

# Columbia Telescope.

BY D. W. SIMS, STATE PRINTER.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

[We insert the following article, because our paper is a radical one—the people's paper, whose interest and comfort we profess at all times, on all occasions, and upon all subjects, to advocate. Our motto is the Greatest Good of the Greatest Number. We have nothing to do with Mr. Owen's Theology or non-theology; that being out of our way. But we think with him, that all buildings erected with the people's money should be for the use of the people, when the people have need of them. And if the people are unfairly deprived of the use of them, they ought to have a building that they can call their own, not in Philadelphia only, but every where. We would like to see some more frequent use made of Churches than shutting them up for the benefit of rats and mice for six days, and devoting them to clerical work and labor only on the seventh.—ED. TEL.]

## PUBLIC HALL.

We call the attention of our readers to the following, as the substance of some remarks made last Tuesday evening, by Robert Dale Owen, at the Arch-street Theatre, on the subject of a PUBLIC HALL. They were delivered previously to the commencement of Francis Wright's lecture, which was attended by a most attentive auditory, of upwards of two thousand persons.

It is, indeed, high time that our citizens should obtain a Hall of meeting and place of business of their own.

Observations relative to the purchase or erection of a popular Hall, made by Robert Dale Owen, at the Arch-street Theatre, on Tuesday, the 29th September, 1820.

(After reading the names of the committee, he observed)

These gentlemen have undertaken an important duty. Permit me, in stating to you your object to call your attention to its nature and consequences.

The people have a great task before them; and here, as in New York, they are awakening to its importance. They see that things are not as they ought to be; that influences are abroad unfavorable to human liberty, and destructive of equal justice. They see that these immoral influences ought to be opposed.

If the profligacy, private and political, of the present day is to be reformed, it must be done by a popular effort. The people must first learn what it is for their interest to carry, and then they must unite to carry it. The people must learn to understand their own business, and must learn to transact it. His business is best attended to who attends to it himself.

But how can the people understand their own business without meeting to discuss it? And how can they meet to discuss it, or meet to transact it, without a PUBLIC HALL wherein to meet?

You will be told that there are public buildings enough in your city already—there are buildings enough, but whose are they? The people's? There are one hundred churches in your churchgoing city, for the teaching of particular modes of faith without challenge or reply. But if the injustice that pervades the body politic and the abuses that disgrace it, were ten times what they are, is there one among our spiritual teachers that would assist you, even for one hour, to a building wherein you might meet to examine the one and redress the other? Are not the churches closed to you during six days out of the week, and when opened on the seventh, is it for your business—your public, important, temporal business, that concerns you and your children's enduring welfare?

You have a State House and a spacious unoccupied room in it. Have you forgotten, that you applied a year ago for that room—that a petition signed by a thousand industrious citizens—one thousand of those men whose labor furnishes to society its subsistence—have you forgotten that such a petition for that room was presented a year ago and that it has been neglected? Do you not know, that even that room, in your own State House, is at this moment withheld from you?

I would not impugn the motives of those of whom, personally, I know but little. Say, if you will, that the ministers of religion do actually believe it right and proper that the affairs of this life should be neglected for those of another; and that a temple built for God, is too holy to be employed in the service of man. Say that the clergy really imagine it to be for the honor of an immortal Deity, that churches should remain useless all the week, when there is most pressing use for them. Suppose, if you can, that those who have the control of your State House, conscientiously thought there was other, more important business to be transacted there, than the people's. Admit, if the supposition be admissible, that the motives of all concerned were pure as those we attribute to angels—We have nothing to do with motives; we have to do with the fact—the fact that neither churches nor State House are under the control of the people; the strange, unreplicable fact, that while each of your hundred ministers of religion has a public building at his command, the people have not one at their's—no one where they can discuss most important business that is neglected, and most invaluable rights that are daily—hourly in danger.

Will you tell me there is no danger? Look abroad on the signs of the times and see. Have you forgotten the celebrated must I call it—Church and State Orations, of the fourth of July, when Presbyterianism so clumsily disclosed her plans before the prudent time? Are you ignorant of the encroachments that are daily made on your rights as citizens, and your liberties as men?

Do you know that the special marshals of New York are permitted—nay, enjoined by law, to enter, on the first day of the week, the private dwelling of any citizen, at will, there to discover whether he is engaged in worldly business; and if he be, to summon him before a court of justice, and there to fine him?

