

# COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

By D. W. SIMS, STATE PRINTER.

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**PUBLISHED EVERY FIFTH 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 still continues under the superintendance of the Rev. John Roberts, aided by able and experienced teachers. The winter term will commence on the first Monday in January. From the attainments of the principal, who brings to the office all the advantages of a public education, as well as the completion 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 vagrancy of imagination peculiar to large towns, are altogether removed from this institution. Religion, 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,	\$150 per annum.
English Tuition,	6 " "
With English Grammar or Geography,	6 " "
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 " "
Music (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 "

## Mary Ann Becket,

WITH much pleasure announces to her friends in the country, and the Ladies of Columbia, that she has commenced the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING business in all its various branches, at the Commercial Hotel.

She has engaged Mrs. Porter from New York whose abilities in the Millinery and Fancy Dress Making business are well known here.

Mrs. Porter has brought from New York the latest fashions of that City, and having a regular correspondence, will always be able to make their work agreeable to the latest advices. The patronage of the Ladies will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

November 21 47 "

## 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 of Beds, Stables with the best of Provender, and faithful Ocklers.

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 "  
The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle and Yorkville Advocate, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

THE subscriber has established a Brick Yard, and employed Mr. William Ulin to superintend the same. Persons wishing to contract for Bricks, will be enabled to do so on accommodating terms; but no contracts relating to Bricks, or to the Brick Yard, will be binding, unless made with the subscriber individually.

A. HERBEMONT

Columbia, Feb. 13 7 4

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Brick Building directly opposite the Presbyterian Church. It is a spacious and convenient house, containing nine rooms, eight of them having fire places. It has also four rooms on the ground floor.

Also, for sale, my late summer residence, near Chalk Hill. The situation is healthy, the house convenient, the tract (about 60 acres,) having a pretty good growth of pine upon it. Apply to Wm. C. Preston Esq.

ROBERT MEANS.

February 27. 9 4

TO RENT—The House and Lot belonging to Mrs. Eliza Wilson, lately occupied by Mr. D. W. Sims, and possession given on the 1st day of January next. JAS. DAVIS  
Columbia, Dec. 26, 1828. 1 "

LOOK AT THIS—I forwarn all persons from trading with, or harboring, or employing my apprentice, namely, THOS. SHELTON, who I closed from me about the 1st December last. Any information will be thankfully received concerning the same. MALACHI KEENAN  
February 27 9 6

"*Plato and Cæsar for two.*"—The late Washington papers inform us of a violent altercation which had commenced in that city between Mr. Crockett and Mr. Lea, members of Congress from Tennessee. It originated in an anonymous extract of a letter from Washington, published in the Knoxville Register, impugning the motives of Mr. Crockett, in some of his public conduct. This letter is republished in the Telegraph, with some comments by Mr. C. who declares it to be a "wicked lie" and the author a "contemptible wretch"—and moreover "a paltrous, scoundrel and puppy"—"who seeks to gratify a sordid feeling of revenge which he dares not openly avow"—and that if he dare avow himself, puppy as he is, he will condescend to take some further notice of him." In reply to this, Mr. Lea addresses a letter to the Editor of the Telegraph, of which the following is an extract, avowing himself the author of the anonymous letter above mentioned, and republishing and re-asserting the offensive part of it, &c. This matter smells confoundingly of "villanous saltpetre," and if we mistake not, will end in gunpowder plots, combustibles and exterminations."—Augusta Chron.

Sir—In your paper of yesterday, I have read Col. Crockett's answer to a letter recently published in the Knoxville Register. He impugns the correctness of that letter, denounces its author, and threatens "to take some farther notice of him." "If he will dare to avow himself," I am the author of that letter, and ask you, also, to publish this reply to his communication, concerning the manner of which I have but little to say at present, as matters merely personal suit better for private adjustment than for public proclamation, but its substance shall be noticed without imitating its decorum of expression.

