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#### FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE. Song of the Warriors on the night preceding the Battle of Bunker Hill.

This night, ye hardy yeomanry  
The spade, on glory's fallow field;  
And ye'er shall garner'd harvest yield  
A richer need of victory.

Toll on! toll on! ye true and brave,  
Dig for you for his goary grave,  
And stre' that pillow—'tis to save  
Your sires and sons from slavery!

Who sleeps when lustful tyrants wake,  
Who in his port will fornicate  
His country; let the dastard quake  
At Lexington's artillery.

Toll on! toll on! ye glorious cheer!  
Our words well tried, the Briton near  
Fane's monument shall yeomen rear  
'Neath heaven's starry canopy.

On Charles' towing we've below  
His vesel rides and the foe,  
Unconscious of the whelming blow  
Shouts in his mournful revelry.

Toll on! toll on! the yeomanry  
Unbowed, ye'er red cross flings  
Its fire, ye fear no wrath of kings,  
God builds the patriot's sepulchre.

#### FROM THE WHARRING GAZETTE. In answer to the motto on the letter sent me of FORGET ME NOT.

Forget thee! I can ne'er forget  
The moments we have pass'd together;  
When heart and heart with fervor met,  
And forged the links that bind forever.

For thee each cord vibrated dear,  
And every moment was a treasure;  
While Cupid's spirit hovered near,  
And bliss' cup stain'd his measure.

No-since that day, that happy day,  
When my young heart with transport met thee,  
Thy image has been on my way,  
I could not, if I would, forget thee.

Forget thee! oh! you know too well,  
That though but death alone can sever,  
A heart from thine, whose only well,  
Is, we and shall be thine for ever.

Can I forget thee?—never—never!  
ELI HASSAN.

#### Notes of several of the principal American and British Officers engaged in our Revolutionary War.

There are few, I presume, that bear of the achievements of distinguished men without forming some idea of their persons and features; and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made some inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe; and as I believe that you are not inattentive upon this subject, I will, without hesitation, communicate what I have learned.

Washington has been described to often that his whole appearance must be familiar from our infancy. I cannot, however, pass over so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and usually graceful in all his movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique; features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness—a Roman nose and large blue eyes; deeply thoughtful, rather than lively. With these attributes, the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being superadded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

Gen. Greene, in person, was rather corpulent and above the common size; his complexion was fair and florid; his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to radiate and soften the firm and greatness of his expression. His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

Gen. Lafayette was one of the finest looking men in the army, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which in a young man, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine though receding; his eyes clear and hazel; his mouth and chin delicately formed and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strikingly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His main was noble, his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine, sunny countenance, commanding port, with an eagle eye. His looks corresponding well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. At this time, he was at this time, he was about 32 years of age; a period of life which, perhaps as much as any other, blends the green of youth with the majesty of manhood. In intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms, the calm and chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own.

Gen. Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active; his complexion dark—his nose prominent—his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

Lord Sterling was short and thick set, somewhat puffy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sun burnt; and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

Col. Morgan was stout and active, six feet in height; not too much lumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pump of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating, or repulsive; his conversation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and uncatching.

Col. Hamilton is thus described by Mr. DeLapierre: "Although in person below the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly appearance. By the most superficial observer he could never be regarded as a common individual.—His head was large, formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique. His forehead was spacious and elevated; his nose projecting, but inclined to the aquiline; his eyes gray, keen at all times, and when animated by debate, intolerably piercing, and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome. These two latter, although his strongest, were his most pleasing features; yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose and forehead and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and ingenuity.

Major Lee was one of the most vigilant and active partisan officers in the American army, was short in stature, and of slight make, but agile and active. His face was small and frank; his looks eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.

I have lately furnished you with a short sketch of the principal characters of the American army. The most distinguished of the British officers engaged in our country, should also have been noticed at the same time, and in a similar manner, had I possessed the requisite information. This I have since received and shall communicate accordingly.

Sir William Howe was a fine figure, full six feet high, and admirably well proportioned. In person, he was a good deal resembled Washington, and at a little distance might have been easily mistaken for the American General; but his features, though good, were more pointed, and the expression of his countenance was less benign. His manners were polished, graceful and dignified.

