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VIENDAMENTSCOOP

COLUMBLA, (S. C.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1827.

以外国内的股票的资源

TTISH BALLAD a Albion verbool Albion professes to hav up the work of the following pleasin song, (hitherto anpublished,) amon auntains of Galloway. It seems to ben intended as a pendant to the Ve

CNH.

THE VELLOW HAIR'D LASSIE. when blassbells blaw soft in the rale, (If flower spreads its brass to the gale, which the blass are ting her sense, by graces will ow that waves a cr the sense of the site soft then a flote, while the black in the branching all mate; ranged yout is say charm d wi' her strain, plur d it echoes the theme back spin.

At ev aing when daw drops begin to distil, And mis d with the breeze is the mund o' lik rill, The yellow bair'd lassic will steal frac the thrang, Enjoying safe silence the woodlands amang.

The moon, as she fises, looks blithe in her tace, Her shadow the wide spreading water embrace Amay'd wi's to beauty, awhile they would stay, And murmur "forewelt" as they glide on their way.

O tell me, ye winds, that rate round her at will, And take from her lips of aweet kisses your fill, The secret you learn for ye stanlog along, Tell me who-tell me who is the theme o' her

sang. My , clow bair'd lesslo is sweet as hope's tale, When fancy's tond dreams to the bosom prevail. My yollow hale'd fastle is dearer to me Than life to my bosom or light to mine e'c.

THE PILFERER'S PRETEXT.

A tale of Abstraction. A curining wit, but graceless sinner, Who oil by swindling gut a diamer, And who in mit things had a way To beg, steal, cheat ar any thing but PAY, Sauntered into a chemist's shop one day In graning mood. The shopman, towing, asked his pleasure. 'Sir,' quoth the rogue, 'Iwould be a trensure, Indeed it would, If a could buy strength, or by weight or measure

Sir, quarth the rogue, "Iwould be a treasure, Indeed it would,
If i could buy strength, or by weight or measure; My stomach fulls at such a rapid rate, I go on weekly in a more weakly state; What shall i do? What do you recommend?
Steel lossages, was unswered by the attend-in, minister of drugs. Just then Some one came in to luy a pen-nyworth of something or another: The shopman turned his back—and tother. (The rogue Linean.) Noting the well-fielded lozenge-baxes, as they lay Upon the counter, stole one, and then stole away If thought unsen;— But twas not so—the shopman's eyo Had glanced upon him timeously.
Grick as a shot from shovel ran Close at his beels the drugset's man, Who some did eatch him.
When taken; (doctors say) ' to bu well shoken,'

When taken's (doctors say) ' to be well shoken,' And just so fared our rogue. Yet not foresken By impudence, or tricks to save his bacon. (There few could match bins.)

He cleared his throat, and then to clear his henor. Spoke this, " field, hold, I'll not be put upon, nor Abused for placing on your words too much reli-

You shid, " Steal lozenges,"-I did so, in compli-

And, as I took them from the counter, it Was no real taking, but a counter feat! ----This pleading proved the known is fool, And guile sufficed to overtain The showner's to overtain

And guile sufficed to overtale The shopman's anger, who, like many a one, Urged to a laugh, forgave the mischief done, And with a canthar half pathetical Dispised hisrogreship, logenges, and all---And even, lest his stingy master should White at the knows had action, made it good :

TO JESSY.

Lord Byron to his lady, a few months before So dearly wreath'd with mine alone, That dentiny's relimitless kallo At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes Lieve often gazed with fond delight... By day that form their joy supplies, And droams restore it through the night.

We desire our readers to pruse the fol-owing speech of our fellow-citizen. Mr, M'Duffer particularly his observations on the tariff, and the present netarious at sempts of the coalition administrations to us up one part of the geople by more plunder-der from another. As to Gen Jackson, we hink his also election a minor object, but what ever mistakes he may committen the subject of the tariff, we are proud to support a may whose honour and honesty is so thouroughly unimpeached. He will give a tion of hones y to his whole administration; while intrigue and corruption will continue to characterize fullow-titems to make no comfrontize of forms of the constitution merely because the make hellow the fullow to the make hellow to fullow the fullow to fullow to fullow to fullow to fullow to fullow to f

right as they now do, of defrauding us of millions upon millions. ED.

Speech of Mr. M. Duffie at Hamburg, July 4, 1827.