I might speak of that which is nearer your own doors. It was but last Saturday evening, that a Presbyterian clergyman of your city—one who is not rious enough, if the weekly retailing of abuse can bestow notoriety—and one who is not behind his competitors in ambition, however deficient he may have proved himself in worldly wisdom—it is but last Saturday, I say, that he, from the pulpit, in the ears of his congregation declared, that "it ought to be permitted to take a man by the skirts of his coat, and thus convey him into church, if he could not otherwise be persuaded to enter."

Do we not see whether all this leads? Does it threaten no danger? no danger for our own liberties; no danger, more especially, for the liberties of our children? Even in such impotent strivings after authority, we may read what would be the ruling spirit of the age, if they who so flagrantly betray the wish, had the power also.

And, for the so-called representatives of the people, whose interests are consulted in their deliberations? their own, or the people's? Let the statute book of your assembly,—let the very condition of your city, with its luxurious aristocrats, and its starving widows, reply!

Is it not most important that a check should be put to presumptuous asplurings and political intrigues? And what measure so indispensable to both objects, as the procuring a PUBLIC HALL, where the people may speak and hear freely, and none to interrupt them—none to shut the doors on them, or to make them afraid?—a Public Hall, where all the secret doings of those that plot against the people's interests, may be brought under the broad daylight of publicity?

And who will help the people, think you, to such a Hall? Not the teachers of things unseen; for their business is the care of our souls, even though they leave our bodies to perish: not your political rulers, for they are too busy attending to their own concerns to care much for the people's; not the affluent and the powerful, for they think they have much to lose and little to gain, by enquiry and reform. I believe—nay, I may say that I know there are among you, those who possess the means, and who will aid the people. But the people must first help themselves.

Let them not say they have not the means. They have the means if they will but bestir themselves. Ten thousand subscribers of one dollar, are as good as ten subscribers of a thousand dollars; and better, too; for they who subscribe for a popular Hall, will afterwards have the right to say something in its management.

Do we desire that justice should have a fair hearing, and corruption a prompt exposure? let us unite to procure a Public Hall.

Do we desire that the people should know how the public money is spent and the public confidence repaid? let us unite to procure a Public Hall.

Let the people obtain a place of their own where they may attend to their own affairs as every man ought to do, and they will become, what they have so long been called, republicans and freemen.

(After stating that subscription books should be open in the bar room of Johnson's Tavern, next door to the Arch-street Theatre; at Mrs. Neale's, Chesnut-street, next door to the Theatre; at Nathan B. Starr's No. 6, Arcade, East avenue; at John Turner's No. 140, Market-street; and at Joseph McClintock's, Morgan-street near Tenth; Mr. Owen concluded as follows:)

I have no interest—I can have none, beyond that which I feel in common with all the friends of human improvement—in recommending to you this measure. I am not even a citizen of Philadelphia. But on your fellow citizens, I would again press the consideration of its importance—its propriety. Every clerk has his counting house, every banker his bank, every lawyer his office, every physician his consulting room. Is it such that the people should have theirs? Let the friends of liberty, then, unite to procure it.

## VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

We present the following final Reports from the Judicial and Executive Committees. In the latter committee a tie occurred upon the question of a popular election of the Executive—12 to 12—Hence no recommendation will be made to the Convention upon this subject. Governor Giles, the Chairman, voted for the election of the Governor by the Legislature.

The Committee appointed on the Executive Branch of the Constitution, have, according to order, had under consideration the subjects referred to them, and have come to the following resolutions thereupon:

- 1st. Resolved, That the chief Executive Office of this Commonwealth, ought to be vested in a Governor.
- 2d. Resolved, That there ought to be appointed a Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.
- 3d. Resolved, That the Executive Council, as at present organized, ought to be abolished, and that it is inexpedient to provide any other Executive Council.
- 4th. Resolved, That in case of the removal of the Governor from Office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties and powers of his office, the said powers and duties shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor; and the Legislature may provide for the case of removal, death, or similar inability of the Lieutenant Governor.
- 5th. Resolved, That the Sheriffs in the different counties in this Commonwealth, shall, hereafter, be elected by the voters qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the Legislature.
- 6th. Resolved, That the Commissioned Officers of Militia Companies be nominated

to the Executive by a majority of their respective Companies.

7th. Resolved, That the field officers of regiments be nominated to the Executive by a majority of the commissioned Officers of their respective regiments.

