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FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.  
TO THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be just, and fear not:  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,  
Thy God's, and thine own's.

SHAKESPEARE.

No shaft that swelling foes can aim,  
Shall reach thy Roman heart!  
Thy paucity—a glorious name—  
Defies their deadliest dart.  
Though envy wield her scorpion throng,  
And slander a lightning-forked tongue,  
His British flames impart—  
Not like the Hebrew, shall thy fame  
Unscathed, pass through the ferocious flame!  
Thou, who could'st 'mid unnumber'd woes—  
Thy falchion shiv'd in thy hand—  
A captiver—brave thy country's foes,  
And spurn a base command—  
Canst now, a conqueror's scorn thine own!  
Nor let thy soldier's glance, that shone  
To guide thy trusty band—  
Upon such human vermin fall,  
To warm them into life to crawl!  
From these, let Judas fleth thy need—  
Thy country's hopes "betray":  
'Tis but the alpha of his creed,  
To take a traitor's pay.  
His doom—too sure—shall soon be seal'd:  
His palace be the "potter's field,"  
"To hide his loathsome clay."—  
He cannot steal one laurel leaf  
That binds thy brow immortal chief!  
The deeds thou'st done, he can't undo,  
Nor yet erase his own:  
Nor wipe "CORRUPTION" from his brow:  
'Tis graven in the bone!  
And vainly may he rant and whine,  
"Denny" or "challenge"—"fight," or "dine":—  
Still "conscience" holds her throne,  
And doom—dinner—speech, debas,—  
The worm that gnaws him never dies.

PAOLI.

Captured at the Warraw settlement, May 20, 1790, at 13 years of age—He was subdued in the left hand, for refusing to clean the British officers' boots. It seems he repented of his disobedience; for he brushed them afterwards, very cheerfully—as New Orleans!

### TARIFF MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Kershaw District was held, in Camden, on the 18th inst. to receive the report of the committee, appointed, to draft a memorial and resolutions to Congress, in opposition to the proposed Tariff on Woolens. Col. J. S. Deas, resumed his seat, as chairman, and the following report of the committee was submitted by Col. H. G. Nixon:

#### MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the citizens of Kershaw District, South Carolina, to the honorable the senate and house of representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The citizens of Kershaw district, most solemnly remonstrate against the passage of the proposed law, called, the WOOLEN BILL. They believe, if enacted, that it would be unconstitutional in its tendency, unequal in its operation, and oppressive in its effects. They apprehend, that it would provoke contending passions, which might disturb the harmony of the union, and convulse the operations of the government. They think it would serve to substitute a policy, doubtful, and dangerous in its character, for one certain, and safe, in its results; and tend to rivet upon them a system of restriction—Gothic in its origin—and which, through a long tract of time, has fettered the commercial spirit of the world. Such a system, England, now, sincerely, mourns; and from it, she is, this instant, struggling to be free. And, such a system, we are persuaded, if adopted here, would blight our agriculture, fetter our commerce, sap our revenue, and retard the march of our republic, to power, wealth, and greatness. The subject is a grave one. We feel it deeply. It appeals to us in the various relations of parents, freemen, patriots. We adopt, with pain, the monetary tone of remonstrance. But we must, firmly, speak our wrongs; and we do so, under the conviction, that they will be heard patiently; vindicated boldly; and redressed nobly.

Your memorialists, regret extremely, that their manufacturing brethren continue to evince such an undying cupidity. Their grasping avarice must be checked, or the genius of the government will depart. Glance, if you please, one moment, at the short history of our manufactures. Mark, how, at first, request, induced encouragement; encouragement, impotency; impotency, protection; protection, in its turn, a still more eager impotency, until, the system has, at last, almost, degenerated into an odious monopoly. In '89, woollen manufactures were encouraged by a duty of 5 per cent; in 1816, they were protected by a duty of 25 per cent; in 1817, by one of 33 1/3 per cent; and now, they are, indelicately, craving from your liberality, a duty which would amount to a prohibition of foreign fabrics. The petitions presented, from New-England, to the last Congress, professed that the tariff of 1824 was sufficient; but complained that it had been evaded, at our custom-houses, by false invoices, and false oaths: all they pray

