

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE,

AND SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE JOURNAL.

[XII.]

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1826.

[NO. 31.]

Columbia Telescope

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

D. M. SWANN,

Printer to 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.

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof: It shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."

This was a law, given by the Great Lawgiver himself, to the children of Israel, and is perfectly consonant with the gospel doctrine of the New Testament to love your neighbor as yourself. An illustrious and feeling application of which was made in the town of New London at the late jubilee of our Independence.

Before the wine was circulated, a gentleman, (Mr. Law) proposed to the President, (Judge Parkins), that the company present make a general Goal Delivery of Debtors, be the amount of their debts more or less. The motion was carried unanimously—the sheriff was ordered by authority of the President of the day, to open the doors and bring in his bill. The plate was passed, and when the first, second, and third gentleman, among whom was captain George Rogers of the Navy, had put in \$20 each, and others were emptying their pockets, the sheriff rose and told the company that there was enough; or if not he would look to the remainder. A committee was appointed to see a general clearing out, and the debtors were addressed by the President with a delivery admirably suited to the occasion; for instead of reminding them that they were free, they were taken by the hand and invited drink a glass of wine, by which was probably understood as many glasses as they wanted.

TO OUR READERS.

In No. 41 of the EVANGELICAL WITNESS p. 239, published at Newberg, New York State, by the Rev. James H. Wilson, A. M. is the following paragraph:

"Dwelling in high life.—Henry Clay, secretary of state, the third, some think the second in rank in the general government, lately challenged John Randolph, a senator, in the United States senate, to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted; the parties met and shot at each other; both escaped unhurt, and both have lost credit with all sober thinking people. The editor of this Journal heard the speech of Mr. Randolph in senate, for some remarks in which, it is said, the secretary challenged him. The ground on which Randolph attacked, is that speech, the administration, was the immorality of man in power—a tremendous weapon, in hands so skillful. The political journals say that Mr. Randolph was challenged and shot at for calling the secretary a political gambler. This must be a mistake, for the whole of the opposition benches say so.—We have no doubt, the cause of the challenge, was some remarks respecting the grand villain prostituting his daughter to gain over a popular leader. The insinuation could not be misunderstood. We have this part of the speech on record.

As we do not understand the very strange allusion above printed, in *italic* letter, we shall be obliged for some explanation of it, as well as the character of its author in order to know how much credit may be attached to articles in general disseminated through the medium of the said Evangelical Witness.

In the REFORMER of Philadelphia, for July 1826, is the following communication, which we insert, that we may have an opportunity of saying that the TELESCOPE there cited is not the COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

THE BAPTIST MONEY BEGAR.

[The following communication is from a respectable member of the Baptist Society, and may be relied on as correct.]

Lexington, N. Y. May 29, 1726.

Mr. Editor.—If you think the following fact worthy a place in your publication, by inserting it you will confer a favor on a subscriber.

J. VAN VALKENBURGH.

The noted Baptist money beggar, (Luther Rice,) a few years ago attended an association in this place; he appeared an eloquent and highly gifted divine, and we heard him preach with peculiar satisfaction. His subject was well calculated to excite the sympathy of his audience. He endeavored to show that it was highly necessary that money should be collected to aid in spreading the Gospel among the poor heathen; and as money seemed to be the chief topic of his discourse, he endeavored to urge the vast necessity of having a collection taken up at that time; and according to his request, after sermon about one hundred and ninety-five dollars were collected, and given to him for the above mentioned purpose; but it is calculated from the best information, that the money has gone no further than to aid him in his anti-christian proceedings. But that which I would be more particular to state is, that a Baptist brother (William Faulkner) invited the Rev. Priest to go and take lodging with him that night, and his friendly request was granted. In the evening some of the brethren came in to spend some time in Christian conversation. After a little time had passed, Mr. Rice was requested to relate his Christian experience, his call to the ministry, and some of his travels in heathen lands; but as his call in this place, as well as in all others was for cash, he replied that if each one in the room

would give him two shillings, he would relate to them. One of the gentlemen present observed, that they had contributed very liberally at the meeting house, and he ought to be satisfied. He replied, that he could not spend his breath for nothing, but if they would give him two shillings each, he would grant them their request!!! With surprise and astonishment they were obliged to spend the evening without hearing his experience. I think he showed them plainly what his call was, if he did not tell them, but I will leave you to judge for yourself what spirit he was actuated by; "Every tree is known by its fruit; a good tree cannot bring forth corrupt fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

[The blindness and false zeal, not to say any worse which rest upon the professing world, may be inferred from the above communication.—Ed. Telescope.]