8th. Resolved, That no pardon shall be granted in any case, until after conviction or judgment.

9th. Resolved, That the Chairman report to the Convention, the several resolutions adopted by this Committee, proposing amendments to the Constitution; and that he ask that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subjects referred to it.

1. Resolved, That the Judicial Power shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, in such Interior Courts as the Legislature shall from time to time, ordain and establish, and in the County Courts. The jurisdiction of these tribunals shall be regulated by law.—The Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution, and shall at the same time, hold no other office, appointment or public trust; and the acceptance thereof by either of them, shall vacate his Judicial office. No modification or abolition of any Court shall be construed to deprive any Judge thereof of his office but such Judge shall perform any Judicial duties which the Legislature shall assign to him.

2. Resolved, That the present Judges of the Court of Appeals, Judges of the General Court, and Chancellors, remain in office until the expiration of the first session of the Legislature held under the new Constitution and no longer, but the Legislature shall cause to be paid to such of them as shall not be re-appointed, such sums as from their age, infirmities and past services, shall be deemed reasonable.

3. Resolved, That the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the inferior Courts shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

4. Resolved, That the Judges of the Court of Appeals and inferior Courts, except Justices of the County Courts and the Aldermen or other Magistrates of Corporation Courts, shall be elected by the concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House voting separately, and having a negative on the other, and the members thereof voting  *viva voce* .—The votes of the members shall be entered on the Journals of their respective Houses. Should the two Houses, in any case, fail to concur in the election of a Judge, after the Governor shall forthwith decide the election, by appointing one of the two persons who first received a majority of votes in the Houses in which they were respectively voted for; but if any vacancy shall occur during the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor or other person performing the duty of Governor, may appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until the end of the next ensuing session of the General Assembly.

5. Resolved, That in the erection of any new county, Justices of the Peace shall be appointed, in the first instance, as may be prescribed by law. When vacancies shall occur in any county, or it shall from any cause, be deemed necessary to increase the number, appointments shall be made by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the recommendation of their respective county courts.

6. Resolved, That the Clerks of the several courts shall be appointed by their respective courts, and their tenure of office be prescribed by law.

7. Resolved, That the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the inferior Courts, offending against the State, either by maladministration, corruption or neglect of duty, or by any other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates, such impeachment to be prosecuted before the Senate. If found guilty by a majority of two thirds of the whole Senate, such person shall be removed from office. And any Judge so impeached, shall be suspended from exercising the functions of his office, until his acquittal, or until the impeachment shall be discontinued or withdrawn.

8. Resolved, That Judges may be removed from office by a vote of the General Assembly; but a majority of two thirds of the whole number of each House must concur in such vote, and the cause of such removal shall be entered on the Journals of each. The Judges against whom the Legislature is about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

[From the Free Trade Advocates.]

The Banner of the Constitution.—Since the issuing of our prospectus of this paper, on the 29th of August, it has been suggested to us by a number of friends and well wishers to the cause which we have espoused, here and elsewhere, that an improvement upon our plan might be adopted to the advantage of ourselves as well as of our patrons. This improvement is, to issue the paper, after the first of January next, during the session of Congress, twice a week, each paper to contain such a quantity of matter, as will make the contents of the yearly volume equal to the quantity promised, which, is double that contained in the Free Trade Advocate. To this suggestion we have acceded, and we now give notice, that our new paper, after the first of January, will appear at Washington on every Wednesday and Saturday evening, in time for the sale of the following mornings, during the session of Congress. It will be printed on a large imperial sheet of paper, of the size and quality of the New York Aulton, and with type of the size of that employed in this journal. One page of the eight will be devoted to advertisements, which will leave the quantity of new matter greater than what we have stipulated to furnish in the year.

By this arrangement, each paper will contain a summary of the proceedings of Congress, for three days equally dividing the week; and although our intelligence will only reach those places which are con-

nected with Washington, by a daily mail, twice a week as fresh as information will be conveyed by the papers, yet, as regards distant points where the mails only run twice a week, we trust that it will be found as useful as any other, although it cannot contain as detailed reports of the proceedings of Congress, as the daily and tri-weekly gazettes.

By this arrangement, our expenses will be increased, the quality of paper to be employed by us, being more costly than that used by any daily gazette in the United States. But as we have yet had notice of but three withdrawals from our present subscription list, as more than nine-tenths of our supporters have a deep interest at stake in the principles, which we design to maintain, or are actuated by a patriotic feeling in contributing towards the dissemination of doctrines, upon the establishment of which they conceive the prosperity of the people, and the harmony of the union most essentially to depend, we have felt a confidence, that we have hazarded little in thus amending our original plan.

