twenty; amongst which, as of the greatest general interest, we may instance, from an examination of the file of bills, those authorizing the relinquishment of the 16th sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof; to revive and contince in force the act "to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war;" to provide for the erection and repair of customhouses, (at Philadelphia and New Orleans;) to authorize the Ohio Rail road Company to locate a road through the public lands; to give effect to the 8th article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain; to provide for the legal adjudication of the Bastrop, Maison Rouge, and other grants in Louisiana and Arkansas; a bill in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States; a bill to authorize the President of the United States to furnish certain ordnance to the several States; the bill to rebuild the General Post Office Building, and for other purposes; the bill to provide for the transportation of the mails upon rail roads, &c.

As one effect of the loose mode of doing business in Congress, we cannot but regret that among the lost bills is almost every bill, year 1837. sent by the Senate, for objects within the Territories of Florida and Wisconsin; which unkindness to these younger children of our the year 1837. Union we the more regret on account of the worthy Delegates from these Territories, for the removal of obstructions in and at the whose estimable characters, and indefatigable mouths of certain rivers, and for other purexertions in getting them through the Senate, poses, during the year 1837. deserved better treatment from the House in which they sit. Nor less, certainly, do we regret that the liberal and enlightened inten- other purposes, during the year 1837. tions of the Senate to erect a Hospital in this city, and to establish a Crimnal Court in of reserves provided for Creek Indians in the this District, shared the same fate as the Territorial bills.

example. The number reported in the House where their husbands and fathers have died of of Representatives, and never acted upon in wounds received in the military service of the any manner, amounted to several hundred. Such are the results of the session, as we hastily gather them.

### From the Richmond Whig.

Mr. Calboun and Mr. Preston are represented to have made powerful speeches on the subject of disturbing the Tariff Compromise. They exposed the double dealing of the North in relation to past Tariffs, and shewed that if we of the South permitted the question again to be opened, we would have no guarantee, that we would not again be plundered by another high protective Tariff. "Mr. Calhoun (says the Reformer) gave a history of the secret manœuverings during the debate on the famous "bill of abominations" of 1827, and of the part acted on that occasion by Mr. Van Buren and his present associates. They had deceived the South then by pledges which they did certain insolvent debtors of the U. States. not redeem, and he was unwilling to trust them again. He used the remarkable words of Mr. Tazewell to Mr. Van Buren on that occasion. when the latter came to apologize for his falsehood and treachery: "Sir, you have deceived me once this is your fault, but if you deceive and final disposition of the four reserved secme again, it will be mine!"

Messrs Calhoun and Preston both declared the opinion that "the friends of the bill did not meneof the cultivation of the vine and olive. expect or intend it to pass; and that the articompromise bill, were put in the bill for the purpose of defeating its passage. They alverted to the time—the last days of the session as evidence of the fact that they had no serious intention of reducing the revenue at all .-They pointed to the devisions in the ranks of the party, as an indication of the absence of common principles upon this subject-one portion of the members openly declaring war on the threshhold against all reduction, and another advocating reduction. They professed their unabated hostility to the protective policy, and their willingness to repeal the duies under 20 per cent. on all articles impor-They would go to the furthest extent in reducing the revenue without disturbing the compromise They did not wish to open the subject again, in order to distract and agitate the country, and to make the controversy the means of strengthing the political power of the Government."

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. BENTON AND HIS RADISII.

When Benton, bursting with pomp and importance, sent his expunging pen to the President, he, doubtless, expected some better compliment and reward, than a promise of having the goose quill returned to him at the death of the old General .- He probably feit the same sort of disappointment that fell to the lot of another great man in the following story. By the by, I presume that the President wrote his letter to the investigating Committee with Benton's pen. Louis XI (of France,) when he was the

peasant to eat fruit-after he came to the throne, the peasant brought him a radish from his garden, of extraordinary size. The King, knowing the good intentions of the peasant, gave him a thousand crowns. The lord of the village hearing of this liberality, flattered himself that if he presented the King with a fine horse, his fortune would at once be made .therefore went with it to Court. The King praised the horse highly. He ordered the radish to be brought to him.—Here, said be, is Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, Ewers and Basins, some a radish, more rare of its kind than your horse. I give it to you and thank you.

