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in directle, or room assorted at the rate of and of the year. Invantancements, are inserted at the rate of seventy-dive cesils for overy twenty lines, or a less number, for the first insertion, and forty fonts Greath continuance. Those from non-subscribers must be accompanied by the cash, or a responsible reference or they will receive

Messre. Educes -- The following beautiful lines from the pen of Master W. S. BLAIN, fomerly of this place, but now a student of the Philosophical and Classical Seminary of the Philosophical and Classical Beminary of Charleston, were addressed to a classmate of his, with a request that they should not be published; but thinking that native genius should never be suffered to languish, for a due appreciation of genuine merit. I have thought proper (as an opportunity has pre-sented itself to copy them) to submit them for publication, if they may appear to you to be deserving of it. A Friend to Native Talent.

TO Dawon to then in unambitious strain I sang the beauties of the Sylvan reign; Rude was the note, and harsh along the mend, Thrill'd the wild music of the youal reed; Yet did thine car a fond attention lend: Yet wer't thou pleased, and bad'st me call the friend.

Such the gay song, while yet in early days, Sweet smilling lency tuned the youthful lays, For from aufilition's visionary aims, From pleasure'assuites, and glory's golden dream One only one out barmles breasts could more, Approving conscience, and our parkat's love.

Yes did not sloth our active minds control, Tet did not stolh our active minds control, Or early the gental vigor of the soul; Constant we strove, with unremitting toil, To reap the truits of learning's fruitful soil; And sought whatever to Greeta's sons of old, Of martial feats, historic tegends told; Now soared with Plate, or with rapture strayed Ween Academy sprend her plantain shade. Intent to learn what e'er their strains refined, Or please the fancy, or instract the mind.

And Of ye fields! with flowery virtue crowned, Where Ther's waves divide the ensmell'd ground O say, how off we've trod your sacred howers, Tated your splings and culled your choices

flowers; How off we've listened in the bynchen shade, Wave youthful Mary toned his yoen! roed; Ere yet to left the fields or tought the awain In higher notes, the culture of the plains; Or boldly souring on Miconian wing, Arms, and the man attuned his sounding string.

Such were the hours of innocence and youth; Where sportive finey held the place of train: Such should they be, In those enchancing days All coothe's the mind to happing and peace. All coofles's the No foreign grief No foreign grist, no pale domestic care, Distarts the breast, or brings the auwercome to Bat avect contentment triamphs o'er the soul, Spreads her fond charms, and reigns without co trol.

But time comes on—our youthful joys decay, Las pleasing hours succeed the morning my; A spring to summer, and as summer yields, When the gay attaum phints the yellow fields. Not tess doth automa fly with all her train, When winter desolates tae affrighted plain. Thus youth must finish as it once began: Move off the scene; and yield the place to man. And smill the scene allowed to man. And small the scale allowed to nan-old age Comes tou'ring on, and stalks upon the stage, Till douth in secret cuts the vital thread, an-old age And all tig Aumbered with the silest dead.

Then let us thus the flecting hours employ, to reap the seeds of every future joy b respire seeds of every lettre joy.
b tright-eyed sirtue on our steps preside, beet seek wish, and all our actions guide, beet seek wish, and calm the refield breast, a buck each swelling passion into rest stay liose joys we fondly love to own, buck graced the morn, may shey our evening crown. Where fover'd angu And the faint suffarer Speaks all the th

breath; Feels It is sweat or a time point Art near in all thy tendermon To calch the gleam of ills's has Fre the freed soul speeds on its t

To see thee bind thee brais'd and bleeding huart, And dry the widow and the orphan's tear, Pourieg thy halming pity o're each waart Thy kindness is assauging - and to cheer With those seart tours, whose music music impar The consolation of a bappier aphere, While man, proud man, tooks on thee but to blee And mourn his own derk nature's worthlessness. WAVERLY, Montreal, 10th May, 1887.