The terms are, as heretofore announced, viz: Five dollars per annum, payable on the first of February next, and thereafter annually in advance. Subscriptions for less than a year, at the rate of six dollars per annum.

Persons wishing to subscribe may do it through either of the agents of this paper, or by letter addressed to the editor at Philadelphia, prior to the 20th Nov. or at Washington, after that date.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers will be pleased to enter upon the same, the following memorandum—“To be issued after the first of January 1830, twice a week during the session of Congress,” and to furnish us, prior to the first of December, with the names of the new subscribers, which by that date may have been obtained.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 19.—We are indebted, says the Gazette, to a passenger who arrived here last evening in the packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck, from Havre, for Paris papers to the 19th and London to the 14th of September inclusive. Owing to the late hour they were received, we are only enabled to give a brief summary of their contents.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain Wadsworth, which sailed from this port on the 17th of August, with Messrs. McLean and Rives, our ministers to London and Paris, arrived at Cowes on the 13th of September.

The London Star of the 12th ult. states that the cabinet had determined on declaring war against Russia, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of succor from France. The Duke of Wellington, it was said, had held conferences with the principal capitalists, for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

The Russian army entered Andranople on the 30th August, the commander-in-chief at the head. The force which took possession of the place amounted to 50,000 men, of whom only 5,000 were kept in the city; the rest were disposed of in several directions, and a corps was sent to enlague in advance on the road to Constantinople.

The advices from the theatre of war are to the 23d August, at which time Gen. Roth had advanced as far as Rodosto. The commander-in-chief was marching towards Araba Bergas, on his way to Constantinople, and kept up a regular communication with the army under Gen. Roth. The fleet was daily obtaining advantages, and Admiral Greig had captured Ininda, situated on the Black Sea, and whence they could reach Constantinople very easily. It was said that Vice Admiral Ricord, who was stationed before Tenedos, had received orders to assist the operations of the army, and as soon as he was advised of the arrival of Gen. Roth at Rodosto, he was to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that this would be very easy, as the Turkish fleet was shut up in the port of Bujukdere.

According to advices from Odessa to the 30th of August, negotiations were about to be opened, from which favorable results were anticipated, as the Porte had no farther means of resistance in Europe, and Gen. Paskewitch was capturing one after the other of his provinces in Asia. Notwithstanding the Sultan was making the greatest exertions to terminate the war with as little discredit to himself as possible. He was exercising every means in his power to excite the populace against Russia, and was at the same time, requesting an armistice of Gen. Diebitzsch. The populace, however, remained quiet, and Diebitzsch was following up his successes. It was said that he had frequently informed the Grand Vizier, who had demanded an armistice and the opening of negotiations at Constantinople, that the Porte was already aware of the sentiments of his sovereign—that he knew on what terms they could treat, and that the fulfilling of the necessary conditions would put an end to hostilities.

## VARIETY.

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

WASHINGTON, October 9.  
My dear Gentlemen.—The storm has blown over, and I am alive—neither vanquished nor wounded. Never, perhaps, has the world seen such a conflict—such fearful odds leagued against one poor woman. I have stood forth the very Queen Elizabeth of the age—the Semiramis of the nineteenth century. They brought Blackstone and Sherman, and all the stones of ancient and modern times to overwhelm poor Anne Royal. They did not know the stuff that I was made of. I am a Virginian! I drew my first breath within sight of the Blue Ridge. I have climbed the Alleghenies, and looked down upon the Mississippi as you would upon the editors of the National Journal. By the bye, do you ever see that famous paper? Is it not a furious concern? I was requested the other day, by an undertaker, to give my aid to his columns. “Mrs. Royal,” said he, taking of his spectacles, “we are almost out of ammunition, and can scarcely get on longer with-

out your aid; do, for the sake of free trade and Sunday mails, take under your charge this Journal. Several of our “thirty-six” have taken lessons from your work, but they are generally dull. We want you to give the Journal standing and character; you know the world—you have seen the Rocky Mountains. We want you to pepper the editor of the National Gazette, and smooth down for the next year, the editors of the American and Commercial Advertiser, of New-York.” I looked up at the rascal with astonishment. “What,” said I, “do you imagine, Sir, that I am going to disgrace myself by having any connection with the National? No.”