Quere.—Is the Luther Rice, the money beggar, above reformed to, the collector for the Baptist College at Washington? That college for which Mr. Philip Barbour, in his great wisdom, begged EIGHTY-THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be paid out of the United States Treasury, to promote the general welfare!!!

The property of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, amounts to 111,542 dollars; all of which but 20,793 dollars, is in some way connected with, or applicable to, Theological Seminaries. This 20,793 dollars, is applicable to Missions. [Report of Gen. Assembly.]

[In ancient times the gospel was preached without money and without price; not so in modern days.]

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that general distress prevails among the owners of horses and cattle, owing to the high price of food. Hay is selling at 50 dollars per ton; oats weighing about 30 lbs. the bushel, at 70 to 75 cents, being about two and a half cents per pound, and other cattle food is in the same proportion. The editor adds, that superfine flour can be bought at two and a half cents per pound, and that one pound of it contains as much nutriment as double the quantity of oats, so that, if it be used with judgment, it is the cheapest food in the market. Several owners of horses have adopted it. The vine is cultivated in this state to an extent of which few persons have had any idea. Near York there are one hundred and fifty acres of vineyard. In Cumberland county there are many vineyards, some on the tops of mountains, and some in the bosoms of valleys. In Adams and in Westmoreland the culture of the vine is also attended to, and one gentleman in Chester has a vineyard covering thirty acres. Only a few days ago a house in Philadelphia advertised for sale wine manufactured in the neighborhood of Lancaster.

ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE.

Extract from the circular of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, to his constituents:

No inconsiderable attention has been given, by congress, to the proposition so to amend the constitution, as to take the election of President from the house of representatives, and to place it in the power of the people of the United States, by adopting an uniform system of voting by districts. My opinion on this question are not unknown to you. As I have, in common with all who concur with me, been repeatedly assailed, as thereby endeavoring to gratify the people, and to secure the election of General Jackson, I shall, I hope, be pardoned for referring you to the subjoined speech, which, I was forced to deliver, and for submitting a few general reflections upon the subject to which it relates.

It may be laid down as an axiom, that no man who is insensible to gratitude, is a safe friend or a faithful citizen. Whosoever serves and elevates the country which gives him birth—whosoever, at the hazard of his life, successfully defends her territories, firmly establishes her rights, or gloriously exalts her reputation, casts anchor on the noblest sentiments of the soul, and the finest feelings of the nation. The storms of Calumny, the tides of prejudice, may beat against him, but his hold is on the hearts of his countrymen. When thus established it is immovable, and must grow firmer from every shock. This is the case as regards General Jackson; and I may add that his reputation is advancing daily towards a level with his merit. Of Mr. Adams I cannot give the same accounts; and I do not think I deserve censure for having opposed his elevation; particularly, in the west. I see no reason to apprehend that his first vote will not be his best. How is it possible for him to be a favorite in the west? Did he not, in 1803, join Timothy Pickens in voting against the bill enabling Mr. Jefferson to take possession of Louisiana; and is that nothing? Did he not vote with the same Mr. Pickens against extending our laws to Louisiana? Did he not vote against erecting Louisiana into two territories—a measure preliminary to the formation of that state? Did he not vote against a resolution to inquire into the practicability of constructing the Cumberland road, although, in his Ohio letter, he has since declared, that opposition to such an improvement would be "ineffably stupid?" Did he not, in 1804, vote against allowing the ordinary compensation to the western militia, who were employed to assist in the occupation of Louisiana? Did he not vote against a resolution to examine into the practicability of removing the obstructions at the falls of the Ohio? Did he not favor that violence upon the people, by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus? He did all these things.

And yet it has become fashionable in a certain quarter, and profitable to certain presses, to denounce every public agent who looks to the true interest of his constituents for a guide, and does not obey the whims of Mr. Adams. It is easy to glide down a

smooth current, and to acquire the favor of "the powers that be," and the flattery of sycophants, by an abandonment of duty.—But as I yield to no man, in zealous devotion to your interests, and in a conscientious desire to discharge the duties of my station faithfully, I shall experience no pain in exciting the dislike of those who "feeling power, forget right," and who prefer selfish aggrandisement to public duty.

