

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

By D. W. SIMS, STATE PRINTER.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Four Dollars payable at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

Columbia Female Academy

THE friends and patrons of the Columbia Female Academy are respectfully informed, that it will continue under the superintendance of the Rev. John Keaney, aided by able and experienced teachers. The winter term will commence on the first Monday in January. From the attainment of the principal, who brings to the office all the advantages of a public education, as well as the complete of every department in this institution, it is believed, that parents will not regret any confidence they may place in it. The government of the school is mild, consisting solely of moral influence. It is the aim of the teachers, in all their intercourse with the pupils, to cherish and promote that simplicity and purity of mind, which constitutes the ornament and crown of all human excellence, and without which indeed no external or intellectual acquisition is of any real value.

The course of instruction pursued in this Institution embraces all the branches of learning usually taught in the most approved seminaries of the United States. Provision is made for a thorough course of instruction, not only in the more solid departments of literature and science, but for all those elegant accomplishments which are deemed necessary in the higher ranks of life.

The disposition of mind and veneration of imagination peculiar to large towns, are altogether removed from this Institution. Retirement, every facility for study, instruction in all departments of useful knowledge, and the substantial rewards appropriated to industry and regularity of conduct, form such an assemblage of advantages as is rarely to be found in Female Seminaries.

Mrs. Smith still continues in charge of the boarding department. Her character and qualifications are too well known to need any commendation.

RATES OF BOARD AND TUITION.

Board	\$160 per annum
English Tuition	6 " quarter
With English Grammar or Geography	8 " "
With English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic	10 " "
The two upper classes, with the use of Maps, Globes, &c.	12 " "
French, Spanish and Italian Languages, each	10 " "
Musical (Piano)	15 " "
Entrance to the Music Department	5 " "
Drawing and Painting	10 " "
Velvet Painting	10 " "

Board and Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.
Columbia, 25th December, 1828. 56 ff

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber grateful for the many favors he has received, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved to that well calculated and commodious Brick Building, formerly occupied by Dr. Smith, situated on the north west corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, diagonally opposite his former situation. He has spared no pains in fitting up the house for the reception of his friends and especially private families. His Table will be furnished with the best market affords, his Bar with the choicest Liquors, Rooms with the best Beds, Stables with the best of Provender, and faithful Ostrers.

His Ball Room is 100 feet long and is as spacious and well calculated as any in the State.
The subscriber hopes from his unremitting attention to please, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their company.

GEO. A. HILLEGAS.
October 24 43 ff
The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle and Yorkville Advocate, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

New Saddlery Ware-House.

DEG 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 George streets Charleston, one door above Mr. C. Chisholm's Hotel, where they have constantly on hand a complete and general assortment of all kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips and Trunks; also Girths, Brills, and Saddle Leather, Morocco Skins, Sheep and Calf do, together with a complete assortment of plated, gilt, and japanned Saddlery Ware; Coach Lace and Coach Trimmings of all kinds. As they are connected with an extensive manufactory at the north, they feel confident in sending the public that they can furnish goods in their line of a superior style, and on as good terms as can be procured at any similar establishment in the United States.

All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
October 24, 1826. 43 ff

CONFECTIONARY STORE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken his former stand opposite to Messrs. Wallace & McEic, corner of Plain and Richardson street, where he intends to carry on the above business on his own account, and will constantly keep on hand a general assortment in his line, and will sell cheaper than any one in the place.
N. B. Country orders punctually attended to.
J. LONGINOTTI.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to himself and to Antony Zenony by notes or open accounts, are particularly requested to call and settle with J. Longinotti, who alone is authorized to receive the same.
A. ZENONY.
February 13 1829. 7 3

THE subscriber has established a Brick Yard, and employed Mr. William Um to superintend the same. Persons wishing to contract for Bricks, will be enabled to do so on accommodation terms, but no contracts relating to Bricks, to the Brick Yard, will be binding, unless made with the subscriber individually.
A. HERBEMONT.
Columbia, Feb. 13 7 4

Sheriff's Sales.

