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POETRY.

[From the *London Magazine*]
THE SEPARATION.

He's gone, dear Fanny I am at last—
We've said good-by—and all is over;
'Twas a gay dream—but it is past—
Next Tuesday he will sail from Dover,
Well I grieve to see him go, but I
But tear and prayer alike are idle;
Oh! who shall fill my pillow now?
And who shall hold my pony's bridle?

Last night he left us after tea,
I never thought he'd leave us—never;
He was so pleasant—wasn't he?
Papa too, said he was so clever,
And Fanny, you'll be glad to hear,
That little boy that looked so yellow,
Whose eyes were so like his, my dear,
Is a poor little orphan fellow.

That odious Mrs. Lucretia Brown,
Who, with her horrid pangs and titters,
Is always running through the town,
And circulating tales—and libels;
Because he never danced with her,
Told dear mamma such horrid scandal,
About his moral character,
For stopping just to tie a sandal!

She said he went to fights and fairs—
That always gives papa the fidgets;
She said he did not know his prayers—
He's every Sunday at St. Bridget's;
She said he squeezed one's waist and hands,
When'er he waltzed—a plague upon her—
I danced with him at lady Eliza's,
He never squeezed me, 'pon my honor.

His regiment have got the route,
(They came down here to quell the riot,
And now what can they be about?)
The stupid people are so quiet;
They say it is to India too,
If there, I'm sure he'll get the liver!
And should he bathe—he used to do,
They've crocodiles in every river.

There may be bright eyes there, and thro!
(I'm sure I love him like a brother);
His late will soon be strong again,
His heart will soon beat for another.
I know him well, he is not false—
But when the song he loves is playing,
Or after he has danced a waltz,
He never knows what he is saying.

I know 'twas wrong, 'twas very wrong,
To listen to his wild romancing;
Last night I danced with him too long,
One is always giddy after dancing.
But when he begged me so to sing,
And when he sighed, and asked me, would I?
And when he took my turquoise ring,
I'm sure I could not help it!

Papa was lecturing the girls,
And talked of settlements and rentals;
I wore a white lace frock, and pearls;
He looked so well in regimentals!
And just before we came away,
While we were waiting for the carriage,
I heard him, not quite plainly, say
Something of blacksmiths, and of marriage.

He promised, if he could get leave,
He'd soon come back; I wonder can he?
Lord Hill is very strict, I believe;
(What could he mean by blacksmiths, Fanny?)
He said he wished we ne'er had met;
I answered, it was lovely weather.
And then he bade me not forget,
The pleasant days we passed together.

He's gone; and other lips may weave
A stronger spell than mine to bind him;
But bid him, if he loves me, leave
Those rhymes he made me love, behind him;
Tell him I know those wayward strings
Not always sound to thoughtful measures;
But sighs are sometimes pleasant things,
And tears from those we love are treasures.

Tell him to leave off drinking wine;
Tell him to break himself of smoking,
Tell him to go to bed at nine;
His hours are really quite provoking.
Tell him I hope he won't get fat,
Tell him to act with less reflection;
Tell him to wear a broad leaved hat,
Or else he'll ruin his complexion.

Tell him I am so ill today,
Perhaps tomorrow I'll be better;
Tell him before he goes away,
To write me a consoling letter;
Tell him to send me down that song,
He said he loved the best of any,
Tell him I'm sure I can't live long,
And bid him love me, won't you, Fanny?

The following lines, taken from an old
No. of the N. E. Farmer, are worth, to each
father of a family, a year's cost of his pa-
per, for the use of his children.

PARAMOUNT FURNING.

SETTING UP AND SETTING DOWN.

By T. G. Fessenden.

A chapp once told St. Patrick's Dream,
While rising from his seat—I mean
To set up for a wit:

'Ah, quoth the Dean, 'tis that be true,
The very best thing you can do,
Is down again to sit.'

Too many, like that would be w.t,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim:

Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by setting down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then set down content

But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the paper's list,
A fool not worth a cent.

When farmers' wives and daughters fair
Set up with silk and Leghorns rare

To look most wondrous wising,
They set upon a slippery stand,
Till indignance with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies too, whose gear
Has made them to their husbands dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they sit high on fashion's seat,
Age, death, or poverty, albeit,
Will set them down anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are 'all over jaw,'
Soon fall for lack of brains,
But had the boobies only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd saved a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctor's trade,
But could he use the sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might toil from morn to night,
And find his match with all his might
To bury half he kills.

You may set up for what you chose
As easily as wear old shoes,
If you're so low at present,
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must set down again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

A young lady who had been insulted by an old
maid, placed the following lines on her door and
windows:

To be let or to be sold, for the term of her life,
Elizabeth Hall, by the way of a wife,
She's old and she's ugly, ill-natured and thier,
For further particulars, enquire within.

A DECLARATION IN LAW.
Fee simple and a simple fee,
And all the fees in fee,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees—fe-male.

From the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*.

SILK.

Sir: As you have been furnished with a
copy of the report of the Secretary of the
Treasury to our last Congress, on the cultiva-
tion of Silk, it would be unnecessary, in
giving the result of our limited experience in
rearing the silk worm, to state any thing
which is fully and explicitly exhibited in that
publication.

On my way to New York last March,
Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, who
keeps the best kind of silkworm eggs, for
sale at \$5.00 a package, was requested to
forward by post a few to Alexandria, P. O.:
they came safe; and on the 15th of April they
commenced hatching. This was immedi-
ately after the late frost, which had strip-
ed vegetation of its verdure, especially the
Mulberry of its leaves and buds: we tried
lettuce; this they refused to feed on. Among
a variety of other substitutes to sustain them
we found they fed well on the young leaves
of the sprouts of Black Haw, the bush hav-
ing been cut down the preceding August;
but the best substitutes for the Mulberry
and that on which they fed freely and thrived
well, was the leaves of the shrub, generally
cultivated in the gardens in this section,
which puts out leaves much earlier than the
Mulberry and which had measurably resist-
ed the frost, known by the name of Snow
Ball bush. We are now trying the experi-
ments of feeding a few entirely on these
leaves.

The early hatching of the eggs, and the
situation of vegetation this spring, proves the
necessity of keeping the eggs in a cool place
and delaying the hatching until all danger of
frost is over. The mulberry leaf should be
of three or four inches expanse, when first
fed; it is then not so watery; contains more
nutriment, of course the worms are more
healthy; nor is it so subject to curl in drying
and thus prevent the worms from rising on
their fresh food. The weather is then more
uniformly temperate—a uniform tempera-
ture being essentially necessary.

After the season enabled us to procure
mulberry leaves, the worms progressed in the
usual way, thro' their various stages, until
their balls or cocoons were spun: they com-
menced spinning on the 13th day of May.

About this time, through the polite at-
tention of the Hon. H. W. Connor, we received
the publication on silk, reported to and pub-
lished by Congress. We would just remark
here, as to fixing the worms for spinning
their cocoons, that neither the chestnut leaves
nor the hurdels are equal to the frames, as
described in plate 2 and figure 4 of that pub-
lication, the frame affording a freer access to
air, more uniformity as to space, thereby
affording better formed cocoons, and less dan-
ger of dupions, or two worms working in the
same ball.

As soon as the cocoons were perfectly form-
ed, say in six or eight days after the spin-
ning commenced, we reeled dry, about three-
fourths of the silk off fifteen cocoons and laid
them on the table as the rest, to test the dif-
ference of their cutting out. In the coming
out of the moths and laying their eggs, there
was no perceptible difference in the time,
vigour, quantity, or quality of the eggs.—
The moth escaped much easier from those re-
eled; owing to their feet being impeded in the
others by the remains of floss of the ball;
and the cocoon at the opening being more
thick and firm, the resistance was greater.

So far then as this experiment goes, it
proves a saying of three fourths of the outer
and best silk, of all cocoons intended to be
reserved for eggs; in doing which, dry the
cristalls appears to sustain no injury, nor to
be retarded in its change to the moth or but-
terfly state. On the 9th of June they began to
cut out and laid their eggs the day after cut-
ting out. In their depositing the eggs on paper
or cloth every precaution is necessary to pre-
vent their being too much crowded, or one
egg laid measurably covering another: as we

* This has failed.

have found in all these eggs, the worms per-
ish in hatching, not being able to extricate
themselves, owing to the additional firmness given
to the lower shell by the adhesion of the one
attached above; these eggs deposited in this
way, should be scraped off and laid away. As
a preventive in some measure, perhaps the
best method to be adopted, as to their laying,
is that represented in plate one and figure
five.

As to preserving eggs in this climate
through the months of June, July, and Aug.,
and as a security against hatching, spread
them thinly on plates—Liverpool ware—and
suspend them in a cellar or cool place. A
lower and more equitable temperature is
preserved by the plate, than can be on pa-
per of cloth: not one of ours on the plate has
hatched.

SECOND CROP OF SILK WORMS.

Owing to the uniform heat and dryness of
the weather after the eggs were laid—no
rain having fallen and the thermometer
ranging in the room from 75 to 86 deg. at 2
o'clock P. M. and the table on which the
first eggs were laid standing in a corner of a
room, of course not having so free a circula-
tion of air over it—those eggs began to hatch
on the 23rd of June, being 13 days from the
time they were laid. The worms were im-
mediately collected in the usual way, by laying
small strips of mulberry leaves on the paper
—those strips of leaves were then placed on
the table and the worms fed with fresh
leaves; and to prevent the further hatching,
the papers on which the eggs were depos-
ited were removed to the cellar and suspend-
ed to the joist, hanging between the lights
or windows, thus having the access of air—
there remained until five next morning,
when they were removed back to the room
and those which were hatched collected as
on the preceding morning, &c. for four suc-
cessive days; since which time none have
hatched, the papers remaining stationary in
the cellar. We would here remark as a pecu-
liarity of the silk worm, that with us at five
to eight in the morning, nor have any moths
come out of the cocoons at any other hours
of the day. At these stages of rearing the
silk worm, a particular and personal atten-
tion is essential during these hours in the
morning, as the success of a present and fu-
ture crop depends on it.

Our present crop of worms is now from 17
to 21 days old, having passed through three
moultings or changes of their skin—they are
better thriven, more vigorous, feed easier,
have been more healthy, and in every res-
pect so far, promise better than our spring
crop. In number there may be about two
thousand; as yet we have found but two dead
ones, and they were diseased, and also three
which appeared not to have grown any after
the third day and were thrown away on the
15th day. Of our first crop, we must have
lost at least from 150 to 200; but the latter
crop have had greatly the advantage of the
former in their food, as the worms were lost
in the early stage of feeding.

As to personal observations on feeding the
worms, which is the principle difficulty and
labor attached to the business, our experi-
ence is too limited to justify in others a de-
viation from the directions in the printed
pamphlet; however, we have succeeded but
in not chopping up the leaves fine—the diffi-
culty here arises not so much from the worm
being compelled often to feed on the wrong
or under side of the leaf, as from the young
leaves thus cut up evaporating all its mois-
ture immediately, not only to the injury of
the health of the insects, but by thus im-
mediately drying it, forms little curls frequ-
ently firmly enclosing the worm before the sub-
stance of the leaf is eaten; from these curls
of rubbish they cannot all mount on the fresh
feed, but must be relieved by the fingers,
which is very injurious to them and trouble-
some to the feeder.

As to chopping the leaves "presenting
more edg's for the young worms to feed upon,"
as a principal reason in the pamphlet,
our young worms of neither crop have ever
been disposed to feed on the edge of the leaf,
but in every instance prefer the upper sur-
face leaving the cut edge to the last, and have
never deviated from this instinctive impulse
until after the fourth moulting; after which
we consider it immaterial whether the leaves
be cut or not—common size leaves being
equally beneficial and more convenient.

We now prefer cutting the leaves in strips
of at first half an inch broad; this can be done
with common shears, or, on a large scale, in
a cutting box, being particular to cut the leaf
at right angles: thus all the fibres will be
cut at right angles and the leaf will be pre-
vented from curling, and the substance is
thus retained in the leaf until it is eaten. Of
these strips, when cut lay a course nearly
touching—keeping the upper side of the leaf,
as it grew, up, over those strips on which
the worms collected when hatching—for the
next feed, lay similar strips across these and
the worms will immediately mount on the
fresh strips; and so of the other feedings.—
Every second day change the worms to a
clear place on the table and remove the rub-
bish; this is conveniently done by removing
the fresh slips with the worms on them, so
soon as they mount, always letting those re-
main undisturbed on the moulting days, until
they have changed their skins, keeping a
few fresh slips over them to mount and feed
upon.

In feeding the worms it is essential to sort
the leaves—leaves of the same size and age
from the same tree are very different—
some are smooth and thin, others are thick,
and rough like plush; if worms are fed with
these in alternate strips of the same layer,
they refuse the smooth and will all collect
on the thick plush strips, and thus become
crowded, much to their injury. The plush
leaf contains double the nutriment and will
not so readily harden or curl; the smooth
leaf, if used, should be fed separately and

given more frequently. We would in every
stage of the worm prefer leaves that have
attained nearly their full size, as being more
healthy, as affording especially the young
worms, double the time to feed on it before
it hardens and dries; and greatly more con-
venient. This result we think strongly cor-
roborated from the vigour, healthiness and
increased growth of our present crop of
worms, which have been fed on leaves at
their full growth.

The collecting and preserving the leaves
when gathered, is a matter of the next im-
portance, as the leaves must not be fed the
least damp, nor withered or hard. Let
them be always gathered in the morning—
they must not be folded or squeezed—
to preserve them two or three days fit
for feeding is the difficulty. The di-
rections are to keep them in earthen jars
in cellars; when there is no cellar nor any
jars, we must resort, especially in wet weath-
er, to a substitute, a very good one, and one
perhaps preferable to the jars is convenient
to every man. That wool is the best non-
conductor we are acquainted with, is gen-
erally known; it is also known that a lump
of ice rolled in a dry blanket, can be carried
unmelted for miles, perhaps days in the hot-
test climate; and that a vessel containing
water so closely enveloped in a blanket as
to exclude the action of the atmosphere, will
retain its coolness and sweetness much longer
than by any other method, so will the
mulberry leaves, smoothly piled and roll-
ed in a clean blanket and laid in a cool place,
retain their freshness longer than in any other
way we have tried. If the leaves be
gathered very dry, the blanket should be
moistened.

Our experiment has been on so small a
scale and our experience so limited and the
difficulties of the early part of the season,
owing to the severity of the frost, so increas-
ed, that we hazard no opinion at present, as
to either the expedience or profits of the busi-
ness, on an extended scale, compared with
that of the common production of our farms.
It is probable that we can supply with eggs
those wishing to try the experiment; of this
and our success as to our present crop of
worms you will be apprised about the 1st of
Sept. when we hope to furnish you with
small specimens of silk, made from the com-
mon and from the white mulberry, which we
now think will go to show, that the common
mulberry will afford silk of equal fibre and
whiteness as the white mulberry.

Should this be of the smallest benefit to
our fellow-citizens, I shall feel myself fully
compensated. M. W. ALEXANDER.
Micklenburg, N. C. July 14, 1828.

N. B. The second crop succeeded fully
equal to the first. Eggs can be had at two
dollars per thousand, by application person-
ally, or through the post office, enclosing the
cash, directed to Dr. McClain, of Yorkville,
S. C.

