Columbia Teleacope; PRINTED AND PURISHED RVERT TUESDAY B

D. St. SQUARTE T. Printer to the House of Representatives of Squite-Caralina,

TERMS:—Times Dollars persumum, payable in advance, or Foura Dollars payable ab the end of the year.

Anumationateure, 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-subscribery must be accompanied by the cash, or a responsible reference, or they will receive an estantion.

CT We are authorized to condidate for the effice of shorld of Fairfield district, at the approaching election.

May 30.

6m

We are authorized to state that Col WILLIAM MCREGHT will be a candidate for the office of Sherisf of Fairfield district, at the approaching election. April 11 15 t Jan. 7

We are authorized to state that RICHARD B. HARRISON is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Feirfield district, at the ap-proaching election.

6m.

We are authorized to state that EDMUND REYNOLDS is a candidate for the office of Shariff of Fairfield district, at the apreaching election. 24-16

(c) 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

ALFRED BYNUM, Attorney at Late. Columbia, June 12, 1326

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Columbia, 19th October, 1826.

FILE Commander-in-Chief has heard of the death of Colonel Rosent A. Taylon, his Aid-de-Campa with pain and regret He was a gallant officer, a distinguished member of the Bar, and of the Legislature, and a virture of the service.

In commemoration of such a character and a

a testimony of the high esteem entertained for him by his brother officers, it is ordered, that the Aids of the Commander in Chief do wear crape on the left arm thirty days.

By order,

JOHN G. BROWN, Aid.

24. 2

College Library.

Some person has horrowed a follo volume of the Corpus Juris Circlis, belonging to this College, without entering it with the Librarian. It is requested that it may be returned without delay.

J. A. BLACK, Librarian.

October 17.

42 1

For Sale.

Lot eligibly situated on Richardron street contains one acre, a dwelling house, and offices. For terms apply to the subscriber on premises. JOHN HUGHES. April 24, 1826.

UNIVERSITY OF PENESYLVANIA. THE MEDICAL LECTURES will begin, a P. S. Physick M. D. W. E. Horner, M. D. ANATOMY, by OF MEDICINE, N. Chapman, M. D.

OF MEDICINE,
MIDWIFERY,
CHEMISTRY,
SURGERY,
CLANICAL LECTURES will be delivered at the Alms House Infringry, on every Wednesday and Saturday during the course of the University, by Drs. Chapman and Gibson,
W. E. HORNER, M. D. Dean,
No. 263, Chapman street.
August 7

August 7
The National Intelligences Richmoud En-guirer, Columbia Telescope and New-Urleans Gazette, will please publish the above twice a week in their country papers till the first of No-comber. Bills to be sent to the office of the Na-tional Gazette.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the es-tate of Uriah Gaudy, are requested to ran-der them duly attested to the subscriber; which indebted to the said estate, to make immediate

GEO. COTCHETT, Qualified Ex'r.
Columbia, April 19, 1826. '17 if

Notice.

A.I. persons having any demands against the A.Estate of Mr. James Stuart, deceased, late of St. Mathew's Parish, are requested to reader them in, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment immediately.

WM. LYNN LEWIS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1826.

Agency.

Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance

Company.

THE Subscriber is authorised to take Risks in a mainst Fire, on BUILDINGS, GOODS and FURNITURE.

S. PERCIVAL, Agent. Columbia, May 27

Notice.

WE have appointed Mesers. D & J. EWART our agents, for the collection of all debts which may be due to us here. In their hands, hose interested will find their notes and accounts H SPENCE & Co. Oet: 17

THE LOUD CALL,

on, as we're told But when or where we know not,
Who off his nedding flock would sould,
Threat'sing that they to heaven should go not
But down to hell be hur!'d,
If they would not abjure the world,
And count as dross its fifthy mammon, gold.

OR THE DISINTERESTED PARSON.

And count as dross its fifthy mammon, gold it chanced at length, this goodly wight, Who stoutly fought the christian fight.

