

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE

BY BLACK & SIBBENY.

Printed in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance or by the half-yearly payments at the rate of seventy-five cents for every twenty lines, or a few number for the first insertion, and fully paid for each subsequent one—those from non-residents must be accompanied by the cash, or a responsible reference, or they will receive no attention.



Merchants' Hotel,
Corner of Richardson & Taylor Streets,
ON THE DIRECT ROUT TO CAMDEN.

MRS. M. WILLIAMSON.

Forms those persons who have patronized her heretofore, as well as the public generally, that she has removed from her old stand near the State House, to a new and commodious, and airy three-story brick building, recently erected expressly for a house of entertainment, situated on the corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, and being perfectly established, she now tenders her services to the public in every branch appertaining to a house of entertainment.

Mr. W. deems it unnecessary to say any thing in relation to the accommodations that travellers may receive—she only wants them to make a trial, and they can judge for themselves.

In the construction of the house, she will be a fullness enabled to accommodate parties, either public or private, without being any inconvenience to travellers, or regular boarders. The Hall Room is spacious and well constructed, and is fitted up with every convenience, and she will receive a share of patronage from the city and vicinity.

The table will at all times be furnished with the best market articles—bar with the choicest liquors—rooms with the best of beds—the house with a sufficient number of good and trusty servants—and situated with a good and plentiful supply of the best of provisions, and well attended by faithful and trusty waiters.

The Northern, Southern, and Greenville Stages stop regularly at her house.

March 7. 10 1/2

State of South-Carolina.

By the Governor,
WILLIAM LAVAL,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me, that on the night of the 23rd February last, a most horrid murder was committed on the body of **MARGARET CLANCY,** of the town of Columbia, in the district of Richland, by her husband, **THOMAS CLANCY,** of the same place.

I therefore issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS,** for the apprehension of the said Thomas Clancy.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the State to be affixed, in the town of Columbia, this 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the eighth year of the American Independence.

RICHARD T. MANSING,
Governor.

March 7, 1826. 10 5

Dying.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Columbia and its vicinity, that he has removed a few doors below the State Gazette Printing Office, where he intends carrying on the above business. Ladies and Gentlemen's Apparel Cleaned and Dyed in the best manner—Merino Blouses Cleaned without injuring the border—Lithorn Hats Dyed and dressed to look like new. All country work will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

G. GARDNER,
E. F. Merchants goods sold on the shortest notice.
March 7, 1826. 10 1/2

Agency

THE MECHANICS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey, incorporated December 30th, 1824, with a capital of \$200,000.

CERTIFICATE.

There is now standing to the credit of the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company on the books of this bank, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Deposit 100,000 dollars.

G. J. GRAHAM, Cashier.
The subscriber is authorized to take risks against Fire on Buildings, Goods, and Furniture.
BENJ. W. MILLER, Agent.
Columbia Oct. 7.

Agency.

THE Subscriber is authorized to take risks against Fire on BUILDINGS, GOODS and FURNITURE.

B. PERCIVAL, Agent.
Columbia, May 97.

F. H. Badger, DENTIST.

AT NAGEL'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA.

N. B. F. H. B. is particularly anxious to direct the minds of parents to a care of their children's Teeth, or much of the future advantages arising from sound, white, and regular Teeth, as diseased, resulting from decay, irregular, and yellow or black Teeth, depend on the course of treatment pursued with them in early life.

March 7. 10 1/2

Fairfield Races.

THE Fairfield Races will commence at the SALT POND TURF, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April next. Three days' running, weights as follow:

For aged horses, one hundred and twenty pounds.

For six year olds, one hundred and twelve pounds.

For five year olds, one hundred and four pounds.

For four year olds, ninety-six pounds.

For three year olds, eighty-eight pounds.

For two year olds, a feather.

Three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

G. R. HUNTER, Secretary.
Feb. 28. 8 6

N. B. The above Turf is on, or near the Fairfield and Kershaw line, about six miles south of the public road leading from Willsborough to Camden, and about five miles east of the public road leading from Beekham's to Columbia.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, living in Fairfield, on the night of the 17th of January last, a **YELLOW BAY MALE,** between fifteen and sixteen hands high, between seven and eight years old. She has a bright blue in her forehead, and brand on her left cheek, and on her 17th shoulder, with a letter B. She has some saddle spots some gray hairs near her tail. If taken up as a stray, they shall receive the reward of Twenty Dollars, or if stolen, Twenty Dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the thief, and the delivery of the mare to the subscriber.

