

Columbia Telescope; PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY D. E. SWANBY, 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 one cent 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 18. 6m.

We are authorized to state that Col WILLIAM MCGRIGHT 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

We are authorized to state that EDMUND REYNOLDS is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. June 13. 24—1f.

A CARD. The public are respectfully informed, that the regular duties of the Female Academy, formerly conducted by the Misses Blackburn, will be resumed on the FIRST MONDAY in October next; superintended by the Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Wilson, under circumstances which they hope will secure permanency and efficiency. Their system embraces all the branches of a complete English, Classical and Ornamental education. They hope, their united efforts, aided by competent assistants, will secure a continuance of that liberal patronage, heretofore extended to this Academy.

TERMS. Orthography and Reading, (per quarter) \$ 6 00 Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic, 8 00 The above, with Orthography, Derivations, Antient and Modern Geography, Elementary Astronomy, use of Globes and Maps, 10 00 The above with Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Antient and Modern History, 12 00 Music, 15 00 Entrance to Music Department, 5 00 French, 12 00 Spanish, 12 00 Italian, 12 00 Latin, 10 00 Instructions on the Guitar, 12 00 Entrance to this department, 5 00 Drawing and Painting in water colors, 10 00 Painting on Velvet, per course, 10 00 Plain and Fancy Needle Work taught if required. Board per annum, \$ 150 00 Board per quarter, 50 00 Terms, payable in advance. A few young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarders. Sept. 5. 39 1f

Wanted to Purchase. A NEGRO GIRL of good reputation, from 14 to 16 years of age.—Enquire at this office. Sept. 5. 36 1f.

Notice. ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of W. James Stuart, deceased, late of St. Matthew's Parish, are requested to render them in, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment immediately. WM. LYNN LEWIS, Adm'r. April 23, 1826. 18—1f.

Lime. 100 BARRELS Thomson Stone LIME, just landed and 80 Bbls Howard Street FLOUR, for sale low for cash, apply to WM. YOUNG. September 5. 35 5

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. 29—

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 29. 17 1f

For Sale. COL. CREYON'S large brick Stores with commodious dwelling apartments, at the corner of Richardson and Walnut streets. Apply to J. GREGG. April 14. 15 1f

Agency. Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company. THE Subscriber is authorized to take Risks against Fire, on BUILDINGS, GOODS and FURNITURE. S. FERDYAL, Agent. Columbia, May 27. 21 1f

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

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 18, 1826. 21—1f

For Sale. THE BRICK BUILDING directly opposite to the Presbyterian church, at present occupied by Mr. Edmonds. ROBERT MEANS. August 5. 32 1f

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. Feb. 7. WM. ARLEDGE. 6 1f

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

Agency. THE MECHANICS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey, incorporated December 20th, 1824, with a Capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. CERTIFICATE. STATE BANK, NEWARK, 12th February, 1825. "There is now standing to the credit of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company on the Books of the Bank, the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Deposit 100,000 Dollars. The subscriber is authorized to take risks against Fire on Buildings, Goods, and Furniture. BENJ. W. MILLER, Agent. Columbia, Oct. 7. 11

Discombe Turnpike COMPANY. PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the meeting of five of the stockholders of the said Turnpike Company, to be held on Monday in October next, at the office of the Board. GEORGE SWANN, Secretary. Asheville, N. C. August 19. 3

State of South Carolina, Chester District. John Crosby, Applicant vs. Middleton Roberts, Arthur Yarbrough, William Holcomb, Jeremiah S. Davis, Defendants. IT appears to my satisfaction that Middleton Roberts and Arthur Yarbrough, two of the defendants reside 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 5, 1826. 24—

The Platt Springs Academy, IS now in operation under the direction of Mr. JOHN FARMER, a young gentleman of excellent abilities, and great experience in teaching; well qualified to prepare young gentlemen to enter the higher classes of any University in the United States. Rates of Tuition. Classics and Mathematics \$9 00 per quarter. English 6 00 " Good board at 8 dollars per month can be had convenient to the Academy. The subscriber pledges himself to parents and guardians, that strict attention will be paid to the morals of youth in this institution. ABRAM GEIGER. Platt Springs May 1, 1826. 18—1f.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, Abbeville District. William Hall Applicant against Joshua Brown and Elizabeth his wife, John Endley and Eleanor his wife, George Miller, Jacob Miller, Archibald Miller and Robert Miller, defendants. IT appearing to my satisfaction that John Endley and Eleanor his wife, George Miller, Jacob Miller, Archibald Miller and Robert Miller, five of the defendants, reside without this State, it is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of James L. Miller, deceased, on or before the first day of October next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. MOSES TAGGART, Ordinary of Abbeville District. Ordinaries Office August 3d 1816. 39 8

