AND SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1827.

ofa Celescone:

BY SIVEENTY SIMS.

interior at the rate of ever twenty lines, or a frecinarion, and forty as films from non-companied by the cash, are or they will receive

A GREEK SONG.

the Draught of Immortality and other
ms, by H. M. Parker, just published.
Once more, Greeks once more
The testic drawsth sigh.
It is sounding on your shore,
It is ringing through yoursky:
There are benners in the sir;
There are benners in the sir;
all the Pashas are in motion—
And do ye not despair
sail you to submission—what will your unswer be?

And do ye not despair
yealt you to submission—what will your enswer be?

"Wa'll perish—or be free?"

Do you see the burning light
That flashes from afar?

The the meteor of the fight;
The the meteor of the fight;
The Moslem seymitar;
It was injuly o'er your mountains,
It was injuly o'er your mountains,
It was brighter than your fountains,
It was brighter than your fountains,
It was swifter than your rills.

The you watch its fiery glancings, what dare ye
hope to be?

Done the scorn'd slaves of ages.

Dane the scorn'd slaves of ages
Tempt the anger of their lord;
Dare they rush where battle rages,
Who now first draw the sword?
And Missolonghi's towers,
Your bulwarks—where are they?
They heav'd the Moslem powers,
And like wist have pass'd away!
ye your commanders' dying cry sweep and
across the sea?

"They perish'd—they are free!"

They are free, and far above Their desolate curthly home;

Their desolate curthly home;
It a lind of peace and lave,
Where their syrants cannot come,
And we—if we remain,
The not to shrink or dy;
Its to break our long borne, chain,
Or in the stiffs to die.
Itselive, our land shall be the home of liberty.
And if we die—we are free!"

TARRISBURGH CONVENTION. The National Convention

AMERICAN SysTEM. - Extract of a er to the editor of the Baltimore Patrict, HARRISBURGH, Pa. July 30.

donal Convention was organized he National Convention was organized in an additional Convention was organized in an additional conficers.—Mr. Ritner, Speaker of the use of Representatives of Pennsylvania, adent of the convention; Jesse Buel, of w-York, and Frisby Tilghman, of Maryd Vice-Presidents; Mr. Holstead, of Newsey, and Redwood Fisher, of Pennsylvanieer and Redwood Fisher and ited, was appointed, to whom the

Brown, Taft, Shepard, Colt and who act until the arrival of Mr. Eve-

Smith, Granger and Russell; 14.

Accordence of Messrs. Andress, Baker, Colt. Goodwyn, Johnson, Matiack, Fine, Halstead: 8.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Ritner, Patterson, Roberts, Carey, Ingersoll, Lacock, Reed, Townsend, Huston, Montgomery, Based, Clark, Forward, and Denison: 14.

Belapare.—Messrs. Naudain, Gray, Hyboid and Higgins: 4.

Maryland.—Messrs. Niles, Patterson, Gray, Sykes, Anderson, Tilghman, Williams and Meeter: 8.

Virginia.—Messrs. Spriggs and Edgington: 12.

Messra. Wirt, Wells, Wilson, kinson, Beggs and Milvain: 6. welve states represented by senty-nine the delegates from Kentucky re expected to arrive in the stage on

FROM THE NATIONAL TO DEXAL.

Harrisburgh Convention.—We gave yesterday the organization of the convention, and a netice of the first day's proceedings. The United States Gazette furnishes, in part, the peoceedings of Tuerday:

101.4 SL.—Committee of 26 reported in part. Resolved, That the innunfacture of weather goods require further protection of government. That a committee of seven be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress pointing out the causes of the pressure entermination of the manufacturing and agricultural inturests, and proposing measures of semination.

4. That a committee of nine be appointed to report upon the supediency of procuring further protection, of iron, with facts and curcumstances requiring notice.

5. And another committee of nine to report on the protection of "hemp and flax." Another on the protection of the manufacture of glass. Another on the protection of printed called—and to obtain information upon that subject. Another to report on cotton goods. subject. Another to report on cotton goods, and inquire into the expediency of asking an additional duty on the square vari

and inquire into the expediency of asking an additional duty on the square yard.

