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THE STUDENT'S APOLOGY,

For reserve among women.

By T. BRUNN, Jr.

I may not speak in lover's phrase,
Of female beauty, wit and grace,
I may not with the cooing's tongue,
(Whom soft flattery is hung
In finest strains of compliment,
Where music's spoken—little meant.)
Tossing his in beauty's ear,
And dance attendance, ever near,
Be ready with the flippant word,
To avert thoughts as yet unshared,
Which in the corners of her eye,
In smug expression lie;
And, playing o'er her dimpled cheek,
Is heard e'er yet her lips may speak!

Yet think not, tho' my lip be clos'd,
My feelings are as still compos'd,
The student, cloister'd in his cell,
Can slightly charm—but little tell,
Secret to steal thro' woman's ear,
Sporting in soft witchery there.
But still his bosom feels a glow,
So warm, so force—but few may know,
Till the bright gem hid in the sea,
With all its pure translucency,
May lie forever un'er spied,
'Neath the deep and darkling tide.

From the Athenian.

ELEGY,

TO MRS. ANDREW JACKSON.

As down the stream of time your parting life
Is verging to the brink where sorrows cease,
How from the world and all its anxious strife,
Should you be left to seek your heaven-born peace.

Through bitter cares and trials you have past;
Oh! your soft bosom torn with reckless grief:
In lonely peaceful slights may you not cast
Your aged eyes on heaven's impur'd relief!

Can not your age, your sex, your tender frame
Protect the evening of a calm repose?
Must the last glimmer of a dying flame
Be rudely quenched by cold unfeeling foes?

Let base ingratitude destroy the fame
Of your great chieftain, crown'd with deathless bays.

Beh him of all the glory of his name,
But spare the peace of your declining days.

'Tis man's sad doom, of every ill to drink,
By every angry passion to be wrung;
But lovely woman's tender fame will shrink
Beneath the sting of slander's scorpion tongue.

Then spare, O spare, rude man, the helpless sex,
Our mothers, wives and daughters all beseech:
Let our contending strifes each other vex,
But place this boon beyond detraction's reach.

Can office, power, or guilty fame delight
To build its fortune on a fall so dear?
Must heaven's best gift receive so dread a blight,
While torture smiles and wings the burning tear?

Can nothing short of female ruin aid
Ambition's greedy thirst for rank and power?
Must all its fond and pious hopes be laid
Bare to the pallings of a ruthless hour?

If thus relentless fate shall rend thy heart,
And your last moments must in anguish end,
Look from the world—it can no balm impart—
'Tis God alone your virtue will defend.

THE ATHENS MINSTREL.

From a London Paper.

THE LATE RESIGNATIONS.

Lord Eldon, Lord Eldon,

Your ancestor to leave in the lurch,
And by making him over,
To papists, discover
Your zeal for the head of the church.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Peel!
Very soon you must feel
That the sign of exclusion is past;
Then to Oxford repair,
Leave your hogsty there,
And in politics make a new east.

Lord Bathurst, Lord Bathurst!
Though you are not the worst
Of the litter intolerant crew,
I think to our king,
We might easily bring,
Five hundred as able as you.

Westmoreland, Westmoreland!
We can all understand,
Why this nuisance at length is abated:
But we will may defy,
Your best friends do say why,
To exist it had ever been fated.

Oh, Dundas, Oh, Dundas!
What a thrice double ass
You are thought on the banks of the Tweed,
With blockheads combining,
And fondly resigning
Your place without reason or need!

Wellington! Wellington!
Many battles you've won,
Then why without fighting retreat?
To your country prove true,
Give to Ireland her due,
And with glory regain your lost seat.

Little Van, little Van!
Like sinners, saints can,
Then repent! what a strange locus pocus!
But 'twas worthy of Canning
To let such a man in,
And reserve penitence locus.

Cato the younger, observed that a good citizen ought to be as solicitous about the public as a bee about her hive.

FROM WEST POINT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at West Point, dated West Point, June 25, 1827.

The examination continues day for three weeks, and is strictly impartial, the capacity and acquirements of the Cadets are brought into prominent relief, and their deficiencies fully exposed.