A few years since, a predecessor of mine, who was as faithful and honest as any man can be, was thus falsely and cruelly, denounced from the same quarter, because he dared to think for himself and honestly to act for you. For himself, I am resolved on the honest and fearless discharge of my duty, and to look for the only and the best reward of an upright discharge of public trust, in the indulgent justice of the people.

We regret to learn by the arrivals, that the long established and respectable house of Fries & Co. of Vienna, had stopped payment. This event was preceded by the disappearance of Mr. David Parish, a partner in the house, who is well known in this country.—His body was found a few days afterwards in the Danube, near Vienna, which leaves no doubt that he committed suicide. It seems from an article in a Paris paper, that he had premeditated the act as letters had been found at this house, addressed to Prince Metternich—the young Count de Fries, his partner—M. Geymuller, the banker—his father—his brothers, &c. It is added, that his brother Leutenburg has also disappeared, without its being known what had become of him. The deficit of Fries' house is said to be 1,600,000 florins—about 3,520,000 francs. On this subject we find the following in one of our late foreign papers.

Nuremberg, May 8.—The failure of the house of Fries, at Vienna, is one of the greatest misfortunes of the kind that have occurred for a long time at Vienna; and the ruin is said to be so complete, that according to the latest accounts from the Imperial capital the effects do not promise the creditors above five per cent. One great house is reported to lose above a million of florins by this failure, which does not seem improbable, when we consider that the late chief partner of the house of Fries, is the same Mr. D. Parish who has appeared one of the principal contractors in most of the great loans that have been negotiated for some years past.

The old banking-house of Sikes, Snaith & Co. of the Poultry, have paid a dividend of 6s. 8d. per pound, and 6s. more was immediately expected. This is one of the firms that it was supposed by many would never pay any thing; by others, as not likely to pay more than half a crown.—New-York Gaz.

From the London Messenger of 14th May.

MISERABLE CASE OF A WEAVER.

Related by Mr. Hunter, in the Court of Common Council.

Mr. Hunter, in enforcing the object of the meeting (the relief of the distressed weavers) related the following case of a poor weaver in Manchester, for the truth of which he could vouch, as the statement came from a most respectable manufacturer of that town:

"A very worthy poor weaver applied to his master about three weeks since, begging earnestly for work, stating that he was in great want, and would thankfully do any thing for the means of supporting his existence. His master assured him he did not want any more goods, his stock being very heavy, without any sale, and that he could not give out more work to any one. The man pressed very much, and at length his master said, 'Well, Jonathan, if it is absolutely necessary for you to weave a piece to prevent you from starving, I will let you have it, but cannot give you more than 1s. for it (2s. is the regular price,) for I really do not want any more goods made up for a long time to come.' 'Let me have it, master, I beg,' said the poor man, 'whatever you pay me for it, pray let me have it.' The piece was given to him to weave, and at the end of two days he brought it home, and on carrying it to his master begged of him to give him 1s. 6d. for it, saying how much he was distressed for money. His master paid him the 1s. 6d. and the man went away. The master feeling very uncomfortable about the poor man, thinking that the earnestness of his manner must arise from excessive want, determined on following him home. He went to the cottage of the weaver, and found the wife alone in the lower room, making a little gruel over a poor fire. 'Well, Mary,' said the master, 'where is your husband?' 'Oh, sir, he is just come in from your house, and being very faint and weary, he is just gone to lie down in his bed.' 'I will go up and see him Mary,' and immediately he went to the upper room, where he saw the poor man lying on his bed, just in the agonies of death, with his mouth open, and his hands clasped; and after a short convulsion he expired. The master was very much distressed, and came down stairs, hoping to be able to save the wife, who was in a very emaciated condition; she had just poured the gruel into a basin, intending to carry it up to her husband. The master said, 'Come, Mary, take a little yourself first.' 'No, sir,' said she, 'not a drop will I take till Jonathan has had some. Neither of us have had any thing within our lips but water for the two days we were weaving your piece, and I thought it best to make a little gruel for us before we took any thing stronger, as it is so long since we tasted food; but, sir, Jonathan shall have it first.' The master insisted on her taking some herself before she went up to her husband, but she positively refused it: at last finding that he could not prevail on her to touch the gruel, he was obliged to tell her that her husband was dead. The poor woman sat down the basin of gruel, sunk on the floor, and immediately expired."