While I tender you, gentlemen, my un-feigned thanks for this reiterated expression of your approbation and confidence, it would be a source of sincere gratification, if I could indulge the hope, that my future exertions will either realise in any degree your expec-nents of that great emergency, in which, as ments of that great emergency, in which, as I sincerely believe, the highest concerns of our country, are about to be involved.] have already, on a very recent occasion, cxplained to you in a very brief and imperfect manner, some of the prominent circumstances, preceeding the election of Mr. Adams, which gave to the union between him and Mr. Clay, the character of an unprincipled coalition-a coalition involving the sacrifice of the most sacred, important and unquestionable right of a republican people at the shrine of a selfish and unregulated ambi-tion. In the kind and flattering sentiment with which you have just honored me, you very justly say that their measures have verified the uniavorable prediction of those, who say from the beginning, that men coming into authority upon such principles would pervert those sacred powers, which the con-stitution created for the good of the people to the sinister purpose of advancing their own popularity, utterly regardless of the degree in which they might violate the rights and sacrifice the interests of the people. Yes, fellow-citizens, I regret to say that the prediction alluded to has within the short period of two years, ccased to be prophesy and become history. I propose, therefore to shew that the conduct and measures of the the administration, since the election of Mr. Adams tend to confirm all the unfavorable inferences, as to the character and principle of the coalition, which we would naturally draw from the circumstances which preceded the formation of that extraordinary po litical union.

litical union. I beg leave, however, before I proceed to consider this branch of the subject, to make a remark or two on some of the topics of de-fence, upon which the administration and their friends, rely for their vindication. It is said that Mr. Adams was elected accord-ing to the forms of the constitution, and that ing to the forms of the constitution, and that the members of Congress who elected him had the constitutional power to do so-and it seems, therefore, to be regarded as almost treasonous to denounce his electic n as an out

We desire mus readers to peruse the fol-felection, the electors yoted for the President

by degress that no effect of honesty can close. What is asked as a favour to-day, will be urged as a precedent to-morrow, and as a right the day after. It has been so with the tariff: let us insist on going back to first principles. If we allow the manufacturers and their friends the administration to ca-jole us out of a dollar, they will claim the right as they now do, of defrauding us of induced him to vote for Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay could not have selected a more unfor-tunate incident to evince the purity of his motive, for the circumstances and causes of his refusal to accept of the appointment offered by Mr. Monroe, as I shall explain them to you, furnish a moral demonstation, that the office of Secretary of State was the consideration that induced him to vote for Mr. Adams.--Why did he refuse to accept Mr. Adams.-Why did he refuse to accept a place in Mr. Monroe's cablet? I state what I know from the most inquestionable authority when I say, it was because the ap-pontment offired him was not the office of ecretary of State, and because that appointment was given to Mr. Adams, whom he de-

claring that he would not serve in the same cabinet with "an apostate federalist." and in a subord ante station. Is there any logic therefore, is the inference, that because he refused to accept one office he did not deces of his only. life at the time, know this to be the fact. Every effort was made to prevail upon Mr. Monroe to give Mr. Clay the office of Sec-retary of State, which Mr. Clay then regarded as the stepping stone to the Presi-dency; and because Mr. Monroe placed Mr. Adams in that position, Mr. Clay immediately threw himself into the ranks of the opposition-and for eight years prosecuted a war of political hostility against both Mr. Mon-roe and Mr. Adams. And yet Mr. Clay with an air of confidence always at his command, has the boldness to call the attention of his countrymen to this incident in his puplic life, to prove that he had no desire made Secretary of State, and placed in the ine of what ne now regards--in opposition to his principles during an eight years can-vass for the Presidency-as the line of "safe precedents,"