Mathematics, Mineralogy, French, Chemistry, Tactics, Natural Philosophy, Military and Civil Engineering, History and Ethics, are all embraced in the range of their studies. It requires a high grade of intellect and intense application to obtain in four years the extent of acquirement in those branches which is indispensable to enable them to graduate; and it is not surprising that at least 2-5ths of the whole number fail to attain it. The calculation is that out of 250, an average of 100 resign or are dismissed—it is a proud eminence for the successful aspirants—and amply rewards their diligence, by qualifying them for any situation in life, civil or military.

The military school presents a most interesting example of strict order and high state of discipline; every duty, whether of the soldier or the student, is performed at its appointed time, without the least confusion; and every hour, from reveille to tat-too, has its appropriate employment.

The precision and correctness of their military evolutions, their scientific attainments, and their exemplary moral deportment, reflect great credit on Col. Thayer, the superintendent, Maj. Worth, the commandant, who, distinguished as officers and accomplished as gentlemen, uniting mildness with firmness of purpose, are universally respected and beloved. While the professors, generally, many of whom were educated at the institution, afford the best evidences of its high state of improvement.

The localities of West Point are highly interesting, its scenery enchanting, and the views from its lofty heights sublime.

The parade ground comprises a space of several hundred acres, nearly level, elevated about 200 feet above the river, whose banks are precipitous—this plain is enclosed by the river on two sides, while to the west and south it is bounded by steep rocky ridges, forming parts of mountains that rise to the height of from 1200 to 1500 feet. From the plain, a view presents itself almost unrivalled in beauty and extent.

The Hudson river is first seen, confined between rocky mountains, through two ridges of which it seems to have forced its way at some former period, yet still presenting a channel of more than a thousand yards, navigable in every part for the largest ships; beyond this it spreads into a wide bay, and bending towards the east, is lost to the sight; the shore of this bay next appears, studded with populous villages, and rich with cultivation, over which are seen a succession of woody eminences and fertile vales, until the view is bounded by the distant, lofty and picturesque summits of the Catskill mountains. Steamboats, thickly crowded with passengers, and vessels of endless variety, moving upon the river in quick succession, are hardly less interesting than the natural romantic scenery, which we fully enjoyed last evening by moonlight, floating on the Hudson, accompanied by the delightful music of a full band, led by Willis' imitable bugle, reverberating amidst the lofty mountains on each side of its banks.

West Point is distinguished in the annals of the revolutionary war, as affording a final and insuperable barrier to the favorite plan of the British ministry, which contemplated, simultaneous movements from Canada and New York, to divide the eastern and southern states.

At West Point, Arnold commanded when his revolt had nearly furnished the means of overthrowing the barrier; and in the casements of one of its fortresses the unfortunate Andre was confined, in the brief and melancholy period that elapsed between his capture, trial and death.

At West Point, too, Kosciusko, not less the champion of American than of Polish liberty, long resided; and his favorite resort, is still shown, hanging like a shelf of verdure from the precipice, midway between the plain and the river.

The Pittsburgh Volunteer Legion left this place on Monday last for Washington. Their appearance was creditable to the city. They passed near the lodgings of Mr. Clay—the music playing the patriotic air of "THE TAR BARREL." It must have been gratifying to the Secretary, to witness their departure a day or two previous to the contemplated dinner—and the recollections awakened by the music must have been delightful.

Pittsburgh Democrat.

Harrisburg Convention.—Speaking of the appointment at Boston, of delegates to the Harrisburg convention, the editor of the Boston Statesman of Wednesday last remarks:

"We regret to see Mr. Everett there for other reasons (besides that of his being a member of Congress. We think it would have been more consistent in him, since but a short time ago, he was opposed to the tariff, to take a less active part in it now; and we also think, that the question would have assumed less of a political aspect, if delegates had been sent acquainted with the subject, in the room of mere partisan politicians."

American Sentinel.

Ceneca observes that Alexander had two friends, Clytus and Lysamachus; the one he exposed to a lion the other to himself; he who was turned loose to the beast escaped, but Clytus was murdered, for he was turned loose to an angry man.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Columbia and the Planters in its vicinity, on Monday July 2, 1827, at the Town Hall to the Town of Columbia, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Tariff of protecting duties, Governor JOHN TAYLOR in the chair; on motion of Col. BLANDING, it was unanimously resolved, that Dr. THOMAS COOPER be requested to furnish a copy of his speech on this occasion for publication; including therein the history of the acts of the British Parliament in relation to the woollen manufacture.