My letter was addressed to a particular friend, whose authority for having it published, instead of being questioned, is distinctly admitted. It was written with freedom, to be sure; but with the strictest regard to accuracy, predicated partly on my own knowledge, and partly on the information of others. If, on revising it, I could discover any error, no man would more cheerfully correct it, with any proper atonement, but after the closest scrutiny, I refuse to retract a single word, believing the facts alleged to be true, and the speculative suggestions warranted by appearances at the time. To show the utmost particularity, one indifferent circumstance may require a remark of explanation not affecting the substance, especially as it seems to afford the gravamen of the Colonel's complaint. In my letter are those familiar expressions among others, in relation to the public printer's election: "Gales is officially polite to all who will tolerate him, and piles every doubtful man with good dinners and speeches, served up to his liking. Col. Crockett is one of those, and voted for laying the resolution on the table." I am since told, though I understood it differently at the time, that the Colonel's dining was at the house of Mr. Seaton, and not at that of Mr. Gales; but they were partners in the printing, which was the object in view, and the act of one to obtain it might be regarded as the act of the other, with something of even legal accuracy. I hasten, however, from this ludicrously important "distinction without a difference," to matters of grave import, and with the foregoing qualification, I re-assert what is said in my letter, in substance as follows: "Col. Crockett was a doubtful man, and did vote to lay the viva voce resolution on the table. Gales or his agent did make speeches for him different from those he delivered, and so as to please him. He was a principal cause of having the Western District land bill laid on the table again. He was estranged from his colleagues, did associate chiefly with the other side, and openly set himself up in market, offering to vote for any thing in order to get votes by it. He did declare his object to be to defeat the whole bill, if he could not succeed with his amendment, notwithstanding he was a member of the Tennessee Legislature when it asked Congress for the lands for the benefit of common schools, and supported that application then and during last session of Congress. He has changed his course, abused his state, and co-operated with her enemies. The North Carolina members generally were against his project, which was supported by the honorable Mr. Williams and the honorable Mr. Culpesper, whose hostility to Tennessee has been too often discovered and felt to be now doubted."

Having thus re-affirmed, as I believe, whatever parts of my letter had particular reference to Col. Crockett, instead of mitigating, I now add some corroborating facts. He represented his willingness, not merely to vote for, but to do any thing for any gentleman who would favor his amendment, even so far as to get on his knees before him. When I moved the postponement of the Tennessee land bill, to which, in part, he has since attributed the failure of his amendment, he acquiesced with all his colleagues in the propriety of the motion. At another time in answer to one of them, who asked him if he would not vote with his political friends on the viva voce resolution, he said, "there is no party now." His circular, dated 15th January last, was printed by Gales & Seaton. Very recently he exhibited to different members of Congress, as containing remarks complimentary of himself, an account of his conduct here, a number of the KNOXVILLE ENQUIRER, a paper of infamous notoriety, which was endorsed with the name of the honorable Lewis Williams. This fact is given as a key.—Numerous other circumstances might be adduced corresponding with the general tenor of my letter; but they are unnecessary.

Part of the facts before stated were within my own knowledge, but all of them are known to other members of Congress, from a number of whom I have obtained statements, ample and conclusive, to establish every alleged fact."

FRYOR LEA.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.  
We profess not to understand the politics of Upper Canada—but sufficient is evident, from the papers, to show that a state of excitement exists in that province, that must be any thing but agreeable to the government. The opposition to the royal officers is decided, and increases continually; and no opportunity is lost, to place in the most unfavorable light, the conduct of the Governor and his party.

Sometime since, a man named Collins was sentenced to imprisonment for a libel. This was under the government of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who has been succeeded by Sir John Colborne; and petitions have been sent to the latter for the pardon and liberation of Collins—but without effect. This offended the people; and we find in a ministerial paper, the following account of their proceedings:

"During the night of Thursday last, some monsters—the very dregs of society, they must have been—suspended an effigy from a tree, we believe in the town of Hamilton, to which effigy a label was attached, having upon it, in well written characters, the following words:

"Retribution.—FRANCIS COLLINS AVENGED! Executed at Hamilton, on Thursday, the 29th January, 1829, Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. His body is left for dissection by the negroes of the place. So perish all upholders of 'British feeling.'"