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania, hoped that the question would not be put upon the resolutions until gentlemen who had a practical knowledge of the different subjects should have offered their opinions, and enlightened the convention with the result of their experience.

perience.
While the filling of the committees was going on, Mr. Hopkins of New-York, commenced a most luminous speech which shall be furnished in a few days. He referred to the manner in which the British Parliament the manner in which the British Parliament procured such extensive information, by appointing large committees to sit during the recess, by which 50 volumes follo were annually prepared—and which furnished the antion with the means for making all others tributary to them.

The American System.—In the Harris-burgh convention of the 31st ult. Mr. Niles of Baltimore, with some prefatory remarks, proposed the following:-

Resolved, That a committee be appoint ed to enquire what measures are necessary to the protection of the manufacture of American cohher.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mallory from Vermont, said that the objects of the convention and the wishes of the friends of manufactures had been misrepresented; it had been said that their mo-tives were entirely sectional; he therefore deemed it proper to show that the subjects about to be acted on were interesting to all the states, and to point out the direction of each manufacture. He therefore offered the following:

"Resolved, That a committee (of five) be appointed with directions to report on the state of trade of the different parts of the United States with each other, as far as it is concerned in the productions of this coun-

adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Aug. 2, 1837 .- Morning Session - continued the consideration of the convention should be directed to the most important subject for which they were assembled; he felt account able to that portion of his constituents with whom he was most inthnately connected, and of course most responsible, and hence he was bound to desire that wool and wool lens should be the prominent objects for the attention of the house. False impression had been made as to the motives which in duced the convention and as to the objects which might command their attention, but the great mass of the people did expect some thing of importance in the results of their deliberations. It the convention would limit its deliberations, they would induce Congress to act according to their recommendation, and thus lay the corner stone of the "American system;" and if we grasped too much we should lose all, and excite the jeal ousy of those who were not interested to fur-ther the success of our deliberations. He had no disposition to shrink from any res-ponsibility. He came charged with duties from a primary assembly, and understood roug, who act untul the arrival of Mr. Evete, who is expected: 7.

Fermont.—Messrs. Jarvis, Mallary, Paine,
all and Allen: 5.

Ass-Hambeire.—Messrs. Webster, Bell;
with and Freenan: 4.

Rhode-Inland.—Messrs. Robbins, Rhodes,
likinson and Farnham: 4.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Perkins, Tailor and

The delegates ought not to sit in judgment
upon public opinion, it was enough that their
constituents had instructed them with their
and if the convention wandered from the
great topics of deliberation, they might at-Actus Ford. Messrs. Sharpe, Talmadge, tempt a revision of the whole tariff of 1824. He had no objection that the various manufactures of the country be brought before the Granger and Russell; 14. woollensthey should memorialize the nation at legislature with cornessness and zeal-he alluded to the depressed state of manufac-tures, especially those of glass, all deserving attention, yet all yielding to the claims of

Several gentlemen expressed their opin-ions, that the report of this committee should lie on the table until the committees had reported; by which mean a proper knowledge of the intention of the committees would oc obtained, and a suitable direction given to

the reports.
Mr. Patterson, of Pittsburg, Mr. Miles. Mr. Carey, and several other gentlemen, took part in the debate; the general opinion was that wool and woollens should constitute the chief object of consideration; while every other article of American produce should be made the subject of national protection, as they attained a sufficient de-

gree of protection to supply demands.
It was contended by Mr. Todd and Judge Huston of Pennsylvania, that protection was as much due to manufactured articles as to the raw material fron.

To this end Mr. Todd moved the followin To this end Mr. Todd moved the following amendment of the report, "and to extend the duties to rolled and pig iron, and all manufactured acticles so as to extend adequate support to American industry."

This duty Mr. Todd said, was not to increase prices, but, by exciting industry bring them down to a level.