Montreal, 10th May, 1627:

THE COUNCIL OF MICE. Measure. Relitors—There is no part of ecclesinstical history so much involved in obscurity as the history of the proceedings of the Council of Nice. The first leaders of the party who call themselves protestants, were particularly clamorous against the church of Rome, because its clergy withheld from the inspection of the lalety the decrees of their councils, as well as those writings denominated sacred. They branded them with the epithets of deceivers, imposters, and cheats, whose only objects in concealing these records was to advance their own rights, and to keep the people in a state of rights, and to keep the people in a state of ignorance and subjection. No sconce how-ever, did these pretended reformers obtain access to the archieves of the church, than they discovered that the concealment of these writings was essential to the very exis-tence of their own creeds, for if means were taken to render a knowledge of them univer-sal, disclosures would be made that would effect the whole fabric. They therefore, shortly after his decree arainst Arius. Consal, disclosures would be made that would effect the whole fabric. They therefore, prudently changed their tone, and confined themselves in their protestations, to topics which could be openly maintained, without endangering the subversion of the entire system. Hence the silence of most of the writers on church history, as to the decrees of the Council of Nice, and hence the aversion which is shewn by the advocates of religion, to discuss this subject.

Notwithstanding, however, the united exertions of the catholics and protestants to conceal the proceedings of this famous council, we are not left entirely without the means of information respecting it. Euse-blus, Sozomen, Theodorit, Entychius, and Sabinus, have left us sufficient materials, without, perhaps, intending it, to enable us to form a pretty accurate opinion of the characters of the men who composed the council, of the objects contemplated by calling it, and of the nature of the decisions which they pronounced. Previous to the assembling of this body o

ecclesiastics, the Roman empire was overrun by persons professing the christian religion, most of whom were led to adopt it from with nessing the fortitude of those who were per secuted on its account. Although, however the impolitic measures of the civil power gave birth to a vast number of converts to the new sect, it appears that this was far from rendering them more virtuous, or producing harmony amongst them. According to St. Justin, Tatian, Athenagores, Tertulliof christianity, its deciples were accused o the most abominable crimes. Nor do these accusations rest with their enemies alone. Under the Decian persecution, when the pagans attributed the wrath of the Gods. and the public calamities to the vices of the professors of the new faith, St. Cyprian and Eusebius, two of their most zealous champions, unreservedly speak of them, particularly of the presbyters and deacons, as abandoned to every species of immorality. It was in this state of the church that the

emperor Constantine, in order to strengthen himself against Maxentius and Licinius, two rivals who disputed with him the sovereign power, conceived the idea of enrolling the christians in his army. To effect this, he conferring honors and riches on their bishops. But this unexpected change in their fortuneshad not the caller which the emperor contemplated. Instead of uniting to promote his views, the heads of the accts became envious of the imperial favor, and each enenvious of the imperial favor, and each en-deavored to draw Constantine over to its side, for the purpose of crushing its adversa-ries. This led to endless disputes, bitter recriminations and animosities, which he found it impossible to extinguish, and he was on the eve of giving up all idea of attaching the christians to his cause, when a dispute between the bishop of Alexandria and a pricet named Ariu, who denied the divisite priest named Ariu, who denied the divinity of Jesus, paved the way to the accomplish-ment of the emperor's designs. The bish-op having in vain called on the priest to re-nounce his heresy, held a council at which Arius, with two bishops and other eclesiastic who had joined him, were excommunicated, and delivered over to satan. This was fol-lowed up by the Alexandrian bishop with a circular to all the heads of the church, in which Arius and his party were designated heretics, apostatates, blasphemers, enimies of God, forerunners of anti-christ, and imitators of Judas. A few who entertained more iberal sentiments, endeavoured to put an and to the strife, by recommending moderato write a letter of remonstrance to the lead ers of the contending parties. But the dis utants were too confident in their own opin ons for either of them to yield. In these cir-omstances, and under the hollow pretence if settling the matter, and discussing all oth-er disputed points of faith. Constantine in the year 325, called a general council of the pishops at Nice, at which he presided in per-