ON WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS.

WILL be sold before the Court House in Columbia, on the first Monday and Tuesday day in March next within the legal hours:

No. 1. 100 acres of land more or less on the Wateree river, bounded by D. Wade, Wm. Frost and J. English's lands; at the suit of James G. Holmes vs. James Sawlinson.
No. 2. 125 Acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lands belonging to Jonathan Norvell, Saml. Watkins and C. Boyle, levied on and to be sold as the property of Daniel Stuford; at the suit of Abigail Maider, adm'x vs. Daniel Stuford, and Henry Lee, and S. Nolin vs. Daniel Stuford.
No. 3. 417 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, bounded by lands belonging to Elijah and Elisha Fox and Thomas R. Brown; at the suit of C. Comptz vs. F. Meyer and Robert Weston, et al. adm'rs of Timothy Lee vs. Fred. Myer ex'or of Wm. Myer.

No. 4. The House and Lot whereon the defendant Richard Hennessy now lives, containing half an acre, more or less, in the Town of Columbia; at the suit of Elizabeth Green, executrix vs. Richard Hennessy.
No. 5. The House and lot in the Town of Columbia, fronting on Lady street, and known in the plan of the Town, by No. 18, containing half an acre more or less, at the suit of Wm. & J. Hillery, vs. Gerarden & Srat.

No. 6. 634 Acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lines running S. W. and S. E. by Caleb Copeland and Kennedy's land, N. E. and S. E. by Herod Cornelius, Little Crane Creek, William Smith, and land surveyed for Charles DeLoe, and N. W. and N. E. by lands surveyed for Lewis Richardson and James Thornhill, said land was conveyed to Saml Meek by James Mitchell, levied on and to be sold as the property of Samuel Meek; at the suit of John Black, W. C. Reeder and J. Hara & Co. vs. Saml. Meek.

No. 7. 120 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, bounded by lands belonging to the estate of Robert Carter, B. B. Carter, and Sturgeons' lands, being the place where Mrs. C. Perrin now lives, sold as the property of Daniel Carter; at the suit of Wm. Brown vs. Daniel Carter.
No. 8. One Bay Mare, the property of James Henry, Jr. at the suit of James G. Holmes, assignee of W. Moye vs. James Henry Jr.

No. 9. Levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Wade, two negro fellows, slaves; at the suit of J. S. Jenkins, bearer, and Clapman Levy vs. Thomas H. Wade.
No. 10. Three likely negroes, carpenters, viz—John, Frank and Henry, levied on and to be sold as the property of John R. Howell; at the suit of the adm'x and adm'rs of Zach Phillips vs. John R. Howell.

No. 11. One fourth part of 370 Acres of Land, more or less, being the undivided tract of land commonly called the Woodside tract, bounded by lands of Wm. Bynum and Wm. and Geo. Scott, Jacob Carroll and Sigtion's Deer Pond place—said as the property of Samuel Scott, dec'd. at the suit of David R. Prowell vs. Samuel Scott and David Westcott.
No. 12. The house and lot, whereon the defendant Mary Cobb, now lives, situate on a parcel of land one fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded by Wm. McKendle northwardly by D. Harrison and eastwardly by Samuel Danwoody, levied on and to be sold as the property of Mary Cobb, at the suits of Barrett and Dunlap and Jacob Barrett & Co. vs. Mary Cobb.

No. 13. One Acre of Land, more or less, in the Town of Columbia, situate on the N. W. corner of Assembly and Washington streets, levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas Maxwell, at the suit of Robert Latta vs. Thomas Maxwell.
No. 14. Levied on and to be sold as the property of Wm. Brown, the house and lot, in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richland and Marion streets, bounded N. E. by Marion st. N. W. by Richland st. at the suit of Barrett and Dunlap for Isaac Barrett vs. Wm. Brown.