Mr. Lord, from the committee origins, reported that it was inexpedient to take any order upon the subject. On manica at Mr.

ent that there be established a (astional) and particularly against the said Harvey and flon, as wronglates to statistics, home manufactures, &c.

Adopted.

Mr. Colt, from the counsities on hempand flax, made a report, which looked to an additional protection duty; referred to the committee for memorializing Congress.

Governor Morrow, a delegate from Ohio, appeared and took his seat.

The committee on wools and woollens reported a rate of duties for which it would be necessary to apply to Congress. On wools imported asking ten cents, a specific duty of twenty cents per pound, to increase two cents imported asking ten cents; a special duty of twenty cents per pound, to increase two cents and a half, until it reached fifty cents. On woollen fabrics a duty of forty per cent. the minimums fifty cents two dollars and fifty cents and six dollare until 1830, and after

that 50 per cent.

The debates of this day are highly interesting and unstructive; but the length of the session rendered it impossible to translate the notes; they will be given hereafter.

Aug. 3.—Morning Session.

A communication from a meeting held in Hallowell, Maine, was read.

A communication from the President of the glass manufacturers in New-York, read and referred to the committee to address the people. The first resolution of the committee on woollens then came under discussion, that importing a duty of discussion, that importing a duty of twenty cents per pound upon woul costing not less than ten cents; after a protracted debate, eliciting a mass of statistical information, the minimum was reduced to eight cents per pound, and the section so amended

The bill proposing duties on woollens, excepted bindings, caps and blankets; when this clause came under consideration, it was proposed to place blankets under a high duty. This matter was under discussion when the

Mr. Ingersoll presented, this mering, a memorial to Congress, upon the subject of the convention, to be signed by each of the members—consideration deferred for the present.

Nat. Gaz.

The Harrisburg Convention.—From a correspondent at Harrisburgh, we learn that the convention of delegates of friends to the Much discussion took place as to what committee the resolution should be referred. It was subsequently adopted and referred to large session of five days. The convention was a select committee. The convention then one of the most respectable body of men ever one of the most respectable body of men ever collected together in this country and its de iberations were characterized by great abiliberations were characterized by great abilibrations were passing resolutions of thanks to the President and two Secretaries of the convention, and also to H. Niles, and M. Carey, for their long and unweared exertions in favor of manual contents. tions in favor of manutactures and interna inprovements.

We have not the particulars of their ransactions; but we expect to receive them
by the next mail. A respectful and orief memorial to Congress was adopted, and ter thousand copies ordered to be printed of the proceedings of the convention, and of an address to the people of the United States.

The convention have falsified the predic-

onsofthe combination prints, and complete y disappointed the fears of an honorable senator from New-York, that its proceedings would wear a party complexion. Its pro ceedings and debates, and even the personal ntercourse of the members, were free from any tinge of party; and the hope and confidence which we have expressed, that the would be so, have been, to our great satisfac tion, fully justified.

The memorial to Congress was signed by ninety-nine members of the convention, (Governor Morrow having arrived from Ohio on

reaches 50 cents.
Woollen goods, with a few exceptions, of less than 50 cents, to be valued at 50 cents; those between 50 cents and \$2 50, at \$2 50; those between \$2 50 and \$4, at \$4; those be-tween \$4 and \$6, at \$6. Duty 40 percent; 5 per cent. annually to be added, until it amounts to 50 per cent.

Iron is recommended to stand at one cent

per pound.

Cotton goods, hemp and flax, and grain, are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Such, we learn, is an outline of the features

of the memorial. Governor Shulze, of Pennsylvania, favored

the convention with his presence.

HARRISBURGH CONVENTION.

The following protest against the Convention got up the influence or control our government, has obtained many signatures in the county of Franklin. We recommend an attentive perusal of it to the friends of free government in other countries. ernment in other counties

PROTEST.