sembled, than they renowed their former re-criminations, and were only restrained from proceeding to blows by the presence of the emperor. These facts are fully established by the testimony of Socratees, Zozomen, subinus and Rufinus; and although Theodo-rat would have us to believe, that the uproar was occasioned by the intrigues of the laity, he dmits that those called the orthodox clergy outrageously tore a writing to peices, which had been offered by Arius as his form of faith, and accused him and his followers of "be-traying the truth, and of folling the place with noise and confusion." Constants perceiv-ing there was to be no end to these disputes, considered it necessary to interpose his author-fity. He caused all written securations to be destroyed, and having previously gained over the dignitaries by intrigue, promises, and flattery, he ordered that the inferior clergy consisting of 1750 bishops, should be disqualified from voting. Thus according to Eusebius and Athanaiss, only 318 of the 5048 bishops who were present at this far-mous council, were permitted to express an opinion on the doctrines, which are constder-ed by all christians as most evential to sal-vation. Other writters say that, even of this number, 18 had the courage to declare against the views of the emperor. Having thus far effected his purpose, constantine issued a decreae in which he state that the points settled at this council, were to be held as determined by God himself, seeing those who composed it were

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1827.

shortly after his decree against Arius, Con-stantine recalled him, and banished Athana sius, his inveterate 'enemy, and who had taken the lead in opposing him at the Council of Nice. These historical facts exhibit, in a clean

and impressive manner, the most prominent causes of the establishment of the christian religion. An unprincipled emperor, totally indifferent about the matter himself, stretch es out his hand to one party in the church, whom he soon afterwards abandons to give it to another, just as the state of his political affaires rendered this policy accessary. By this artful conduct he subjugated both to his views, and to secure the ascendency which he thereby acquired, he followed up his triumph by renouncing paganism, and be-coming a votary of the new religion.—Christianity thus supported the new inguine section is the Roman empire. Out of at least fifty gospels, on which as many parties in the church formed their creads, four only were selected as authentic, and the farce of miracle selected as authentic, and the farce of miraele was resorted to, for the purpose of giving credence to this palpable imposition.-Jesus himself, who never pretended to any other rank than that of a mortal, was elevated to that of a God; he became con-substantia with the father; the Holy Ghost was declared a divinity, proceeding from the other two and, by a process of reasoning utterly incom-prehensible, and which startles even the most credulous devotees, these three Gods combined, made only one God! The adoration usually paid to Jupiter and his associated gave way to the worship of the Trinity, and the Holy Virgin. The sacrifices, the object Virgin. The sacrifices, the oblations, and paraphernalia of the pagan, priest-hood were gradually adopted by the succes-sors of some poor illiterate fishermen, who when on carth, were frequently without the means of subsistence. From that period to this, every religious dogma, every ecclesias-tical decise has been dictated by the head of the church, who, in order to promote their interests, have frequently adopted maxims wholly unknown to the founder of their religion. AMICUS VERITATIS.

gratuiteus, and that yon can be deprived of it as readily as it was extended to you. Be conclin-ting and courteous by all means divest yourself of al-flat pride and arrogance that too frequently different the brain of these who are too addenity raised in public estimation. By an adherence to nease rules you may justly calculate apon a com-petency hereafter; and that competency, will easily hereafter; and that competency, will easily be to trunciple over your enemies. Never be too ambitions for office, for I never new that man who was appring in his youth, that did not rement of the old area.

petency hereafter; and that competency, will emble you to triumph over your enemies. Never he too smutifons for office, for I never saw that man who was ambring in his youth, that did not repent of it is old age. But should you be called upon by your fellow-citizens to fill a page of henor, if the discharge of its dailes do not encrosed too medi upon your time, ascept of the appointment with diffidunce, and discharge the duties with fidelity; by ao doing you will reflect eredit on yourself and honor on those who re-posed the tracting you. Whataver you do, be can those that you are not slivays, or too frequently found in the minority; for this, your must know, avore toe much of a disposition to display your orstorial power, and leating, is doing which you may uske yourself appear, as many before you have done—like a fool. Never attempt to offer yourself for the sational roundle antil you have made yourself thoroughly and meter your selection and fing singer for you must always remember that a super-found is the twin he political concerns of the coun-try for you must always remember that a super-found is the the political concerns of the soun-try for you must always remember that a super-found in the very time the head revolves and sufficient to qualify you for a legislator you might. It is true, he elected after various trials int after your selection, how mortifying would it be to your supporters to find you assimilated to a succoo clock that every time the head revolves by arranging yourself simon question. Be careful that you keep along from company