No. 15. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, on Plain st. bounded N. E. by M. C. Sinder's lot, on the S. E. by Alexander Herbermont's on the S. W. by John Black's lot, and on the N. W. by Plain st. at the suits of Wm. Hillery and Benjamin Lyon and G. T. Snowden & Co. vs. John G. Kinder.
No. 16. 500 acres of land, more or less, on the road leading from Columbia to Statesburg, whereon the defendant now lives; at the suit of Joseph B. White vs. Green Bieves.

No. 17. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, where George A. Hillegas now lives, containing half an acre more or less, at the suit of Judah Barrett vs. George E. Smith.
No. 18. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, situated on Richardson street, containing half an acre, more or less, at the suit of Simeon Wheeler vs. Derrill Harrison.

No. 19. 500 acres of land, more or less, on the corner of Lady and Gates streets, at the suit of George Leaphart vs. Thomas Butler.
No. 20. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, on Taylor street, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded on the S. E. by sold street, and on the S. W. by Montpelier's lot at the suit of Joseph R. Arthur vs. Isaac P. Pond.

No. 21. 100 acres of land, more or less, whereon the defendant now lives, (for the description see the titles), at the suit of Latta and McLaughlin vs. Nathan Center.
No. 22. 100 acres of land more or less, whereon the defendant now lives, on Broad river, (for description see original grant.) at the suit of Barrett & Dunlap, for Isaac Barrett, vs. John Turpitt.

No. 23. 4 acres of land more or less, and the improvements thereon, in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, bounded by Gates, Lumber, Lincoln and Upper streets, at the suit of Wm. W. Traylor, vs. Robert Yates.
No. 24. 120 acres of land, more or less, on the Wateree river, whereon Dennis Hodge now lives, bounded N. W. and N. E. by Andrew Wallace's land, E. and S. by Priesland, and land belonging to the estate of Robert Lochler, S. W. by Caleb Copeland's land; at the suits of Daniel T. Trezvant, John Smith and Charlotte Smith, adm'rs of Thomas Smith, vs. Derrill Harrison.

No. 25. 400 acres of land more or less, on both sides of the road leading from Columbia to the Bee Creek Springs whereon the defendant Parker Fisher now lives, bounded by lands belonging to

Wm. Thompson, Wallace, H. Antiole, and Mrs. Coons, to be sold as the property of Parker Fisher, of the suit of D. & J. Ewart, vs. George Lochler and Parker Fisher.

No. 26. 200 acres of land, more or less, whereon the defendant now lives, on Cole creek, (for description see the titles) at the suit of J. J. Chappell and John Black, vs. Charles Ellis.

No. 27. 200 acres of land, more or less, about two miles from Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, bounded N. W. by Dr. E. Marks' land, N. E. by Saml. Green, and Square Louane land, S. E. by E. D. Russell's, and land late the property of Wm. Hilliard, S. W. by land belonging to John A. Crawford, and part by land belonging to John Lomas, at the suit of the Corporation of Columbia, vs. Benjamin Harrison, secy.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S. R. D.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 6, 1829.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold before the Court House in Columbia, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours—

One negro boy by the name of Frank; at the suit of Robert Miller vs. Mary Hilligan, and Geo. A. Hillegas, ex'rs. of C. E. Williamson, also the same property at the suit of John Massey vs. the Ex'rs of C. E. Williamson.
One Feather Bed and one Bedstead levied on and to be sold as the property of Wm. Gibson; at the suit of Mary Williamson vs. Wm. Gibson.

Three negroes, viz: Sally and her two children, one an infant child; at the suit of the Ex'rs of A. Hall vs. Eli Kennedy and Thomas Campbell.
One negro woman by the name of Hester, levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas W. Howell at the suit of D. & J. Ewart vs. Tho's W. Howell and Arthur Howell.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture in the Washington Hotel, belonging to Thomas Briggs; at the several suits of Wm. C. Clifton, ex'or of C. Clifton, and others vs. Thomas Briggs. Also, two negro men, slaves, by the name of Milton and Randall; at the above suits vs. Tho's Briggs.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S. R. D.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1829.