Poor Benton will have to wait for his radish until his King dies.

wing of the old gander that has been feeding for many years on the lawn of the palace; and that the sensitive old creature, when he heard the dishonor of his feather, drowned himself in "Goose Creek." Senator Benton, nevertheless, intends to move for some posthumous honors to the gander who produced the quill, which consummated the work of expunging. It will be referred to a Select Committee, to be called the " Goose Committee." Mr. Benton will, of course, be Chairman. These are but rumors, and may not be true; but there is nothing inprobable now for the great Senator to propose, or for the Senate to do.

LIST OF ACTS.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Aft act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for requested to call and examine for themselves the year 1837.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the va-

rious Indian tribes, for the year 1837. Joint resolution to grant a pension to Susan Decatur, widow of the late Stephen Decatur.

An act to change the title of certain officers of the Navy. An act making appropriations for the naval

service for the year 1837. An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1837.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act to authorize certain Rail Road companies to construct Rail Roads through the public lands in the Territory of Florida. An act making appropriations for the sup

port of the Army for the year 1837. An act to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States. An act making an appropriation for the

appression of Indian hostilities. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the U.S.'

passed the 30 day of March, 1835. An act to admit the State of Michigan into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

An act to suspend certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts fourteenth day of July, 1832.

An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the

An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for An act to provide for certain harbors, and

An act to provide for continuing the construction and repair of certain roads, and for

An act to authorize and sanction the sales

treaty, March 24, 1822, in certain cases, and for other purposes. Of the private bills, not acted on, the num. An act explanatory of the act entitled "An ber is large, we believe, beyond all former ac granting half-pay to widows and orphans

> United States, and for other purposes." An act making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacon-lights, buoys, and dolphins for the year 1837.

> An act concerning pilots. Joint resolutions to enable the Postmaster General more readily to change the commencement of the contract year in the Post

> Office Department. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the Bank of the United States, under the Pennsylvania

> charter, payment for the stock of the United States in the late Bank of the United States. An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of the enlistment of seamen.

> An act to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain."

An act to provide for the adjustment of title tions in the tract of country allotted to the Tombeckbee Association for the encourage- in the effulgence of this great luminary, yet they may continue to be seen as spots upon it, like the spots

An act to give the approval and comfirmacles selected, which were in conflict with the tion of Congress to three several acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, incorporating banks.

> The London Morning Chronicle thus speaks of the United States :- We are struck with the extraordinary fact, that the mercantile community of the United States have been able to sustain themselves in the face of the specie measures of the General Government, the like of which are without a parallel in history. If the British Government had acted, or were now to act, towards their commercial interests, for one month, as the American Government has done towards their merchants, for the last six months, all England would have been bankrupt, and a general revolution would have taken place long since."

Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road-A meeting was held in this City, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting effective measures for prosecuting the Rail-Road from this City to the South Carolina line, through Moore and Richmond counties-a charter for which was granted by the Legislature. About eighty thousand dollars were promptly subscribed, and we have no doubt that the subscription, in a few days, will reach \$100,000. This is a very handsome subscription, indeed, considering that our Citizens had previously invested more than \$200,000 in the Gaston Rail Road. It proves that we have an energy to carry on works of useful improvement, which is not to be palsied by the cold neglect of the Legislature .- Raleigh Register.

# Dauphin, went sometimes to the House of a Crockery, China, and Glass

TEXHE Subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, imported to order, consisting of entire new pattern Blue Printed Plates, Dishes, Soup and Sauce Tureens, Sauce Boats, Covered Dishes, Sallad Bowls, Hot Water Plates and Dishes, Gravy Dishes, Bakers, Pickles, Fish Drainers, Muffin Plates, Custard Cups, Water Pitchers and Fruit Baskets. As all the above to match, Dinner Sets can be made up in quantities

Blue printed Tea, Sugar and Cream Pots, Cups and Covered Chambers &c. Together with an assortment of Common Ware.

CHINA. White and Gold and plain White China, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plain White China Dinner Sets, Sets, White and Gold and plain White China Cups and Saucers, Bowls and Saucers, Tea and Cup Plates, Butter Pots, Segar Stands, Covered Mugs, with names, and Mottoe Fruit Baskets, Bowls, &c. GLASS.