whose voice is only heard when they are required to may get or way on any important question. Be careful that you keep aloof from company that think themselves above yon, (for you must know that there is an aristocracy in this as well as any other country) test they should make a dupie of you by theking your vanity for the time being, in order to make a but of yon hereafter. Lastly.--Neyer have too exalted an onlaton of yoar own abilities, but let others rate them. Be marticularly caulious how you, would underrate

yoar own abilities, but let others rate them. Be particularly cautions how you would underrate the qualifications of others. (such as have not been gifted with the qualification of a mag pie.) Never arrowate to yourself too much power, nor assume trusts that were never intended you should be clothed with; for you must know I never raw an officious intermeddling character, in polities or any thing else, whose fall was not as rapid as his tise.

In pointer to any the sense of the sense of the sense in a single sense in the sense feeling they are offered, they and a few more like them, are the only inherit tance that can be left you by your affectionate and TINK P loving uncle TOBY P.

From the American Sentinet.

The editor of the Press is endeavouring te hide himself from public examination by attacking General Jackson, by manufacturarchecking General Jackson, by manufactur-ing letters (his old vocation by the by) against the man of Orleans. But, stop a mo-ment, Mr. Binns Letustake a look at yourself Let us see, wheshes is pair "own lan-guage," so frequently applied to others, you are not "covered with corruption as with a garment." Nay, let us know, whether you do not feel degraded in your own estimation, when you say your former the houst with a when you see your former, *unbought*, opin-ions of John Quincy Adams republished throughout the country. As a fair specimen of your old notions of the present executive, we hold up the following for your inspec-tion. tion :-

From the Democratic Press, Aug. 11, 1824. "The Boston Patriot inquires of the De-nocratic Press, "Who is the federal candimocratic Press, "Who is the federal candi-date now?" The Democratic Press has no objection or hesitancy in answering. The federal candidate is the author of Publicola -the author of a song ridiculing and abusing Thomas Jefferson, and retailing the old federal slang and slander about Black Salthe same person who recently pronounced Paine's Rights of Man "worse than worthless," and who has recently established and become the editor of a Journal to promote his own election—the federal candidate is John Quincy Adams !!!

e pray the people of Pennsylvania to Meters Editors—The following maxims mark the movements of Mr. Adams' friends, left by an old Uncle, on his departure to Ea-rope, to his Nephew in Philadelphia, may months warning them that a scheme was on foot to get the vote of this democratic stat for John Q. Adams, the libeller of democrat-cy and Thomas Jefferson. It will not do. The people will arouse and do themselves and their principles justice." Colonel, read it—Read it over, and over again. Peruse that part particularly, where you *iray* the people of Pennsylvania to mark the movements of Mr. Adams' friends, and not to forget, that you-aye you-h d been warning them that a scheme was on foot to get the vote of this democratic state for John Quincy Adams, the libeller of democracy and Thomas Jefferson; and when you have done so, ask yourself this plain question: "What must the public think of me to make such a sudden somerset? All a once, to become the sycophant of Adams-to call him a democrat of the Jefferson school and to say, that a democratic electoral ticke must be got up for him here in Pennsylvania This is too much. The people will urge, and justly too, that printing "by authority," and for the custom house and furnishing stationary at second hand,—a most economi-cal mode for the government—have made me a champion of the libeller of demogracy and Thomas Jefferson. To deny it would be as daring, but as fruitless, as for the culprit and aver that Jackson cannot be washed from the blood of some mutinous militia men, dividuals he was 600 miles from the scene of action. I will arge all this, and thus keep the people on another scent."

HARRISBU G CONVENTION

HARRISBURG CONVENTIO Some friends of the wouldens come disappointed, that only 21 out of 52 co were represented at the Harrisburg lens Convention. We, However, are not astonished small numbers; because every body that what is called the "American s was first started by Pennsylmania, an representatives from this state, on ever casion, when the subject of domentic in has been before Congress, have give most an unstallingue pade. Thus content THE PARTY STATE

cian." The people, with one heart, and one voic are in favor of every act of encouragement to our state industry. They desmed is there fore absolutely useless to clect delegates to convens at Harrisburg to reiterate the pledges upon "their own Pennsylvania syl-tem."