SPEECH OF DR. COOPER.

Sir—I have the honor of proposing to this meeting for adoption, the resolutions relating to "the Tariff of protecting duties," published in the TELESCOPE of last Friday. I say the honor sir, because I consider it an honor to be the proposer of any measure calculated to promote the interest of the state to which I belong, or to ward off the attacks meditated against her prosperity. In this light sir, I view the resolutions now under consideration; and it has become my duty to shew why I think it right to propose them for your adoption on the present occasion.

The City of Charleston, alive to the necessity of exciting public attention to this subject, has published her well-drawn memorial on the Tariff, and has invited the co-operation of the towns in the interior of the state. We meet now to aid the efforts of our fellow citizens; and I hope this meeting will produce a salutary effect, by shewing that we have not lost sight of the rights secured to us under the constitution, and that we have not lost all feeling of the wrongs inflicted on us, by fraud, injustice, and oppression.

The resolutions have been previously published, that our citizens may be fully aware of their import; and not taken by surprise, either in the support they may be called on to afford them, or the objections they may think fit to make to them.

Indeed, it is high time we should "up and be doing." The exertions of our opponents are of no common character: every day adds to the force of the enemy, and to the number of those who are in high expectation of obtaining their share in the contributions of the south. We thought it quite enough to have to combat the impositions in favor of the cotton manufacture, the woollen manufacture, the iron manufacture; but now there is a petty manufacturer in the union from the owner of a spinning factory, to the maker of a hob-nail—from the mountains of Vermont to the swamps of the Patapsco, who is not pressing forward to the plunder; and who may not be expected to worry Congress with petitions, memorials, and querulous statements for permission to put his hand into the planter's pocket. Permit me sir to read the following advertisement cut out of the last Baltimore Patriot.

"A national convention, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for protecting the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the U. States, has been invited by the state of Pennsylvania, to meet on the 30th of July, at Harrisburg. Massachusetts has already appointed delegates to that convention, whose names we have on a former occasion given. New-Hampshire has followed the example and appointed her delegates. Vermont is about to do likewise—a state convention for that purpose being summoned for the 27th inst. and, by the papers from the interior of New-York, received to day, we find that several of the counties have already held, and others have called, meetings, to appoint delegates to the state convention, who are to designate, if they think proper, delegates to the Harrisburg convention. The counties of Dutchess, Rensselaer, Washington and Essex, have taken the lead in this measure, and it will, doubtless, be followed through the state.—N. Y. American.

A meeting for the same object is to be held at the Hall of the Maryland Institute in Baltimore on the 26th inst. agreeably to the notice of manufacturers and other in this days Patriot.—Balt. Pat.

That meeting has taken place: and it was moved and strongly supported that the claim for protection should be extended to every manufacture in which Maryland was concerned.

You see then, that this is a combined attack of the whole manufacturing interest, anxious no doubt to encourage and support the agriculturists, as the wolf promises succor to the sheep.

The planting interest, refusing to become the dupes, have at length after a series of successful attacks upon them during the last ten years, become the victims of manufacturing monopoly. The avowed object now is, by means of a drilled and managed majority in Congress, permanently to force upon us a system, whose effect will be, to sacrifice the south to the north, by converting us into colonists and tributaries—to tax us for their own emolument—to claim the right of disposing of our honest earnings—to forbid us to buy from our most valuable customers—to irritate into retaliation our foreign purchasers, and thus confine our raw material to the home market—in short, to impoverish the planter, and to stretch the purse of the manufacturer. This may be regarded as common place declamation, and it is so. Unfortunately for us, the cases that have forced conviction on our minds, occur so frequently, that like all well known and undeniable truths, they have become mere matters of common place observation; acceded to at once among us, whenever they are mentioned. We are met to day sir, to consider whether we ought to continue to bear the burthens imposed, and patiently submit to others that are meditated; whether we are to rest satisfied with a state of humiliation which we are too impotent to change,

or make our final appeal to the nation by exposing our grounds of opposition to the measure we complain of, and our determination to resist them.