"N. B. Sir Peregrine Maitland having absconded, poor Sir John had to suffer."

"Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the country; and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly."

The same paper adds by way of establishing the character of the opposition.

"A gang is now organizing for the purpose of liberating Francis Collins from York jail, by force, if the governor does not liberate him upon the expected second application of the house for that purpose. The head of the gang is to take down 'fifty resolute fellows,' from this district, who are to meet a similar number from the other districts."

These are not the only symptoms of opposition we notice. A continual display of salaries, enquiries into motives, a careful exhibit of whatever may attach odium to the government in the estimation of the people, are the theme and business of the opposition papers; and it is scarcely possible that such a state of things can long exist. It certainly tends to open hostilities.

From the Mobile Register.

Emigration of the Creeks.—We have been favoured with an interview with Major Walker who is engaged with Col. Brerly, in effecting the emigration of the Creek Indians. Major Walker left here yesterday, for the Creek Nation, and is on his return from the country which the United States Government have provided for the emigrants, in company with four of their principal chiefs, three of whom have spent the last year in the Territory. They confirm the accounts which have been uniformly given of the country, and speak in the highest terms of the fertility of the soil, the abundance of game, and the salubrity of the climate.

The place, or principal village, at which the emigrants are located, is on the Verdigris River at the head of Steam Navigation, and but four miles from Cantonment Gibson, where Colonel Arbuckle is stationed, with a force of about 300 men. The distance of the station from the mouth of the Arkansas is but 300 miles by land, though it be about six hundred by water. The country lies to the westward of the territorial limits of Arkansas, and it is understood the faith of the Government is pledged that it shall remain secure from the encroachments of the whites, and that it shall afford the Indians a permanent residence.

We have seen and conversed with several of the chiefs and head men who have visited the country, some of whom are shrewd and intelligent; they are all of opinion that their condition "prospects would be incalculably benefited by a removal."

Major Walker represents the McIntosh party as sincerely disposed to forget the differences that have heretofore existed among their people, and says that Chilly McIntosh, who is now on the Verdigris, will oppose no objection to taking a subordinate rank, and will cheerfully yield a precedence to the elder chiefs. He is extremely desirous of a reconciliation. The emigrants now amount to about 1400 and it is the intention of Major Walker to set out with another party sometime in April.

From the warlike character of the Osages fears have been entertained of their hostility to the enterprise. To counteract this impression, which we understand has been made to a considerable extent among the Creeks, a principal chief of the Osages, who is one of their head warriors, has been despatched by that tribe and now accompanies Major Walker, to make assurances to the Creeks of their good will, and to offer to them the hand of friendship.

From these and other evidences of the zealous and spirited efforts making by the Government, we cannot entertain a doubt but that this most desirable object—an object that is sanctioned equally by the dictates of philanthropy and sound policy, will be accomplished without unnecessary delay. The number of Creeks remaining this side of the Mississippi is estimated at 18,000.

The following letter, in the "National Gazette," from a much-respected member of the society of friends of Quakers, is well worth the public attention:—

The subject of the "transportation and opening of Mails and the delivery of Letters &c. on the sabbath," with a view to their interdiction by act of congress, is now before the House of Representatives, under circumstances that ought to awaken the attention of every friend and advocate of religious rights. The very circumstance that the representatives of the people are legislating upon "religious rights," is an infraction of them. They have nothing to do with them;—they are retained by the people in their own hands, as the only safe repository, having the evidence of ages and nations, that legislative bodies, in all their interferences, even upon pretences the most plausible, have uniformly done more or less evil and no good. If, therefore, Congress should proceed to pass any law to secure these rights to their constituents, however unexceptionable in all its provisions, it would be the assumption of a power which does not belong to that body and ought to be viewed as an entering wedge that may be driven to a fearful degree at some future time.