Elsewhere received a fouder call; What though the stipend was a tifle more! To one who placed is wealth so little sto This had no weight, you know, at al. 'Twas not the cash—ohi no—But 'twas the Lord commanded.—And though 'twas hard to go away, Should he refuse 'the Lord' t'olay And though 'twas 'the Lord' t'olay And be a careless servant brasded' No, sure—so he must go.

The parting Sabbath now strived.
And all his simple flook contrived.
To hear their priest's farewell:
He plied them long in righteons strain,
Bade them from darling class refrain,
And in sweet concord dwell:
To hate the world, in holy ways be bold.
And shun the soul's seducer, gliffring gold.

The service o'er, The service o'er,
Before the door
The parish gentry gathered round:
Smiling, the good old man came among them,
Seis'd on their offer'd hands, and wrung them.
A saint on earth,' the grannies cried,
Then roll'd their eyeballs up, and sigh'd,
And dropp'd their farewell courtsies to the ground

Behind the rest. To bid the priest good bye, In nature's sooty jacket drest, Old Cassar came—a wag, and mighty sly

Old Casar came—a wag, and mighty
Dowling, the slick of ebony began
A south with the gold despising man—
'Al! how good massa parson do?
'I hope he find him herry well,'
'Well Casar, well, and how do you''
'Ah massa, Casar hardly tell;
'Dis good long twenty year,
'Wid you he worship here,
'And now he sorry from your frock you go;'
'Ah! honest Casar, yes it must be so;
'Pm sorry, too.

An: honest Chest, yes to mark to be,

'I'm sorry, too,

'That I am forced away;

But then, you know, 'twould never do.
The 'Lord's loud call' for me to display.'

Who? massa, who you say, 'Who? massa, who you say,
'De Lord call you away?'
'Massa how many poun a year,
'Do people pay for preaching here?"
'Two hundred—'loder place give any more?"
'Why—Cassar—yes, I think they offer rock."
'All massa, may be 'tis de Lord who call,
'But don't you tink more load you let him bawl,
'Yor you come back from fore to
'De Lord, he hollo till he domb,
'Fore massa parson ebber come.'

FROM THE FRANKFORT (KY.) ARGUS. NATIONAL POLITICS.

The next Presidential election is a subject of general conversation, and the newspapers are universally taking sides. It is now well understood, that the contest will be between the present incumbent, Mr.
Adams, and General Jackson.
Much speculation has been indulged as to

the course the Argus would pursue on this interesting subject, to which it is proper that we should put an end.

It is well known, that before the last election Mr. Clay was our first choice and Mr. Adams our last. We labored much to convince our readers, and at any rate convinced mursulves, that Mr. Adams was about an entire that mr. vince our readers, and at any rate convinced ourselves, that Mr. Adams was wholly un-fit for the exalted station. When we lost our first choice, we became measurably in-different to the result; but our preference was General Juckson, because he was a western man, and more particularly, because he had no connexion with the cabinet. cause he had no connexion wiff the cabinet. In the result of the election we felt no gratification and no great disappointment, and were disposed to judge of Mr. Adams' administration by its acts. In those acts we have seen something to appland and something to condemn. In the Panama mission, we never could discover on what solid ground the opposition rested their objections. We did indeed see good ground for opposition to the claim set up by the President, of a right to originate a mission in the recess of the senate and without the consent of that body. We carry the principle further, and deny the right of President and senate together, to send a mission to a people whose independence has not been formally recognized by the congress of the United States. we never could discover on what solid ground the opposition rested their objections. We did indred see good ground for opposition to the claim set up by the President, of a right to originate a mission in the recess of the senate and without the consent of that body. We carry the principle further, and deny the right of President and senate together, to send a mission to a people whose independence has not been formally recognized by the congress of the United States. It always seemed to us, that Mr. Clay trok It always seemed to us, that Mr. Clay took hold of the business at the right end when he offered his resolution in the house of re-

he offered his resolution in the house of re-presentatives, recognizing the independence of the South American Republics.