ed, was to have the full benefit of that act. This could have been effected, by inducting a bill to alter the act of 1824, so as to make the report of appraisers, the rule of duty; and thus prevent the future operation of the decision of the federal court, that, the invoice shall be the rule of duty unless proved fraudulent. But, instead of a bill to prevent fraud upon the revenue, we were surprised by a new tariff upon woolens, utterly different in its features, and calculated to be very different in its effects, from that of 1824. It contained four arbitrary minimums, ranging from 40 cents, to 4 dollars, and would have operated, upon coarse imported woolens, as a tax of from 50 to 139 per cent. If it be, also, urged that, the tariff of 1824, was counteracted, by England, in the reduction of the duty on the importation of wool, into that country, we reply, let it be met by a like reduction of duty, on the importation of raw wool into the United States. It is an undisguised contest between rival manufacturers. With them, be the losses, and the triumphs of the battle. We cannot recognize, either, justice, or generosity in the act, that, would oppress, and crush, one branch of honest industry, merely, to relieve another, from the slight operation of a foreign law.

The bill, in question, would, not only, operate as an inveterate tax upon the southern cultivator; but would press with invidious rigor, upon the poor, throughout the union. But we oppose it, not only upon the score of taxation; but, upon the principle, that it would be introductory of a scheme of policy, which might, ultimately, deprive us of a market for our raw material. We believe that, in proportion as we cease to import, we will cease export; for reciprocity is the soul of commerce: and, in proportion, as we cease to export, our agriculture will decline; for quantity will, always, be in proportion to demand; and as demand for our raw material decreases abroad, the less will be the quantity, of the same, raised at home. Besides, we apprehend that, a prohibition of manufactured imports, would provoke retaliation upon our agricultural exports, and this would, inevitably, drive our cottons from the principal manufacturing countries of the world. Interest would prompt them to trade with those nations with whom they could effect a mutual exchange of commodities. They are not dependant on us for our cottons. Brazil, with a territory extending 35° of latitude from the equator, with Egypt, Bengal, Ava, and other fertile climes, could soon be put into such a state of cultivation, as to enable them to supply the world with this article. We have, therefore, just reason to dread that cumbrous system, which the most enlightened nations, are hurrying off, in order to make commerce as bounteous as the ocean, and, as free, as its winds.

But we are told, by way of consolation, that, the north will, shortly, afford a market for our raw material. This yields not a ray to cheer us: it is a promise which will be "broken to the hope." We know that the manufactures of the world consume more than 1,000,000 of bales; that we now grow, at least, 900,000; and that, of the number, here grown, not more than 150,000, are consumed by northern manufactures, while the remainder, are exported to England, France, Germany, and other manufacturing countries. With all the protection of government, we are persuaded, that northern manufactures, will not, for a long time to come, if ever, consume more than 200,000 bales. The assertion is predicated, partly, upon the fact, that, the aggregate population of this country, do not consume 50,000 bales; and, partly, upon the principle, that, our manufactures cannot come in competition, on equal terms, in foreign markets, with the manufactures of the old world. True, we have sold a few coarse cottons in the Mexican, and South American markets; and this has induced the wild vision that, our manufactures can compete with all Asia,—all Europe. But England can, and will, deprive us, even, of these limited markets, on our own continent. The trade is, now, conducted, chiefly, in British vessels; and it will, only, be requisite for her to reduce the present duty on South American imports, to induce a reciprocal reduction on English manufactured exports; and, with this advantage, she would drive our fabrics from those markets, to seek a more friendly port, or to rot as a drug.

But, without going into an argument to show the immense advantages enjoyed over us, by other manufacturing countries, in regard to capital, machinery, and the price of labor, we will, merely, state a stubborn fact, which cannot be conquered by fair argument: it is this: If, as is universally conceded, we cannot compete with the manufactures of, certain, other countries, in our own market; after they import the raw material from us; export it, manufactured, to us; pay heavy excise duties upon it at home; and tonnage, and other duties here: We repeat, if we cannot, with all these advantages, under sell them in our own market, without levying an additional duty of 25, 50, 75 and 100 per cent, upon their commodities, is it not proof conclusive, that we cannot cope with them, on terms of equality, in foreign markets? And, if it be true, that we cannot cope with them abroad, is it not, equally, clear, that the dangerous system we are about to foster, will, if encouraged, ultimately, react upon the nation, so as to embarrass her progress; impoverish her people; impair her energies; and, in short, produce a withering effect, upon the interest, it, now, protects, and upon every nerve of national industry.

Your memorialists, also, invite your serious attention to the present depressed state of southern agriculture: it is mournfully decried; and they regret to say, that they attribute this depression, in a limited degree, to the legislation of the general government.