Besides—Congress are greatly imposed upon by the tenor of petitions, that are calculated to convey the impression, that the people in every part of the Union are praying with one accord, for legislative interference with the powers of the Post Master General, when the Memorials had their origin in a combination of men, whose object is not to obtain relief from legal impositions upon their own consciences, but to interfere with the public service, and to free other people from burthens that do not exist! To accomplish this object, a hidden one in its major part, it appears that circular letters, dated "New York, December 10th, 1828," signed by a "pious committee," were sent through the medium of the Post Office, free of expense, to upwards of seven thousand persons, if every Post-Master was addressed as I was addressed, urging the preparation of memorials and immediate measures to have them extensively signed and forwarded to Washington. Nay more, the Post-Masters were requested to engage in the cause of the committee "the most influential men in every vicinity," and urge them to write to members of the Government and members of Congress with whom they might be acquainted! No wonder that it has an imposing aspect, and that it sustains respectful attention from the Representatives of the people, as the association have thus effected the productions of hundreds of petitions to subvert their covert and secret purposes. Their first step is obvious and declared; proving that congress shall by a solemn prohibition, under exemplary penalties, sanction the religious observance of a Sabbath on the first day of the week, regardless of the conscientious persuasions of their fellow citizens who believe that the seventh day, not the first, is the true Sabbath, and who may next claim, and quite as reasonably too, that Congress shall prohibit the mails to be transported or opened upon the seventh day of the week, for their relief.

But, as I said before, it is not relief they are seeking;—it is in my opinion an experiment to determine, whether Congress can be prevailed upon through their influence upon the "influential men" whom they have enlisted, to make this plausible concession to them, and, if they succeed, no man alive can tell to what length they will require them to follow out and perfect their whole design.—"The Post Office in London," they say, "is never opened on Sundays." Only let us shut our's upon such a precedent; and the next step will probably be, England provides for her clergy, and there seems to be no reason that we should be left destitute, or dependent upon our own congregations.

If the mail contractors and Post-Masters were to go before Congress; to plead a conscientious right to be excused from public service on the Scriptural Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, or on the first day, the Sabbath of the petitioners, the case would be somewhat different,—but even then it would be a burlesque, as any one can resign his commission when its duties violate his conscience. But, having served the department for many years as a Post-Master, and subsequently as an agent for the transportation of the U. S. mail, I can testify, that there is no reasonable ground for this "Pious Association" to be distressed upon the account of Post-Masters or Contractors.—There is not one half part of the time necessarily devoted in ordinary Post Offices, or even by drivers of mail carriages on the first day of the week, that farmers are absolutely obliged to devote to the care of their stock, &c.—and all their duties can be performed, except, perhaps, sometimes in large cities, without any interruption to the desired rest and retirement, or to the attendance of religious meetings.

To shew the origin of these numerous petitions and to awaken due attention to the subject, I subjoin a copy of the circular letter. It exhibits the tender feelings of the committee for the servants of the Post-Office Department, and sufficiently proves a combination of men, making great efforts to effect their purpose.

EMMOR KIMBER.

Kimberton, 2 mo. 9, 1829.

### CIRCULAR.

To Emmor Kimber, Esq. P. M. Kimberton, Chester Co. Pa.  
If the Post-Master cannot attend to the subject of this Letter, he is requested to hand it over immediately to some influential friend favorable to the object, with a request that he will attend to it without delay.

New York, Dec. 10.  
Sir—Memorials to Congress are preparing from various parts of the United States, praying that the transportation and opening of Mails, and the delivery of Letters, &c. on the Sabbath, may no longer be required.—The Post-Office in London is never opened on Sundays, and there seems to be no necessity that the Post-Officers in this country should be opened on that day, especially in the time of peace.