I will here make a passing remark or two upon another topic of reference frequently urged by the friends of Mr. Clay in attempt. ing to justify his vote for Mr. Adams. They alledge that Mr. Clay had, as a member of Congress, censured and denounced General Jackson's military operations in the Seminole Campaign, as unconstitutional, and contrary to the law of nations, and under these circumstances he could not consistently vote for Gen. Jackson as President. Now if Ms. Clay could not, upon principle, vote for Gen. Jackson, because of his unconstitutional pros in th Semin could he reconcile it to his "conscience" to vote for Mr. Adams? It Gen. Jackson had violated the constitution and the law of na-tions it is certainly some excuse for him that he was was compelled to decide upon nice and doubtful and difficult questions arising under the constitution and the law of nation -in the field, on the spur of the occasion and without either time to deliberate or book to aid his deliberations. But Mr. Adams after mature deliberation in his closer, with full knowledge of all the circumstances, vindicated and justified the conduct of Gen Jackson in relation to every one of those acts that Mr. Clay charged upon him as violation of the constitution and the laws of nations, If, therefore, the powers assumed and the principles involved in the performance of those acts, were such as to render Gen. Jackson an unsafedepository of the chief executive power the very same objection will more strongly apply to Mr. Adams in the degree that a man is less responsible for opinions hastily formed from the pressure of the emergency in which he is placed, than for those which are formed with every opportunity for full deliberation. Any one who will take the trouble to read Mr. Clay' apeech on the Seminole Campaign, will find, a think that its denunciations were directed more against Mr. Adams for his vitindica-tion of General Jackson, and the adminis-

measures of the administration, and to ex-pose some of the gross inisrepresentations inde by the partison writers of the adminis-tration, in relation to the principles and mo-tives of the opposition. One of those misrepresentations, founded upon what are falsely alledged to be my avowed sentiments. I feel bound in a pecu-liar manner, to hold up to the indignant con-tempt of all honorable men. In a political pamphlet, entitled the "Torch Light," in which hears upon its face strong internal ordences of having been written, at least un-der the eye and amplies of Mr. Clay--the charge is distinctly made, that the opposi-tion have gose the shameless length of avow-ing the determination to oppose the measures do

ration is maintained-the very words which luttered in the speech alluded to in reference to the principles which should govern an opposition, and to those which would govern me particularly in the existing crisis. I said "if it were practicable-as I know it is not -to render an administration unpopular by throwing embarassments in the way of measures essential to the prosperity of the coun--I should regard myself as a factionist, try-I should regard mysel as a tent to ren-if I were to pursue such a course even to render this administration unfofular. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain the wholesome operations of the government whatever he may think of the administra--and I would say to all those who think as I do of that cold and meretricious "union of councils" by which the sovereignty of the people has been violated and a king of shred

" But however thou pursuest this act, Theat not thy mind, nor let thy soul contive. Against thy [country] night In conclusion I said, " said, "I shall liberally

sustain the just and wholesome measures o this administration-and for the sake of illus-Do not the very circumstan- trating my principles I wish I could anstain a and the reasons which he them alter at 1 shall as decidedly oppose a conclusively that the office their re-coetion." No two things in nature of Secretary of State was the very object of can be imagined more directly opposite, than his art of State was the very object of can be imagined more directly opposite, than life at the time, know this to be the object of the sentiments thus avowed by me sate than the sentiments thus avowed ly me, and those imputed to me, in the semi-official pamphlet alluded to, by some prominent partizan of the administration, who must have known that he was uttering an unqualified falsehood. I give you this specimen of ministerial honor and veracity, that you may know how to estimate the charge against the opposition--that r now adopted as a sort of watch word by the hireling editors enlisted in the service of the administration. In fact, I boldly assort that t'ere never was an opposition in this, or any other country, so little directed against the measures of the administration, as that which stands opposed to Mr. Adams. As for my self I have from the first moment of Mr. Adams' election expressed and felt the mos sincere desire, that the measures of the administration might be such as I could sup-port throughout. I rested my opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams upon the

the re-election of Mr. Adams upon the ground that he was improperly elected, and in order to make the example more signal I wished the people to discard him from office upon the ground of his moral usurpatior alone, without complicating the issue with any objection to his fature mea-sures. My conduct has been strictly con-formable to these views—and with the ex-cention of that riducallowand solemn for exception of that riducilous and solemn farce-the mission of Panama—of which even now there is no monument but the record of its expenses—and of two other measures which I shall presently consider—I have as invari-ably supported the measures of the adminis-V SUD measures of the admini tration, as any of its friends. The army, the navy and the defensive institutions of the country have been ever more generally sus tained by the friends of Gen. Jackson than by the western friends of the administra-Aware that the administration would endeavor to direct the attention of the peo-ple from the circumstances and principles of their election, to the consideration of mea-sures mercly—I have endeavoured to avoid coming in collission with them upon any of the great questions of national policy. But so artfully have they persued the policy of changing the issue from *principles* to *measures*, that they have incessantly laboured to make the impressession that they are the exclusive friends of domestic manu factures and internal improvements. Upon these two measures, I invite your serious attention to the course pursued by the present administration; and I think it will the present administration; and I think it will be apparent to you, that they have solzed upon these two measures, upon the most abandoned principles of a prolligate faction, in order to sustain their own consistency and the true interests of the country. The bill which passed the house of representatives at the last sevien of Congress--usually de-nominated the "woollens bill" may be em-phatically denominated a measure of the administration. And that the true charac-ter and principles of Mr. Adams, as connect.

