

# COLUMBIA TELESCOPE,

## AND SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE JOURNAL.

[XII.]

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1826.

[NO. 15.]

### COLUMBIATELESCOPE, BY BLACK & SWEENEY.

Printed at the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

TERMS:—THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or Four Dollars, payable at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, are inserted at the rate of seventy-five cents for every twenty lines, or a less number, for the first insertion, and forty cents for each continuance.—Those from non-subscribers must be accompanied by the cash, or a responsible reference, or they will receive no attention.

#### FROM THE WORKS OF MRS. B. W. MORGAN.

##### WOMAN'S WORTH.

Talk not of love's extatic thrill,  
Tell not of friendship's holy flame,  
Say not the charms of beauty's hill,  
Nor virtue's boasts, nor kindness' claim—  
Talk not of these, if thou canst feel  
Indifferent to woman's worth,  
His heart must be a heart of steel,  
His soul a sordid soil of earth,  
Who on that form one glance can fling  
Of proud disdain or cold neglect,  
That forms creation's finishing,  
The image of the Architect!

I speak not of her dark blue eye,  
Leave not for her curls of jet;  
Her rosy cheek may redder high—  
For there are charms more lovely yet  
To smooth the wrinkled brow of care,  
To ease the burden of distress,  
To elevate the soul in prayer,  
At once to aid and please, and bless;  
Beside the sickly couch to stay,  
To watch the lingering, fleeting breath,  
And when the spirit flits away,  
To seal the glassy eyes of death;  
To brighten still life's brightest hour,  
To give each scene a richer zest,  
Woman's part—man boasts of power,  
And all must yield at his behest,  
He kneels, indeed, but his sincere  
Can he before the altar bend,  
Who looks not, rave with scornful sneer,  
On heaven's best gift—man's truest friend?  
I had a dream—Methought I saw  
A pale emaciated form,  
Whose frozen heart no throb could show,  
No smile divin'd the wintry storm,  
That long upon his flagrant brow  
Had hung, and still was hovering,  
Though soul to burst, for even now  
His lamp of life was flickering,  
His friends had left him, one by one,  
As fall the leaves in Autumn's blast,  
And now, of all he boasted, none  
Were found to mourn for him at last—  
None, save the one he slighted—she  
Yet stood beside him, watching close  
Each want and movement—just as free  
Each wish to succour—and compose  
The movements of his troubled soul—  
It might not be—that wretched gain,  
Beside his head his dreary goal,  
The goal of hopeless, hopeless days!  
His clay-cold hand she gently took,  
One parting prayer to heaven she sighed;  
He answered with a withering look,  
Withdrew his hand, and blackening, died.

It was a dream, and yet it told  
No more than the reality  
Of man's proud heart, obdurate, cold,  
And woman's fond fidelity.  
I've seen her weep at others' woe,  
I've seen her dry the orphan's tear,  
And when, beneath misfortune's blow,  
The object that she held most dear  
Was sinking fast, to rise no more—  
When summer friends their flight had sped,  
And foes were sterner than before,  
When every earthly hope had fled,  
And she was none alone, forgot,  
Upon the earth's cold charity,  
With few to mourn her wretched lot,  
Amid the world's hilarity  
I've seen her cheek bend in prayer,  
A suppliant at her father's throne,  
She laid her wants, her sorrows there,  
And said: "thy will, not mine, be done!"

##### SHE HAS NO HEART.

She has no heart, but she is fair—  
The rose, the lily can't outvie her;  
She smiles so sweetly, that the air  
Seems full of light and beauty sigh her.  
She has no heart, but yet her face  
So many hues of youth revealing,  
With so much liveliness and grace,  
That on my soul 'tis ever stealing.  
She has no heart, she cannot love!  
But she can kindle love in mine;  
Strangely that softness of a dove  
Round such a thing of air can twine.

She has no heart—her eye, though bright,  
Has not the brightness of the soul;  
'Tis not the pure and tender light,  
That love from seraph beauty stole.

'Tis but a wild and witching flame,  
That leads us on a whirling flow,  
Then leaves us, lost in guilt and shame,  
To mourn our vain departed hours.

Oh, then, from me—thou canst not chide  
A soul whose flight is wing'd above,  
Turn not on me thine eye again;  
Thou hast no heart, thou canst not love.

PERCIVAL.