Sir Henry Clinton was short and fat, with a full face, prominent nose, and animated intelligent countenance. In his manners he was polite and courteous, but more formal and distant than Howe, and in his intercourse with his officers was rather punctilious and not inclined to intimacy.

Gen. Mifflin was about the common size, without anything peculiar either in features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. He was not at variance with his officers.

#### FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Free Trade and Balance of Trade.—But it is said, that unless men are thus sustained by encouraging duties, men must become idle, and therefore starve! Distinguishing fears to be sure, but groundless. They might indeed suffer in their former occupations, but they will, with the usual shifts of man, change their pursuits, and make themselves to employments by which they can live.—But other kinds of business will be overdone by the accession of new hands!

Temporarily some might; and therefore the change should be gradual; but if it were really true, that thousands and thousands should be pushed from the trades of the cities, could there be a chance of starving, with such abundance of cheap lands before us. This objection extorts the secret.—And our population press to the cities, to gain high prices and to live in display; whereas, if we became much more the cultivators of the soil than we are (barring foreign luxuries), we should never see a population without a means of subsistence or without domestic happiness. But where could prices be obtained for the products of the soil if additional cultivation was introduced? If our Country houses and belles would consent to become, as they should, frugal, earnest and housewives, they could, manage every operation from Commerce, forever shut want from the door. I come to trade.—Every farmer knows he can, if he would raise enough from his plantation to abundantly feed his family; besides this, he can get leather from his hides and wool from his sheep to clothe his whole household. He may indeed, since all day, I care for nobody, no, not I, if nobody cares for me. He wants indeed to sell his surplus, but surely if he cannot, or cannot barter, or give his wool to a neighboring weaver in exchange for needful cloth, he may even set down quiet, being assured of food and raiment. All his troubles must rise from his surplus and abundance, and the natural craving they beget for luxuries far-fetched and dear bought. This is indeed the worst state of the case; and a better conjectural view is, that if more cultivators turned to the soil, the lowering of the prices of the first necessities of life, would be the very things which would secure to cotton and woolen manufactures, a sure and permanent footing among us; for it is a fact, that low prices for produce (proverbially, but not accurately, called bad times,) have been the only times that those manufacturers (the laborers in them I mean,) have flourished.

Now is this all the useful consequence which might be expected to result; for if the principle of free trade was once obtained, mankind, by seeking for reciprocities, and the supply of mutual wants, would draw from this country vast portions of our cheapened surplus productions in exchange for surplus products of the earth, which was equally superabundant with them. This would make men so naturally dependent on others, that their amities would be strengthened by their interests, that they could hardly be forced into future wars. This plan, by indeed, counteracting the present selfish plan, has secured the independent principle; an independence which God never intended; when he made of one flesh, all the nations of the earth.

FRANKLIN.

Effects of Education.—The Worcester Spy writes that during more than thirty years past, in Worcester county, comprising at present fifty-four towns and 80,000 inhabitants, there has been but one solitary conviction for capital offenses.

### MESSAGE.

The following Message on the subject of the Panama Mission, was transmitted by the President of the United States to both houses of Congress.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 4th ultimo, requesting me to come to be held before the House, so much of the correspondence between the Government of the United States, and the new States of America or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of Diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress, as may be in my possession, and as may, in my opinion, be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also, to inform the House, so far as in my opinion the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I now transmit to the House, a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and information requested by the resolution.

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only, nor even the principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was to meet, in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister Republics of this hemisphere. The great revolution in human affairs which has brought into existence, nearly at the same time, eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the United States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves, by their own transition from a cluster of colonies to a nation of sovereign States. The deliverance of the Southern American Republics from the oppression, under which they had long been afflicted, was hailed with great unanimity by the People of this Union, as among the most auspicious events of the age. On the 4th of May, 1822, an act of Congress made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars "for such missions to the Independent Nations on the American continent, as the President of the United States might deem proper."

In exercising the authority recognized by this act, my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom, questions of precedence and etiquette, which even the European Monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he dispatched these Ministers to Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, without exacting from those Republics, or by the ancient principles of political primogeniture he might have done, that the compliment of a Plenipotentiary mission, should have been paid first by them to the United States. The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our Ministers to the Southern Republics, upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbors, should be established, for their benefit and ours; and that of the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these instructions as relates to these general subjects, is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar instructions were furnished to the Ministers appointed to Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of these missions to establish from the first opening of our Diplomatic relations with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles, upon which the invitation to the Congress at Panama, has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negotiation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries should take part.