The undersigned citizens of Franklin county, in the state of Kentucky, have seen, with regret, less than 100 individuals; mostly of the town of Frankfort, presume to choose delegates to represent this county in a convention held in that place, on Saturday, the 14th instant; and with sorrow and indignation we have seen said convention assemble, pretend to deliberate and select delegates to represent this state in a convention at the said to his state in a convention to be held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 30th instant, for purposes not by as fully comprehended; and having learnt that the said delegates have county sarted for the purpose of attending in said convention, and that one of them in John Harrey Bay, a citizen of this county: Wherefore we deem it due to our state, our county, and curselves, to protest against said convention, and convention are state, our county, and The undersigned citizens of Franklin coun

and particularly against the said Harvey and others being recived and considered as the representatives of the state of Kentucky, or any section or county thereof; for the follow-ing reasons:

ing reasons:

The state of Kentucky contains 81 counties, only 8 of which had the shadow of a representation in the convention by which the delegates to Harrisburgh were selected.

The state of Kentucky contains about 85,000 voters, only about 500 of whom, either directly or indirectly, had any voice in choosing the delegates which composed the Frankfort convention, from which the said delegates to Harrisburgh derive their authority.

In the 8 counties whence came the delegates which composed the Frankfort conven-tion, the meetings at which they were select-ed were generally called on short notices and did not average more than 50 or 60 men, when those counties contained each from ,600 to 2,600 voters.

In the county of Fayette, the delegates to the Frankfort convention were selected by the chairman of the meeting, consisting of about 30 men, without any election by the

people or any portion thereof.
In the county of Mercer, the meeting which chose the delegates to the Frankford convention, was called and held at Danville, on the edge of the county, and a meeting said to be more numerous, was held at the court house, and protested against the right of the delegates so selected to act in the Frankfort convention; yet were they permitted to act and vote in the election of delegates to the Harrisburgh convention.

We consider it as little short of arrogance for Kentucky, as a state, to pretend to teach Pennslyvania any thing which relates to her wn interests; and for a few delegates selected in the manner we have described, togo to her capital and affect to speak the voice of this state, for the purpose of guiding or directing her course, is an insult to the understandings

of her people.

We have regular governments and have a voice in the choice of our agents, and thereby a voice in the passages of the laws and resolutions by which we are governed, and we deny the right of a few active or designing men to get up conventions through meetings suddenly called, while we are engaged in our several avocations, for the purpose of representing us, or influencing, directing or controlling our representatives regularly

If the Harrisburgh convention intend to legislaft for the people, they will usurp a power which the people have by their constitutions vested elsewhere; if they intend to they win aship a power which we have retained in our own hands and will never surrender.

The delegates from this state cannot know more of the wants and will of the people than our twelve members of Congress; they cannot more truly speak their voice; they cannot give more information to the represen tatives or the people of other states; they car pass no laws, and adopt no valied resolutions they cannot do, or speak, or think a single ding for the benefit of the people, which can-not be better done, spoke or thought by our representatives in Congress.

It it be the design of this convention to communicate to the west the sentiments of the cast, and to the east the sentiments of the west, or to Pennsylvania the sentiments of both, in relation to any subject of common interest, that object can be better accomplish ed through the true representatives of the whole people in Congress assembled, than through the agents of a few political managers tho assume to speak their voice without au-

thority.

If it be intended to combine together a number of states, with the object of influencthe fourth day.)

The memorial recommends a duty of 20 of Congress upon any measure, right or cents on all wool over the value in a foreign wrong, we protest against it as tatal to the port of 8 cents, and 22 cents annually until it right of the people to govern, and dangerous

We have once seen a convention of delegates from several states, attempting, by their united power, to force some favorite measures of their own upon the balance of the Union, which caused the foundations of our government to tremble, while an enemy eas thundering at our gates.

By such bodies, the north may be arrayed against the south, the west against the east New England against the Union, and through a long series of jealousies, factions, taunt and pritations, the different sections, may be lcd to declare an eternal separation, when the sun of our liberty will set in blood.

We want no self constituted bodies, got up for sectional or party purposes, to throw firebrands into the Congress of the United States; we want no spurious representatives to assume our right of instructing our real representatives; we prefer that the members of Congress chosen by our votes and subject to our instructions, should meet and commune, without passion or excitement, with their fellow members from every section of their fellow members from every section of the Union,—should reason every section of the Union,—should reason every subject in all its bearings, surmount difficulties and compromise differences, without the inter-ference of any other voice than that which spoke them into existence.

spoke them into existence.