ANDREW RICHMOND,
Feb. 20. 10 4

Superfine Flour.

THE subscriber has just received 75 bushels of **RICHMOND SUPERFINE FLOUR,** which will be sold low for cash only.

SAMUEL LEWART,
February 21. 10 4

Wanted.

TO contract for a regular supply of **PINE** and **CHERRY STOCKS,** for the Saw Mills near Columbia Ferry. The stocks to be rafted down the Saluda or Broad river, and through the Canal. For further particulars application to be made to J. Wallace at the College.

Feb. 20. 8

Store Removed.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Country Friends and the public, that they have moved to the corner store, north of Mezzara, Law, Ellison and Alder, and opposite Mezzara, C & D Breaux's, where they carry on their business as formerly.

R. & J. PURVIS,
January 13. 10 1/2

To the Ladies.

MR. M. NUTTING has just received a beautiful assortment of variegated **FLOWERS** and **WRATHS.**

Feb. 28. 10 1/2

Columbia.—In Equity.

Edward Richardson, vs. **Joshua Barker, and others.**

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that one of the defendants Joshua Barker resides without the limits of the state, it is Ordered, that he plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint and petition of the said Edward Richardson, within three months from the publication of these orders, or Judgment will be taken against him pro confesso.

HENRY W. DESAUBURI,
Nov. 10. 40

State of South Carolina.

John A. Larew, vs. **John Hadden.**

THE Plaintiff in this case having filed his declaration in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District, and the Defendant having neither filed an answer nor demur to the same, within a one year and a day, or Judgment will be entered against him by default.

Clerk's Office,
April 6, 1826.

JAS. WARDLAW, C. C. P.

State of South-Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

F. Connor, vs. **Nimrod Nash.**

THE Plaintiff having filed his declaration in this case, in the Clerk's Office on the twenty second day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty five, of the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District, and the defendant having neither filed an answer nor demur to the same, within a one year and a day, or Judgment will be entered against him by default.

Clerk's Office,
June 24, 1826.

JAS. WARDLAW, C. C. P.

STATE RIGHTS.

MR. LEGARE'S SPEECH.

Before the committee of the Senate on Mr. Pickens's resolutions in the Legislature of South Carolina, December 15, 1825.

Mr. Legare said, that as a gentleman from Winway (Mr. R. A. Taylor) had intimated that those who thought differently from him, on this subject, were ambitious of displaying what he was pleased to term their eloquence, and a gentleman from Edgemoor (Mr. Butler) had said that the mover of the amendment, his friend, was converting the legislature of the state into a debating club, he would take the liberty of stating that the committee on individual business, of which he had the honor of being chairman, has originally determined not to report the preamble and resolutions of his late colleague (Mr. Pickens). One motive, Mr. L. said, which had influenced him, was an apprehension that he might lay himself open to the very imputation of having got up a debate for the mere purpose of playing a part in it, at whatever expense to the business of the country, of which too much would necessarily be neglected, from the extreme shortness of the session. But another, and more serious motive, was his sense of truth—which he did not like to avow, but of which he was afraid the future experience of the southern states would force upon them the conviction more and more strongly every day—that it was already too late to expostulate and to argue with any hope of effect—that the day was forever gone by, when the resolutions of a state, south of the Potomac, would be should not say exercise a decided influence over the opinions of this nation, and the measures of the government at Washington; but even—be deterred with any sort of respect by those into whose hands the scepter had passed—and that, henceforth, their most reasonable remonstrances and complaints would probably serve only to invite a repetition of injury, by confessing the wrongs which could not resist it. Gentlemen, therefore, he was afraid were in the right when they said that this discussion would be fruitless, but not for any reason they had urged. It was under the influence of such feelings and opinions that he rose to address the committee, and he perceived that to believe, not in a very reluctantly, that he was about to make in reply to those of the Speaker.