Notwithstanding the daring and uncompromising features of the monopoly that oppresses and that threatens us, I can admit that the views of the north may be honestly intended; that like many others, the manufacturers there, deceive themselves before they deceive us. They view objects through the distorting medium of self interest; and they readily advocate those measures as right, which they are anxious should be deemed so by others as well as themselves. Among the instances of self deception, I can easily believe that a rumoured investment of \$50,000 in the Lowell manufacture, may have conquered the heterodoxy of Mr. Webster's former opinions; and brought him over to the true faith; similar reasons may have operated as inducements to other learned gentlemen to abandon their heresies, however deeply and deliberately they may have heretofore avowed them before the public. It is true, the disappointed public looks with astonishment at these sudden and almost miraculous conversions; and suspects that the only true and natural excuse is in the words of Horace, *ad mihi plaudo ipse domi*. But I wish not to impute any motives but that of mistaken opinion; we have matter of fact enough to work on, of a character too manifest to be mistaken.

We had fully hoped sir, that by yielding continually during ten years discussion of the Tariff principle, the pretensions of the manufacturers would ere long come to a close. From the year 1816 to 1824, we never combated on the pretence that money was improperly taken out of our pockets; but on the principle that the laws complained of, were infractions of the constitution; that the power of enacting them, was no where clearly, undeniably and expressly given; but was assumed under forced and strained constructions, of expressions too broad and general, too vague and indistinct, to justify the usurpation; that the construction given to the clause of regulating commerce could not extend to the protection of home manufacture never thought of in the convention—that such a construction operated so unequally that it could never have been the intended meaning of our constitution, or could ever have been considered as in harmony with the spirit of fairness and equality which dictated and pervades that instrument. We hoped therefore, during this period, that the very dubious right of laying protecting duties would at length be given up. But our hopes were in vain; and we found it as we still find, that the voracious appetite of monopoly is insatiable; the more we give up, the more we are required to abandon. We have experienced nothing but a succession of irritations; claim succeeding claim, and encroachment trading on the heels of encroachment, without mitigation of the past or mitigation in prospect.

Revenue duties were laid in 1790, 1793, 1800, 1804, 1812; most of which being laid upon import, operated in fact, as bounties on the home manufacture. We deemed them necessary to meet the wants of government; they were revenue laws, and we made no complaint. The protecting duties came on in 1816, 1818, 1820, and 1824, to an amount well calculated to alarm us; and forming a tax altogether on the State of South-Carolina moderately estimated at half a million of dollars a year. Indeed, our citizens are not aware of the vast amount of taxes we pay. Repeated calculations have satisfied me that if 25 per cent on the annual income of all who hear me, should be a trifle too high, it is near enough to the truth to be assumed.

But the proceedings of the last Congress, and the extensive and avowed combination of the monopolists at this moment, demonstrate, that while there is a manufacture in existence in the United States it will be in its turn, a persevering applicant for that kind of protection which the pocket of the planter is expected to supply. Missions of every kind and description, theological and manufacturing, look to the south as their harvest field; and I regret to say, that they have done so hitherto without disappointment. Our good nature has admitted the giant foot of imposition; until lately without resistance or repining; the whole body will soon follow; and with it, a system of tributary exaction without mercy and without end. Nor is their expectation of success dubious. Our bold and able representative Mr. McDuffie, found himself obliged to declare in the last Congress, that although the south was represented in due form, yet her voice was not heard, and her interests were not regarded within those walls. No wonder, if a drilled and managed majority occupies the hall of the House of Representatives, and wielding the power of the nation, determines at all hazards to support the claims of the northern manufacturers, and to offer up the planting interest on the altar of monopoly. We know from the facts that inadvertently leaked out, at the late meeting of manufacturers at Boston, that there is a mongrel kind of lobby legislature attending at Washington, that operates from without on the members within; giving such statements (uncontradicted) to the various committees, as may best secure the interest of the manufacturers, and directing and managing the votes, as the occasions may require. It will be reasonably expected that I should furnish some proof of these assertions; and here it is. I beg permission to read the following extract from the Charleston Mercury of June 23 last, with the well founded remark of the editor upon the passage cited; which I fancy, this meeting will consider as justified by the facts.