Rich Cut and Plain Decanters, Pitchers, Tumblers, Wines, Cordials, Jellys, Champagnes, Lemonades, Hock Glasses, Goblets, Butter Pots, Bowls, Dishes, Candle and Astral Lamp-Shades, Salt Cellers, Cellery Glasses, Lamp Glasses, Lamps, Glass Jars, and Liquor Cases, &c.

Knives & Forks, Astral Lamps, Tea & Bread Trays, Andirons, Brass & Green Fenders, Nursery Fenders, Shovel and Tongs, Spittoons, Chaffing Dishes, Oil Cloth and India Table Mats, Japan Sugar Boxes, Snuffers and Staids, Nut Crackers, Brooms and Brushes, Bellows, Cork Screws, Looking Glasses, from one to five Drawers.

Nest Tubs, Brass and Iron bound Buckets, Iron bound Churns, Market, Clothes, and Fancy Baskets. Fishing Baskets, Nest Wooden Sugar Boxes, &c. &c. Persons wanting any of the above articles are

J. D. MORDECAI, No. 3 New Brick Range. 10 Gt

# Mansion House.

Greenville S. C. HE Subscriber having purchased this well known establishment, has made ample provision for the accommodation of Boarders and Travel-The rooms are large and airy, and well suited for single persons, or families, who may wish to visit this delightful climate during the Summer

His personal attention, with an experienced House keeper and Bar keeper, will be given to the superntendance of the business; and he pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may call.

JOHN T. COLEMAN. Februar 1837 11 4t

## Columbia Telescope.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1837.

For an account of the doings of the late Congress, see article from the National Intel-

See the communication proposing an excellent plan for the establishment of a school of Civil Engineering.

Senators Calhom and Preston have arrived in Charleston, where a public dinner was to be given then on Thursday.

Freedom and Philanthrophy at home. The An act to extend the limits of the port of Middletown, (Connecticut,) Sentinel, of Feb. 3, 1837, contains the following advertisement. "NOTICE .- The POOR of the Town of Chatham "An act to alter and amend the several acts will be SOLD on the first Monday in April 1837, at imposing duties on imports," approved the the house of T. Penfield, Esq., at 9 o'clock in the fore-

> "The friends of the administration have been baffled in their attempts to reduce the Tariff and the Revenue-but they will not relax their efforts .- [En-

"Baffled"! How, and by whom, when they have an irresistible majority in both houses of Congress, and therefore do just as they please? If they are baffled, it can only be because they are determined to be so.

The good People of Virginia have not yet found out who it is that was elected their Governor, by the Legislature, about two months ago. Several of the newspapers of that State are still disputing vehemently about it-The Richmond Enquirer says.

"We are authorised to state, that the name of the Government elect is David Campbell—and not David A. or David H. Campbell."

#### JACKSON ANTHOLOGY.

The concluding period of the administration of the distinguished individual who has just ceased to be President of the United States, has produced an especial quantity of the magnificent panegyric that has been so bountifully and justly showered upon his whole career .-In justice to his memory, and to the genius of his eulogists, we select a few specimens.

"ANDREW JACKSON has no equal; his whole life is miracle, Examine him in every stage of his existence, and we are impelled to exclaim, wonderful man! reared by Providence to guide the destinies of his Country, and to exhibit the perfection and moral grandeur of human nature.

I said, sir, that Andrew Jackson stood alone .-Where can you find his FELLOW! Look among the sovereigns of the earth. Look where you will, and you look in vain. Go to the records of the mighty dead, and where will you find his EQUAL?

I esteem him one of the greatest of men, and purest of patriots! His cotemporaries will go down to posterity with him. His coadjutors will gather lustre from his fame, and his revilers, though they may not bask which bedim the great orb of day .- Speech of Mr. Dana, in the U.S. Senate.

"I am proud to be called Gen. Jackson's dog."-Speech of Mr. Boon, of Ohio, in the House of Repre-

"Sir, while painting, history, poetry, music, and sculpture were giving greenness to his immortality, the Senate of the United States were denouncing him in the Seminole war. Sickening with the same feelings that were pained at hearing Aristides called the Just, the detractors of Andrew Jackson loathed the BEAU IDEAL of his character."—Speech of Mr. Ripley, of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives.