How are my old friends the Anti-Masons getting on? The next time I visit New-York, I mean to go to Geneva, call at Deacon Num's and present my compliments to a lady there. If you see Fred Whittelsey, tell him that I am half an Anti-Mason.—How would a book describing the western counties of your state sell? Pretty well I should think. Several of the disappointed office holders are very anxious that I should espouse their cause. I stand perfectly neutral. Some of them that appear to be able-bodied men, I have advised to go and plough for an independence. Don't you think it is the best advice that could have been given? Washington is a dreadful place—so much scandal is afloat, that I am perfectly disgusted with it.

I have some thoughts of taking up the subject of the “American System,” to put it before the world in a proper light. My wardrobe is not the most splendid at present, and I don't know why my rival, Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, should run away with all the extra-superfine suits which the Berkshire weavers give away gratis. Are the tariff men in your city generous? You know my keen pen, and then if I espouse a cause it is victory or death. Napoleon was a blockhead. Nicholas is a fool—and Mahomed the Sultan is a clever fellow. I like Mustachioemen. I want you to be particular and ask the tariff men about Gingham, and Muslin, and good Lany-Woolseys.—The only thing that would prevent me from espousing the system side of the question, is the friendship of my good friend “nineteen hundred dollars Esquire,” of Richmond.—He is such a pleasant fellow and always treats me like a gentleman. Poor fellow, I am afraid the “nineteen hundred” is nearly out.

I have ten thousand things to say to you, but paper is dear and the rascals here don't give credit any longer. I suppose this arises from the sad *take-its* perpetrated by the reformed clerks, during the reign of my friend John Quincy. It was then customary to take the benefit of the act once in six weeks. They have now to work hard. I see my old friend Russell Comstock, who, he said with fear and trembling, sells good cider, but charges an equally good price, is up for the legislature as a stump candidate. I like some of his principles tolerably well—particularly that one about the equality of my own sex. Oh! if Russell had been here during my fight with the Vandals, how he would have grieved to see the treatment given to the sex! All his cider would have turned sour at the very thought of it. I beg you to advise my friend of the American to publish Russell's political notices—and by all means put in the cider. If elected, next year he will clap in champagne at \$4 a bottle—the real prime stuff—I know he has forsworn politics, but beg him to give his enlightened and liberal support to Russel. Adieu.

## ANNE ROYAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—We submit the following notes, for which we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant of this city, who obtained it from a Spanish gentleman, who came passenger in the Galga, from Tampico, as it was given to us, with one or two reflections.

The war of the Spaniards against the Mexicans was not a common war, which would terminate in the cession of some disputed province or territory or by an indemnity in money. It was not a war between equals. They landed as the pretended masters of the Mexicans, to *chaotize* them as revolted slaves, whose insubordination had only been tolerated for a while, owing to their impotency to repress it.

Can we then suppose that the Mexican General has been so ignorant of his duties, as to let them off so cheaply! Will this first check, they have met with, a check in which the conquerors pay the expenses of the conquered, be sufficient to humble the pride or discourage the hopes of haughty and tyrannical Spain!

In a few days we shall know, whether or not the particulars of the capitulation are correct. If they are, Santa Anna must be either a traitor or a fool, or the internal state of Mexico must have been worse than we have had any information of. Beside by our last advices Santa Anna had positively stated, that he would not enter into a negotiation, that had not the recognition of the independence of Mexico as its basis.

Important from Mexico.—After five different nations, the Spanish General, Barradas, had capitulated on the 11th or 12th of September. He was to embark for Havana immediately.

The articles of capitulation were, that the officers were to retain their swords and their colours.

The troops had laid down their arms.

The wounded and sick, amounting to 1200 men, to be taken care of, and upon recovery, sent back to the Havanna, at the expense of the Mexicans.

The vessels entered, during the time the Spaniards held Tampico, Spanish or others, with provisions or munitions, to be respected by the Mexican government, by an express clause of Barradas.

Three vessels have been lost on the coast, said to be the Rebecca, Neuva Maria, and Dorothea.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We inserted last week the notice published by the Committee of arrangement, announcing the ceremonies which will take place, on Saturday next, to celebrate the completion of this work. As all vessels properly equipped will be admitted into the canal, and the occasion is one in which the citizens of Philadelphia will especially feel great interest, no doubt the concourse of persons will be large. The work itself is one which

as a mere object of curiosity, will abundantly repay the trouble of a visit, and certainly, in magnitude, utility, and successful enterprise, may be ranked among the proudest monuments of the arts which any country can exhibit.