Valuable Property. FOR SALE. THE Subscriber intending to leave Columbia offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, on Richardson street, opposite Messrs. Purvis' Store. The dwelling House is built of Brick three stories high; on the premises are, a new two story Brick Kitchen, a Brick Smoke House, with a large Stable, Coach House, &c. The Lot is completely enclosed by a good Brick wall. It is a desirable situation for a Tavern and Dry Goods Store. Possession can be given as soon as required. Terms. One-half cash, the remainder a credit of 4 years, well secured, with interest from date. Apply on the premises to F. BELCHER. October 14. 41 1f

A valuable Tract of Land for Sale. THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, is anxious to sell his tract of Land, situated in Edgefield District five miles from Cambridge immediately on the road leading from that place to Edgefield Court House, and contains about one thousand acres, about four hundred of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the Up country.—The improvements consist in an elegant two story dwelling house in excellent repair, a parcel of uncommonly good horse land, a new Gin house, a Straw Mill, an excellent framed Barn and a parcel of good Pasture. Any person wishing to purchase such a tract of land will do well to call on the subscriber immediately, as he is determined to sell and will give an excellent bargain. ALSO.—Another tract of good Land adjoining the above, containing about 700 acres, about 25 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of repair. This tract has on it a very convenient dwelling House and all necessary out buildings, which will also be sold on very accommodating terms. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises. JAMES BULLOCK. March 28, 1826. 13 1f

STRAYED, FROM the subscriber some time in May last, a Black Cow, and young calf. The Cow was marked as follows, viz: H. M. for Hilbery Manning on one of her hips, her ears cropped, and half cropped under the right, with a slope under the left ear. Any one returning the said Cow and calf, will be rewarded for their trouble. F. OGER. August 29. 23 3

Notice. ALL persons are requested paying James S. Guignard, Esq. or Thomas Clark, any accounts which either of them may have on account of David L. Wakely, as the said Wakely has made an assignment of his books and accounts to the subscriber, which includes all and every account due the said Wakely up to the date of his departure. And all persons indebted to the said Wakely, are notified that unless they come forward by the 20th of September next, and liquidate their accounts by note or otherwise, they will be deemed in the hands of David L. Wakely, Esq. for payment. W. O. WILSON. August 29. 23 3

State of Alabama, Jefferson County. Circuit Court, March Term 1826. IN CHANCERY. Mary Brown, vs. Squire Brown, Bill for a divorce. CAME the complaint by her solicitor, and on motion of her solicitor, it is ordered by the Chancellor, that publication be made in the Columbia Telescope for one month, requiring the defendant to plead, answer or demur against the plaintiff, on or before the first day of September next, or the judgment of the Court will be taken pro confesso, and a decree ordered accordingly, and it is further ordered, that in the mean time leave be given to take depositions. A true copy. P. N. WILSON, Clerk and Master in Chancery. Sept 5. 36 5

To James Kendrick and Sarah his wife Turner Starke, and Francis his wife, Wm. Moore, Islam Moore, Young Eleanor Moore, Ann Elizabeth Moore, Gabriella Moore, heirs and distributees of the estate of Wm. Moore dec'd. YOU will take notice that I shall apply to the Inferior court of Washington county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for a division of said estate, on the first Monday in December next, agreeable to the will of said dec'd. GIDEON STRANGE, Adm'r. with the will annexed. Sept 5. 36 5

State of South-Carolina, Abbeville District. George Shellito, Adm'nistrator, vs. Hugh Morrah, and Abigail Caldwell, Adm'r's, et al. IT appearing that Jacob Sessman and Lemuel A. Whyte, two of the defendants in the above stated case, reside without the limits of this State; it is ordered, that they plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill within three months from the publication hereof, or the said Bill will be taken pro confesso against them. THOMAS LIVINGSTON, Com'r's Office, Abbeville, } G. E. A. D. June 29th, 1826. } 29—3m.