Nor can we approve the appointment to office of some of the most inveterate old federalists, especially where those appoint-ments were apparently made more as a compliment than for any public good. For instance, the appointment of Rufus King as minister to England, a man who had re-signed high stations previously because he signed high stations previously because he was too old and infirm to fill them, and has now resigned his embassy for the same reason, after pocketing, we suppose, near 20,000 of public money. Now a new outfit of 9,000 dollars has been paid to a new minister, which would have been saved had a proper appointment been made at first.

One little thing which, we confess, made us ashamed of our chief Magistrate, was a bill rendered to congress during last session.

of indulgence in this prescribed game, and call on the people to pay the cost. As well might he charge the astion with Fury Banks, E. O. tables, or race horses.

But the chief ground of our opposition to the administration of Mr. Adams is not so much heraonat as to him or to any of his specific acts, as to the ingulphing consolidating principles upon which the whole machinery of the national government is now conducted, and has been for some years.

Ever aince the administration of Jefferson, that government has been deviating gradually from its republican tack, until at length it would be difficult to recognize his principles in the conduct of any of its departments. A national Bank was then thought to be unconstitutional and anti-republican now it is the favorite of the government. Then, it was thought the states possessed, in relation to their reserved powers, some degree of independent sovereignty, and that no state could be made accountable for the acts of its government, to any national tribunal; now, there is no act of sovereignty, which a state can exercise in defence of itself against the encroachments of the general government without being made responsible to the judiciary of that government through its officers, whom, to evade the plain meaning of the constitution, they affect to consider a sprivate individuals, punishable in their private capacity for acts notoriously official, and done in obedience to the laws of their state. Thus is the provision of the constitutions from his military genius. In his career, we have found-some things to content that declares the attates shall not be suced in the federal courtef rendered wholly nugatory.

Many are the nisconstructions which the mational indiciary have nut upon the constitution of the darger, should we ever find deneral Jackson, in the character of find deneral Jackson, in the charact

nugatory.

Many are the misconstructions which the national judiciary have put upon the consti-tution, enlarging their own powers and fet-tering the states; but it is not our purpose to enumerate them here. We shall only speak further of those which concern the present

administration and the state of Kentucky. From the apathy which prevails, one would suppose that the people of Kantucky had forgot the code of execution laws drawn by Judge Trimble for the federal court, which at the time of their promulgation, apparently excited the indignation of all parties in this state. We thought then, as is proved by the result, that most of the lawyers opposed them merely to prevent their having any effect on the approaching election. Not a lisp of opposition or complaint is now heard from them, and this judicial code is silently executed as the legitimate law of this land. This quiet submission of the state to such an outrage on the liberties of the people, depriving them, to a considerable extent, of the power of legislating in relation to their properties and persons, does not argue much in favor of the permanency of our free institutions. It can only be accounted for from the present influence of the leading layers, who seem is in ence of the leading layers, who see in it a more direct way than had been before invented, by which the people can be subjected to their direct government.

The case was represented to congress; but that body found so many weighty matters to talk about, that they could pay little attention to so triffing a thing as the direct usurpation of legislative power by the judges.

judges.

By the death of Judge Todd a vacancy was occasioned on the bench of the supreme court, and it was hoped that, in filling it, the President would have been induced to pay some regard to the principles and inter-ests of Kentucky in relation to her occupant laws and limitation laws, which had been made to attract the attention of the nation, and had, we believe, by Mr. Clay, when in congress, been made one of the grounds for adding Judges to the supreme court from the West. But instead of selecting a known friend of the rights of the state, the President filled the vacancy with Judge Trimble, the known enemy of all these laws; thereby setting upon them his seal of reprobation. hope of redress will be diminished in the pre-cise proportion of the increase of the supreme court. She may see herself made two pro-vinces instead of one, each with its judicial irresponsible legislators, setting aside her laws, and seizing the proprieties and impri-soning the bodies of her citizens, under their own arbitrary rules, in the making of which the representatives of her necoule which the representatives of her people

have had no voice. have had no voice.