The committee, Mr. Legare said, must already have remarked, that those who wished to speak for effect, ought to take the other side of the question. There they would find all the most pregnant and animating topics of popular declamation at the same time that, whether right or wrong, they would be pretty sure of being in the majority at the present day. The federal government had, in this respect, every advantage over those of the states. It was a very striking object of contemplation. It wielded all the energies and resources of the nation, and seemed to create, because it directed and controlled them. It was crowned with the glory of the country in war, and even the blessed influences of peace seemed to emanate from it. Whatever the renown of the navy and the courage of the army had done to elevate the national character—whatever ennobling and touching recollections the recent history of this country afforded, to kindle the patriotism of the people, and to inspire them with a lofty pride—all conspired to make the federal government, the only representative of the people in their foreign relations, and in the great interests of peace and war—the object of popular enthusiasm and admiration. Such were the topics upon which the Speaker had dwelt. What had he and his friends, who stood up for the rights of the states—the petty states, as a gentleman from Newberry (Mr. Caldwell) had contemptuously called them—what had they to offer, that was calculated to strike the imaginations of men? Nothing—absolutely nothing. They could only say, that the splendid projects, which were the order of the day, and which were surrounded with allurances enough of all kinds to ensure the popularity of any administration, that should be bold enough to undertake them, would be accomplished at the expense of the constitution, and would effect (as he conceived) nothing short of a revolution in the government, and it would be very well, if their poor efforts to resist them, were not treated, as the arguments of some persons who thought with him on that subject, had been—as the despicable quibbling and word catching of men, whose understandings were not enlarged enough to appreciate what they had the presumption to oppose.

But gentlemen, he said, were not satisfied with the immense advantages of their subject and situation. They had gone out of their way to seek others; and he then adverted to what had been said in the debate as well as in the preamble to Mr. Pickens's resolutions, of the tendency of such discussions, and the principles which they were supposed to countenance and to disseminate, to produce dissension and civil war. He said it was excessively unfair to resort to such topics—that they were more common places, and proved nothing in a discussion of this kind, which involved some of the gravest and most intricate questions of the constitutional law. If they are good for any thing in this debate, they could have the same effect in every other, and then they could, indeed, prove a most admirable invention for men in power—a sort of mummery in dialectics, for silencing at once all indiscreet and important questions about the powers of government or the conduct of those who administered it. Besides, he thought nothing was easier, than to retort upon gentlemen in the same way—to beat them at their own weapons. If the possible effects of certain exaggerations of a doctrine, were to be taken as proofs that the doctrine itself was false or unsound, he asked whether those who were for converting the present system into what would be in effect a consolidated government, by arming it with so many additional powers, and engaging it in the pursuit of so many new objects, thought that the southern states would have nothing to apprehend from the preponderating influence of the northern, when they considered the diffusion of certain opinions there, upon certain subjects of deep and vital interest here? He said he could give the committee a specimen of those opinions—he would read then an extract from a discourse published some time ago in a northern city by a man, as he believed, of letters and of talents, a teacher of youth and a preacher of the gospel of peace. (Here Mr. Legare read an extract from a sermon of the Rev. Professor L., containing some very offensive and inflammatory matters, concerning the institutions of the Southern States.) When they saw such efforts made to poison the minds of one part of the American people against another—when they know that such opinions were inculcated in some parts at least, of the northern states, in a studied and systematic manner, and that the apostles and propagandists of the same sanguinary and Jacobinical creed, were every where to be seen, he would have to expect from a government that should be under the influence and direction of such men, if it were suffered to meddle in any way whatever with the internal concerns of the states? What, he repeated, had they to expect when such men had the firming of public opinion in the most populous and powerful part of this confederation and the training up of the youth who were at some future day to direct its measures—men, Mr. L. said, whose avowed hostility to southern interests and institutions, was only equalled by the presumptions, criminal levity with which they tampered with subjects of the most fearful import, and of which by their own allowing they were so much indebted upon those subjects—for it was clearly to consider them as fanatics—that they seemed to be altogether reckless of the unspeakable evils, which their doctrines had so manifest a tendency to produce throughout the whole country, from the Potomac to the Mississippi.

