

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE,

AND SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE JOURNAL.

XXII.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1826.

[NO. 34.]

Columbia Telescope;

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D. E. SWARTZ,

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.

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 19. 6m.

We are authorized to state that Col WILLIAM M'CREIGHT will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. April 11. 15 t Jan. 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

We are authorized to state that EDMUND REYNOLDS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. June 19. 24-1f.

For Sale.

THE BRICK BUILDING directly opposite to the Presbyterian church, at present occupied by Mr. Edmunds. ROBERT MEANS. August 8. 32-1f

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 debts 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, Assignees.
JOS. R. ARTHUR, }
Columbia, July 26, 1826. 20-1f.

Private Boarding.

MRS. WYCHE,

BEGS leave to intimate, that she has taken the house recently occupied by Mr. WALLACE, (on Plain-street) where she can accommodate a few more gentlemen with Private Boarding, (and lodging if required) and where every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of all who may favor her with their company. Her terms, which are moderate, will be made known on application. Columbia, Aug. 1, 1826. 31-6t.

Branch Bank,

Columbia, 12th May, 1826.

THE Branch Bank being about to adopt a new form of powers of attorney for the transaction of business in Bank. Resolved, therefore, that all notes which may fall due after the first of October next shall be renewed only by the original signature of the drawers and endorsers. 21-1f

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscribers, whose notes and accounts were due on the first of January 1825, are required to make payment before the next return day, as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all those indebted to the subscribers for purchases made last year, are respectfully requested to make payment or liquidate their accounts. PERCHAL & CO. January 6. 1-1f

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Uriah Gandy, are requested to render them duly attested to the subscriber; those indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment. GEO. COTCHETT, Qualified Ex'or. Columbia, April 18, 1826. 17-1f

A Miller Wanted.

A PERSON well acquainted with Grinding CORN and WHEAT will meet with a permanent situation by making application at this Office. July 1st, 1826. 27-1f

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT, at the Rice Creek Springs, lately occupied by J. & T. Hobson. For particulars apply to WM. M'CAULEY. Nov. 29, 1825. 48-1f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JOHN MACKAY deceased, are requested to make payment before the first of October, or they will find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Persons having demands against the said estate are requested to render them in properly attested. MARGARET D. MACKAY, Adm'r. August 7. 23-1f

A Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT on Washington-street, opposite J. S. Meen's, Esq. The buildings are all new and well calculated for a private residence. The terms of sale will be—one half in cash, the balance in personal property of value well secured for one and two years. If not sold on or before the 31st of July, the above property will be offered at public Auction at the Court House in Columbia. THOS. H. WADE. July 11. 26-

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT on Laurel street, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, will be sold on reasonable terms, for one half Cash, and the balance with a good Note and approved indorser, to be paid in twelve months. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to the Subscriber, in Columbia. WM. ARLEDGE. Feb. 7. 6-1f

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Gervais and Marion streets, opposite to Colonel Preston's dwelling. For terms, apply to WM. M'CAULEY, Columbia, or ALLEN JONES GREEN, Chester. June 20, 1826. 25-13.

For Sale.

COL. CREYON'S large brick Stores with commodious dwelling apart-ments, at the corner of Richardson and Walnut streets. Apply to J. GREGG. April 11. 15-1f

For Rent or Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT, lately the property of Mr. JOHN RAYSON, directly opposite Col Blanding's. There is attached to the dwelling a good kitchen, smoke house, carriage house and stable; a great bargain may be expected either to rent or buy. Inquire of the printer. June 27, 1826. 24-

Notice.

THE Subscriber has in his hands a large amount of Notes, belonging to Mr. E. HANCOCK, by whom he is authorized to collect them, and pay all his debts in Columbia. A. FITCH. July 17, 1826. 20-

A CARD.

MRS. SARAH T. SMITH, will accommodate a few young Ladies with board, who may wish to attend any of the public Schools in the place. April 26. 17-1f

For Sale.

A Lot eligibly situated on Richardson street contains one acre, a dwelling house, and out offices. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN HUGHES. April 24, 1826. 17-1f

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of Mr. James Stuart, deceased, late of St. Matthew's Parish, are requested to tender them in, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment immediately. WM. LYNN LEWIS, Adm'r. April 22, 1826. 18-1f

State of South-Carolina,

Union District.