Taxation has, quickly, followed taxation, in the nature of an insidious tariff on imports, which has operated to lessen the net income of the southern cultivator. At one time, assuming the shape of a simple tax upon cordage and bagging, it fritters away more than \$280,000, of his profits; at another, boldly, taking the character of an onerous duty upon cottons, woolens and other imports, it sweeps away his profits to the amount of millions. Within a few years past, agricultural capital has declined, at least 40 per cent, in Kershaw district; and we are a favored section, compared with the low country of the state. This sudden declension has induced a general embarrassment, which must end in bankruptcy, if further oppressed by government. The planter, does not realize, upon his capital, thus depressed, more than 4 per cent, in consequence of the reaction in the price of the raw material. Without relief, we fear, that it will be necessary for our labor to seek new channels; and for our capital to find other investments. At this moment, we are, seriously, discussing the practicability, and policy, of adopting a rigid system of domestic economy, by cutting off all unnecessary supplies, and making and raising, what we can, for use and consumption, at home. And it may, shortly, be, also, necessary for us to ascertain, whether, we have not as abundant streams for machinery, and as healthful situations for work shops; as fertile pastures for sheep, and as congenial a climate to breed them, as the northern manufacturer; and, whether, if the northern people will not reciprocate with us, as brothers, we may not, fearfully grapple with them arivals. This, we confess, would be, at last, expiring alternative, for we should say, that the vigorous, manly, healthful pursuit of husbandry, with the mental independence it inspires, has more charms for us, by far, than the gloomy walls of pestilential work shops; and the meagre, mindless, dependant spectres which inhabit them. We sincerely trust, then, that self interest, if not principle, will prompt the citizens of the north to pause, before they goad us into desperation. For though, we would not violate the constitution of our country, for purposes of emolument; or of retaliation, or for any thing earthly; still, we are resolved, to adopt every constitutional means, which ingenuity can devise, to evade, or resist, thwart, or if possible, crush any law, or laws, looking to a policy, so unfeeling, unnatural, unjust and unconstitutional, as that with which we are threatened; and if, after all our expostulations, domestic schemes, self denials, sacrifices, and moral resistance, we find, that we cannot breathe under the odious system imposed, we must make an effort to heave it off, whatever may be the shock of the republic. For God knows, we would, infinitely, rather die like martyrs, than live and pay tribute like slaves. But we will not despair of your justice and magnanimity: we indulge the rational hope, that after hearing our complaints, and weighing our cause, your "hearts will leap kindly to nature," and that you will indignantly frown on any proposition to oppress us, your brethren by birth, and by political adoption. And we feel our present depressed situation, the more keenly, from the fact, that northern manufacturers, crave additional duties, at our expense, with a full knowledge of the oppression under which we groan; and this too, at a time, when they enjoy from 10 to 20 per cent upon their capital. If correctly informed, there are manufactures, in New England, which realize at least 25 per cent, and manufacturing capital, of a certain kind, is said to be from 30 to 40 per cent, beyond par. Agricultural and mercantile funds, have recently been invested in manufacturing stock, at from 30 to 40 per cent, beyond par. These facts, together, with the sudden increase of the capital of woollen manufactures, from 10 millions to 40 millions of dollars; and also, the rapid investment of nearly 40 millions in those of cotton, since the tariff of 1824, go to prove, that manufacturing stock, enjoys a premium, which, under the existing circumstances of the country, ought, at least, to silence the impotency of a death-like avarice. By consulting, also, the amount of duties on importations, it will be found, that the protection afforded, by government, to commerce, navigation, and agriculture, united, is not more than half as great, as that extended to manufactures alone. The fact cannot be disguised, that manufactures in this country, enjoy more protection from government, and contribute less to its support, than in any other on earth. In Great Britain, the three great articles of cottons, woolens, and hardware, amounting, at least, to \$350,000,000, including home consumption, receive no protection from custom duties, while we impose a tax of from 25 to 100 per cent, upon the two former commodities. This ought to be the last country on earth, to oppress its agriculture. It should, rather, be protected as the most certain, and bountiful source of national support. Even Great Britain, confined as she is, to the area of a few thousand square miles, derives her national wealth, chiefly, from agriculture. The annual amount of property created in England and Ireland, may be now estimated at about, £440,000,000 sterling. Agriculture, in all its departments, produces at least, £220,000,000. Manufactures, in all its branches, (exclusive of pasture, which, properly belongs to agriculture,) produces about £125,000,000. The number of persons engaged in agriculture, are nearly five millions. The number engaged in manufactures, mechanical, and other trades, exceed seven millions. Thus, it appears that Great Britain, (including Ireland,) which, from local circumstances, cannot in comparison with us, be denominated an agricultural nation, derives at least, 100,000,000 of pounds more, of national wealth, from agriculture than from manufactures, and other trades, when there are millions of people less, engaged in agriculture,