Many gentlemen of this and the adjoining states, have expressed their desire and intention to be present. They will leave this city on Saturday morning, at such an hour as will enable them conveniently to return the same day. The President of the United States has declined, on account of the urgency of his official duties, his reply, however, to the invitation of the Company, conveys fully the patriotic sentiments which he entertains on the subject of internal improvement.—*Am. Gaz.*

To General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Sir.—The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal being now navigable, the President and Directors purpose celebrating the termination of their labours in the course of the ensuing month.

Gratefully aware of the interest with which you have regarded their progress in this important work, they have permitted themselves to indulge a hope, that you would not refuse further to honor them by witnessing its completion. They have accordingly directed us to invite your presence, and to solicit, in their name, that you would be pleased to indicate a day on which it will comport with your convenience to assist in the celebration.

We are, Sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servants,

J. K. KANE,  
ROBERT M. LEWIS,  
WM. PLATT.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Office,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1820.

To Messrs. J. K. Kane, R. M. Lewis, and W. Platt.  
Washington, Oct. 2, 1820.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your very polite note of the 29th ult. inviting me to be present at the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and to participate with you in the celebration of the labors that have accomplished this happy event, on any day of this month, which I might designate.

The importance of the occasion, and the flattering reference to my convenience as to the period for its celebration, furnish the greatest inducements for my compliance with your wishes; but great as they are, the urgency of my public duties forces me to forego them. The few days which I spent at the Rip-Raps, and the accumulation of business during my late indisposition, admonish me that I shall have no time to spare between this and the approaching session of Congress; and that I must decline both the honour of appointing the day for the celebration, and the pleasure of rejoining with you at the completion of a work which promises so much good to the union. You will have, however my fervent wishes for its success, and for that of all other internal similar improvements.

Accept, I pray you, a tender of my sincere respect for the body which you represent on this occasion, and for yourselves individually, gentlemen, the assurance of my great regard.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

[From the Canton Register.]

New Indigo Plants.—Our neighbors at Manila appear to be much elated by the discovery of what they consider a new description of Indigo plant, among the indigenous productions of the island. And by the kind assistance of a scientific friend, we are enabled to present our readers with a translation of the account in Spanish, published in a late number of the Registro Mercantil, by the Economical Society of Manila. It is described, says the Spanish paper, as having from time immemorial been in use among the natives, for producing a beautiful blue dye, more especially in the provinces of Camarines and Albay, under the names of Payanguit and Aranguit but had escaped scientific observation, until, in the year 1827, it attracted the notice of Padre Mata, corresponding member of the Economical Society in the Province of Samar. He subjected it to various experiments, forming it into cakes like Indigo, with which he coloured several articles of cotton, silk, and linen, as well as woollens; and struck with the beauty and fixed nature of the colour produced, which appeared to him no wise inferior to Indigo, he resolved on bringing it to the notice of the Society, to whom he forwarded specimens of the cakes and of the stuffs which he had dyed. The society in consequence requested several of its corresponding members in those provinces, to repeat the experiments of the Padre, all of whom have concurred in a similar report, and forwarded to Manila a considerable supply of the leaf, and cakes, and finally the living plant itself a committee of merchants was appointed to determine, after submitting the dye to chemical analysis, whether its identity with Indigo was sufficiently ascertained to justify its being brought to market under that designation, without fraud, and whether it was likely to fetch the same price as Indigo. The merchants and chemists having decided this point, affirmatively, declaring the dye to be in every respect the same as Indigo, and possessed of all the properties of this celebrated colouring substance; a committee of scientific members was finally appointed to draw up a description of the plant.

The native name of the plant is Payanguit. It is described as attaining the thickness of a man's thigh, scandent by means of attaching its extremities to the neighboring trees, full of milky sap. It grows and thrives when planted to propagate, and a plant of the size specified yields a greater quantity of leaves than the most leafy plant of the Indigo shrub; its leaves are upwards of three inches in length, and more than two in breadth. The trunk is a little rough, and with fissures, but in its nature soft and smooth. The flowers are white, and some of a light yellow color. Padre Mata states that in Samar they are purple, and have a sweet, perceptible smell. In Manila the plant is sown in the month of September.

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