Conventions of this character contain but one party; with united voice they press forward to the point; they see no difficulties and can brook no resistance; they tend to inspire in the people, and in their representatives, the same inflexible, ancompromising spirit, when our government itself is based on compromise and can only be sustained by the same spirit in all our legislation. When he signed our glorious constitution, Franklin wept over its importection; and if the spirit of sectional conventions shall guide the legislature of the Union, we shall soon weep over its rules.

vention, as the represe or of any part of Ken the county of Franklin July 19th, 1827.

Cotton Bagging

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSC 300 pieces heavy Hemp B

Forty-two Inch Wide Directly imported from the soul warranted sound, which will be soul a Charleston price including charges.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Sugar, Coffee, Spirits, Wines, Salt, Iron, Nails, ... ackerel, Nolasses and Train Oil,

All of which will be sold on accomments, for cash, or approved autes at 80 de C. & D. BRENAN,

Upper end of Richardson-

August 17

\$30 REWARD

Ran-away, ROM the subscriber, a dark yellow per man, named

MARY, about 20 years of age, five feet seven or a inches high, spare made and stoop shoulded the may be lusking in Columbia, where she merly lived and has relations, or may have mer way to Charleston, where she has lately be and formed acquaintances.

SARAH C. HALL July 6

Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

It is subscriber intending to move to the Sta of Alahama, as soon as practicable, now a fers for sale, at a reduced price, and upon accounding terms, his valuable

HOUSE AND LOT,

in Union Village, situate on the main public arce. The buildings consist of a neat and comforms dwelling house, and all necessary out house. The dwelling house is sufficiently specious and only nient for the necommodation of a large family. The lot contains about three nerge, extendionalous is situated in the the most delightful and t part of this healthy village, and from its untion will suit alike these engaged in p private iminess.

For further information and terms of sale, t

wishing to purchase can apply on the premise JOHN LOVI

Union C 11. August 10.

New Saddlery Ware House. Smith & Wright.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the lie, that they have again established selves in the Saddlery business, at their old on the corner of King and Georges Streets Coton, one door above Mr.C. Chisolm's Hotel. ton, one door anove Mr.C. Chisom's Hotel, they have constantly on hand a complete general assortment of all kinds of saddles, that have a significant harness, whips, and trunks; also girling but harness leather, morocco skins, sheep and it harness tenther, morocco same, services to plated together with a complete assortment of plated together with a complete assortment of plated together ware; seech lace logether with a complete assortment of and japanned saddlery ware; soech coach trimmings of all kinds. As they nected with an extensive manufactory at they feel confident in assuring the public can furnish goods in their line of a up and on as good terms as can be processed. and on as good terms as can be procured a similar establishment in the United States. All orders will be thankfully received promptly attended to, they respectfully so share of the public patronage.

Oct. 24.

Agency.

Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber is authorised to take Rianguinst Fire, on BUILDINGS, GOODS as WURNITURE.

S. PERCIVAL, Special II Columbia, May 27

For Sale.

Type House and Lor at present occupied to the subscriber, opposite the College square. The house is roomy and convenient, well calculated for the secondation of a large family, having seventeen apartments, seat of which have fire places. On the premises are large office building, kitchens, wash house, as vant's house, store and poultry house, besides, stables, carriage house, &c.

The lot includes an acre; three fourths of which are laid out in a garden, stored with many such plants, vegetables in abundandance, and a great valety of full trees. It is one of the hest garden apots in Columbia, yielding plentifully even in the dryest sensons.

A more agreeable situation is not to be found in Columbia, for health it is remarkable, as the subscriber's family, which is large, can testify, having resided there sommer and winter for the last seven years. The house is surrounded with trees a family columbia to the render it very cool in number.

For terms apply to the anhealths.

ROBERT

25 Dollars R