

SELECT SAYINGS.

As maxims, axioms and sententious expressions, drawn in conformity with truth and nature, are not less instructive and useful in the conduct of life than pleasing and popular, we shall make it our study to occupy a small space in our weekly columns with some matter of that character.

An editor who is confined to a particular course may follow the public taste through all its variations, and catch the aura popularis, the gale of favor, from what point ever it shall blow, provided he fords not his integrity.

It frequently happens that by indulging early the cupidity of success, we forget the measures necessary to secure it, and suffer the imagination to riot in the fruition of some possible good.

It may be well for all to remember that they ought not to raise expectations which it is not in their power to satisfy, and that it is more pleasing to see smoke brightening into a flame, than flame sinking into smoke.

It may, indeed, be no less dangerous to claim, on certain occasions, too little than too much.

There is something captivating in spirit and intemperance, to which we often yield as to a resistless power; nor can we reasonably expect the confidence of others, who too apparently distrust themselves.

Nothing is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing is more contemptible than false. The one guards virtue, the other betrays it.

True modesty is ashamed to do any thing that is repugnant to the rules of right reason. False modesty is ashamed to do any thing that is opposite to the humor of the company.

True modesty avoids every thing that is criminal. False modesty every thing that is unfaithful.

STATE RIGHTS.

Ligial... of South-Carolina.

Extract from Governor Wilson's message, in 1824, referred to the special committee, of which Mr. PRIOLEAU was chairman.

There is one object of deep and vital importance to the stability of the General and State Governments, to which I beg leave to invite your attention. Every friend to our present Constitution in its original purity, cannot have witnessed the alarming extent to which the Federal Judiciary and Congress have gone towards establishing a great consolidated government, subversive of the rights of the States, and contravening the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the Union.

The special committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the decisions of the Federal Judiciary, and the acts of Congress, contravening the letter and spirit of the constitution of the union.

REPORT.

That they have reflected on the subject with due care, and feel no difficulty in forming upon it and expressing a distinct opinion. But before they state it, they beg leave to make a few preliminary remarks on the respective powers and disabilities of the United States, and the individual States, and on the duties of the people toward those respective sovereignties.

Every citizen of these United States owes a double allegiance, namely, to the government of the United States, and to the government of the individual State to which he may belong. He has no right to give an undue preference to either, to alienate or depress one at the expense of the other; but both, like his parents, are equally entitled to his love and reverence.

In the administration however of the most perfect forms of government, by human beings, errors, and perhaps even usurpations are to be expected. The fallibility of our nature and the lust of power will produce such results, and when produced it becomes the imperative duty of every citizen to endeavor to restore the government to its original purity.

An act of usurpation, or in other words, an assumption of power, contrary to the constitution of the United States, must in ordinary cases be judged of by the Judiciary of the United States. That constitution which we have hitherto so happily lived, and which the best men of our country have unceasingly prayed may be perpetual.

The only measure which, it is conjectured by your committee, may be alluded to by the message, is that of amending the tariff, the object of which, if it be to encourage manufactures at the expense of agriculture, your committee would not hesitate to say, if called on, meets their decided disapprobation.

But to this it is objected that Congress may arise in which both Congress and the Supreme Court may be in the violation of the constitution, and if so, how is this to be remedied? The supposition cannot but imply a heavy censure on both the Legislature and Judiciary of the United States for supposing a majority of the eminent persons composing those two branches of the government thus to act in to suppose not that they are mistaken in their opinion, (for such men are not likely to make such mistakes) but that they are designedly perjured.

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But should this mode be regarded as too slow, the people of the United States, and the state legislatures, have in their own hands the power to select such men to represent them respectively in Congress, as they know will endeavor to procure a repeal of the obnoxious law, and restore their original rights.

Your committee in thus believing, and they trust correctly, tracing the constitutional prerogatives against United States usurpations, have not been able to discover any where that the state Legislatures have any legitimate authority to originate any procedure for the redress of such evils, except that which would lead to an application to Congress, for a call of a convention to amend the constitution.

The only act of Congress which the message expressly mentions, is one passed at the last session, by which it is presumed is meant a bill to procure plans and estimates of certain roads and canals. Your committee have not in the multiplicity of their avocations, been able to obtain a copy of this act; but they believe it is nothing more than to institute an enquiry, after which future steps may be taken; it determines nothing itself on the scheme of internal improvement, when the plans and estimates shall be completed, and reported, and the question thereupon submitted, whether the works shall be undertaken, the constitutionality of the measure will be again before Congress for discussion and determination.

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when respectfully exercised, would be to establish that odious doctrine of non-resistance and perfect obedience.

The committee therefore respectfully recommend to this house the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power under the Constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement as a national measure.

2. Resolved, That a right to impose and collect taxes, does not authorize Congress to lay a tax for any other purposes than such as are necessarily embraced in the specific grants of power, and these necessarily implied therein.

3. Resolved, That Congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects, to effect other objects, the right to which has never been conceded.

4. Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, to tax the citizens of one state to make roads and canals for the citizens of another state.

5. Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures.

The following are the votes in the Senate,

- YEAS. Benson, Gillette, Ramsey, Black, Glover, Reynolds, Bryant, Johnson, Richardson, Davis, J. N. Miller, Smith, Davis, T. P. Morrill, Taylor, Daboss, Patterson, Verrier, Evans, Pope, Williams—29.