We suppose that you will concur in an effort which will afford an opportunity of the enjoyment of this day of rest, on the part of yourself, your brethren the Deputy Post-Masters throughout the United States, and their Clerks. As no body of men in the country are required to work for others on Sunday, as they are—and while all other offices under Government are closed on that day, it seems unreasonable to require that Post-Masters and their Clerks should be deprived of a privilege guaranteed to every human being by the laws of God.

You are respectfully requested to prepare a Memorial to Congress on the subject, and take immediate measures to procure the signatures of those in your neighbourhood who are friendly to the object, and to forward it to a member of Congress immediately.—We hope, also, that the most influential men in your vicinity will write to those members of the Government and of Congress they are acquainted with, urging upon them the importance of the measure proposed.

We remain, respectfully, your Fellow-Citizens,  
JOHN WESTFIELD,  
THOMAS STOKES,  
KNOWLES TAYLOR,  
Committee.

Beware of Incendiaries.—On Monday night last, an attempt was made to fire the buildings of Maj. McGran, on the corner of Reynolds and Macintosh Streets. The fire, together with some fodder, paper, cotton, &c. was placed against a pile of small pieces of light wood, under a shed in a narrow passage between the four-story building on the corner, and the one next to it on Macintosh street. Most of the fodder, paper, and cotton was consumed, and the light wood upon and against which it lay, was blackened by the smoke, but fortunately was not ignited, or we should have been placed under the melancholy necessity of witnessing another and probably more destructive conflagration than the one of Sunday night. We trust this will be sufficient to arouse our citizens generally, to a sense of the danger in which they are placed, and the propriety of taking such measures as circumstances may suggest, for the protection of their lives and property and the discovery of the inhuman wretches who are prowling about them.—Augusta Chronicle, Feb. 25.

From the Savannah Republican  
The Tariff and its effects.—Many persons, says the Milledgeville Journal, are at a loss to account for the present low price of cotton, and for the fact that it is still on the decline. The whole mystery was explained, in anticipation, both in Congress and in the public prints when the Tariff was under discussion. Now we have it in our power to explain it—not by theory—but by facts. They are collected from the circulars of the Liverpool merchants.

In the first eleven months of 1828, the decrease of the importation of American Cotton, compared with the same period of 1827, was Bales 193,100  
Increase of importation of South American Cotton in the same time, 52,700

Increase of importation of Egyptian Cotton, 10,800  
Do do, East Indian, 3,000

Thus it appears that in eleven months of the last year, the decrease in the importation of Cotton in England from the United States was 193,100 bales, while the increase of importation from places other than the United States, even at the present low prices, was 66,500 bales!!!

Our political economists, who advocate a system of protective duties, have said over and over again, that England must take our Cotton, because her manufacturers could not be supplied from other countries. Niles, Carey, and the rest of them have sung this song for years. Yet now, when things are about being brought to the test of practice, it turns out that they have been deluding the country, thereby violating the duty they owe it, and entailing misery, poverty, and wretchedness on the fairest portion of it. Theirs will be the terrible retribution.

Steam-boat disaster.—A letter from Augusta, under date of the 21st inst. received in this city, relates a serious accident occurring to the Caladonia Steam-boat, shortly after leaving Augusta, on the evening of the 19th, at Buzzard's Bar. It is stated that she ran foul of a snag, and began to leak so badly, that she was run ashore a quarter of a mile below. The same letter is under an uncertainty as to the amount of the damage sustained—but the following received by the Steam-boat Washington, arrived yesterday, gives rather favorable intelligence.  
City Gazette.

Extract of a letter from one of the owners of the Steam boat Caladonia.

"BUZZARD'S BAR, Feb. 21, 1829.  
"You have heard before this, of the accident which occurred to the Caladonia, by last mail—From 60 to 70 bales of cotton, a part of her cargo, is damaged. By the assistance of Mr. Fitzsimons' negroes, I am in hopes of getting the water out by to-morrow evening. Whether she will be in a condition to proceed on her voyage to Charleston, or have to return to Augusta, I am at present unable to say."