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold by order of Court, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours, sundry articles attached at the suit of B. Reily and others, vs. J. J. Hartman.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S. R. D.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 12, 1829. 7 ff

Battalion Orders.

Columbia, February 1, 1829.

THE Upper Battalion, 2nd Regiment S. C. Militia, will parade in front of the Town Hall, on Friday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. completely armed and equipped for inspection and drill.
Officers commanding companies, will extend this order within their respective commands.
By order of Lieut. Col. G. egg,
HART S. H. MAXCY,
7 31
Adj. 23d Regt. S. C. M.

THE partnership existing between the subscribers during the three last years, expired on the 1st ult. by its own limitation. This circumstance, if it existed no other reason for it, will render it necessary that all debts due to me should be paid. They therefore, now take this method to earnestly call upon all those indebted to me, by note or account, to make immediate payment of the same, to James S. Guignard, Esq. who is fully authorized to receive the same.
JAMES DAVIS,
EDWARD HILL,
Columbia, February 13, 1829. 7 6

NOTICE—The subscribers have formed a partnership and intend carrying on business under the firm of MILLING & WADDELL, on have taken that central stand on the corner of Plain and Richardson street, formerly occupied by A. Lipman, a few doors above Messrs. D. & Ewart's, and immediately opposite Messrs. Wallace & McEic's Store, where they are now carrying and opening a select assortment of DRUGS, GROCERIES, and HARDWARE & GROCERIES; from the advantages terms on which they are purchased, are enabled to sell low for Cash and hope by strict attention and assiduity to be able to merit a share of public patronage, in which, they will at all times feel grateful.
DAVID MILLING,
ROBERT WADDELL.

N. B. Also on hand an assortment of FRUIT GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, of which, I intend to keep a regular supply of the best for January 30 5

CARWILE & Co.

HAVE on hand and are receiving the following articles, viz:
Sugar, Coffee Salt, Gun Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas.
Old 4th proof Cog. Brandy, 4th proof Jan. Brandy, Old Madeira Wine, Teneville do Malaga do London Porter
100 Tons Sweden Iron, assorted, German Steel, English Blister do American do, Rowlands Mill and Cross cut Saws do, Cast Steel Nail and Sanderson's do, 40 doz. wedding hoes, assorted sizes, Littlemore's Cotton and Wool cards, Bollovs, Anvil, Vices, Sledge and Hammer, Baggings, Rope and twine.
ALSO,
A general assortment of hardware and cutlery, all of which will be sold as low as market will afford.
Columbia, 13 Feb. 1829. 7 ff

WHEREAS the plaintiff did on the 15th day of this instant, file his declaration in this case against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this state, and neither wife or attorney known within the state, and whom a copy of the declaration with a return can be served. It is therefore, ordered that the said Charles B. Horrod the absent defendant appear and plead to this action within a certain day from the date hereof or judgment shall be entered against him by default.
JAS WARD, C. C. F.
Clerks Office, May 16, 1828. 10 25

STATE RIGHTS.

MR. PLAYER'S SPEECH—CONCLUDED.

Another member from Charleston, (Mr. DeSaussure,) with a becoming caution for our safety, has urged the committee to forbearance, with some of Col. Drayton's apprehensions of a supposed disturbance of the confederacy, by an immediate appeal to strong measures. With the same materials before me, and the same purpose in view, I come to a conclusion directly at variance with the member. I trust sir, I have as high a veneration for existing forms, in the spirit of their adoption, and am perhaps as sensible of the dangers attending revolution, as any member of the committee. I use no figurative language when I aver that my heart would bleed at a dissolution of the confederacy. I venerate the wisdom that planned, the patriotism that adopted, and the prowess that defended, this great palladium of our liberties; and I would willingly "slay at the horns of the altar" the traitorous wretch, who would steal the torch of discord to the temple, or rest his sacrilegious and destroying hands upon its venerable columns. Let the urn that enshrines our paternal ashes be once rudely broken, and it is beyond the cunningness of man to unite its fragments. Let the light that pervades and beautifies our system be extinguished, and where is the "Promethean fire that can re-lume it?" Who can foresee the wild tumult that would flow from "unhinging government, and loosing man from the restraints of law and constitution?" As well might you control the unbridled storm, or anticipate the devastations of the tempest when the winds are unchained! A horrible mystery covers from our eyes, the calamities that would rest upon the country!