The power of panegyric here displayed has never been to our knowledge equalled, except in an instance that we lately had occasion to mention, when an inspired admirer of Mr. Van Buren's pronounced him "dignified" and

Of the three specimens given above, each has its peculiar merit. Mr. Dana excels in sublimity -Mr. Boon in the art of saying much in a few words-and Mr. Ripley in compre-

The combination of all the sister arts to "give greenness to the immortality" of Andrew Jackson, is an idea as beautiful as it is just. Let us see how each of them has performed her part. Painting has bedizzened his long visage upon a thousand sign-posts. History has dictated Eaton's life of the General. Poetry has produced the charming lines

"God save General Jackson, Whom the British turned their backs on— At the battle of New Orleans!

Music has given us "Jackson's March"almost equal in harmony to "God save the King" or "Jim Crow." Sculpture, doubtless, would have adorned the City of Jackson with the utmost splendors of her art, if that City had not so suddenly disappeared in the mud.

In publishing, a week or two ago, the speech of Mr. Thompson, of Feby 7th, on the Adams question, we took the first copy that came into our hands, which was an imperfict newspaper one. To make it complete, we now add the references. Mr. T. in comparing the professions with the acts of the people of the region that claims to be so eminently Philanthropic, makes the following extracts from the Line cords of the Pilgrim Fathers and their immediate discendants.

Freedom of opinion and of speech, and sympathies with the Indian and African, are the three great topies of New England cant of the present day. How long has it been thus, vide the following extracts from Neal's History of New-England; to say nothing of that glorious act for securing the freedom of opin ion and the press, the sedition law, which had the united supported of New England.

The New Englanders petition their magistrates to take speedy measures against the Anabaptists. Neal's History of New England, 1 vol. 279.

Three were published shortly after for religious opinions, viz: John Clarke, fined £20 or to be whipp-

John Crandall, £5 or whipped.
Obadiah Holmes, £30.—1 vol. 280-1,
Holmes received 30 lashes at the whipping post.—

And John Stone and John Hazewell, were each fined 40 shillings, or to be whipped, for shaking hands with him and praising God for his courage and con-

stancy.-1 vol. 283. The government of New England proceeded against the Quakers as it had done against the Anabaptists, by fines, imprisonment, and whipping, and these proving ineffectual, they put 3 or 4 to death .l vol. 191.

They imprison and banish Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, for being Quakers.—1 vol. 272-3. Laws against Quakers.—1 vol. 293-4. Micholas Upshall, aged 60 years, was fined 30.£ and banished for speaking against that law.

Mary Clarke, whipped 20 stripes for being a Qua-

Ch. Holder and John Copeland each received 30 lashes, and 9 weeks imprisonment for the same-

ker and coming into New-England, 1657 .- vol. 1,-

Laws passed to cut off the cars of Quaker men and whip the women, and for boring their tongues with hot irons.-225.7.

Several others whipped and imprisoned .- 1 vol.

Law to ship them to Barba and Virginia, and sell them as slaves.—301. Families ruined by fines, -305.

Law to put them to death .- 306-7. Marmaduke Stevenson and Wm, Robinson, hang-Mary Dyer also hanged .-- 309. Others banished .- 312, 13, 14.

setts--account of the Pequad war. "The Indians soon climbed to the top of the palisades to avoid the fire, and so exposed themselves to the English builets; others forced their way out of the fort, and if any of them broke through the English, the allied Indians were in a ring at some distance, so that few if any escaped There were 60 or 70 wigwams, and it was imagined four or five hundred Pequads, men, women and children. Fow

Extracts from Hutchinson's History of Massachu-

if any escaped." I vol. page 78. "The Indians in alliance with the English, (i, e, Colonists) had taken ten males and females; four of the males were disposed of, one to each of our Saceems, the rest put to the sword. Four of the females were left at the fort-the other four carried to Connecticut, where the Indians challenged them as their prize; they were sacrificed to end the dispute, 79. Many of the captives were sent to Bermudas for and sold slaves. The Pequad tribe was wholly extinguished." 80.

All these atrocities were perpetrated in the name of God, and to do him service: Hear E. G. "That it was evident that God had chosen New England to plant his people in, and that it would be displeasing unto him that his work should be hindered." In the account of the war with the Narragansets this is found: "They began to fire the wigwams-in many of them the Indian women and children perished."

ny of the chiefs were executed at Boston and Plymonth and most of the rest were sold and shipped off for slaves to Burmudas and other parts." 307. "The hand of the great Philip, a hero and patriot, was cut off; and," says the historian, "produced a handsome penny, many having a curiosity to see it."