He said, however, he did not mean to intimate that such were at present, the opinions and feelings of a majority of the people of the northern states, or even of any considerable portion of them. He certainly hoped—he was willing to believe, they were not, but who could say what they would become in the course of a few years, and he thought that any one who would look back at what had been the progress of opinion upon this subject, within the last thirty years, would see good reason for anticipating the worst for the southern states. At all events, one thing was very plain from the considerations which he had suggested, that there was deep wisdom in the jealousy entertained upon this subject, by some of the leading men in those states in '87 and '88—that the same jealousy ought now to animate all those who think (as he trusted the majority at least, of the committee did) that southern rights and southern interests could be safe only under the disposal and control of southern governments. Tell me not of confidence, said Mr. Legare, there is no such word in politics, and especially in the politics of a free people. The whole analogy of our government, is against it. What is the fundamental principle of that government? It is that no man shall make the law, who is not to be subject to the law, and that every distinct interest is to be fully represented—and look at the example held out by the constitution of the United States itself. Why are not the state courts, the judges of which are all sworn to maintain that constitution, and presumed to be honest men—why are they not trusted with the ultimate decision of questions arising under it? Then, as to the responsibility upon

which gentlemen here had dwelt so much, he asked if it was seriously affirmed that we could rely on that—responsibility? The responsibility of five members out of upwards of two hundred even at present—and after every successive census in future, in a ratio perpetually changing at a rate he could not bear to think on! The responsibility of a delegate from the banks of the Wabash or Missouri, to the people of South Carolina?

And this suggested another consideration of great weight, which was the immense and increasing extent of the confederation. Look at its progress in the wilds of the west—a spot is scarcely settled, before it is abandoned by the most adventurous of the emigrants for one more desolate and more remote; every unformed colony becomes a metropolis in its turn; you scarce know that the plant has taken root, before you see its shoots springing up around it, and perceive that the seeds of a new growth have been scattered from it upon the winds over distant soils. There was, indeed, no end to emigration; *sugar of Caramantes et Indos, proferat in orbem*, the barrier of the Mississippi had been passed, and he had no doubt we should soon hear of a territory on the shores of the Pacific Ocean praying to be associated with the great family of Republics. He admitted, and had often said it with pride, that no moral spectacle was over more sublime and imposing, than that of so many separate and independent communities, held together in a perfect union, by no power but that of an enlightened public opinion, and bowing down before the majesty of the law with as profound an homage, and yielding to it almost as ready and implicit an obedience, as had ever been extorted by the terrors of despotism. And God forbid that he should ever do, or say, or think harm of an order of things at once, so beneficial and so grand. But he thought it could be easily shown, that the excellencies of our government, and even its theoretical beauty, resulted from the fact that it was a confederation of republics, and not a gigantic consolidated empire, thus which he could imagine nothing at once, more preposterous and more intolerable, especially in this country, where it would have to manage such only of one part of its subjects, would not only be different from those of another, but as they were now becoming in the slave holding and non-slave holding states, irreconcilably and even vehemently opposed on matters of fundamental importance to the latter. And here he said he would remark, that when he spoke of the danger of consolidation, he did not mean to say that there was danger lest the federal government, as such, should swallow up all the state governments; but what he thought was to be apprehended was, that a majority of the states, or the more powerful states, should attempt to trespass upon the rights of others, through the federal government, which the committee would perceive was quite a different thing in theory, and far more probable in fact.

Mr. Legare, then proceeded to show that the notions which he thought it most desirable to entertain as to the powers of the federal government, were undoubtedly the most conformable to the true theory of the constitution. He said his labor on this point, had been very much abridged by the speech of the gentleman from York, (Mr. Smith,) who opened the debate, and had brought into it, as usual, a great mass of information. He reminded the committee of a curious fact which had been already cited by a gentleman from Kershaw (Mr. Nixon) from Yales' Secret Journal of the Convention. This was the remark of Mr. Charles Pinckney, to the justice of which all the delegates had assented, that the powers they had received from the states, went no further than to reform the old articles of confederation, and not to build up a new government. He said the same thing was plain from the constitution itself—from the precise and pains-taking enumeration of certain powers, which if the reasoning on the other side were correct, had been mere labor lost—the most unnecessary and nugatory verbiage that could be imagined. He had no doubt himself that the present government differs from the old confederation, not in the extent of its powers, but only in their efficiency; that when the question was what it could do, the answer would be the same now that it would have been then (with the single exception of commercial regulations,) although it would be different when the question was how its measures were to be carried into effect. In short, that the only difference between them (with the single exception just mentioned) was that the old government operated upon the people of the states, through the governments of the states, whereas the present system, operates, within precisely the same sphere, but immediately upon the people of the states as individuals. When he had asserted the upon a former occa-