I do on the subject, would have your for him even if I had not preferred him know in him to be the almost unarimous choice of m district and state—yet I invariably vindicate ed Mr. Adams against charges which I be lieve to be unfonded and took some pains t ascertain his opinions with a view to his vie dication. Having had occusion to see his in his office on business. I availed myself of the opportunity to tak him, what had bee his course and what was his opinion upon th tariff question. tariff question.

NO

He said, that though he was in favor of the principle of protecting domestic manu-factures, he was opposed to any thing more than a very moderate system of I duties, which would not interfere other great interests of commerce and agri-culture. And when in the discussion and vote which afterwards occurred on the tatiff of 1824, I found almost all the policical friends of Mr. Adams from New-England and particularly those from Massachusetts, voting against the tariff as being excessive, I entertained no doubt, and I now enter-tain no doubt that they acted in coinci-dence with his views and opinions upon that questior. The recent course pursued by the ad^w mistration in relation to that most odious, oppressive and unequal measure, the "woollens bill," has induced me to recur to the former opinions of Mr. Adams and his New-Eugland friends, and to contrast them other great interests of comm New-Eugland friends, and to contrast th with the extravagant doctrines which they are now disposed to represent as of such high importance, as to make them a political test, in the competion for the presidency. And I am constrained to ask, why did Mr. Adams assume such a tone of moderation in 1824, and why has he assumed such a tone of extravagance in 1827, on the subject of the tariff? The reason is obvious: his course has been governed, in both instances, by po-litical calculation, having exclusive reference to his own advancement. In 1824, Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were antipodes in politics, and Mr. Adams had not the remotest expectation of obtaining the support of the western country. Pennsylvania and New-Jersy were fixed in their attachment to Gen. Jack were fixed in their attachment to Gen. Jack-son; and the prospects of Mr. Adams in New-York, were regarded as very unprom-ising, the friends both of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, in that state, being decidedly op-posed to him upon principle, he being re-garded as the rederal candidate. In this state of things, Mr. Adams' principle hope out of New-England, rested on the sontherm states, and he certainly managed to make

states, and he certainly managed to make the impression very generally in those states, that he was the most moderate advo-cate of the protecting system of all the can-didates for the presidency, excepting perhaps Mr. Crawford. What was the conduct of Gen. Jackson during the same period. At a very early moment, and at a time when he must have known that his prospect of success depended principally upon the anti-tariff states, he frankly and fully communicated to a gentleman in North Carolina his views in favor of the protecting system, and they were published to the world. Afterwards, in the Senate of the Holter Sector in the Sonate of the United States, he voted in favor of the variff of 1824, while almost all the political friends of Mr. Adams, to both Houses of Congress, voted against it. Let us now advert to the conduct of Mr. A's, and the prominent men of his party, in relation to the woollens bill of 1827, and it will be seen that they have, by common con-sent, performed one of the most extraordi-nary political summersets that is to be found in history of political tergiversation—not ex-cepting that of Mr. Clay and his western friends when they voted for Mr. Adams as president president.

The tariff of 1824, laid a duty of only 33 1-3 per *i* cnt, on woollen fabrics imported from abroad, and yet Mr. Adam's New-England friends voted in a body against it, and Mr. Webster, his most prominent sup-porter in Congress, was the leading oppo-nent of that tariff. The woollens bill of 1827, proposed to lay on an average duty of upwards of one hundred per cent, on all woollen fabrics imported from abroad—and a duty of 15 per cent, upon those courser The tariff of 1824, laid a duty of only

Such thrills of repture in my breast-I would not here a service close Unless that voice could join the reste There is a face whose blushes tell

There is a *Hp*, which mine both prest, And none had ever prest before. It vow'd to make me sweetly blest, And mine--b. des outy, prest it more.

