

Columbia Telescope; BY SEVENTY SINS.

Published every Friday evening... BY SEVENTY SINS.

A GREEK SONG.

Once more, Greek! once more... Do you see the burning light...

HARRISBURGH CONVENTION.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated, HARRISBURGH, Pa. July 30.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL. Harrisburgh Convention.—We gave yesterday the organization of the convention...

4. That a committee of nine be appointed to report upon the expediency of procuring further protection, of iron, with facts and circumstances 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.

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...

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

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what measures are necessary to the protection of the manufacture of American copper.

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...

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...

Much discussion took place as to what committee the resolution should be referred. It was subsequently adopted and referred to a select committee.

Aug. 2, 1827.—Morning Session.—continued. The consideration of the convention should be directed to the most important subject for which they were assembled...

Several gentlemen expressed their opinions, that the report of this committee should lie on the table until the committees had reported; by which means a proper knowledge of the intention of the committees would be obtained...

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...

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.

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 articles so as to extend adequate support to American industry."

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

Mr. Todd offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That in our opinion it is expedient that there be established a (national) home department, charged with whatever relates to statistics, home manufactures, &c.

and particularly against the said Harvey and others being received and considered as representatives of the state of Kentucky...

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

The committee on woollens reported a rate of duties for which it would be necessary to apply to Congress. On woollens imported asking ten cents, a specific duty of twenty cents per pound, to increase two cents and a half, until it reached fifty cents.

Aug. 3.—Morning Session. A communication from a meeting held in Hallowell, Maine, was read.

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.

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

The Harrisburgh Convention.—From a correspondent at Harrisburgh, we learn that the convention of delegates of friends to the manufacturing interest, adjourned on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, after an interesting session of five days.

We have not the particulars of their transactions; but we expect to receive them by the next mail. A respectful and brief memorial to Congress was adopted, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed of the proceedings of the convention...

The convention have falsified the predictions of the combination prints, and completely disappointed the fears of an honorable Senator from New-York, that its proceedings would wear a party complexion.

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

Woolen 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 between \$4 and \$6, at \$6. Duty 40 per cent; 5 per cent annually to be added, until it amounts to 50 per cent.

Such, we learn, is an outline of the features of the memorial. Governor Shulze, of Pennsylvania, favored the convention with his presence.

FROM THE FRANKFORT (KY.) ARGUS. 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.

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...

Therefore, as citizens of the United States, we protest against the Harrisburgh convention, as wrong in principle and dangerous in policy, whatever may be the motives in which it originated.

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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 convention, the meetings at which they were selected were generally called on short notices and did not average more than 50 or 60 men, when those counties contained each from 1,600 to 2,600 voters.

We consider it a little short of arrogance, for Kentucky, as a state, to pretend to teach Pennsylvania any thing which relates to her own interests; and for a few delegates selected in the manner we have described, to go 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.

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

If it be the design of this convention to communicate to the west the sentiments of the east, 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 accomplished through the true representatives of the whole people in Congress assembled, than through the agents of a few political managers who assume to speak their voice without authority.

If it be intended to combine together a number of states, with the object of influencing, dictating or controlling the deliberations of Congress upon any measure, right or wrong, we protest against it as fatal to the right of the people to govern, and dangerous to the existence of our institutions.

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 was 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, taunts and irritations, the different sections, may be led 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 the Union, should reason every subject in all its bearings, surmount difficulties and compromise differences, without the interference of any other voice than that which 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, uncompromising spirit, when our government itself is based on compromise and can only be sustained by the same spirit in all our legislation.

Therefore, as citizens of the United States, we protest against the Harrisburgh convention, as wrong in principle and dangerous in policy, whatever may be the motives in which it originated.

July 19th, 1827.

Cotton Bagging.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 300 pieces heavy Hemp Bagging, Forty-two Inch Wide.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Sugar, Coffee, Spirits, Wines, Salt, Iron, Nails, &c.

\$30 REWARD.

Ran-away, FROM the subscriber, a dark yellow negro man, named MARY, about 20 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, spare made and stoop shoulders.

Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to move to the State of Alabama, as soon as practicable, now offers for sale, at a reduced price, and upon accommodating terms, his valuable HOUSE AND LOT, in Union Village, situate on the main public street.

New Saddlery Ware House.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have again established themselves in the Saddlery business, at their old stand, on the corner of King and Georges Streets, Charleston, one door above Mr. C. Chisolm's Hotel.

Agency. Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber is authorized to take Risks against Fire, on BUILDINGS, GOODS and FURNITURE.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by the subscriber, opposite the College square. The house is roomy and convenient, well calculated for the accommodation of a large family, having seventeen apartments, most of which have fire places.

25 Dollars Reward

3 offered for the delivery of two negroes, a woman named JUDA, about 30 or 40 years of age, and her son JOE, about 10 or 12 years of age, who left me about the first of August, in the company of Mr. Banks.