A letter written from Paris, speaks of the reading of the account of the New York Grand Canal Celebration, before the French Institute, as a very gratifying circumstance. "A member, he says, rose and demanded leave to speak, which being granted, he read an account of the proceedings connected with the opening of the canal. (Its denomination of Grand was not forgotten, for this is a favorite word with the Grand Nation) which entered into all the details connected with its extent, and the natural obstacles which it overcomes in its passage. The attention of this body of Honor, perhaps the most respectable in the world, was intense during the reading of this paper, and I thought that Governor Clinton would have been amply rewarded for the active part he has always taken in the prosecution of this immense work, had he been present to hear his name honorably mentioned in the midst of a society, of which Napoleon, when master of Europe, thought himself honored by being a member.

#### FROM BROWDER'S (N. Y.) ADVOCATE.

##### Breach of Promise.—

Mr. Howard Mann, a native of Wrentham, in Massachusetts, was a young farmer of sturdy powers, and a bit of a reed maker to boot.—Wrentham is a thriving township, and what with pork and hams, and fine fat plump Indian pudding, Mr. Howard grew up a baron fellow, so that in 1822, he felt his heart within him making a sort of stir for a wife. Hereupon Howard looked forth upon the daughters of the land, and marked their looks, their winks and smiles. About this time, Jerusha Day was bursting into very womanhood. Jerusha was the daughter of a judge, of representative and a senator; that is to say, her father had served his country in all these capacities. It is true that Howard was a farmer and a bit of a reed maker, and she was the daughter of a judge in the land; but in this fine country, if the one has a snug little farm, a good orchard, and a tolerable purse; and the other a legacy of 500 dollars, a bright eye, a pleasing figure, and withal a knowledge of making Indian puddings, there is nothing in the law or the constitution to prevent them from coming *canilly* together, as Burns says. Now Howard, the reedmaker, and Jerusha, the senator's daughter, were in this predicament exactly. When the birds began to put themselves forth in 1822, Howard looked at Jerusha, and beheld he felt his heart put forth the buds of hope and warm desire. When the birds began to chirp and sing from branch to branch in the pleasant groves of Wrentham in the spring of the same year, rosy Jerusha returned the look of Howard, and gave a beight ho! for a husband.

The billing and cooing went on in this manner for some time, and the friends of both parties looked on the prospect with pleasure. But alas! the ups and downs of love are even more numerous than the changes of the weather during the present winter in New-York. Jerusha heard concerning Howard the story of the three black crows, and forthwith she banished the reed maker from her presence. Howard then turned away from his paradise, and went a ploughing, a sowing, and a reed making for another two long years.—Like our great father Adam, the world was all before him, but without the lovely rose bud of Wrentham, it was a world without a soul. About the end of the two years, which reached the close of 1824, the story of the three black crows, by which we mean to imply bad reports of Howard's character became quite clear to Jerusha. Hereupon she took pen, ink and paper, and wrote him a long letter about hearts, and hands, and conscience, and interests, and a great many other fine things, the end and scope of which were that she would like to see Howard once more. Upon this the sighing avain flung away his reeds, shaved his beard off, washed his face, and put on his best bid and tucker, and started off to see her. Oh! the sweets and the sighs, and the renewed protestations of the two lovers then. Now it was, that sturdy preparations were made for the married state. Jerusha put her hand into her pocket, and pulled out the four hundred dollar legacy to purchase the odds and ends that were wanted. The muslins and the cambrics for the bride—the kettles and pans for the kitchen—the carpets for the parlour—the China cups to drink the hyson out of—the tables, spoons and chairs—all those were bought by the legacy.

Howard made similar preparations on his side. He spoke to the parson—got measures taken by the tailor—whispered a word into the ear of the shoemaker—bought a new set of razors, together with a little pomatum and soft soap.

All the good folks in the town of Wrentham looked upon such preparations, and nodded and winked to each other, that such and such a thing was now come to pass. The parson was ready, the cake was smoking—the bride was dressed—the relations sniggering at the fine things—when, odds, buttons and bodkins! as Bob Acres would say, what did Howard the reed maker do but turn right about to the face and merry Betsey Ide! The parson gaped with astonishment—the cake cooled apace—the bride fainted almost—and the relations looked as grave as the wild man of the woods, or a Guinea monkey. But to make bad worse, Howard not only left his flame in this manner, but said that as Jerusha had "shipped him once and he had now shipped her, they were even." "Call you this shipping?" said the poor Jerusha, "I will ship myself to Boston, and see what I can do." She accordingly did so, and brought an action against Howard for the breach of promise, and a Boston Jury after weighing the matter well, found a verdict for the rosy (as we may presume she is) Jerusha, on Thursday morning last, of four hundred and fifty dollars damages. May every future Howard pay the like penalty.