Emphatically, we again ask, what has Kentucky to sheet from the present course of the national government? She may see what she has to expect in some of the late decisions of Judge Trimble. Already had our seven years' limitation law been declared void, and the country had acquiesced.—Now, our twenty years' limitation law is also declared void as to all claimants who never resided in Kentucky or Virginia, and multitudes of our citizens are doomed to be turned out of house and home, of which as any after pocketing, we suppose, near 20,000 of public money. Now a new outfit of 9,000 dollars has been paid to a new minister, which would have been saved had a proper appointment been made at first.

One little thing which, we confess, made is a shamed of our chief Magistrate, was a bill rendered to congress during last session, by his son, in which there were items amounting to many hundred dollars, for billiard balls, chess-men, &c. furnished the President's house. Most of the states, we believe, prohibit the game of the states, we believe, prohibit the game of the states, we believe, prohibit the game of billiards as one of the worst species of gamining to the states, we believe prohibit the game of the states, we believe prohibit the game of the states, we believe prohibit the game of billiards as one of the worst species of gamining to the states, we believe prohibit the game of billiards as one of the worst species of gamining to the states, we believe prohibit the game of billiards as one of the worst species of gamining to the states, we believe prohibit the game of billiards as one of the worst species of gamining the states of the states, we believe prohibit the game of the s

Substituting General Jackson for Mr. Adams. Nor do we apprehend any danger to our institutions from his military genius. In his career, we have found some things to condems, and we did not fail to expless our opinion. We trust we shall not lose the independence or the inclination to warn our countrymen of the danger, should we ever find General Jackson, in the character of President, trampling on the institutions of the country. We do not fear from him acts which would tarnish all his glory; and if he had the disposition, we have no apprehension that he would find the means to conquer a million of armed freemen. On the whole, a million of armed freemen. On the whole, we do not he sitate to express our preference of General Jackson over Mr. Adams, as in the late contest, at our intention to support him at the next election of President. If the friends of Mr. Adams wish, through our columns, to discuss the subject, their componitations

their communications, if written in the lib-eral style which we intend to maintain, will be cheerfully inserted. We say the same to the friends of General Jackson. We wish not to see, and indeed we cannot tolerate, that degree of abuse on either side which already disgraces many papers of the

To the family of the Secretary of State, To the family of the Secretary of State, the writer of this article is under the strongest obligations of gratitude, and from Mr. Clay himself he has received nony acts of kindless. When sick and a stranger, he was treated under his roof, with as much care and tenderness as if he had been a broater and tenderness as if he ha ther. To avoid this controversy, in which, if he took part at all, it must be indirectly in opposition to the hopes of his benefactors he determed to sell his interest in this office, and quit, at least for a time, the critorial arens. But no opportunity has yet officed for the accomplishment of that object, and leavant formal form demands from all quarters to know whether we intended to support Adams or Lackson made necessary the declaration of our intentions. If our course shall ultimately injure the prospects of Mr. Clay, the writer will sincerely regret that consequence; but ner-ther consistency nor principle win permit him to support Mr. Adams, or approve the present course of the general government. If compelled to remain at this post, he must endeavor to do what he thinks is right, and leave the consequences to time and Provi-

MANUFACTURES.

Massachusetts is one of the most manufactur ing states. The following list of the manufacto ries there, shew how very insignificant this in terest is in a national point of view compared with the agriculture of our country. We rejoice however to see these manufactories flourishing and increasing. If they do thus flourish and in-

rease, it is full proof that they require no tariff. Let each tub stand on its own bottom: us the old proverb is, and we shall be content, and reolce sincerely at the prosperity of our neighbors.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, OCT. 9. MANUFACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MANOFACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company, has a capital of \$1,200,000, (the whole of which has been paid in,) and was incorporated in 1821. It is situated in the eastern part of Chelmsford, in Middlesex county, near Patucket Falls, and on the canal constructed in 1793 by the proprietors of the Middlesex canal, the first in the United States. The fall of the Merrimack, at Patucket, is 30 feet. The distance N. W. from Boston, is 22 miles, and from Salem, about the same distance. To the flourishing village of Haverhill, on Merrimack and

ing village of Haverhill, on Merrimack and nearer to the sea, it is twelve miles from

Five mills have already been erected, containing 4000 spindles each; and three furnished with proper machinery, are also in operation. Another with machinery will be ready first of January next. About 200

him for the liscarried on in the yard, f colors to the engraving of the Cylin An extensive Woollen manufact established at this place before I has lately increased in business. Since the Merrimack Manufactur

in this part of Chelmsford (ac two hundred dwelling houses, a

well) two hundred dwelling houses, and the well) two hundred dwelling houses, and the village is rapidly increasing.