DANIEL MOTTE tells before me a stray Gray Mare, appraised to twenty-five dollars—fourteen hands high—four years old—blind of the left eye—a little limp in the left hip—left hind foot white. LOT WHITLOCK, J. P. Near Reedstown, July 14.

Notice.

I HAVE given a note of hand, dated 27th November 1824, for two hundred and nineteen dollars, payable to THOMAS DERBY, first February ensuing. I forwarn any person or persons trading for the note, as it was given for a consideration which has since failed, and I am determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law. WILLIAM SEALEY. March 7. 10-1f

To Rent.

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL, nearly opposite the State House. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to SAMUEL GREEN. March 21. 12-1f

Last and positive Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on note bond or open account, for the years 1823, 3, 4, and 5, are required to come forward and make payment, or satisfactory arrangements for the same on or before the first of October next, as settlements must be effected previous to new arrangements in the concern, and longer indulgence will not be extended. To those who have always been punctual in their engagements with us, we tender our unfeigned thanks, and in the event of a continuation of our business after the above stated time, we earnestly solicit a continuance of their patronage. ANDREWS & KEFAN. Columbia, June 27, 1826. 32-1f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM A. A. BELTON deceased, are required to make payment before the first day of October next, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection. The situation of the estate requires this punctuality. Persons having demands against said estate are required to render them in properly attested with the time prescribed by law. JAMES ROCHELL, Adm'r. Fairfield District, April 29, 1826. 23-13t. pl.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is selling off his very extensive assortment of China, Glass, Crockery, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c. at very reduced prices for cash only. He respectfully requests those who are indebted to him, to make an early settlement, and at the same time intimates to those who have not paid their accounts or notes of 1825, that they will be placed in suit the ensuing Court, if not paid before October next. JOHN FERGUSON. August 16. 33-3f-cow

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the late firm of LATT & M'FARLAND 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 debts, as the death of Mr. M'Farland renders it necessary to have immediate settlements; it is also expected that those indebted to the firms of Latta & Smith, and Latta & Walter 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 BOILING CLOTHS, of the first quality, which, together with the above, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. ROBERT LATTA.

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

Notice.

WM. C. PRESTON and RICHARD T. BRUNNEN, have formed a co-partnership in the practice of Law at Sumterville, and have opened an office in that place. January 31.

Columbia Bath House.

THE above house is now open for the reception of visitors under the Superintendance of the Subscriber. Persons wishing hot or cold baths can be accommodated from sunrise until 10 o'clock in the evening. There is a bar attached to the BATHING HOUSE which will at all times be stored with the choicest and best of liquors that can be had in Columbia.

ALSO, every suitable provision for recreation to pass the time pleasantly during the Summer evenings. JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. Season tickets can be had by making application at this office or at the bathing house price eight dollars in advance or 10 at the close of the season. March 14. 11-1f

Valuable Property FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale, that large and elegant BUILDING formerly occupied as a Female Academy in this place, which is situated on a lot of about thirty acres of land, fronting the main street, and which is well calculated for its size and room for a variety of purposes, he will also sell a small tract of LAND of about thirty acres quite convenient, which is of good quality and well timbered; it would be a very necessary appendage to the above property for the two-fold object of cultivation and firewood. It is deemed quite unnecessary to give a minute description of the above property or to speak of its value, as it is generally known by all those who have seen it or visited the place. A bargain will be given to an approved purchaser. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS. Yorkville, August 7. 33-8

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his tract of land, situated in the upper part of Edgefield district, on Calf-town creek. There are about five hundred and thirty acres of land, attached to the tract, three hundred and fifty of which are cleared, and under good fences. The improvements are—a good dwelling house, store house and gin house, together with every other necessary building, an excellent spring of water, within fifty yards of the door, besides several others on the farm. The place is considered a healthy one, and situated in an excellent neighborhood. There is also another tract of about three hundred acres, all in woods, adjoining the above, which may also be purchased. The purchaser may be accommodated with part of the crop of corn and fodder now growing on the farm. Those who are inclined to purchase, it is expected will see the premises. JOHN LYON. Edgefield June 27. 26-13m

The Columbia Telescope, Southern Patriot and Augusta Chronicle, will publish the above once a fortnight for three months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

All Persons

INDEBTED to the estate of DARDIN DAVIS, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to me; and all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them within the terms of the law, to me for settlement. SAMUEL BROOKS, Adm'r. April 18. 16-1m-cw

The Columbia Telescope and Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above once a month for six months and forward their accounts to the office of the Washington News-Georgia.