While upon this topic, we would advise the sincere friends of wool and wool growers, to keep clear of any sets thist may look sus-hictors by associating too much with eastern men, and thus clogging and injuring their interests with the puople, by supporting the falling administration of the younger Adams.—American Sentinel.

GEN. JACKSON & MR. CLAY.

It is too carly in the discursion to pass any tive opinions upon the rising controversy ren these two distinguished men.—That eral Jackson received the communication positive betwen betwen these two distinguishes mean-Tist General Jackson received the communications of which he speaks, we entertain not the annellest foubl. The only question is, was it knows to Mr. Clay's confidential friends, or to Mr. C. him-self? When the name of the member of Congress comes out, he will either have to say, that he held no such conversation, (and that would be a pretty inzardous assertion.)—or that he held it of his own accord, (and then he would directly contra-dict his own declarations to Gen. Jackson)—or that he did it at the instance of some friend or friends of Mr. Clay, (and this would let in a new train of investigation, as to who these friends wrre, what they said, and what they know.) The whole matter, however, is in the embryo state—and it would be rush to make up an opti-ion upon it. Yet we are disposed to believe, that no evidence will be produced to bring this com-munication home to Mr Clay. This is our present impression.

present impression. Who the incog, member of Congress is, we do not pretend to guess. We understand the Wash ington Telegraph to say, that it was the san member who moved the vote of thanks to B Clay at the session of 1825, (this was Mr. Mar

City of the session of 1823, (this was Mr. Markeley of Philadelphia) and that he was also the member who lost his election, fac fac. But they Telegraph of the 9th says: "The Richmond Enquirer is right when it supposes that we know the name of the member of Congress of whom Gen. Jeckson speaks in his letter to Mr. Beverly; but he is not the member of Congress who lost his election, and has been since provided for by an office worth 3000 dollars or for any other set as the set as the set as a set as a burst set of the set of Congress who lost his election. per annum. Mr. Clay is not so great a bungler as

per annum. Mr Clay is not so great a Dungter as-titut." The Telegraph also says: "A letter from Wheeling advises us that a report has obtained circulation there that the member of Congress referred to is Col. Gadsden. This is not correct. Mr. Clay knows cell who the member is. Mr. Clay has known, for many months, that General Jackson had disclosed the name of the momber of Congress, and spoke of the overture, and the person through whom it was made, before be left Washington. We heard him issue the member of Congress at Wheeling, in 1826, in the presence of one of Mr. Clay's must devoted partisens; and so well informed are Mr. Clay's partiants here, that some of them have letely asserted that that genileman itendered the department of state to Mr. Clay, on the part of General Jackson's friends." Upon this same subject the Cincinati National Republican of the 29th alt, says: "Mr. Clay is now in Kentucky, and the assertion we now make

Republican of the 20in all, says " Mr. Clay is now in Kentucky, and the assertion we now make will reach him in a day or two A paper will be sent to him for that especial purpose "We state then, distinctly, and definitely, that a ' proposition was made to Gen. Jackson, by the professed friend of Mr. Clay, to terminate the presidential contast in two hours, by a union of the west, provided the General would give some any surgence that Mr. Advance General sould give some anurance that Mr. Adams dould yor be continued as screetary of state." Let Mr. Clay now come out, either in Lexington of Cincinniti, and deny the charge, and the name of the person alluded to, a member of Congress, of talents and respectability equal to any in the house, shall be given up, and we will be the first to do the secretary justice, should be appear before the public in any sustainable attitude." And the Cincinniti Advertiser of the 90th asserts, that this " certain member of Congress, a professed friend of Mr. Clay, " is a member of Congress of talent and character equal to any in that body '- And the Advertiser of his member of Congress of talent and character equal to easy in that body '- And the Advertiser of the 90th asserts, the this '' exists and character equal to easy in that body '- And the Advertiser of the sentences of talent and character equal to easy in the body '- And the Advertiser of the sentences of the statement, in which case the editor is 'ready to give up the name of the senten who made the proposal."--Things, however, cannot remain so many days -Every moment we look oft for an answer to Gen Fa. letter, on the part of Mr. Clay. Richmond Enguirer.