The Termination of Philip's war .- " A great ma-

The ruling passion strong in war as in death.' " The government increased the premium for Indian scal ps and captives to one hundred pounds This encounded John Lovewell to raise a company of volunteers to go out upon an Indian hunting-January 5th, he brought to Boston a captive and a Going out a second time he discovered ten Indians round a fire, all asleep: he ordered part of his company to fire, who killed three; the other seven as they were rising up were sent to rest again by the other part of the company. The ten scalps were brought to Boston."

"Being whipped by the Indians in one of these Indian hunts, this historian says, "This misfortune discouraged Indian huntings:

The new oppointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, are as fol-

JOEL R. POINSETT, of South Carolina, to be Secretary of War. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, to be

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Majesty the Emperior of all the Russias.

HENRY WHEATON to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Prussia. WILLIAM H HAYWOOD, of North Carolina,

to be Charge d'Affaires to the King of Bel-ALCEE LA BRANCHE, of Louisiana, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

WILLIAM W. CHEW, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

POWHATAN ELLIS, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico. ABRAHAM VAN BUREN to the Secretary under the 6th section of the act to reorganize the General Land Office, approved the 4th day of

JOHN BELL to be Surveyor of Public Lands acquired by the treaty with the Chickasaw In-

CATRON, of Tennessee, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, The Cabinet is now composed of the follow-

John Forsyth, Secretary of State. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War. M. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy.

Amos Kendall, Postmaster General.

B. F. Butler, Attorney General .-

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL EOR ENGI-

If South Carolina expects to carry through her great works and to sustain them—if she expects to keep even pace with the rest of the Union in the

course of improvement, she must not be dependent on other States for the science which such efforts require. Our own young men must be educated for the purpose. The Military School at West Point cannot supply one tenth of the engineers which will be required; and besides, the education there is so much of it military, that at least two years are lost to those who intend to confine themselves to civil engineering. Other States have found it necessary to erect Schools for this purpose; Kentucky has a school for Engineers at Georgetown; Ohio at Cincinnati, and Indiana at Madison. In these, young men are taught French, drawing, mathematics, and engineering, and in two years complete their course: so that with two subsequent years in the field on a canal, rail road, or other Improvement, under a skilful engineer, the practical as well as theoretical part of the science is well acquired. One who is well advanced in mathematics and French, can be prepared for the field in one year-the two years afterwards employed in some work, will cost the student nothing but his clothes, as his services will entitle him to his support and expenses there. It will thus be seen that this course of education will be attended with less expense than any other professional one; and no other promises as great remuneration as

The time for South Carolina to act in this matter is most propitious. Extensive works are about being undertaken in this and the adjoining States, where a wide field for improvement in this science will be open, and where skill and industry will be amply

These considerations have suggested the following plan. The Rice Creek Springs are now unoccupied. There are good buildings there to accommodate the teachers, a steward, and at least sixty students. The situation is central to the State-is retired, and as healthy as any in the United Octaon ine place contains about three hundred acres, which, with all the buildings, can be purchased for \$2,800, and \$1,200 more will put it in repair and supply the necessary apparatus for the school. Four thousand dollars, therefore, must be raised, and it is proposed to do this in shares of two hundred dollars each. The association will then consist of twenty gentlemen, under whose direction the school will be They will appoint the principal teacher, prescribe rules for the government of the institution, and fix the rates of tuition and board. The principal may be permitted to engage his own assistants, and rely on the fees of tuition for his remuneration. The benefit to the contributers who purchase the place will be the preference they will have to name students for admission into the school. It is expected that at least forty students will enter their names as soon as it is known that the plan is perfected and competent teachers engaged. But to ascertain what number of students may be depended on, gentle. men wishing to send are requested to drop a line to one of the undersigned as soon as possible, as it is lesirable that the school should be opened by the first of May. There is no doubt that the association can be formed, and measures are taking to engage A. BLANDING. competent teachers. P. M. BUTLER,

WADE HAMPTON, B. T. ELMORE, M. H. DE LEON.