The recital of this statement produced a visible effect in the Court.

We are authorized to state that EDMUND REYNOLDS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. June 12. 24—1f.

We are authorized to state that RICHARD B. HARRISON is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. June 18. 6m.

We are authorized to state that Col WILLIAM MCCREIGHT will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. April 11. 15 tJan. 7

We are authorized to state that Maj. THOMAS J. COOK, will be a candidate for the office of sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. May 30. 6m

The subscriber informs his friends that he has located himself in Columbia, and has opened an office, one door below Mr. Levin's Store, where he will attend to the duties of his profession. ALFRED BYNUM, Attorney at Law. Columbia, June 12, 1826. 24—1f.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of REID & GRAY in the candle making business, &c. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th instant. ROBERT REID, WILLIAM GRAY. 30—3f.

July 25, 1826.

Notice.

ALL indebted to the subscribers by bond or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the first of September next, or they will find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection. F. & J. McCULLY. Columbia, July 25. 30—3f.

Notice.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons indebted to the late firm of WALSH & DOAN either by note or open account, from paying the same to M. P. WALSH, as said WALSH has not complied with the terms upon which it was agreed he should settle said firm. I feel it therefore incumbent on me to notify all those indebted to us, not to pay to the said WALSH, until a legal adjustment is effected between us. S. W. DOAN. Columbia, July 25, 1826. 30—3f.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WALSH & DOAN are notified, that they have made an assignment of many of their accounts to their creditors, who have placed them in the hands of an Attorney for collection, who is fully authorized to settle the same. This notice is deemed necessary, in consequence of S. W. DOAN having taken possession of the books of the said firm, contrary to our express understanding. No one, therefore, will settle their accounts with him. M. P. WALSH. Columbia, July 25, 1826. 30—3f.

Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Common Pleas for Richland district, Will Be Sold, on the first Monday in August next, on a credit of nine months, two Acres of Land, in Columbia, known in the plan of said Town of Columbia by Lots Nos. 31 and 32, on Wheat street, and Nos. 63 and 66, on Blossom street, to foreclose a mortgage, given by James Doyl, to the Commissioner of Columbia. The titles to be signed but not delivered until the money he paid, according to the terms of the sale; and if the amount of the purchase money be not paid when due, the Sheriff shall re-sell, by virtue of the same levy, on account and risk of the former purchaser, for cash only. WM HILLIARD, S. R. D. July 12th, 1826.

Notice.

TO all whom it may concern, that DANIEL MORGAN, for himself, and for DANIEL MORGAN & Co. lately trading as merchants in the town of Columbia, have, for the benefit of their creditors, assigned and set over to the subscribers, all their debts, bonds, notes, books of account, goods, chattels and effects.

Those who are indebted to the said Daniel Morgan, and Daniel Morgan and Company, are earnestly called on to make immediate payment of the sums by them due to the said Daniel Morgan, and Daniel Morgan and Company, to either of the undersigned assignees, who are alone authorized and empowered to receive the same.—And the creditors of the said Daniel Morgan, and Daniel Morgan & Company, are required to present their demand properly authenticated to the subscribers. JAS. S. GUIGNARD, JOS. R. ANTIHUR, Assignees. Columbia, July 25, 1826. 30—1f.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the late firm of LATTA & McFARLAND previous to the 20th of March last, are requested to render in the same to the subscriber for payment; and all those indebted to the same firm previous to the first January last, are earnestly solicited to call and make suitable arrangements for the liquidation of their dues, as the death of Mr. McFarland renders it necessary to have immediate settlements; it is also expected that those indebted to the firms of Latta & Smith, and Latta & Water will make speedy payment, as much longer indulgence cannot be given. ROBERT LATTA, Surviving Partner.

THE subscriber has lately received a handsome assortment of SUMMER GOODS, which, with the former stock, comprises an excellent and general assortment of reasonable articles. He also has received an extensive assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality, which, together with the above, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. ROBERT LATTA.

STATISTICS

OF the State of South-Carolina, including a view of its Natural, Civil and Military History, general and particular—by ROBERT MILLS, of South-Carolina, F. A. Engineer and Architect.

Subscriptions to this valuable Work will be received at the principal Book Stores, and at the Court House of each of the Districts, where subscription papers will soon be forwarded.