DINNER TO MR. M'DUFFIE.

The fellow citizens of Mr. M'Duffie, in this vicinity, desirous to testify their approbation of his political course, and their continued confidence in his principles, invited him to partake with them of a public dinner at Edgefield Court House, on Wednesday, the 19th July. A large and respectable party assembled on the occasion, and with much harmony and hilarity partook of an excellent dinner. After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were drunk, which, with Mr. M'Duffie's speech, were received by the company with the warmest applause.

1. *The Union of the States.*—The chain of intelligence and patriotism which connects them can never be broken, yet may be much weakened by sectional prejudices and reckless fanaticism.

2. *The memory of Jefferson and Adams.*—The remarkable coincidence which removed them from us, on the fiftieth anniversary of their glory and the nation's independence; at once sanctifies the jubilee and adds new lustre to their fame.

3. *General Jackson.*—If the voice of the people prevail against power and patronage, he will be our next president.

4. *V. President Calhoun.*—He never fears to incur responsibility in the course of his duty, yet is properly scrupulous in the exercise of doubtful powers.

5. *George M'Duffie.*—Throughout his splendid political career, he has been the consistent, fearless and eloquent advocate of the people's rights; regardless of men in the vindication of principle.

This toast was received with much enthusiasm, and after it had been drunk, Mr. M'Duffie rose and said:

"I should be utterly unworthy, fellow-citizens, of the partial and indulgent kindness which you have invariably manifested towards me in every vicissitude, and of which I am at this time the favored object, if I could receive, without impressions of the deepest sensibility, this flattering token of your undiminished confidence in my political principles and your unqualified commendation of my public conduct. The warm and hearty approbation of those who have confided to me the high and sacred trust of which I am the depository, could not fail at any time and under any circumstances, to afford me the most solid gratification. But at this time and under existing circumstances, it is not only a source of peculiar pleasure, but of cheering consolation: For if ever there was a conjuncture in the affairs of any nation, when, in addition to the consolations of a self-approving conscience, the approbation of the people—the unthought approbation of the people—was necessary to sustain the advocates of their rights in the fearful and perilous conflict with 'principality and power'—Such, I will venture to say, is the portentous crisis in the affairs of this republic, in which it has been my destiny to act—whether for good or for evil, God, who still holds the issues in his hands, can alone determine.

When, in the sentiment which you have been pleased to express in relation to my public services, you honor me with the appellation of the 'fearless advocate of the people's rights,' you pay me, I assure you, no ordinary compliment. The representative, who in vindicating the rights of the people, finds it necessary to expose and denounce the machinations by which these rights have been violated,—and violated too, by the persons who administer the executive government and dispense its patronage,—must have a moral energy which looks fearlessly to the possible consequences, or he is utterly unfit for such an undertaking. And what are those consequences? Those who have not made it their business to examine, in detail, the practical operations of the executive government, who have not directed their attention to the silent, unseen and pervading influence, which an administration who have no moral scruples to restrain them from using their patronage for such a purpose, can exercise over the public opinion of the community, through the agency of hired presses, ambitious aspirants, interested partisans, and the whole rabble of mercenary dependants and office hunters, who are always ready to obey the beck and execute the commands of those in power—can have no adequate conception of the perils of the enterprise in which I have embarked my political destinies, or of the moral firmness which is necessary to sustain me in the trials to which I am and must be unavoidably exposed.

And here I will take occasion to remark that in a political crisis like the present, when an administration that came into office against the national will, is artfully and insidiously attempting to perpetuate its power by the use of its patronage—when in a word we are to decide the great and eventful question, whether the patronage of the government or the will of the people, shall elevate to power those who are to control the destinies of the republic—no man is worthy to be a representative of the people, who is not a 'fearless advocate of their rights.' For however great may be the powers of his intellect, however just may be his views of the political condition of the country, however decidedly he may disapprove and indignantly execrate the unprincipled coalition by which the rights of the people have been bartered and betrayed at the shrine of an unchastened ambition—if he has not the moral and political firmness, to denounce and expose the unprincipled attempt to undermine those liberties which can never be endangered by open violence,—if he does not proclaim to the people, what they could never ascertain, but from the warning voice of their public sentinels,—he is not only unfit for the exigencies of this great political juncture, but he in some degree sanctifies

by his silence, the political iniquities which he secretly condemns. A cautious and calculating politician, who in a great conflict like the present between liberty and power, should shape his course and regulate his conduct by the cold and narrow and selfish maxims of what is falsely denominated prudence and attempt to put down a usurping administration by a course of *conciliation and gentleness*—would soon find that against the concerted and systematic operations of power and patronage, his efforts would be but as chaff before the wind.