March 18 Newspapers favorable to this scheme are respectfully requested to give the above a gratuitous inser-

Mr. Editor: The Mercury and the Telescope, are usually regarded abroad, as exhibiting more nearly than any other papers the leading opinions of South Carolina on the passing politics of the day. A comment appeared in the Mercury of the 14th inst., on Mr. Van Buren's luaugu-

Holder, Copeland, and Roane, lost their ears .- | ral Address, which I do not believe is, and I am quite sore ought not to be a fair exposition of the public sentiment in this State.

It is not from any merit in the stile of critique, that I call your nonce toward it, for a writer who can talk of entombing the Constitution in an apple dampling, is hardly at it, for of any thing like targument, it is perfectly innocent-but from the ill tempered un'air perversion of Mr. Van Buren's sentiments and promises.

I am no advocate for any of General Jackson's doctrines or conduct; nor can any friend to his country approve of the influence which has so much contributed to elevate Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

But if a politician is to be regarded as having committed an unpardenable crime, because he has profited by the good opinion of his friends in his pursuit of the highest office in the U. States, I fear we should find very few candidates guiltless of that offence, whether they belong to the North or to the South.

Mr. Van Buren delivered his Inaugural Address, at a moment when the excitement concerning the slavery question was at the very highest. The public at large were in doubt what view the new President would take of that question, and on which side his great influence would be thrown. To satisfy public anxiety, he declares in strong language, that unless in the (impossible) case of the Slave States them elves wishing it, he shall think it his duty to veto any bill for abclishing Slavery in the district of Columbia. And what reason could he have, for making this declaration but that he deemed himself sanctioned by the Constitution which he professes to regard as the Polar star of his conduct? It must arise from a strange perversity of intellect, that such a veto is considered as a boon held out by, Mr. Van Buren, and not a declaration founded on a sense of constitutional

"Gentlemen (says a Debtor to his Creditors) I am about retiring from business, but whenever you send in your claims upon me, I promise you they shall be punctually paid." Oh, oh, says a creditor, so sir, the payment of our debts against you, is to depend upon your promise, is it? You promise for south! sir. we despise your promise; we are not to be insulted in this way. No, sir, our debts are secured by law sir: yes sir, by the law of the land sir, and a fig for your promises. Do you mean to insult us sir, by substituting your promise for a positive duty? No, no sir, we are not such fools as you take us to be! To whom in such a case would that epithet apply? Hitherto, Mr. Van Buren, young in office seems willing to go with the South, full as far as the South had any reason to expect from him under existing circumstances. Is it a crime in Mr. Van Buren that he is willing in some great and leading questions to adopt the Southern side, and to pledge himself to do so? Why are we to abuse a man for proffered friendship, when we have no good reason to doubt his sincerity? Men who have lived in the world, well know how much more easy it is to make an enemy than a friend. If the sentiments of this very weak writer were the real sentiments of South Carolina, which they are not would not Mr. Van Buren be justified in saying, "if you are offended at my proffers of friendship-if I can do nothing to please you be it so. I might as well try the opposite

course." Whatever Mr. Van Buren's general politics may be, it is much too soon to pronounce him incorrigible. He is evidently a man of WILLIAM SMITH, of Alabama, and JOHN talents and a gentleman; and will be very apt to consider his own interest not in a narrow but an enlarged point of view. He is upon his trial before the public; and he is entitled to reasonable time and fair play. On our parts it is neither wise nor honest to condemn prematurely. None of us would like to be so treated ourselves. Nor do we gain any thing by indulging in needless acrimony of expression, or cherishing the very bitterness of party warfare. A NULLIFIER.

MARRIED

In Newberry district on Thursday evening the th inst., by H. K. Boyd, Esq. Mr. JAMES CALD WELL, to Miss JANE DAVENPORT, all of Newherry

Died-On the 4th inst. of a short, but painful ill ness, OPHELIA MARTHA BRONSON, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Bronson, of this place, aged 2 years 8

months and 4 days. The deceased, was, for her age, the most interesting, the most affectionate, and the most kind. The friends of this lovely child, and all who knew her or who had ever seen her, took much notice of her obelience to er parents, her affectionate disposition, and her activity to please all, who was around her .can very readily say, where is the parent, who would not mourn much at the loss of such a child; where is the man or woman, relative or not, who would not shed many tears for the loss of such a child; there is none. But the little soul has departed, she has gone to a home from whence no traveller returns : she has gone beyound this vel of tears : she now rests in the arms of him who will protect her from all troubles; in heaven her little spirit dwells, where there is no pain.