CTOWN And ohl whene'er our evening s pleasure lade, Aud desih unfolds his melanchuly shade. May they again in other worlds attend! still may we meet, and hait each other varso. W. S. B.

From the Montreal Couract. Woman, beside the bed of sickness. " When pain and auguish wring the brow, Woman, a min'st ring angel thou!"

Woman, dear woman, in thy magic name There is a churm which weakens evicy though Ballow d and pure as is the sacred flame. That burns on vestal altars—there is nought

In this dull round of being but were tune Without thee, tho' with richest splendor fraught And dark, unwrapt in all thy charmful dreaming Star of our souls, forever o'er them beaming

Gift of the Godland-when we gaze opon Thy manifing beauty, purity and love, The swelling could bows to the Almighty one, Who form'd lives in thins excellence above Aught of his works that brigten 'neath the sun Whose glory lights the world in which we now Frand die the thies, born of celestial high. Last and most precious to the some of earth

And I have worshipp'd these in joy, fit hall. Where smiling ple avery holds her precisons away And the pay dream the benting sentes thealts, "Thill every better, feeling anelts a way Before the fire whose burning forvor fails "To blight the souts with its deep scorching ray-yet there, ov'n there, thy blandishments hath been The only spell to hallow such a scene.

100

Yet ab. 'Is not amid the bounding train That t and the mazes of the feative dance, And throng the porch of tashion a sparking fam. To rese-to manden in thy trilling shoce, No-side the courb of sickness and of pain Thios wear it the look which angels would en trance. Did they not deren that such a beay's horn goin Av then art there, holds equal rank, with them.

1 th seed

son. It appears by Entychius, that this counc-to neisted of 2046 hishops, who no score ap tered on the business on which they were as

ot be uninter ing to the youthful part of bot be uninteresting to the youthrul part of your readers; but on the contrary, an appli-cation of them to themselves may be produc-tive of much good. I think sirs, they are ad-mirably suited to the meridian of Columbia. If we do not differ in opinion, by giving them an insertion in your paper you will oblige An old Friend An old Friend

Should you, unfortunately, be cramped in you Should you, unfortunately, be eramped in your education, and after attaining mature age, you should discover that Providence had endowed you with a greater share of intellectual qualifica-tion than had manifested itselt before your time had been devoted to a mechanical profession; and after you have made the grand discovery, you should be disposed to a poly yourself to the study of a more sxath, o profession, do not forget your-belf, for fear that you may be frowned dpon by those in whose society you were once proud to associate yourself, thereby incurring their em-ternyt for you, and be doomed to meet the inst

associate yourself, thereby incurring their con-tempt for you, and he doomed to meet the just rebuke that awaits your simplicity. Should your deportment he such as to meet the approbation of your old associates, he cautions that you do not for marked out as an intermed-ding person, nor busy yourself about things that do not egneern you; nor throw yourself in the front ground on all occasions, for fear that you may expose your weaker parts, and thereby give your adversaries an opportunity to triumph over you.

A MEETING AND A DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO KENTUCKY BOATMEN. TWO KENTUCKY BOATMEN. 6. Whiti wro you? T. Old Kontuck, half horse, half alligator, and wilitis bit of the snapping fartle. 1. So an 1. Tve got the handsomest wife and prettiest sister of any man in Kontack. I can out tun, out horp, out jump, and knotck down any man in fluese parts. Lett a real rearer. T. 1 am a steambool. 1. Fm a sea serpoint. T. Pos Honry Chy. 6. Fm General Jackson. T. I knock under to "Old Hickory." A Georgia Toast. WOMAN-The p con of animals-the perfection of every constitut and excellent-the jackscru-arth, and the wheel horse of creation.

Toast drank in Savannah by a Revolu-And to the Tories I was accord. I fought the Indiana and British to And all of them beiged to public.