than in any other occupations: mark the relative quantity of labor engaged in these departments of industry respectively, and calculate the profits of each, and will find, an almost, incredible difference in favor of agriculture. It is not to be presumed, then, if agriculture conduces so much more than manufactures to the national wealth of England, that the latter have resulted from a surplus of commercial and agricultural population? If then England derives such a great proportion of her wealth from agriculture, confined as she is, to a small extent of country, and limited as she is, in the variety of her staples: what should be the policy of the United States, with agricultural means as unlimited as her territory, which stretches from the Gulf of Mexico, far towards the Arctic; and expands towards the rising and the setting sun, until it meets the eastern and western oceans?

Your memorialists also believe, that, the proposed tariff would inflict an injury upon the commerce and navigation of the United States. In 1825 our imports amounted to \$96,340,075, of which \$91,902,512, were imported in American vessels; our exports the same year amounted to \$99,535,388, of which at least, \$89,000,000, were exported in American tonnage. More than 880,000 tons of American shipping entered, and 960,000 cleared the ports of the United States; while of foreign shipping, about 92,000 tons entered, and 95,000 cleared our ports. The past year our imports were 11,365,598, less, and our exports 21,940,066, less, than those of 1825. Well, if an increased tariff should, greatly decrease our exports, and even, not effect our imports, it is rational to presume, that the latter would be transported in foreign vessels, which is not now the case; but (to take the more gloomy, but correct view of the picture,) if our imports and exports should both, vastly decrease; and prohibition provoke retaliation; and these drive foreign commerce from our shore; our naval marine would fade from the ocean, and the ploughshare of ruin pass over the land.

Your memorialists also apprehend, that, the proposed bill, would decrease the revenue. This is manifest, from its real nature, and object. What is its real object? To prohibit certain imports. If so; and if revenue is raised, principally, by duties on imports, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that as imports decrease, revenue must decline. Again: it will not be contested by those the least, conversant with our commercial history, that, the quantity of our imports has, always borne a certain ratio, with the quantity of our exports. In proportion, then, as we enhance the duty on importation, we will raise the price of the imported article; and as we raise the price of the imported article, we will reduce the quantity thereof, by reducing the means of procuring it. For, it would be madness to imagine, that we could purchase with the same amount, an equal quantity, of the same commodity, taxed, 25, 50, 75 and 100 per cent, as if a less tax were imposed. And as quantity decreases, revenue must decline; and as revenue declines, the land tax will rise; for it would be in vain to attempt to raise revenue, to any extent, in this country, by excise duties. If such would be the effect, upon the revenue, the only alternative would be, to resort to direct taxation. This the republican spirit of the American people would not brook. A pen, dipped in gall, could not indite terms, bitter enough, to describe our antipathy of a policy, which would warm into being, swarms of tax gatherers and excisemen, to prey like harpies upon our property, and to profane our very family altars, by prying into our household effects.

Your memorialists, will conclude, by simply protesting against the constitutionality of the bill. They decline a discussion of this point. They have not the vanity to presume, that they could afford you a single gleam of light upon it. They merely glance at it as one of the strong grounds of remonstrance. They will only say, that the power to "lay and collect duties," was granted to Congress for a specific purpose—revenue—this cannot be denied by the friends of the bill. If so, we ask why does the bill, or its face, purport to be for revenue alone, when it is really intended to destroy it, by prohibiting certain imports? Because, say its advocates, if thus enacted, it would be pronounced unconstitutional by the federal judiciary. If then, an object would be unconstitutional, if expressed by a law, it follows, that it would also, be unconstitutional, if implied by a law. A law constitutional in its features, but calculated and intended to be unconstitutional in its effects, is as gross a violation of the constitution, as if the purpose, to be effected, had been expressed. Hence it results, that the proposed bill purports to be for a constitutional object, but is insidiously intended for one not constitutional, it is a violation of the spirit of the constitution. These views are confirmed by the 216th page of the journal of the federal convention, where it will be seen, that a proposition was distinctly made, to give Congress the power to "establish rewards and immunities for the promotion of manufactures," and not adopted.