The following are the votes in the House of Representatives,

- YEAS. Aiston, B. J. Evans, House, Allen, J. W. Gregg, John, Haysor, Allen, Glover, Roper, Aiken, Green, Rice, Anderson, Havis, Hobson, Black, Hunt, Reed, Blair, Hunter, A. Smith, T. J. Brown, B. H. Joyner, Scott, Blasingame, Kennedy, L. H. Smart, Barber, Lamb, Sallers, Colvin, Lehrs, Taylor, J. Craig, Lang, Taylor, B. F. Campbell, L'egare, Thomas, Cobb, W. L. Lyles, Townsend, Cobb, H. Lyde, Thompson, Davis, Matthews, Vaughn, Dumkin, Middleton, Williams, T. Dugan, McComb, Williams, T. J. Dawkins, McKelvey, Wilson, D. D. Dickson, Nixon, Woodberry, Dodd, Patterson, Walker, G. Erwin, Porter, Witherspoon, Erwin, Richardson, T. Ware—72.

NAYS.—J. B. O'Neal, Esq. Speaker.

- Brown, J. G. Ferguson, Pinckney, L. H. Bunker, Gregg, James, Pope, Butler, Grayson, Richardson, J. P. Brannon, Garrett, Simpson, Blocker, Griffin, Stroble, Coughman, Hibbs, Simons, Counts, Harleston, Tompkins, Cox, Key, Troner, Cuthbert, J. A. Lawton, Washington, Gutherie, J. McKee, Wilson, S. Caldwell, M'Kee, Wallace, T. ... Cain, M'Intosh, ... Eaves, Myrick,

The Treasury Report.—Mr. Rush's Report is in one respect very much like the President's Message. The first portion of it is good; the last is objectionable enough. Like the Message, it carries its sting in the tail. No one can peruse his statements of the public revenue and expenditure for the years 1824 and 1825, more especially his views of the public debt, and even his estimates of the revenue and expenditure for 1826, without being struck with the simplicity of its narrative and its views.

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general opinion of the present Tariff—but contains himself with respectful recommendations. The one, an excessive increase of the existing duties upon all manufactures of cotton of a fine quality; the other is a small reduction of the existing duties upon tea, coffee and sugar. Risk Enquirer.

COLUMBIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1826

In order to divide the time of publication between the two papers of this place, we have selected THURSDAY as the day for the future appearance of the TELESCOPE, owing to which our next paper will appear on Thursday next, and the following Tuesday.

STATE RIGHTS.

We publish in this week's paper, the report of a special committee, of which Mr. Prioleau was chairman, at the session of our legislature in 1824, on that part of Governor Wilson's message which called the attention of the legislature to the usurpations claimed by the general government, which his excellency thought calculated to endanger the sovereignty of the states, and undermine the constitution.

Mr. Prioleau's report was made late in the session, and upon a motion to that effect, was laid on the table. Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature the report was published, and circulated over a great part of the United States, embracing the opinion of the members of that body, on this important subject. This measure at least was premature, or if it was then the sentiments of our legislative body, it was not their mature decision.

We also expect to lay the arguments of the different speakers, in the house of representatives, before the people. The speech of Judge Smith shall appear in our next paper; and Mr. Butler, in answer, in the next publication thereafter, followed by the others in the order in which they were delivered. While we most decidedly agree with the decision of the legislature on this great question, we, with great pleasure, give our public testimony in favor of the candor, integrity and intelligence of the gentlemen who have taken up and defended the other side of the question.

In Congress nothing important has yet transpired. Many projects have been brought forward to amend the Constitution so as to withhold the election of President from the House of Representatives—some go further, and would seem to wish to make it entirely a popular election, so as to destroy that confederative character which it now has in the second resort. We do not expect that any thing will be effected by these attempts, unless it be to confuse the election to the next highest candidates before the college of electors will then the legislature cast each state vote as states; each state giving one vote and device some way of deciding in the event of a tie in the vote of the states.

Some alteration will likely take place in the judiciary, so as to extend the circuit courts to the new states, by increasing the number of circuits and circuit judges from six to ten. An attempt to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, and abolish imprisonment for debt, is also brought to the consideration of congress—the result doubtful.

Internal improvements and the tariff have still their noisy advocates. On the first subject we are glad to see a faint attempt to obtain an amendment to the constitution, so that they may proceed in the business uninterrupted by objections on that ground. We think it a praiseworthy effort and wish it success; as we would rather adopt a measure of doubtful policy than to see the charter of our rights subverted. On the latter subject, the commencement of signing, the inevitable consequence of high duties, may dampen the ardour of its advocates.

On this subject we heard Gen. O'Neal with great pleasure, and we hold his arguments against giving the election of Governor to the people as unanswerable. We regret that we cannot give it entire to the public, but as we have no report of it, we will try to give a part of it from memory, holding ourselves subject to correction. It matters not, said he, what may be the virtues of a candidate for Governor residing on our sea-board; it is impossible that he should be personally known to a majority of the voters throughout the state; they therefore could not judge of his merit individually, but must depend on some man who was acquainted with him for information. This would tumble the designing and ambitious to intrigue with and mislead the people, and thereby bring corruption home to the bosom of society. As much as I abhor corruption in any part of our political institutions, and how, yet I would rather have it any where else than with the people.

The following gentlemen were, on the 10th of January, 1826, admitted to practice Law in the Courts of Common Pleas in this state: L. H. Alshook, Wiley I. Mathews, B. T. Brumby, John G. North, Leonard Butler, John W. Paul, James J. Cole, Edward Peyton, John E. Kierke, John J. Poite, William Garrett, James Ellis Reese, and W. I. Grant, Isaac D. Witherspoon.

The following gentlemen were, on the 10th of January, 1826, admitted to practice Law in the Courts of Equity of this state: