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(From the Western Republican.)

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

On Thursday last during the recess of court, the candidates for Congress, addressed the people in the court house. Col. Crockett first took the floor. On the subject of the vacant and unappropriated lands, he regretted that he had been under the necessity of differing in opinion with his colleagues, or rather that they had differed in opinion with him—he had always had the interest of the occupants at heart, they were generally poor, he wished to provide for them homes, he had introduced a bill to that effect and advocated it with great zeal.—There was no absurdity in the measure, Congress had made donations to Gen. Lafayette and others, it was their own, they had the right and the power to dispose of it as they saw proper by donation or otherwise—as national property it was no object—Congress would never be at the expense of surveying and bringing it into market. He was opposed to its being appropriated to the use of colleges, such a disposition of it would benefit only the rich—the poor man was unable to send his son to college; for his own part in his raising, he had never seen the inside of a college—what little education he had gotten was the fruit of his own industry, he had to work hard for it—go to school awhile and work a while to pay for it—this enabled him to appreciate the claims of the poor, as well as to guard against the designs of the rich. They had defeated his bill after a sore battle, but they had nothing to brag of, he had been the humble instrument in the hands of providence, of defeating theirs—he gloried in it, and would with his latest breath, for he had acted according to the dictates of a pure conscience. He adverted with regret to the difference which had taken place between himself and Mr. Lea—he had expected to have received a challenge, in event of which without hesitation he would have met him on the field of honor, he conceived a man was justifiable in fighting in defence of his honor and reputation, upon the same principle he was justifiable in fighting for his country; and although he had entertained in the outset no unkind feelings towards Mr. Lea, yet had he have challenged him, he certainly would have killed him if he could.—With regard to weapons he had no particular choice between a rifle and a pistol, he knew how to shoot either—this was known at Washington, &c. &c.

Col. Crockett said he was opposed to the United States Bank in all its bearings, it was a devouring moth upon the community, an engine of oppression and destruction that would ultimately, unless arrested in its course swallow up all the capital of the country—he had been lately to Nashville, the imposing appearance of the place had induced him to suppose that its inhabitants were wealthy and independent; many of them no doubt were so, but whilst there he was informed by a gentleman of respectability and standing, who was considered wealthy, that he himself was in the United States Bank for about \$60,000, that very few if any of the citizens were exempt from liability in one way or another to this bank, in sums proportioned to their ability—what must be the result—of such a state of things it was not very difficult to foresee—he was opposed to an extension of the charter or any other measure affording facilities in its operations.

Col. Crockett it was and had ever been opposed to protecting duties—he was inimical to the tariff of 1824—it established a principle which he did not like—there would be a bill he expected laid before the house at the next session of Congress, to modify and reduce the duties on importations, he should it afforded the opportunity, certainly support it. The Yankees, he said, were fond of molasses; if they chose to have it spread only on one side of their bread, he had no particular objection, but he believed they preferred having it pretty well stuck on both sides. A reduction in duties on foreign goods, he believed would increase the demand in Europe, for our raw materials, and consequently enhance the price of them.

Col. Crockett said he was no enemy to internal improvements, upon proper and judicious principles. He went on to give his reasons, and made a number of remarks under this head, which we have not room to insert—finally he said that notwithstanding he had never been to college, he had with the help of the people found his way to Congress, and was trying to find his way back again, in which if he was successful he would as heretofore he has done, serve them to the best of his ability.

Col. Alexander then made an interesting, and indeed it would not be flattery to add an eloquent address—we have not now room for even a brief notice of his remarks. On the subject of the tariff, he declared that he had always been opposed to duties upon any other principle than as the means of revenue. It was with this view that he voted for the tariff bill of 1824, embracing as one of its objects to his mind, the extinction of the public debt; that he was opposed to protecting duties, and even were he in favor of such a system, he held himself bound to conform to the known will of his constituents. It was now known to him, at least believed that a majority of his constituents were opposed to a tariff, for purposes other than that of revenue. He had been their representative four years, the only complaint against him, that had reached his ear, was his vote on the tariff of 1824—he had voted according to the best dictates of his judgment, without any instructions from his constituents or expression of their will, and

submitted to the good sense of the people, under such circumstances, whether his conduct on that occasion was reprehensible.

Capt. Estes briefly remarked, that he was apprised, that the audience after being detained so long, must be growing impatient—he would have an opportunity of addressing them on some future occasion—in the mean time, for his views on the subject of the vacant land, he would refer them to his printed memorial.

Misfortunes of the Eastern Manufacturers.

Letters and papers from the eastward, and other parts of the country, concur in representing the condition of the manufacturers as extremely deplorable. The same complaints are repeated which were kept up with so much perseverance for the space of two years before the tariff of 1828, and which no doubt had their effect in producing that measure; but they are now renewed with more melancholy and pathetic intonations. The predictions of the opposers of the late tariff have been fulfilled, to a title. The fruits of the tariff of 1824, were excessive competition, extravagant speculation, over-production, and the consequent embarrassment and distress of those who expected to make their fortunes by the "protective" afforded by the increased imports. The tariff of 1828 has brought with it the same competition and the same embarrassments, but in a greater degree, as we have gone further with the prohibitory system. Add to this, the secret and haughty competition of the smugglers, for which the immense land frontier of the Canadas, and the commodious coast of Maine, offer such opportunities, and the high duties such temptations; and which the whole standing army of the U. S. straggle along our boundaries, would not be able to suppress. These are sufficient causes for the depression now felt, and were looked for by every sane mind. All our past experience, from the very first ingratiation of the doctrine of encouragement into our system of legislation, was a warning against the attempt to legislate for the enrichment of those who were embarrassed by their own fault. It was disregarded, however, and now the utter inefficiency and folly of such legislation is demonstrated by another, and if possible, a more decided experiment. Hear what a Rhode Island paper says on this subject, a paper distinguished in the midst of manufacturers, and bearing on its columns the name of Clay as a candidate for the office of President. The editor of the Providence Literary Submitter has the candour to attribute the mischief to its true source, and to admit the inferences that facts and experience force upon all sensible men. After mentioning the failure of certain manufacturers in that city, one of whom was insolvent to an enormous amount, the excitement and distrust which these failures had occasioned, and the low ebb to which the business of manufacturing has fallen—it thus undertakes to solve the problem of the present depression.—N. Y. E. Post.

"About the year 1818, the manufacturing business began to revive; the government of the nation had made ample provision for its protection; it was again lucrative, and the capital of the northern states was thrown into its channels. As it was now found to be productive, thousands who were inexperienced, and knew nothing about it, vested their all in its operation; and the business, was comparatively overdone. Finding that it was again on the decline, those who were engaged in it, to save themselves from impending ruin, memorialized Congress for further protection; and their wishes being gratified, the business again revived, and thousands of new subjects vested their means in it, and thought and dreamed of nothing but spinning jennies, and cotton spindles. So long did it find new converts and proselytes; and as the trade sailed before the wind, and was daily gaining new associates, the market was overdone, and manufacturers were compelled to ask for further protection.

All of their appeals have been greater, and, as the protective system was carried to too great an extent, and closed our doors against foreign importations, the people became apparently mad; and they have gone on, from step to step, till they have fairly overdone the business, and they have no foreign market of any kind of consequence to export to, they are left where we now find them, at home, engaged in the fabrication of goods, which are from necessity, sacrificed at auction, and sold in many instances, at rates which will not pay for the raw material, and the labor employed to carry it to market.

Excessive protection, has been the ruin of the trade; it is true that it has comparatively closed our doors against foreign importations, but in doing this, so many have been allowed to the business, that the country has been overstocked; and the manufacturer now looks forward, and contemplates his ruin.

There is not a man on this side of the grave, who would more ardently advocate the interests of the manufacturer than we would, but it would be treason, and folly, and madness, to blind our eyes, against the fact, that there has been practised by the government, and its legislators.

If we would adhere to the legitimate American system, we would manufacture no more than what is demanded for the consumption of the country, and the supply of our very limited foreign markets. The moment that we go beyond this extent, we are losing money; and it certainly requires no ghost to convince us, that he who manufactures one thousand yards of cloth daily, when only five hundred are demanded, must in the end be a sufferer and involve himself in actual bankruptcy. The position we assume, is as plain as the mid day path to heaven, and is not susceptible of refutation.

everlasting God of justice, the supreme Creator and Father, and benefactor of mankind, to avert the storm, which now threatens our beloved country."

Though we do not believe in the doctrine, that because one nation disregards the true principles of political economy and loads itself with the shackles of restrictions and prohibitions, it becomes therefore good policy for other nations to do so likewise, we should be glad if the light of science had become so generally extended through the world as to bring about a general arrangement by treaty, of the freedom of trade. We are happy, therefore, to copy the following speculations on the possibility, and reasonings on the necessity of such an arrangement, from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, without vouching for all its assertions, or endorsing all its arguments.—Boston Commercial Gazette.

The commerce of Europe is said to be in a more embarrassed and distressful situation, at the present time, than was ever before known.—There appears to be a stagnation of business both in trade and manufactures, throughout almost all Europe. Had this state of things occurred when there was a general war over that quarter of the world, it could be more easily have been accounted for. But there has been a peace of an unexampled continuance—a peace of about fifty years duration. Nor has it arisen from a uniform system of ill judged policy among the nations, for some of them have pursued one system, and some another; and yet the evil exists in them all, and to such an extent, in a variety of instances, as to have become not only distressing, but alarming. In England the cotton manufacturers, the silk weavers, and others, are petitioning Parliament for relief; in France, among other descriptions of persons, the Vinegrowers, as they are called, appear to be suffering very severely.

In such a state of things, great complaints are made of the monopolizing system, and the restrictions on trade. A correspondent of the London Times, in that paper of the 23d of April, says, that not only is there distress among the silk weavers, but the same kind of distress exists in other branches of trade throughout the kingdom, such as cotton, woolen, &c. and appeals for proof of the remark, to the tumultuous rising of journeyman manufacturers at Glasgow, Manchester, Stockport, and in the west of England—all arising, as he says, from the decay of trade, and heightened by the dearness of the price of bread. The editor of the London Courier, at the close of an article which we publish this morning, says—"With respect to the foreign trade with each country, there is a jealousy which is in the highest degree detrimental, not only to one, but to all. We cannot understand why Commercial Treaties upon fair and liberal terms, should not be entered into between every state in Europe, by which trade is all prohibited system, should be done away with at once. It is now profitable only to the smuggler." The effects of such a state of things in the commercial countries of Europe, and especially in those with which we have the most intercourse, must, if it continues there, be sooner or later felt here. In briefly noticing the general subject a week or ten days since, we remarked, that "if there is any such thing as settling this matter, it must be by negotiation upon a large scale. Let all commercial nations come to an understanding upon it, and then they will find out each others views, and be able to regulate their own matters accordingly."

The subject is one of the highest importance to the civilized world. The probability is, that the affairs of nations, in relation to each other, will be conducted with the more immediate reference to the interests of commerce, than to those of conquest, and military aggrandizement. Peace is now the fashion to a large extent; and if it is to be disturbed shortly among the great maritime powers of the world, it will probably be owing to some clashing rivalry in trade and manufactures. A general arrangement, by treaty, of the freedom of trade, would be a most important feature of the policy of nations.

A sensible man.—A man in Rochester who has suffered from duns, makes the following proposition: that in order to save time and unnecessary trouble, he will stand one hour each day for one week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harass his quiet by asking impertinent questions may have the opportunity of hearing, always providing, that the remainder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. The plan is excellent.—V. A.

Directions to hot people.—Now-a-days, nobody is cool—every face is as red as a beet, and every man's blood is hot enough to boil an egg. What is to be done? *Infirmitas*—keep your temper, it will never do to get in a passion at this season, reserve your wrath till the first frost, and you may then blaze away as much as you please. Secondly, rise early, even before the sun, and enjoy his brightness at seeing himself best. Wash your whole body, put on clean linen, and take a slow walk of twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. Don't jump out of the way at any sudden alarm, it is much better to be quietly run over by a cart or two, than to jump into a fever. Sit down to breakfast moderately, don't bolt into your chair as if you were thrown out of a third story window. Drink no coffee, it is too heating; tea or milk you may take in any quantity; but eat no meat as yet, eschew caloric, every mouthful is an incipient firebrand. A little bread, (and, if you are in love, a cold potato,) degum. Eat slowly, and beguile the time by reading the Courier and Enquirer. It will always put you in a good humor, and your smiles are very becoming. Put on a white hat, and away to your place of business. If any thing has gone wrong don't scold, scolding is allowed only in winter. If you meet any friends on the way, give a gentle look of recognition, but do not bow or say "good morning," talking is very exciting. If you can conveniently, meet with a little misfortune, do so; melancholy is very cooling, and what is more it makes others cool towards you. You thus gain considerable comfort from their icy regrets.

"As the day grows warm and high," you become thirsty. You are afraid to drink cold water, you therefore mix a little brandy (or a good deal) with it to prevent any bad consequences; you put in a lump of ice and quaff it off without ceremony. You

room! cold brandy and water, taken suddenly into your stomach, is just as dangerous as cold water; so is cold punch, cold any thing else, so would a parcel of cold five cents be, if you could freeze them. Your best beverage is claret and water, you may cool it if you please, but you must sip it very gradually. We mean real *bona fide* claret, none of your poke berry juice, which is absolute poison.

Do not eat much dinner—animal food puts the lion in a fever, and so will it serve man. If you find that you have much appetite, eat a lump of sugar, or take a walk into the kitchen, just before the table is set. The best thing for you is a little hash and mashed potatoes—it saves a great deal of labor after you—the smoke warms your mouth, and causes a rush of air into it which overbalances the artificial heat. In the evening you may read a novel or listen to music—it must be slow music, however—the "Dead March in Saul," or something like it.—"Yankee Doodle" would put you in a fever in five minutes. Go to bed early, leave your windows open, the free, pure air never harms any body that is used to it, and if you are not, it is high time that you were. Take as many airs upon you as you can—the hen sets all the summer night upon the fence and takes no cold. Are you not ashamed to be more delicate than a hen?—*Enquirer*.

GREAT DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Saturday week, the 10th inst. a public dinner was given to Mr. CLAY at Lexington, Ky. at which a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the citizens of this and several of the adjoining counties attended, to greet him with a personal expression of their approbation of his former public conduct, of their confidence in his continued patriotism, and of their hopes and belief, that his future devotion to his country's welfare and honor will be characterized by equal ardour and disinterestedness.

Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion, and about 3,000 persons sat down to dinner. Several toasts had been prepared by the committee of arrangements, and when Mr. Clay was seated, he rose and expressed his sense of the honor conferred on him by his friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens, in an eloquent address of one hour and thirty-five minutes. We cannot undertake to give even a sketch of his remarks, at this time, though we hope to be able to present them to our readers in the next number. He recommended moderation, calmness, and candor in judging of the conduct of men in power; vindicated the late Administration from the charge so often brought against it by its opponents, of subsidizing the press, and rewarding political favorites; declared that not an officer under the Government during the last four years ending on the 3d of March last, had been removed from office on account of political sentiments; that the few changes of the printers of the laws of the United States that took place during the same term, were made not so much with reference to the political opinions of the individuals, as for the public advantage; and that in some cases political friends had given place to political opponents when the public interest required the transfer. He declared that the printers of the laws are not officers, but are viewed in the same light as job printers for individuals; and that the employment of one for a specific purpose, as the printing of the laws of one session, gave him no claim in law or reason, for the next year's job, any more than the printing of an advertisement of a mechanic by A, this year gives A a claim on the same mechanic for his next year's patronage.

He dwelt at some length on the recent acts of the present administration, deprecating the principle which appears from those acts, to be attempted to be established, that a man, a thinking freeman, is to be answerable by the loss of office and of support for his family, for the unbiased exercise of his right of suffrage; any more, for even an abstract preference existing in his own breast, of A over B, when he is in such a situation as prevents him from giving any actual effect to that preference; as was the case with General Harrison, Mr. Barbour, and other foreign agents. He showed that the consequence of the establishment of such a principle is dangerous to the continued purity of our republican institutions.

The appointment of an undue proportion of political editors to offices of trust and employment under the government, has a direct tendency to corrupt the fountains of public information; more especially when they are taken from the ranks of the political partisans of the executive; that if that principle be adopted as correct, and be applied to practice, we may indeed have the forms of free elections, and the unbiased exercise of the right of suffrage, while in spirit, in essence, we shall live under a monarchy; a presidential election will be but a scramble for office among unprincipled partisans; and political questions will not be questions regarding principles of public action and policy, but a base, a servile, a profligate and venal selfish preference for men. Partisan presses will then labor during a canvass for the elevation of a man, in the confident expectation of reaping the reward of office; while "Is he honest, is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution?" will not be inquired into.