The tender bud has gone. To a fairer world above, And left her parents quite forlorn To follow her, to God.

Died in Winnsborough on the 5th instant, John Walter, infant son of Coln. William and Mrs. Caroline Moore, aged one year and six months.

DIED, on Saturday the 4th inst, Augustus Par-

su at his residence, in Chester District, between Fishing Creek and Catawba River. The subject of this obituary was from his youth. man of unquestionable veracity; And entirely free from the prevalent sin of our country intemperance. The church may lament the loss of so conspictions member, and the State may moure the ravages

made by death on a citizen so worthy and universally beloved! "Havre, Feb. 3 .- Our market is still unsettledwe have received these ten days, 23,000 bales, and our stock amounts to 71,000 bales. Holders show great eagerness to sell, but there is no demand for Cotton. Sales are reported at a decline of 2 a 3f since

last week. A parcel of 6000 bales Upland, middling, and fair, sold at 126f duty paid; since then, the transactions have been so irregular, that it would be difficult to state the extent of the decline. "We hope this panic will not prevail much longer. the interior being in want of Cotton-but our prices cannot improve unless the demand revives.'

"Liverpool, Fcb. 2 .- Our Cotton Market has been very heavy since our last. The prices of new American in particular, have declined materially—in fact both new and old are rendered nominal in prices, in a great degree by the desire to sell. The demand is met so freely, buyers, little as they want, are afraid of being tempted by low offers, and will not not pur. chase beyond their imitediate wants. The sales on Saturday, were 1500 bales; on Monday, 3000 bales; on Tuesday, 1500 bales; yesterday, 1500 bales; and prices are a 1 lower than the quotations in the Price

in the market, that prices have further declined 1 to per lb.

# To the Public.

ENTLEMEN; having been so unfortunate it is entirely useless for me to try to pay my creditors, unless some indulgence can be given me, loosing 11 head horses, one negro, and property I have none. Gentlemen,

Your's most respectfully,

JOS. BROWN. March 13th/1837

Sheriff's Sales. TILL be Sold before the Court House in the town of Columbia on the first Monday and Tuesday in April next, on sundry with of

fieri facias, within the legal hours of sale-One hundred acres of Land more or less, situate in Richland district on both sides of the road lead liberty to find fault with other people's non-sense—nor is it from any argument it contains by lands belonging to the citate of John D. Brown. that public attention should be drawn toward fames S. Guignard and Lomas & Davis, at the suit of A. M. White, vs. A. T. Smith and M. A. Faust One hundred and twenty six acres of Land, more fectly innocent—but from the ill tempered or less bounded by Eli Croswell, Dr. Percival, virulence that pervade sthat article, and its Dority and James T. Wade's land, at the suit of the State, vs. Jonathan Manor. Terms cash, purchasers to pay for Sheriff's papers. JESSE DEBRUHL S. R. D.

Sheriff's Office, Columbia, } March 13, 1837.

# Hollow Ware, Wood Screws. Sad Irons, &c.

Water, near Beekman-street, New York, Have received the past season, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the above Goods, which now consists of the following assortment, suitable for the Southern and Western Markets, viz:

about 1530 Tons, viz. Pots of 22 different sizes, from 3-9 to 50 Galloris Kettles, 15 sizes, from 3-S to 18 Chilons. Bakepans. or Ovens, 7 different sizes.

Wagon Boxes, from 1 1-2 to 4 3-4 inches.

3-8 in. No. 3, to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality; and finish, and less than "James" imported prices. Sad Irons assorted in Casks of about 500 lbs, each

Sash Weights, 100 Tons, assorted from 134 to 20 18s Bells for Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches, &c. made to Order-also, Steam Engines other and Machinery made to order.

est prices, and upon the most favourable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment evel offered for sale, by any one establishment in the

Merchante, by forwarding a request per Mail, can made, furnished by return of Mail. All Orders will receive immediate attentiou. New York, March 7th, 1837 11 Itm

ENRIETTA TEMPLE, in 2 vols.
The Partisan Loader; a tale of the future, 2 vols. Letters to Young Ladies; by Mrs. Sigoutney. Washington's Life in French. Lady of the Lake, in fine binding. Language of Flowers, Lord Byron's Works, in fine and plain binding Authon's Horace, small edition.