#### Potatoes.—

Mr. Walker, of Fernoy, has successfully practiced a new and extraordinary mode of cultivating potatoes. It is well known to farmers that potatoes in pits—the general mode of keeping them in this country, till they are wanted for use, throw out a great number of shoots in the Spring. From some of these shoots, in the beginning of last April, Mr. Walker cut as many knots or joints as they afforded, and planted them in drills in his garden, as if they were cuttings of the potatoe itself, or skillets, as they are provincially termed. The stalks from these joints appeared in due time, were of uncommon size and luxuriance, and preserved their verdure to a late period of the season. The crop was dug out a few days since, and was very productive. This was the second experiment of the kind which Mr. Walker has tried, and he is so well satisfied with their result, that he intends to cultivate an acre in the same manner next year; to the whole process of which he will invite the attention of the neighbouring farmers as publicly as possible.

#### Humanity to Bees.—

A shoemaker, who resides in the East of Sussex, has, for three following seasons, it is credibly asserted, taken the honey from his bees, without destroying them, by the following simple means: The hive that contains both bees and honey he places bottom upwards, on a form, with a round hole cut in it of sufficient dimensions to receive the crown of the hive, and to keep it in an erect position in its inverted state. Over this hive he places another, well smeared with strong beer and honey mixed together, and filled about half full with sweet flowers, sweet and aromatic shrubs, herbs, &c.—then placing it, rim to rim, over the inverted hive, the bees ascend into it and become so tipsy by feasting on the honey and beer, that they sleep the whole of the next day in their new habitation, consequently, may be removed to any place that might be thought proper, leaving their property behind them, but saving their lives.

#### Jews' System of Fattening Geese.—

A gentleman who has recently travelled in Poland, intimates that the Jews in that country, who are celebrated for their skill in goose-fattening, fatten their geese in the following curious manner. They, he asserts, wrap their geese, if the weather be mild, in coarse linnen—if cold, in flannel, first cutting off a small bunch of feathers that stand erect on their rump, on which, it is well known to English goose-feeders, the goose, in the night time, rests its bill, and snatches away a considerable part of its fat. They then hang their up in dark places, and in separate cages, and stopping their ears with small peas, to prevent them from being disturbed by noise, and placing by them plenty of water and gravel, feed them three times a-day, with pellets of malt, or barley-meal, by which treatment their geese become wonderfully fat in an incredibly short space of time.

[The difficulty of fattening poultry in town, which has been brought to it either by land or water, is much complained of, and its cause not well understood. A lady at Annapolis, Mrs. Carroll, whose hospitality is remarkable for the fitness and delicacy of the poultry to be found upon it, finds no difficulty on this point.—This department is managed by her venerable superintendent, Mrs. Johnson, and as we have understood more after the usual fashion of feeding pigs than poultry; that is, they are fed indiscriminately from the offal of the kitchen, on greens, pot liquor, parings of bacon, and other meats, potatoes, &c. &c. This treatment, so convenient and simple, we are told will never fail to give us, what is so much to be esteemed, good fat plump poultry.—Ed. Am. Farm.]

#### Chinese Method of Rearing Ducks.—

In China the rearing of ducks is an object of great moment. The major part of them are hatched by artificial heat; the eggs, being laid in boxes of sand, are placed on a brick hearth, to which is given a proper heat during the time required for hatching. The ducklings are fed with craw-fish and crabs, boiled and cut small, and afterwards mixed with boiled rice; and in about a fortnight they are able to shift for themselves. The Chinese then provide them with an old step mother, who leads them where they are to find provender, being first put on board a sumpson, or boat, which is destined for their habitation, and from which the whole flock, often, it is said, to the amount of three or four hundred, go out to feed and return at command. This method is used nine months out of the twelve, for in the colder months it does not succeed.

The magnificent residence of the earl of Clarendon, son-in-law of Mr. Caning, has been destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated at no less a sum than fifty thousand pounds.

#### EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

##### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JANUARY 16, 1826.