There is a basent - all my own-Hath pithow's off this sching head; A month which smilleron me alone, An eye whose tears with mine are shed There are two hearts whose movements thrift In unison so closely sweet; That both must be an exponsive still, That both must be ve-or cease to beat

There are two souls whose equal flow To gentle steams so calmin run, That when they part-stay parti-sh po, They cannot part -they souls are one

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A reverend gentlemen gives the following

A reverent gentlemen gives the following good addree to all young men:--"If, sold he, the young gentlemen were more frequently to mingle with virtue us young ladies of the town, instead of hovering around grog khola and gaming tables, it would, a time, have a beneficial tendency in weaking there from many of their victous practices, and thereby render them more respectable members of society."

Nothing exhibits to our mind, a greater degree of vulgarity, and a surer indication of low breeding, than the habit of profane swearing.

A great crowd being gathered about a cob-ler who had just died at the street, a may asked a wit present what was to be seen-"Onlys coblets end," replied be.

rage upon the sovereignty of the people. But, can there be a more glaring absurdity, than that which is involved in the assumptionsinurgled into these propositions—that these who adhere to the forms of the constitution cannot violate its *splirit*, and that *power* and *right* are synonimous terms in the code of political morality, by which the members of Congress are to regulate their public con-duct? Let me say to you, gentlemen, that there cannot be a more dangerous and insidi-ous doctrine promulgated, than that which teaches us to look only to the forms of the constitution, and the power of Congress, in order to estimate the conduct of political apents-for if ever it should be the melanagents—for if ever it should be the melan-choly lot of any one now present, to see the liberty of his country immolated at the shrine of ambition-you may rest assured that the sacrifice will be made-the alter prepared and the victim decorated according to the strictest forms of the constitution. Situated strictest forms of the constitution. Situated as we are, and constituted as our govern-ment is, our liberties cannot be destroyed by the hand of military violence. This catas-trophe can be brought upon us only by those, who undermine and sup the foundation of the people, by the imposing delusion of its mere forms. To say, therefore, that the election of Mr. Adams caunot be censured justly because the members of Congress had the constional power to elect him—what is justly because the members of Congress had the constional power to elect him-what is it but to say that no censure could have fallen upon the house of representatives, in 1601, if they had elected Aaron Jurr in the place of Thomas Jefferson? It is worth while to advert to the circumstances of that impor-tant incident in the political history of our country-for it furnishes an illustration upoat writing and foreible-of the principles which the people are called upon to consecrate, by utying the election of Mr. Adams. It will a recollected by you all, that as the consti-tution stood previous to Mr. Jefferson's first

woollen fabrics imported from abroad-and a duty of 15 per cent, upon those coarser descriptions of goods which clothe the com-mon yeomany and poorer classes of the community-and yet Mr. Webster and the friends of Mr. Adams, acting as a party-voted in favor of this enormous imposition, amounting, by the admission of its advocates, to a prohibition of almost all the coarser woollens! Thus we see Mr. Adams in 1824, opposed to any other than a very mo-derate system of duties, which would not in-terfere with the interests of agriculture and derate system of duties, which would not in-terfere with the interests of agriculture and commerce. In 1827, we find him waging a war of extermination against commerce, and laying an intolerable impost upon the agricultural interest. And Mr. Web-ster, and the New-England friends of Mr. Adams who voted against the duty of 39 1-3 per cent, on weollens in 1824, voted in solid column, in favor of an average duty of more than one hundred per cent in 1827. How are these inconsistencies to be explained? Whence the sudden illumination that has converted these champions of free trade and Whence the sudden illumination that has converted these champions of free trade and unrestricted commerce, into the advocates of a prohibitory system, which even Bonaparte with all his despotic power could not enforce? All this change has been produced by the coalition. Mr. Adams, like Mr. Clay, seems prepared to take up and put down his politi-ent principles, according to the changing phrazes of his political combinations, always having in view the advancement of his own

tion of General Jackson, and the adminis-tration generally for sustaining him, than against Gen. Jackson himself. I will now offer a few remarks upon some of those measures which may be charac-teristically denominated administration mea-mers, for the purpose of shewing that they are directed by our rulers to the advance-ment of their own popularity—with a regard to the I will take occasion to explain the course, which I have pursued with regard to the