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

The Columbia Telescope and Richmond Equiv are requested to insert advertisements in the following manner: A FEW copies of CONSOLIDATE can be had by applying at S. D. Flint's Book Store and at this Office. Feb. 7. 41 1f

NAPOLEON. The following extract from the Life of THOMAS WOLFE TOWN, recently published by his Son, W. T. W. TOWN, gives so just and impartial a Portrait of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and of a part of the causes that prevented the success of the United Irishmen, in affecting the Revolution of Ireland, at that disastrous period, to which those Memoirs refer, that we doubt not its acceptableness to our readers.—VIZ. "In order to give a clear and full narrative of the third and last expedition for the deliverance of Ireland, it will be necessary to ascend somewhat higher. When Carnot, the only able and honest man in the Councils of the Directory, was proscribed, and when General Hoche died, the friends of a Revolution in that Island lost every chance of assistance from France. Those two great statesmen and warriors, earnest in the cause of which they perceived the full importance to the interests of their country, and to the extension of Republican principles, had planned the expeditions of Hantry Bay, and of the Texel, on the largest and most effective scale, which the Naval resources of France and Holland could afford. The former failed, partly by the misconduct of the Navy, and partly by the indecision of Grouchy, of that honest but wavering man who twice held the fate of Europe in his hands—at Bantry Bay and at Waterloo—and twice let it slip through them, from want of resolution. The second failed only through the fault of the elements. On the death of General Hoche, the French Government recalled, to succeed him, the most illustrious of their warriors; he who afterwards wielded the destinies of Europe, and who then, under the name of General Buonaparte, was already acknowledged the first commander of the age; and yet it was an age fertile in great chiefs. But he who, before the age of thirty had already achieved the immortal campaigns of Italy—subdued that beautiful country; founded one Republic, (the Cisalpine) and extinguished another, (Venice) humbled the power of Austria, and compelled her, by his private authority, to liberate Lafayette from the dungeons of Olmutz, and acknowledged the French Republic by the treaty of Campo Formio, was more than a mere General. It is however, with extreme reluctance that I feel myself called upon, by the nature of my subject, to point out any errors in the conduct of the sovereign, chief and benefactor, under whom I bore my arms; who has been honored with the Legion of Honor, and whom I served with constant fidelity and devotion to the last moment of his reign. But the imperious voice of truth compels me to attribute to the influence and prejudices of Gen. Buonaparte, at that period, the prime cause of the failure of the third expedition for the liberation of Ireland. The loss of Hoche was irreparable to the Irish cause. Although he died in the prime of his youth—and his deeds, eclipsed by those of a still greater rival, are now nearly forgotten—at that period, they were competitors in glory, and formed two opposite parties in the army. The Generals and officers of the two Schools continued, for a long time, to view each other with dislike. Both these great men were ambitious; both eager for their personal fame, and for that of France, and bent on raising her to an unequalled rank amongst nations. But Hoche was an ardent and sincere Republican; he could sacrifice his own hopes and prospects to the cause of liberty, as he nobly proved, when he resigned to Daendels the command of the Texel expedition. Buonaparte always associated in his mind the power of France and his own aggrandizement—nor could he be satisfied with her being raised to the pinnacle of power and prosperity, unless he was the guide of her march and the ruler of her destinies. Admirably formed by nature for a great administrator and organizer, he meditated already in his mind those vast creations which he afterwards accomplished, and which required an unlimited authority for their execution; he loved the prompt obedience and regulated order of absolute power, and felt a secret dislike to the tumultuous and wavering conflicts of a Republican Government, whose energy is so frequently counteracted by the dissension of its parties, and the necessity of persuading instead of commanding. In short, he never was a Republican. This feeling he could scarcely disguise, even then when it was not necessary to conceal it: for no man, who ever rose to such power, perhaps, ever made use of so little dissimulation. Stern, reserved, and uncommunicative, he repelled with haughty disdain the advances of the Jacobins; and the Emperor Napoleon, the future sovereign and conqueror, might already be discerned in the plain and austere general of the republic. But circumstances, at this precise period, rendered that conduct the best which he could pursue. The enthusiasm of democracy was extinct in France; the People were weary of the successive revolutions which had placed so many weak and worthless characters at the head of affairs, and longed for the firm hand and the bit and bridle of a ruler. The mean and rapacious members of the Directory, who, in expelling their colleague Carnot, had driven all credit and respectability from their councils, sought support, and thought to make this young and popular chief their instrument. He was courted by every party. He felt, however, the public pulse, and judged that a premature attempt would be hopeless. It was then that, giving up, for the moment his designs in Europe, he began to meditate a brilliant project for his personal glory and aggrandizement in the East; a plan to regenerate those regions, and be the founder of a new Empire by means of the victorious arms

of France. This plan was only defeated by the battle of the Nile, and the resistance of St. John d'Acre.