After the gross and infamous misrepresentations that have been assiduously circulated in relation to the occurrences of the last session of congress, it is due to you, to the occasion and to my own character, that I should give a brief narrative of the course of the debate on the amendment of the constitution, and of the circumstances which imposed upon me the unpleasant duty of holding up to public reprobation what I sincerely regarded and what I still regard, as an unprincipled coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. To many of those who now hear me, it is known that from the period of my very first entry into public life, as a member of the legislature of the state, I have been the constant and zealous advocate of such an amendment of the federal constitution, as would take away the agency of all pre-existing bodies, in the election of the president, and vest that important function of original, elective sovereignty, where it appropriately belongs, in the 'people of America.' It is also known that as far back as two years before the last session of congress, I introduced into the house of representatives, resolutions of precisely the same import with those which I submitted at the last session, and presented a report in which the dangers of corruption, in the house of representatives was earnestly and strenuously urged—but I presume it is not generally known that Mr. Adams and several of his leading friends who recently opposed it, were at that time, decidedly in favor of the amendment. When at the last session of congress, I introduced the subject to the consideration of the house of representatives, I was strongly impressed with the belief that Mr. Adams would be induced from a regard to his own consistency, if from no higher motive, to throw the weight of his influence in favor of the amendment. Viewing that as a matter of infinitely more importance than the destiny of the present administration, so far from designing to make the discussion of that measure operate against the popularity and standing of that administration, I determined to make every possible sacrifice to secure the passage of the resolutions. With this view, in my opening speech, I studiously confined myself to a course of general reasoning, and cautiously abstained from any invidious allusions to the recent election, though it was a most pregnant source of illustration, and was naturally involved in the discussion,—thus consenting even to weaken the argument, in order, if possible, to conciliate the concurrence of the administration and its friends.

And what was the treatment which I received from the friends of the administration, in return for this conciliatory mode of discussing the subject! It was, to say the least of it, unfair, ungenerous and unjust.— Though I had made no charge of corruption against any member of the administration, yet some of their officious advocates, in answering my opening remarks, took the liberty of assuming that I had indulged in cold blooded denunciation—and the entire course of the argument, on the part of the opponents of the amendment, went upon the ground that the administration had been assailed, and a large portion of it was devoted to their vindication against the supposed charge of corruption. But this was not all. Some of the opponents of the amendment, to prove that there was no danger to be apprehended from the elevation of the president by the house of representatives, triumphantly appealed to the recent election—thus distinctly challenging me to the issue, and leaving me no other alternatives, but either to abandon the strong hold of my argument to my opponents, or boldly lay open and expose the machinations by which the will of the people had been defeated and their most sacred rights trampled in the dust. It was impossible that I could hesitate in deciding which of these alternatives I should adopt. Believing, as I did, that the deliberate will of the nation, unequivocally expressed, had been as deliberately contemned and defeated by a daring and shameless coalition; seeing all my former predictions realized by what had passed before my own eyes, and having thus a practical proof of the necessity of the change I was attempting to effect,—if I had tamely permitted my opponents to turn that proof against me, and shrink from the frank and full investigation of the true character and circumstances of the late election, when it was not only fairly involved in the issue, but actually forced upon me—I should have been unworthy of the sacred trust you had reposed in me—I should have been a faithless sentinel—I should have been a recreant from my duty and a traitor to my trust.— With what semblance of truth or propriety, then, can it be said,—as it has been impudently said by that whole tribe of mercenary and pensioned editors, who are ever ready to raise the hue and cry against any man whom it may serve the purposes of an administration to prostrate and destroy,—that I have been governed by a factious spirit of opposition to this administration. I opposed to the administration! *The administration are opposed to me.* That is the true state of the question. Let us examine it a little.— Long before this administration came into existence, before even those political combinations were formed, by which it was endangered—I had brought before the national legislature, a proposition for a fundamental reform of the constitution—a reform, even