cession of the Cherokees until conquered by us in the fall of 1813. I feel happy that all these conflicting claims are accommodated by the late treaties, and at a moderate premium, payable in ten years; and that extensive fertile country west of the county of Madison, and north of the Tennessee, which at once opens a free intercourse to, and defence for, the lower country, is acquired; in a political point of view its benefits are incalculable. We will now have good roads kept up and supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and our frontier defended by a strong population. The sooner, therefore, that this country can be brought into market the better. By dividing this country into two districts, by a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Blackwarrior to the Coosa river; and appointing an enterprising individual to superintend the Northern district as surveyor, he can have all the lands north of the line ready for sale by the first of June next. The vast capital now held up for the purchase of this land, if offered for sale before the holders turn it to other objects, will ensure the Treasury an immense sum of money, and give to the government a permanent population, capable of defending that frontier, which ought to include the government to prepare it for market as early as possible.

Having learnt from Gen. David Merriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Col. William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States. I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War, should be well filled, I have, for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty; of military experience and pride; possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman.

I am told, before the war he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented fields. Such acts as these speak louder than words—"the tree is best known by its fruit," and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment, I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience and energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled; at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the North, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy, as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills the character and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here that Mr. Crawford is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do—when I say this I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability, or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtues of our country, that you may be aided in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Present, Mrs. J. and myself, respectfully to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and accept for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State.

[PRIVATE.]

Nashville, Nov. 12, 1816.

DEAR SIR—Permit me to introduce to your notice, Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you a letter, who is able, the best, or of the best, as he is included with the Creeks, Chickasaws and Cherokees.

In my last to you, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the Treasury of the United States, and the defence of the Lower Mississippi and its dependencies, by bringing into market those tracts of country lately acquired by the Treaty above named. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I cannot forget the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view. I have this moment written the Compiler on this highly interesting and important business. If the plan proposed is adopted, the land will be brought into market within a very short time, which will immediately give to that section of country a strong and permanent settlement of American citizens, competent to its defence should the government divide the Surveyor's district, as proposed, and appoint Gen. Coffee Surveyor of the Northern, his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the district be divided as contemplated, and General Coffee appointed Surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of Receiver of Public Money, heretofore promised to the General, which I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieutenant Gadsden, who, owing to the late, indeed might say, present delicate state of his health, is desirous of resigning his appointment in the army, in this, as in all my recommendations, I have the public good in view.

From the acquiescence of Lieutenant Gadsden, and avoiding the insalubrious climate, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period. There are few young men in the army, or elsewhere, possessing his merit; his education is of the best kind, and his mind is richly stored with the most useful sort of knowledge; he should, therefore, be fostered as capable at some future day, of becoming one of his country's most useful and valuable citizens. Lieut. Gadsden's situation requires some relief, the profits of which will yield him a competency while preparing himself for some professional pursuit; this office will afford it. These are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him. I hope, should the events alluded to occur, he will receive the appointment.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as to the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more, to offer my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the office to the treasury, it is the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of departments. I need not tell you that fond exist, and have existed, to the department of war with a character who has taken a part in those souls, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be doing fuel to a flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill that department; it has resulted in the selection of Col. Wm. Drayton. Since my last to you, in which his subject was then named, Gen. Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in his opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt that you will have received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far, if not entirely, to eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. In this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long, and so often benefited our country, and rendered conspicuous its rules. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undivided patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
The Hon. James Monroe.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, dated Washington, December 14, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I have, since my last to you, had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last of the 12th of November. The advantage of the late treaties with the Indians is incalculable. One of the benefits consists in putting an end to all dissatisfaction on the part of Tennessee, proceeding from the former treaty. This has been done on very moderate terms. Another consists in enabling the government to bring to market a large body of valuable land, whereby the public debt may be considerably diminished. A third, in extending our settlements along the Mississippi and towards the Mobile, whereby great strength will be added to our Union in quarters where it is most wanted. As soon as our population gains a decided preponderance in those regions, East Florida will hardly be considered by Spain as a part of her dominions, and no other power would accept it from her as a gift. Our attitude will thereby become more imposing on all the Spanish dominions, and, indeed, on those of other powers in the neighboring islands. If it keeps them in good order, in our relations with them, that alone will be an important consequence. I have communicated what you have suggested respecting Gen. Coffee and Lieut. Gadsden, to the President, who is, I am satisfied, well disposed to promote their views.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the

goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and purity of your intentions. I will give you my assent on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the chief magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am, also, of opinion that the members of the federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as, on a proper estimate of them, much may depend of the success of that administration, and even of the republicanism cause. We have, heretofore, been divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of congress, under the adoption of the present constitution; and, afterwards, of the senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former, I served three years, and in the latter, rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men were most likely to unfold themselves, as, if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movements in France tended, also, then, to test the opinions and feelings of our people. I have no doubt on my mind of what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced to work, in regard to him, underhand, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted, to serve their purposes. The opposition, which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave to the government; the aid it gave to the enemy. The victory at New-Orleans, for which we owe so much to you, and the gallant freedom which you fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked the opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which induced the late war, was long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed, also, in an eminent degree, to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the administration, so far as dependent on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the Eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in other states, I might, perhaps, say, of all, who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, Southern and Eastern federalists have been connected together as a party, have acted together heretofore, and although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the Southern and Middle and Western states, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government, and to secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents to the administration, itself wound their feelings, or, at least, of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered, by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the gloomy due to the counsels which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party on its former principles? My impression is that the administration should rest, strongly, on the republican party, indulging toward the other a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quietly as possible. Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks; that is that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient republics were always divided into parties, that the English government is maintained by an opposition to the ministry—I will know. But, I think that the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature; and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is, to save the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and of course, by keeping them together; or, in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby, breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the re-organization and revival of the federal party, which, if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of party is not necessary to free government, and the other opinion which I have advanced is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republicans, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, and thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion, that it may be done, and, should the experiment fail, I shall conclude that its failure was imputable more to the want of a correct knowledge of all circumstances

claiming attention, and of sound judgement in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly with you, in the grand object, that moderation should be shown to the federal party, and even a general policy be adopted towards it; the only difference between us seems to be, how far shall that spirit be indulged in the onset; and it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so freely on it. Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the Department of War, by placing him in the Board of officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the army; and, afterwards, by other tokens of confidence; and I add, with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity, at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and high respect for him.

In the formation of an administration, it appears to me that the representative principle ought to be respected, in a certain degree, at least, and that the head of a department, [there being four] should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South, and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to. Great emergencies and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it, when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it; and the knowledge of local details, and means, which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromised in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of

On the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of the coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, heretofore, I presume, been apprised, that Gen. Bernard of the French Corps of Engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. La Fayette, & many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the United States, and that the President had been authorized, by a resolution of Congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the chief of our corps. This resolution being communicated to Gen. Bernard, by the late Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters, stating that he was the seventh in rank in the corps and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement, to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself, without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of their country. The arrangement adopted will, I think, accomplish, fully, both objects. The President has instituted a Board of Officers, to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, Gen. Bernard, the engineer at each station, (of young Gadsden, for example, at New-Orleans) and the naval officer now commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence, to the chief engineer, who shall report the same to the secretary of war, with his remarks, to be laid before the President. Mr. Rex and Totten are spoken of, for the two first, who, with Gen. Bernard, will continue till the service is performed; the two latter will change with the station. The General commanding each division will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present, when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit. The attention of the board will be directed to the inland frontiers, likewise. In this way, it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have four of our officers; in every consultation, against one foreigner, so that, if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, when they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen Gen. Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France, to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have the command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter, you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me, as you have done, without ceremony—and, the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, your's
JAMES MONROE.

Nashville, January 6, 1817.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have read with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your idea of the importance of the late acquired territory, from the Indians, is certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable, part of the Union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point, America united, that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my candid ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you, individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the situation you were about to fill to our country and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak minister, the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidates, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry in my power, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, combining virtue, honor, and energy with talents, and all united in the individual named.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the executive being sent out to the best