To the enterprise against Ireland, the favorite object of Hoche, to prosecute which he was ostensibly recalled, he felt a secret but strong repugnance. Through the liberation of that country might prosper, forever the power of England, and raise the Republic to the pinnacle of glory, (a circumstance for which he did not yet wish, as it would render his services needless) it afforded an prospect of aggrandizement to him; it strengthened that republican cause which he disliked, and the principles of the Irish leaders, when he investigated the business, appeared to him too closely allied to those of the Jacobins. Neither did he ever sufficiently appreciate the means and importance of that country; his knowledge of it, as may be seen in my father's memoirs, was slight and inaccurate. The directors, who began to fear him, and wished to get rid of him, entered willingly into his views, when he proposed to use this expedition only as a cover, and direct their real efforts to the invasion of Egypt. It is asserted that he said, on the occasion, "What more do you desire from the Irish? You see that their movements already operate a powerful diversion." Like every selfish view I think this was a narrow one. The two most miserable and oppressed countries of Europe always looked up to Napoleon for their liberation. He never gratified their hopes; yet, by raising Ireland, he might have crushed forever the power of England, and, by assisting Poland, placed a curb on Russia. He missed both objects, and finally fell under the efforts of Russia and of England. And it may be observed, as a singular retribution, that an Irishman commanded the army which gave the last blow to his destinies."

The petty and impotent malice of that great man's adversaries was very unlucky in the choice of the nick names by which they chose to call him. When the English would only address the Royal prisoner, whose title they had fully acknowledged, in the Conference of Châtillon; by the appellation of General Buonaparte, they gave him the most illustrious name which appears on the pages of history, from the days of antiquity, and one which shines, perhaps with more lustre than that of the Emperor Napoleon. When the French Royalists pretended that *Nicolas*, and not *Napoleon*, was his real name they were probably ignorant that the meaning of the word, in Greek, is derived from Victory.

The Directory were so far from approving of this noble act, that they would not give him the rank of General, because it was obtained. It was one of the first acts of his administration.

He was the first man who dared to drive from his doors the "Dames de la Halle," or fast women of Paris, when they came to congratulate him on his victories. One must be familiar with the History of the Revolution to appreciate this fact.

In passing, we think we shall have occasion to make our readers better acquainted with Mr. Town's book, by farther extracts from it, which will be not less attractive to them than the above.] Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD. Our ingenious townsman, Mr. MATTHEW CLUFF, has added to the many inventions for applying steam power, one that if it shall succeed, of which there seems to be no doubt, will effectually overcome the objections to most others on the score of expense and danger; for while it is perfectly safe in its operation, the expense of constructing an engine on this plan will be so small as to place it within the reach of the great mass of the community; and it is so simple that a child may comprehend it. The whole engine is comprised in a boiler and a horizontal wheel, the latter has its circumference composed of boxes, and revolves in a narrow tub or box, adapted to the size of the wheel, through the centre of the sides of which the axles project, to give the power of the engine to such machinery as it may be applied to. A tube passes from the boiler into the wheel box, so fitted as to convey the steam to the lower box of the wheel. The water is pumped into the wheel box until the boiler is filled by means of the tube, and until it covers the wheel up to the axle. The boiler being sufficiently heated, the steam is injected through the tube into the wheel box, where it forces the water into the lower boxes that compose the circumference of the wheel, which sets the wheel itself in rapid motion. The principle of Mr. Cluff's engine is entirely original; and he is entitled to still greater merit for the discovery from its great simplicity and economy. We all know and experience daily the great utility of steam power: but as it has heretofore remained a subject of regret that it could only be put in operation by companies and large capitalists, by reason of which its benefits have been but partially diffused; it will afford the public much pleasure to learn that there is now so fair—we should say, as certain, a prospect of placing it within the reach of every individual of moderate means for purposes of milling and manufacturing, as well as of navigation.

The following is the concluding paragraph of a letter from Robert Little to Mr. Shultz: It exhibits the writer and his religion in so amiable a point of view, that we venture to copy it.—Sept. 1826. "Let me rectify one mistake which you and many others entertain concerning Unitarians: We are not reasoners for proselytizing—unitarians do not proselytize—and let those who do, who, by serious attention and diligent enquiry, become convinced that we are right. Every man whose opinions are really changed, must have had occasion to attend to the humble and patient enquiries of our chief, contact 17, and walk on, with well-earned Alleluia.