Mr. Clay adverted to the solicitations which had been pressed upon him from many of his friends to stand as a candidate for the house of representatives, and with his thanks for their partiality so repeatedly and anxiously manifested—he accompanied the expression of his wish to retire, at least for a season, if not for the remainder of his life, to the peaceful pursuits of a private station. He mentioned also the wish of many of his fellow citizens, that he should be a candidate for the legislature of this state; and while he asked the indulgence of at least a short respite from the toils of public life, he pronounced the sentiment which he said he had always held and professed—that a good citizen and a true patriot, when the voice of his countrymen calls him to their

service, has no life endures, properly no other choice, while one breath remains. It should be breathed for then, and as long as the life blood vibrates through his heart its last pulsation should be for his country.

He said that should such a state of things present itself as would indicate an opportunity for usefulness in any station to which his countrymen may call him, he will, in accordance with the sentiment just expressed, hold himself at their service. That time he did not think the present. After adverting to the state of internal improvement in this State as compared with every contiguous State, and of the horrid state of the roads, as a source of the deepest mortification to him as a citizen of Kentucky, and recommending as the true policy of the People of the State, the adoption of a thorough system of internal improvements, he concluded by proposing a sentiment in reference to that subject.

The unusually large number of persons present were entertained by the Committee of Arrangements in a handsome and sumptuous style; and the utmost degree of harmony and good order prevailed.

The following Toasts were prepared by the Committee:

Our Country: The halo of its glory will always reflect the names of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Adams, Madison, and Monroe.

The President and Heads of Departments: "Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice."

The Governor of Kentucky: The well-tryed and faithful servant of the Republic.

The American System: Identified with the best interests and prosperity of the U. States.

Mr. Jefferson's Test for those employed in the service of the Republic: Capacity, integrity, and fidelity to the Constitution.

Our distinguished guest, friend, and neighbor, HENRY CLAY: With increased proofs of his worth, we delight to renew the assurance of our confidence in his patriotism, talents, and incorruptibility—may health and happiness attend him in retirement, and a grateful Nation do justice to his virtues.—*Reporter*.

The Bunker Hill Aurora states that Messrs. Crassous & Boyd, of one of the Havre packet lines in New-York, have requested permission to convey the hoghead of earth taken from the battle ground, to Gen. Lafayette. It is expected that the Massachusetts Mechanic Institution will make the case of oak grown in Lexington and Concord.—[What a ridiculous affair this is.]

[From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.] "Verbum Sat," should reflect that if his wishes his communications to be respectfully treated, he should himself write respectfully. He says:—

"I sent you a short communication a while ago, with a view of calling the attention of the public to the wearing of domestic goods, particularly American woollen cloth, by the institution of societies for the purpose, but very much regret, as this communication had nothing else in view but what the writer conceived to be pro bono publico, it did not meet with a respectful reception. I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and was not apprised till now, by experiment, that this paper was conducted with so much illiberality."

Now in regard to the communication to which he refers, we rejected it for two reasons: 1st. Because it was carelessly written. 2d. Because we are opposed to the project of societies and combinations, to force the consumption of any article of goods, wares and merchandise whatever, or wherever, or by whomsoever manufactured. If American manufactured goods cannot stand on their own merits, they must fall. And it is right that they should. Who would wish to compel a man to purchase a suit of American broad cloth, when he could get a foreign fabric at once cheaper and better? The fact is, trade should in all respects be left free for the competition of the universe. If the American manufacturer can supply us equally as cheap and as well, as the foreigner, there is no fear that he will lack encouragement; and there will be no want of foreign associations. If he does not do this, he is entitled to no special favor. Is there any illiberality in this?

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

MESSES. EDITORS—I have observed that considerable credit is attached to the letters which occasionally appear in the U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, from their correspondent in Washington. That the public may be enabled to decide what importance ought to be given to them, it may be worth while to inform you, that these letters are written by the English editor of the National Journal, and consequently, they are entitled to the same notoriety that has always attended the incoherent ravings of this same editor. He has also been the correspondent of the Charleston Courier, through the columns of which paper, he has attempted, in like manner, by his scurrilous communications, to operate on public opinion. The malignant slanders upon the characters of our best men, which the coalition letter writers in Washington, have induced me to send you this information, which I have obtained from one

W. H. KNOWS

There is a story going the rounds of the newspapers, copied from the Bunker Hill Aurora, stating that General Lafayette has requested the selectmen of Charlestown to send him a hoghead of earth from Bunker Hill, to cover his body after his decease.—We have good reasons for believing that the General has made no such request, and that if of the earth is to be sent, it will be the act of some individual, without any authority from Lafayette himself.—N. Y. Gazette.