It is to avert this state of awful and pregnant suspense, it is at once to retrieve our rights and save the republic, that I urge the committee to prompt resistance. There is already much combustible material in the public mind, and if we wait till the "nest-egg of dissension" is matured, we know not with what outrage the tragedy may end. Whatever the committee may determine in this perilous emergency, I wish them to carry with them the serious admonition, that civil dissensions, whether founded in reasons of state, or the bickerings of lawless aspiration, are generally a scourge to the people engaged in them; and I protest most solemnly that if I can discover a hope for the ultimate safety of the republic, it is alone through prompt, inflexible and energetic proceedings. If, to use the language of the eloquent member from Richland, (Mr. Preston,) "these marauders are driven from the empire of our El Dorado, by a bloodless struggle; if this infernal spirit is shorn of its horns and sent from the borders of our Paradise, not to be converted, but to be cast with carcasses of all colours joining the revelry, and this animated people are not to be slaughtered freemen;" this is the time that the arm of sovereignty should be made bare, to avert the painful calamity. To use the language of a member from Edgfield, (Mr. Butler,) we can now extend to them "the live branch with the sword," "a sheathed sword;" but postpone the adjustment until we become "efficiency impotent, and the live branch will wither and the sword be dipped in gore, before a decision of the struggle. This sir is no poetry—Contents always wax more sanguinary when the disparity between the powers contending is increased. No one can doubt that if the "rightful remedy" had been applied in '16 and '24, half the effort now called for, would have rid us of our calamities. At that time our oppressors had not made such unprecedented accessions; "damned custom" had not enured them to usurpation, nor us to servitude; prescription had not yet prevailed over the landmarks of the constitution, nor precedent ripened into the force and apparent fairness of law. But what is the account as it now stands? Not barely that they have increased sixty and an hundred fold, and having all the confidence and insolence of power in aid of their exactions; but that those recruits are made from the ranks of those who "blew the breath into their nostrils," and are the first to fall before its pestilence; and that every accession of men and money to their cause, is so much taken from our already mangle and impoverished ranks. Is it not then manifest that if they have advanced with these gigantic strides in power and influence, every interest that is accessible, will fall captive to their prostituting gold? And when the evil day is at length forced upon us, will not the contest be sustained against more fearful odds, and how much less able will the impoverished system be then to stand larger and more hungry swarms, than to satisfy those now seeking our blood? It postponed till such time, as I fear it will be, the member from Richland, (Mr. Preston,) did not exaggerate when he said it would "go down in blood."

In searching the great deep however for expedients to arrest determined opposition, member from Charleston, (Mr. Payne,) is endeavoured to impress upon the committee, that the anticipated election of Gen. Jackson, promises relief from existing grievances, and hence that we should submit yet longer, under prospect of speedy alleviation, rather than plunge ourselves into untried expedients. I know, Mr. Chairman, the alternative of resistance is embarrassing, as are a political experiments involving such heavy responsibility; but decided action, cost what it may, is preferable to that servile, agonizing, eternal suspense, caked out by frivolous and desperate pretences, to hatch up rotten and unfounded goose. So far as