Mr. Jefferson and the American Tariff.

The following is an extract from the ar-
ticle on the American Tariff, in the num-
ber of the Edinburgh Review, containing the
letter of Mr. Jefferson, just publish-
ed:—

"That the present tariff can be allowed
to regulate the commerce of America for
any very lengthened period, is what we do
not believe. It was carried by extremely
narrow majorities both in the House of Re-
presentatives and the Senate; and has ex-
cited, more especially in the southern states,
an extreme degree of dissatisfaction. Its
opponents contend that in imposing heavy
duties, not for the sake of revenue but of pro-
tection, Congress has exceeded its powers,
and violated one of the fundamental prin-
ciples of the constitution. Whether this be
really the case it would be presumptuous in
us to attempt to decide. We may, however,
observe, that Mr. Jefferson took this view of
the matter; and in a letter to Mr. Gilles,
written after the passing of the tariff of 1824,
has expressed himself very strongly indeed
upon the subject: 'Under the power,' said this
truly distinguished patriot and statesman, 'to
regulate commerce, they (Congress) assume
indefinitely that also over agriculture and
manufactures; and call it regulation, too,
to take the earnings of one of these branches
of industry, and that, too, the most depressed,
and put them into the pockets of the others
the most flourishing of all.' And after brief-
ly noticing some of the objectionable proceed-
ings of Congress, Mr. Jefferson adds, 'Are we
then to stand at arms? No! that must be
the last resource, not to be thought of until
much longer and greater sufferings. If every
infraction of a compact of so many parties
is to be resisted at once as a dissolution, none
can ever be formed which would last one
year. We must have patience and long en-
durance, then, with our brethren, while un-
der delusion. Give them time for reflection
and experience of consequences; keep our-
selves (Virginia and the southern states) in
a situation to profit by the chapter of acci-
dents, and separate from our companions on-
ly when the sole alternatives left are the dis-
solution of our union with them or submission
to a government without limitation of pow-
ers. Between these two evils, when we must
make choice, there can be no hesitation; but
in the mean time the states should be care-
ful to note every material assumption on
their rights, to denounce them as they occur
in the most peremptory terms, to protest
against them, as wrongs to which our present
submission should be considered, not as ac-
knowledgment or precedent of right, but as
temporary yielding to the lesser evil, until
their accumulation shall outweigh that of
separation.'

"This, if any thing can, ought to make
Congress pause in the hazardous and desper-
ate career on which it has entered. Strong
indeed must have been the conviction of im-
policy of the 'American System' that could
have induced Mr. Jefferson to declare that a

dissolution of that confederation, in the for-
mation of which he had borne so distinguish-
ed a part, would be a preferable alternative,
to a toleration of the evils that must spring
from it. So solemn and impressive a denun-
ciation will not surely be disregarded by Con-
gress; and must, as any rate, have the great-
est public influence. It cannot be said of Mr.
Jefferson, he was actuated by selfish factious
motives. He was one of the founders of his
country's constitution, understood her inter-
ests, and was anxious only for her welfare.
The letter containing this truly important
passage was not a public one; it was a confi-
dential communication to an intimate friend
discussing the undigested sentiments of the
writer on a vitally important question; nor
had Mr. Jefferson the least idea that it would
ever see the light. It is idle, therefore, to
consider, as some individuals here have done
the vituperations of the tariff at public meet-
ings in America, and the vehement attacks
made upon it by a large part of the public
press, as the mere exasperation of the mo-
ment. The terms in which Mr. Jefferson
speaks of it show the deep and profound im-
pression that the policy on which it is founded
had made on the soberest and ablest individ-
uals."