It may be proper to observe that in 1825, the proprietors of the locks and canals on Merrimack river, having increased their stock in the sum of \$50,000, purchased of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company all their spare land, and the residue of the water power the latter had created, and also a large machine shop, where machinery for two mills is completed annually. In these, 300 first rate mechanics in iron, wood, &c. are constantly employed. A ton and more, of castings is required daily, and furnished by a furnace within four miles. A company called the Hamilton manufacturing company, has recently erected two mills on land purchased of the proprietors of the canal and locks, one of which is in operation.—

They also have a capital of \$600,000, and their buildings are of brick.

their buildings are of brick.

The water power of Lowell is great and abundant, and its quality is excellent for

over the Merrimack, near the junction with

over the Merrimack, near the junction with Concord river.

Shepherd Woollen Factory at Northampton, on Connecticut river. The capital \$130,000--persons employed, 112, 37,500 yards of superfine and second quality of proadcloths manufactured, annually; and in this, 75,000 ibs. of Saxon and American wool of first quality are used.

wool of first quality are used.

In another factory belonging to Messrs.
Cooks in Northampton, 10,000 yards invobeen made in ten months, being about 40
yards a day—for this, about 25,000 lbs. of
raw wool are worked annually. Much of
the work is done by machinery. One jenny
in Cook's factory has 100 spindles—3 others,
80 each; and a billy, with 50 spindles. The
capital of this factory, we do not know.

Shower of Mahre in Argueshire. On a er of herrings fell in 1821, in every respect so large and good, that the tenants by whom they were found were induced to send some they were found were induced to send some of them to their landlord, then residing in Edinburgh. In regard to the state of the weather, I could learn no more than that it was exceedingly boisterous; while the hill was exceedingly boisterous; while the hill on which they were found is exposed to the south west wind, which blows along Locis Melierd, an arm of the sea in which herings are frequently found; and, as far as I ow, the only one in this quarter in which the ity is commonly and successfully used in fishing them.

In the month of March, 1917, strong gales of word from the north were experienced in Appin. Upon the evening of the second day of their continuance, rain feil in abundance; and the next day being very warm and sultry, some children observed a large quantity of herring-fry scattered over a mess a little to the north-east of the ferry of shien. There might have been about three barrels or more of these, and measuring from 1 1-2 to three inches in length. Now, the place in which they were found is only about 300 yards north of Lochereran, an arm of the sea running cast and west, from which severals supposed the fry must have been severals supposed the fry must have been raised. The wind, however, being from the north, renders this a seeming imposithe north, renders this a seeming imposli-bility; and it may, perhaps, be more safely concluded, that they must have been eject-ed from the Linnhe Loch, another arm of the sea, extending south west and north-east, about three miles north of the place in which they were found. A range of moorland, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, intervenes; but is easier to suppose the cause which originally elevated these fry to be so powerful as to carry them this height and distance, than that they should obtain a distance, than that they should obtain a course contrary to the general body of the air. They exhibited no appearance of being bruised by the fall, nor was there any thing which could induce them to believe that water had failen at the same time.—

Letter, Rev. Collin Smith, of Appin, to the Editor.

In "Symson's large description of Gallo-way," published in 1684, it is mentioned that a shower of herrings fell in the Moora that a shower of herrings fell in the Moors of Monygaffe, sixteen miles from the sea.

Shower of Shells in Ireland.—"I send you another instance of a shower of shells, which fell at Monastereen, in the county of Cildare, a few days ago. At this time the tides were remarkably high, and the sea. exhibited marks of unusual disturbance.—