Mr. Macon, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred, on the 28th of December, the message of the President of the United States, nominating Richard C. Anderson and John Sergeant to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Assembly of the American Nations, at Panama; and on the 10th inst. a message, communicating certain documents relating thereto, submitted the following report:

That they have examined the subject to them referred, with the most profound attention; and have bestowed upon it all the consideration demanded by its novelty, delicacy, and high importance to the character and future destinies of the United States. In making this examination, the committee found themselves not a little embarrassed at first, by the circumstance announced by the President, in his message to both houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session, that he had already accepted the invitation given to the United States, by some of the American Republics, to be represented at the contemplated Congress of American Nations, about to be assembled at Panama. But, seeing in the several communications made by the Secretary of State, to the different ministers of these Republics, that an express reference was made to the concurrence of the Senate, as the indispensable preliminary to the acceptance of this invitation; and finding, in the present message of the President, the explicit assurance that he had not thought proper to take any step in carrying this measure into effect, until he could ascertain that his opinion of its expediency would concur with that of both branches of the Legislature; the committee believed that it became a part of the duty they owed to the Senate, and would be evidence of the proper respect due to the President, that they should fully and freely examine into the propriety of the proposed measure, the expediency of adopting which was the subject that the Senate was thus invited to deliberate upon, and to make known their opinion.

Considerations of much higher importance than even these, induced the Committee to adopt this course. In the ordinary progress of their proceedings, the Senate can rarely, if ever, find it either necessary or proper, to inquire as to the objects expected to be attained, by appointments, to which their advice and consent is asked. As to all offices created by statute, in which these objects are defined, and their attainment positively required, the single question arising before the Senate, must ever refer merely to the fitness of the persons nominated by the President to fulfil such duties. The same will generally be found the sole inquiry necessary to be made, in filling up vacancies, happening in pre-existing foreign missions, designed to maintain the customary relations and intercourse of friendship and commerce between the United States and other nations. Very different, however, is the case, when it is proposed to create new offices, by nomination, or to dispatch ministers to foreign States, for the first time, or to accomplish, by such missions, objects not specially directed, or under circumstances new, peculiar, and highly important. In all these cases, instead of confining their inquiries to the mere fitness of the persons nominated to fill such offices, it is not only the right, but the duty of the Senate, to determine, previously, as to the necessity and propriety of creating the offices themselves; and in deciding these questions, not only the objects for the accomplishment by which it is proposed to create them, but every other circumstance connected with such a measure, must necessarily and unavoidably become a subject of their serious examination.

This right, conferred by the Constitution upon the Senate, is the only direct check upon the power possessed by the President, in this respect, which, relieved from this restraint, would authorize him to create and consummate all the political relations of the United States, at his mere will. And as, in the theory of their government, the high destinies of the People of the United States are never to be confided to the unrestrained discretion of any single man, even the wisest and best of their fellow citizens, it becomes a solemn duty which the Senate owe to the sovereignty of the States here represented, most seriously to investigate all the circumstances connected with the novel measure now proposed by the President, as to the expediency of adopting which, they have been invited to aid him with their counsel and advice.

Enterprising these opinions, in the performance of the duty which they believe has been required by the Senate, and anxious to manifest to the President their high respect, by complying fully with the wish which he has expressed upon this subject, the Committee will proceed to investigate the circumstances connected with the measure proposed, and disclosed by the documents to them referred, most deeply impressed with the importance of the consequences that may very probably result from it.

The first question which suggested itself to the committee, at the very threshold of their investigation, was, what cogent reasons now existed, for adopting this new and untried measure, so much in conflict with the whole course of policy, uniformly and happily pursued by the United States, from almost the very creation of this government to the present hour? By the principles of this policy, inculcated by our wisest statesmen, in former days, and approved by the experience of all subsequent time, the true interest of the United States was supposed to be promoted, by avoiding all entangling connections with any other nation whatsoever. Steadily pursuing this course, while they have been desirous to manifest the most cordial good will to all nations, and to maintain with each relations of perfect amity, and of commerce, regulated and adjusted by the rules of the most fair, equal, and just reciprocity the United States have hitherto, unobscuredly distinguished from negotiating themselves in any other way, even with those nations for whose welfare the most lively sensibility has been, at all times, felt, and otherwise manifested.

During the conflict for freedom and independence, in which these new states of America were so long engaged with their former sovereign, although every heart in the United States beat high in sympathy with them, and fervent aspirations were hourly put up for their success, and although the relations then existing with Spain were well calculated to excite strong irritation and resentment on our part; yet the government of the United States, convinced of the propriety of a strict adherence to the principles it had ever proclaimed as the rule of its conduct in relation to other nations, forebore to take any part in the

struggle, and maintained the most exact neutrality between these belligerents. Now would it ever recognize the independence of these new republics, until they had become independent in fact, and the situation of their ancient sovereign, in relation to them, was such as to manifest that he ought no longer to be held responsible for their acts. So soon as this occurred, the United States most gladly embraced the opportunity, and in being the first to proclaim the sovereignty and independence of these states, gave to them the strongest pledge of respect, and cordial friendship, and sincere anxiety for their prosperity.