Boston manufacturing meeting.—It appears from the proceedings of this meeting, just published, that the manufacturers delegates to Congress, were charged as that

meeting with not "acting in good faith" towards the growers of wool. In answer to this charge, a Mr. Brown of Boston, (who was one of the lobby members, whose conduct was thus arraigned,) rose to defend himself, and said—

"He had the honor, during the late session of Congress, to represent in part the interests of the manufacturers of wool in Massachusetts, before the committee of manufactures both of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States. He and his associates had been sent there by the manufacturers, and not by the wool growers. The memorial to Congress, adopted at a large meeting of manufacturers, held in this city, set forth, as one great cause of their depressed condition, the high duties on foreign wool. The wool growers in Virginia and Ohio, sent delegates to Washington to represent their interests; they were heard before the committee on manufactures, and proposed a prospective annually increasing duty of two per cent. This was all the wool growers asked. The committee however, thought that this was not enough, and made a bill which laid the duty at thirty-five per cent, to take effect one year after the duty should go into operation. The delegates from this state, argued in vain before the committee, that prohibition of foreign wool would not benefit the farmer, if the manufacturer was unprotected. A market was what the farmer wanted. Protect the manufacturer, and there will be a market and a price for wool. He was surprised to hear the gentleman come before this meeting, and accuse the delegates from this state of acting in bad faith towards the wool growers. One of them was a wool grower himself from the western part of this state, and though sent there by manufacturers, he understood the interest of the wool growers, and truly represented it. He perfectly coincided with me in the sentiments I have just advanced."

Now with the merits of this defence, we have nothing to do. It matters little whether Mr. Brown and the other delegates to Congress from the manufacturers of the State of Massachusetts, acted in good faith or not, and his remarks are now noticed merely to call the attention of the public to the fact here disclosed, that the manufacturers are a regular organized community—acting in perfect concert. That they are represented by delegates in Washington—who are suffered to make propositions before the committees of Congress, and must, very naturally, influence the proceedings of that body on all questions, touching the interests of the manufacturers.—These facts have certainly not been generally known to the American people. They go far to account for the peculiar attention paid of late years by Congress, to the demands of the manufacturers. It is easy to conceive what a decided influence must be produced by the daily and constant importunities of agents, who go to Washington charged with calculations and statements artfully prepared, with a view to present the claims of the manufacturers in the most imposing form—no one can fail to perceive, at once the decided advantages which the manufacturers possess over the merchants and agriculturists of this country, while pursuing their interests with such zeal, concert, and unanimity. It is now manifest, that a great struggle is to be made at the next session of Congress—in order "to give complete and efficient protection to manufacturers"—or in plain terms, to give them a complete monopoly of the home market. It is foreign competition that is deprecated, and foreign fabrics must, therefore, be prohibited.—Mercury.

This is not quite upon so mean a scale as the lobby-legislation which has made so much noise in the state of New-York; but it is equally unconstitutional, and much more dangerous. The bargaining for votes, the selfish compromises, and partial statements, the suppressio veri, the suggestio falsi, the promises insinuated, the threats intimated, and the various inaccurate and objectionable practices to which this kind of external legislation—this influence exercised on the measures within, by the machinations of the lobby delegation without, can easily be imagined, and do not require to be specifically proved; for the secrecy which will usually attach to them, does not admit of it. Have I not well said in my former address on the Tariff to our representatives in Congress, that the manufacturers were a combining, club-meeting, planning, scheming, petitioning, memorializing, complaining, statement-making, worrying teasing, boring, persevering class of men? Is it any matter of surprise, that they should get the better of the farmers and planters in every struggle? The citizens of this last named class, live at a distance from each other; they do not enjoy the facilities of associating that a town affords; hence they are never alive to danger till it is just ready to burst upon them; they are usually behind hand with the information of the day; they are too apt to procrastinate; they do not act in concert and en masse; when public meetings are called, it is at a distance from their homes; they attend with inconvenience and reluctance; unused to consultation, and to concert in action, their deepest interests seem hardly to affect them. Hence the agriculturists have no special delegates to take care of their interests; they have no opportunities of being heard before committees in reply to manufacturing representations; they have no concerted plan of opposition to a concerted plan of attack; however powerful the talents of their representatives, they are of no avail where it is determined to vote down the arguments that cannot be answered. Hence it is, that the south is destined to bear the weight of taxes and impositions without measure and without end. By and by, we shall be driven to adopt some decisive measure, when the power is gone from us. Wealth will be transferred to the north, and wealth