The interest which every individual in the State has in the subjects embraced by this work, induces us to hope that our citizens will very generally give it their patronage. It cannot be too widely circulated as all ought to be familiar with the information it contains, who desire a correct knowledge of their country, whether considered in its physical, political or military character, or in its civil relations and capacities to preserve its political institutions. A considerable number of respectable names of individuals, residing in every part of the State, (procured during the meeting of the Legislature,) now head the subscription list. The Work is put at a very moderate price to subscribers, under the firm hope that an extensive patronage will be given it. It will be comprised in one volume, octavo, neatly bound, containing between 4 and 500 pages, (with a Map of the State attached)—\$2 50 each copy. Should the number of subscribers warrant the expense, a Map of the City will be added: the copies having this Map also, will be furnished at \$3.

The Work to be published during the summer, printed with a new type, on good paper, and be ready for delivery the ensuing autumn.

HURLBUT & LLOYD.

July 17, 1826.

RAGS WANTED.

THE Subscribers are about to erect a PAPER MILL in the vicinity of this place, and its success depends in a great measure upon the aid of almost every person in the community in preserving the only material that can be used in the manufacture of this useful article; house keepers, and all others, are therefore earnestly solicited to collect and preserve all RAGS produced in their families. There is not a house but will afford many pounds in the year if attention be paid to saving them. It will afford to the poor many necessities which would otherwise be lost to them; and the rich, by allowing them as a perquisite to some favorite servant, will render essential service to this infant manufactory, of our own state; and we flatter ourselves that the aid of the community in this respect will enable us to perfect this undertaking, and by that means keep in circulation in our own state, and among all classes, very large sums of money that are yearly carried out of the State in the form of paper. There is no rag originally composed of flax, hemp or cotton, but which will answer for some kind of paper.

The following prices will be paid for all Rags delivered at the store of Mr. William T. Little in this place.

White Linen,	\$3 per 100 lbs.
Cotton, Flax or Hemp,	2 per 100 lbs.
J. J. FAUST & Co.	
22—1f.	

Columbia, July 11.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th ult. the following described negroes—Dave, a negro man about 25 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, plays on the violin and took one with him when he went away; also, his wife Charlotte about the same age, of light complexion with very weak eyes which are always sore, height near the same as her husband. Dave was formerly the property of Mr. John Woolfolk who resides near Augusta, and it is highly probable that these negroes will endeavor to make their way up the country to get into North Carolina where Dave formerly lived. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negroes if taken out of the state and lodged in any jail, so that I can get them, or all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me, and if taken in the state \$25 each and all expenses paid. Constables and others are earnestly requested to use all vigilance for their detection. AARON C. FITTS. Daufuskie Island, South Carolina.

The Augusta Courier will insert the above five times the three last once a week, the Charleston Courier every other day three times, and once a week three times, the Columbia, (S. C.) Telescope three weeks and forward their bills immediately to Editors of Savannah Georgia. July 6. 22—3f.

Negroes Stolen.

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, or run away from the subscribers, near Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, on the night of the 13th of June, a MULATTO GIRL, named Linda, 41 years of age; a little freckled, speaks fast, her hair nearly a right; five feet two or three inches high, and might be taken by a stranger for a white woman, and may attempt to pass as free. TOM, her husband, who belongs to Dr. E. S. Davis at Abbeville Village, is believed to be with her. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has a pleasant countenance, and very black. It is believed, that they were assisted in going off, by a certain Jas. Campbell, an Englishman of liberal education, but suspicious character. He is about twenty five years of age, five feet three or four inches high, dark hair, full face, and has a scar on one of his eyes brow. One hundred Dollars will be paid for apprehending said white man, and Fifty Dollars for the Negroes, and securing them so that we can get them. JOHN L. COOPER, ELI S. DAVIS.

The Editor of the Columbia Telescope and Georgia Journal, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their account to the office of the Augusta Chronicle for payment. July 25, 1826. 30—3f.

State of South Carolina, Chester District.

John Crosby, Applicant vs. Middleton Roberts, Arthur Yarborough, William Holsell, Jeremiah B. Davis, defendants.

It appears to my satisfaction that Middleton Roberts and Arthur Yarborough, two of the defendants resides without this State; it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the decision on or before the first of September next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. E. LYLES, Ordinary C. D. June 6, 1826. 24—