Since that event, ministers have been despatched to each of these new republics, instructed to declare the sentiments sincerely and warmly felt for them by the United States, and empower them to conclude treaties with them, the objects of which should be, to establish, upon principles of the most perfect justice and equity, all the ordinary relations that exist between nations. Thus much was due, not less to them than to ourselves; and in going so far, we did all that our feelings dictated, and the interests of either seemed then to require. What necessity has since arisen to do more? What cause exists now to prompt the United States to establish new and stronger relations with them, and so to abandon that rule of conduct which has hitherto been pursued so steadily and happily pursued?

These inquiries necessarily called the attention of the committee to a minute examination of all the documents to them referred, in order that they might therein discover the reasons assigned by the new states of America for desiring the United States to be represented at the Congress about to be assembled at Panama, and the motives of the President for intimating his willingness to accept this invitation. And in making such an examination, many reflections presented themselves, as connected with the proposed measure, all of which the committee will now state to the Senate.

In a government, constituted as is that of the United States, in which the sentiment so natural to freemen prompts them to scrutinize most exactly the extent of all the powers they grant, and to limit this extent by the objects desired to be accomplished by their exercise, the strongest anxiety is (and it is to be hoped, always will be) felt, to learn distinctly what is the precise object desired to be attained, and what are the precise means proposed for its attainment. Even the confidence reposed in the long tried patriotism and well proved wisdom of our own best citizens, does not, and ought not to suffice to quiet this anxiety, or to remove this jealousy, inspired by an ardent attachment to our rights and privileges. It was, therefore, much to be desired, and certainly to have been expected, that before the destinies of the United States should be committed to the deliberation and decision of a Congress, composed not of our own citizens, but of the representatives of many different nations, that the objects of such deliberations should be most accurately stated and defined, and the manner of their accomplishment clearly and distinctly marked out.

In this opinion, the President himself seems to have concurred at the commencement of this negotiation: for, in the report made to him on the 20th of December last, by the Secretary of State, this officer stated that, agreeably to his directions, he had informed the Ministers, by whom the invitation to the proposed Congress at Panama was given, that, "before such a Congress assembled, it appeared to the President to be expedient to adjust, between the different Powers to be represented, several preliminary points, such as the subjects to which the attention of the Congress was to be directed, the nature and the form of the powers to be given to the diplomatic agents who were to compose it, and the mode of its organization and action." And it was made an express and previous condition to the acceptance of the invitation proposed to be given, that "these preliminary points should be arranged in a manner satisfactory to the United States."

It was, therefore, not without much surprise and great regret, that the committee discovered, that, although in none of the communications subsequently made to this Government, by either of the Ministers of the several States, by whom this invitation was given, are these preliminary points even stated; and, although the want of "a compliance with these conditions" is expressly noticed in the reply made to them by the Secretary of State; yet they were therein told, that the President had determined "at once" to send Commissioners to this Congress at Panama, provided the Senate would advise and consent to such a measure.

If, then, the Senate should now demand of this committee to inform them what are the objects to be accomplished at this Congress, and what are the means by which their accomplishment is to be effected—although, as to objects, the documents referred to them will enable the committee to name a few—yet, as to all others, they must answer in the language of the communication made by the Mexican Minister, that they are those "to which the existence of the new States may give rise, and which it is not easy to point out or enumerate." As to the means, however, the committee can only reply, that, while it seems to be expected that the United States are to clothe their representatives with "ample powers" to accomplish all the enumerated, and these other undefined objects also, yet the mode in which these powers, if granted, are to be used and exercised, is no where even hinted at.

One great question, therefore, upon which the decision of the Senate is called for, will be, whether, in the existing state of things, it is wise or expedient that the United States should be represented at a Congress of American nations, by agents endowed with undefined powers, to accomplish undefined objects? And this committee feel no hesitation in stating their opinion, that, if ever it may be proper to adopt such a measure, there is nothing known to them that requires or justifies it at this time.

It is true, the power confided to the Senate, to ratify or reject any agreement that may be entered into by such agents, would constitute some safeguard to the important interests of the United States. But, experience must have informed the Senate that it is, generally, exceedingly difficult, and sometimes even impossible, to escape from the embarrassments produced by the mere act of entering into a negotiation; and that it is much better to abstain from doing so, until its objects are distinctly known and approved, than to confide in the power of the Senate in the last resort, to refuse their assent to the ratification of an agreement, after it is sanctioned by means of such negotiation.

In the present case, if the measure to be so completed by the proposed Congress, whatever may be their object or character, should not meet the concurring opinion of all the parties there to,