Evenings at Home The Missouri Harmony Memoirs of Asron Burr, with miscellaneous selec-tions from his correspondence in 2 vols.

Blessington.
Thos Moore's Poetical Works, including his Melodies Ballads, &c. complete in one vol. The Parent's Assistant, complete in one vo

A fresh supply of the Rev. Robt. Means Sere

Attention Cavalry. Of are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Court House on Saturday the 25th inst. at 17 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped for impection and drill. By order of the Captain.

BLACK, O. S.

A Court Martial will be held to the Town Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the same day for the triel of defaulters at the last parade.

To Contractors. FILLE Commissioners of Public Buildings for Laurens district, will contract for the building of a Court House for said District ou Monday the 10th cay of April next, persons wishing to undertake the work, can see a plan of the House, by calling on the Commissioners at Laurens Court House. By

South Carolina. UNION DISTRICT:

Mrs. Anna Alexander, & others Def'ts: T appearing to my satisfaction that Randolph Alexander, Simpson Alexander, John Alexander Lewis Alexander, Walliam Alexander, A Flinn and his wife Charlotte, B. Powers, and his wife Sally, J. Williamson and his wife Polly, Sampson Alexander, and Wm. Butler and his wife Elizabeth, all defendants in this case, reside without the state. It is therefore ordered, that they appear and object to the sale or division of the real estate of John Alexander,

Ordinary's Office. February 12th, 1837.

> In Equity. LAURENS DISTRICT.

Elizabeth Ellen, Bill in Partition.

limits of this State: It is ordered, that they do plead, answer or demurr to the bill of complaint within three months from the publication hereof, of the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them W. R. FARLEY, C.E. L. D.

March 18

BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, SO. CA. arrangements, for the re-opening of his Establishment, (partially destroyed by the late fire,) on a much more extensive scale than before, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to accommodate Travellers, Boarders, and private Families, in a style equal to any other House

of the kind in the Union. Private Parlours can be engaged, and every accommodation and comfort afforded—and it is the intention of the Proprietor to give entire satisfaction to

those who may favor him with their custom.
ANGUS STEWART. March 11

Clark's Hotel.

above flotel will be opened on Saturday, the 11th instant, by Messrs. J. M. Roach, & A. Thompson, for the accomodation of all respectable persons "Liverpool Feb. 3—The sales of Cotton to-day, ave been about 1200 bales; and such is the pressure in recommending them as well qualified to keep if the market, that prices have further declined 1 to well regulated, quiet, orderly house, and have no

> JAMES M. ROACH, Present Propris A. THOMPSON, ctors: 10

March if The Charleston Courier and Mercury, Savannah Georgian, Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Miledge-ville Standard of Union, and Mobile Commercial Advertiser, will insert the above weekly for

Hollow Ware of Superior Quality, consisting of

Tea Keitles, Skillets, Flat Spiders, Covered Spidors, Griddles, Fire Dogs.

Cart do. "5 to 7 inches. Wood Screws, 50,000 Gross, Iron and Brass; from for retailing.
Tailors, and Hatters' Irons, assorted sizes.

The above as ortment of Goods, is particularly recommended to the attention of Southern and Western Merchanis, and are offered for sale at the low-

have a printed circular with description of goods prices, and terms, from which no deviation is eve

# Just Received,

The Confessions of an elderly Gentlemon, illustrate
by six Female Portraits; by the Counters

A fresh supply of American Almanace, and Reposi-tory of Useful Knowledge, for 1837, also the former numbers from its commencement, 1830. Fluid luk, in pints and half hottles.

THOS. F. JONES, Chairman. order of the Board.

Joshua Wilburn, Applicant.

dec'd., on or before the first day of May next, of their consent will be entered of record.

J. J. PRATT, O. U. D.

March 18 \* 11 8t

George Dillard, and T appearing to my satisfaction that Martha Prater, Amelia Potts, Francis Fincher, and Sarah his wife, Joseph Garret, Noah Garrett, Ellen Garrett, Jesse Garrett, and Elizabeth his wife, James White, and Mary his wife, and Phebe Garrett, Defendants in the above stated case, reside from and without the

Commissioner's Office,

Carolina Hotel.

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that the

doubt but they will give general satisfaction to gen-tlemen and ladies. Each of those gontlemen inve assisted me in the hotel for several years J. W. CLARK, former Proprietor,

mouths and forward their accounts to the su