Having published in this paper yesterday a letter
from Washington to the editor of the United States
Gazette, relative to the late misunderstanding be-
tween Messrs. Davis and McDuffie, we deem it
proper now to state that Major HAMILTON, in a
note to the Baltimore Patriot of the 10th inst.
(Major H. arrived at Baltimore on the evening of
the 9th) has pronounced that letter unjust and
false. The following comprises the substance of
the statement published by that gentleman:—
Charleston Mercury.

"As I had the authority of Mr. McDuffie to act
for him, I beg leave to submit the following cor-
respondence, by which the injustice and falsehood
of the above extract will be made sufficiently man-
ifest.

On the morning succeeding the evening on which
I presented Mr. McDuffie's answer to Mr. Letcher,
of Kentucky, (who had presented Mr. Bates' let-
ter,) I was not only informed by Mr. Letcher that
the explanation was considered as satisfactory,
but he also signified a wish, to which I assented,
that the correspondence should not be published.
I trust, however, that gentleman will readily re-
cognise the necessity which now coerces me to
pursue a different course.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON, Jun. of S. C.
Barnum's Hotel, March 9th, 1829.

P. S. The editor of the United States Gazette
and the other prints which copied the above ex-
tract, will be so good as to copy this communi-
cation.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1829.
Sir:—Causes not necessary to be now men-
tioned, have delayed my calling your attention to the
circumstances which passed between us, on Friday
night in the House of Representatives. In an or-
dinary case, I should be disposed to regard the ac-
cident, as one which might be allowed to pass
away with the transitory excitement from which
it sprang. The particular character which you
gave to it however, has left an unpleasant impres-
sion on my feelings, which I think I have a right to
ask you to remove; and I submit it to your candor
to do so.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. BATES.

Hon. GEO. McDEFFIE.

WASHINGTON, 21 March, 1829.
Sir:—In answer to your note of this evening,
I beg leave to submit the following statement of
facts, explanatory of the occurrences of Friday eve-
ning last. Strongly participating in the general
impatience of the House, and in an equally gen-
eral disposition to hear any further argument,
I also participated in the effort made to bring the
discussion to a close, by exercising a power, sanc-
tioned by parliamentary custom, that of putting
down a speaker by coughing and scraping. In the
exercise of this power I had no personal feelings of
unkindness towards yourself, and had exercised it
the same evening towards others. But after the
direct interrogatory you put to the per as impli-
cated, I felt that I was under a moral constraint, to
avow what you did not leave me the alternative of
withholding. Respectfully, your ob't serv't.
GEO. McDEFFIE.

GENERAL HAMILTON.—General Jacob Rutsen
Van Rensselaer, has addressed a letter to the Ed-
itor of the Columbia Republican, vindicating Gen-
eral Hamilton from the charge of having mediat-
ed a dissolution of the Union. This charge has
grown out of the controversy between Mr. Adams
and the Eastern Federalists, and is nothing but
a matter of inference from "certain words," attrib-
uted to Hamilton.
General Van Rensselaer details a conversation
which took place at his house in Claverack, in the
month of September, 1800, between himself, Mr.
Van Schaick, of Kinderhook, and Gen. Hamilton.
In the course of the conversation, General H. ex-
pressed his conviction that he should receive a
challenge from Col. Burr, and assigned the reason
why he had determined to accept it. He stated
that his peculiar talent was military, that he was
convinced that the United States would soon be
involved in war with some of the Great European
Powers, in which event he hoped to be placed at
the head of the army—that in the opinion of many,
a refusal to accept a challenge, was deemed evi-
dence of deficiency in personal courage, and that
the character of a military man should always be
above imputation or suspicion in that respect.
From the language and the arguments used by
Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Van Rensselaer expresses his
conviction that the "certain words" ascribed to
him could only have reference to a probable war
between this country and England or France, and
were in no manner connected with the idea of
dissolving the Union.—*New York Courier*,
March 16.

Scolding.—I never knew a scolding per-
son that was able to govern a family. What
makes people scold? Because they cannot
govern themselves. How then can they
govern others? Those who govern well
are generally calm. They are prompt and
resolute, but steady and mild.