These are some of the reasons, which have influenced this remonstrance. We trust, they will not be in vain. They appeal to your justice, your liberality, your patriotism, your honor. They are made by citizens of the same republic, and by descendants of the same sires. They flow from bosoms which throb with patriotic devotion, for the government, and for the union. And be it not forgotten, that they come from men, who profess to be, intimately acquainted with their rights, who have a keen sense of injustice, and who foster an immortal horror of oppression. We forbear to indulge our feelings. Could they speak—they would utter "words that burn." As American patriots, we will bury them in our hearts; and address you in the mild, but firm tone, of respectful remonstrance. Therefore:

1st. Resolved, That we see in the proposed woollens bill, and the means now used to force its passage, the act of *interferer* and *power*, against *justice* and the *constitution*.

2d. Resolved, That it should be resisted by all constitutional means, both in its passage, and its injurious operation on us, and that, for that purpose, a committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with other districts of this state, generally, and, that their attention be drawn to the following objects—1stly, to ascertain and communicate through the medium of the public prints, all such modes of investiture of capital, as may direct enterprise into other channels; and 2ndly, how far it would be to our advantage, to make at home, all the articles used by us, and in our occupations.

3d. Resolved, That the only "true American system," is that which leaves to industry and enterprise its own reward, unshackled by restraints of any kind; that which encourages a liberal intercourse with all, and gives a preference to none.

4th. Resolved, That copies of the above memorial and resolutions, be forthwith transmitted to the Governors of the several states; to our Senators and Representatives, to be laid before Congress; and to the other districts of this state.

A short and animated discussion arose on the constitutionality of the proposed laws but the question was almost, unanimously, decided in favor of the report of the committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry into effect the objects embraced in the 2d resolution, viz: Col. H. G. Nixon, W. W. Lang, Esq. and Col. J. S. Deas, who, was added, on motion. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

JAMES S. DEAS, Chairman.

T. P. EVANS, Secretary.

The Buchanan letter operates more violently upon the Clay and Adams men than they originally imagined. Now the excitement is over, it is as palpable as the light of the day, and from Mr. Buchanan's own showing, that Markley, the agent of Clay, did make the proposition to Gen. Jackson, through Mr. Buchanan. The whole operation was one of Clay's *finesses* to get the *odd trick*, but he lost it, and all the honors to boot.—N. Y. Eng.

### RIDDLES.

You have it and I have it not, yet I use it oftener than you do; what is it?

There is a word in the English language of one syllable, and if you take away the two first letters, it becomes a word of two syllables.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The lawyers are to hold a meeting this afternoon at the city hall. Its object, we are told, is to consult upon the best mode of shortening the duration of law suits, which are becoming quite too long winded even for the gentlemen of the long robe themselves. This evil has at length, however, attained a magnitude so formidable, that even the judges themselves, we believe, admit, and are desirous, that something should be done. At the last circuit held in this city, owing to the press of criminal business, not one case, out of a calendar of 357, was tried; and at the previous circuit, the proportion was only as 23 to 300! What a cheering prospect to suitors. Query—whether a law, or system of law, does not "impair the obligation of contracts," when it affords no means of enforcing their performance, without the most ruinous delay and expense—a delay and expense amounting, in a denial of justice. We should like some constitutional jurist to solve this question for us.

### Final Notice.

THE subscriber wishes to inform all those indebted to him by note or open account that was due on the 1st of January 1827, that they must come forward and settle before the 1st day of October, or they will find them in the hands of an attorney for collection without respect to person or names; also, all those in debt to me assigned by D. L. Wakely, if they are not settled by the time aforesaid, they will certainly find them in the hands of attorneys of different districts.

August 31

JOHN BLACK.

### To Rent.

THREE STORES in the Brick Range, also, the upper part of the house. The part that R. A. Taylor occupies has five rooms; the part the subscriber occupies has nine rooms.

—ALSO—  
The House and Store occupied lately by Louis Levin.

—ALSO—  
A House and Lot occupied at present by Dr. John Myers, this house is neatly finished with all necessary out buildings.

Possession can be given on the 1st of October. The subscriber has several other houses that will be let at the same time—for further particulars apply to

August 31

JOHN BLACK.

### For Sale or Rent.

Col. CRAWFORD'S two large Brick Stores, with commodious dwelling apartments in each, at the corner of Richardson and Walnut streets. Apply to

November 28

477 1/2

### Law Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership in the practice of LAW and EQUITY for Lexington district. Their services will be commanded by applying to George A. Deas, at Lexington court house, or to Charles H. Deas, at Columbia.

August 31

JOHN A. CHARLES.

JOHN W. GEIGER.  
John W. Geiger will also practice in the Courts of Law and Equity for Orangeburgh and Richland districts.

August 31

477 1/2