from their being even a plausible pretext for calculating changes, as to the course of this patriot chieftain, his expected interference is a wild hallucination throughout, and those who are conversant with the character, opinions and acts of Gen. Jackson as a statesman must know it to be such. I entreat sir, that you may be lulled into no false confidence by our just veneration for this great benefactor of the republic. Whatever we determine, let it be done with our eyes open and our breasts alive to the conscious results of the proceeding, and let us hang upon the skirts of no man, unless we are sure he will serve us. Before sir, we "hang up our harps" till the inauguration of a great political leader into office, it becomes us to examine his creed, and in doing so, I am sure, in this instance at least, it will result in the final and complete abandonment of the confidence reposed in it. In saying this sir, I trust I do no irreverence, as I intend no disparagement, to the many virtues of this exalted patriot. On the contrary I feel confident that I use language altogether more congenial to his lofty nature than the compounding, time serving character inadvertently conferred on him by his less temperate admirers; and in examining this part of the argument, I esteem it not the least of my qualifications, for a dispassionate acquittal of the duty, that in the late disgusting, and in many instances, degrading struggle for men, although a well wisher to the cause about to triumph, I was an active devotee or proposed supporter in neither, but "a mere looker on in Venice." My habits and nature have alike unfitted, and I trust in God may forever disqualify me for a partisan, further than principle is involved, and I intend not to join too clamorously in the general jubilee, until I fully understand the extent of the triumph—But of this enough.

I say sir that General Jackson has neither the power nor inclination to relieve us, and I will prove, not from any fanciful views, drawn from misconceptions of his character and virtues, but from "black and white," from stern and stubborn facts, open and notorious, that speak our destiny "trumpet tongued," that the contemplated relief will not and can not come from the expected President, and that to pretend it can, upon the ground taken before the committee, is an inadvertent abasement of his high integrity.

Because, says the member (Mr. H.) South Carolina contributed to his elevation, Gen. Jackson, independent of his private convictions, (for otherwise he could not) will feel bound to require this kindness by attempting to obtain a revision of the law. What sir, is it pretended that Gen. Jackson would be governed in his administration by motives and feelings sinister to his convictions of the public good? I am sure sir, the member did not intend this, and I am equally sure that Gen. J. would disdain it. I believe that whatever opinions may be entertained of the qualifications of this man for the office he is about to occupy, there is, and can be but one of his inflexible honesty and virtue, whatever they may have been the suspicions by which venal malevolence has attempted to assail him, he has proved himself alike superior to adulation or reproach, and there now remains but one opinion among honest men, that this man is undoubtedly honest. In him sir, we have no turning, temporizing, supple politician, with willingness, if not craft to "circumvent God," no weathercock to be directed by the breeze that blew him into preferment; but a hero and a man of Roman mould, emphatically the last of the Argonauts; one whom neither predilections or gratitude, fear or favor, could swerve from pursuing the public good, as suggested by his honest convictions. What then are the convictions of Gen. J. in relation to protecting the tariff? Without pausing upon his vote in favor of the tariff of '24, a tariff in some respects, more odious than the existing law; I beg leave to introduce to the notice of the committee, as evidence of what really are his sentiments on this subject, a document which has been casually alluded to, without having been carefully examined in the course of the debate. I refer sir to the celebrated Coleman letter, dated in April, '24, drawn out to give tone to the last presidential canvass; and whether from interest or honesty, we find him by a happy coincidence connected with the stronger party. In obeying such an impulse, the General would only have exemplified a familiar law of attraction; but I wish not to be understood as even hinting an imputation of unfairness on his part. If it is in the nature of man to be purified by the temptations and vicissitudes of political life, it must have been the reward of his magnanimous consistency, and it is foreign from my wishes, to soil by suggestions, even "the crime that adorns him." But the fact is notorious, whatever may have been the cause, that he was not forced in our ranks, nor is it probable that like the Numidian horse, he will escape to them; for in this noted expose of his sentiments he supports the system, without any reservation, as to the policy or power of the federal government to pursue it. "Take (says he) from agriculture in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children; and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuff than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized," (mark the word!) "and instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England; feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy," (the policy of '24 I presume,) "we shall be made paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff" (one of course employing six hundred thousand operatives) "is much wanted" (not simply to protect the munitions of war, as has been pretended,) "to pay the national debt, afford us that means of defence within ourselves.