The House will perceive that even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which, they had stipulated among themselves, this Diplomatic assembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so far as it might concern the policy of the United States, and as at the same time, with what frankness and good will towards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to this high assembly for consultation upon American interests. It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that he proposed for assembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentous common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From then the proposition to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them, it could scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of purposes of ambition; if not of domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to conciliate favor and friendship. The first and paramount principle, upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them, was *disinterestedness*; the next, was *cordial good will* to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity. Under these impressions, when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful, whether any of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the United States would be affected by the issue, I should nevertheless have determined, so far as it depended upon me, to have accepted the invitation, and to have appointed ministers to attend the meeting. The proposal itself implied that the Republics by whom it was made, believed, that important interests of ours or of theirs, rendered our attendance there desirable. They had given us notice, that, in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made, with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare, with which the People and Government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand, through the whole progress of their Revolution. To insult them by a refusal of their overture, and then invite them to a similar assembly, to be called by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind.—I would have sent ministers to the meeting, had it been merely to give them such advice as they might have desired, even with reference to their own interests, not involving ours. I would have sent them had it been merely to explain and set

forth to them our reasons for declining any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, temper is a missionary, perhaps more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment. Nothing can be gained by sudden repulses and angry professions.

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union; will engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not. Others, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries, for consideration, having in view both these great results, our own interests, and the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that, in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity, so favorable, will be presented to the benevolent purposes of divine providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence in future ages of peace on earth and good will to man; as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the result of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the belligerent states alone will take an active part, will have a powerful effect upon the state of our relations with the American states, and probably with the principal European states. Were it merely that we might be corrected and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negotiations, I should hold it advisable, that we should have an accredited agency with them placed in such confidential relations with the other members, as would ensure the authenticity and the safe and early transmission of its reports. Of the same enumerated topics, are the preparation of a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other christian powers; and to form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated states and to their all.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that immediately after the close of the war of our independence, a measure closely analogous to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character. Three commissioners, with Plenipotentiary powers, were appointed to negotiate treaties of amity, navigation and commerce, with all the principal powers of Europe. They met and resided for that purpose about one year at Paris; and the only result of their negotiations at that time, was the first treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the time warfare, which its consummation and marriage upon her career as a member of the great family of independent nations. This treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the American Plenipotentiaries, consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse, which the Congress of that period were desirous of establishing. First, equal reciprocity, and the mutual stipulation of the privileges of the most favored nation in the commercial exchanges of Peace. Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and, thirdly, restrictions favorable to neutral commerce, upon belligerent practices, with regard to contraband of war and blockades. A painful, it may be said a calamitous, experience of more than forty years, has demonstrated the deep importance of these same principles, to the peace and prosperity of this nation, and to the welfare of all maritime states; and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were assumed as cardinal points of the policy of the union.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophic, though absolute sovereign in Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more. Since then, a political hurricane has gone over three-fourths of the civilized portions of the earth, the desolation of which, it may with confidence be expected, is passing away, leaving at least the American atmosphere, purified and refreshed.—And now, at this propitious moment the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling by their representatives, at the Isthmus, between its two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations and with us, ask in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, which we from our cradle had first proclaimed and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of national law.

Without recurring to that total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European war, and which finally involved the United States in them, and advertising only to our political relations with these American nations, it is observable that while in all other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception of the most friendly and mutually satisfactory character, the only causes of difference and disunion between us and them, which ever have arisen, originated in those never failing fountains of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor to other nations, licentious printers, and paper blockades. I cannot, without doing injustice to the republics of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, forbear to acknowledge the candid and conciliatory spirit, with which they have repeatedly yielded to our friendly representations and remonstrances on these subjects. In repelling discriminative laws which operated to our disadvantage, and in revoking the commissions of the magistracy of making reparations for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and of assenting, in the midst of war, to treaty stipulations favorable to neutral navigation. But the recurrence of these occasions of complaint has rendered the renewal of the discussions, which resulted in the removal of them necessary; while in the mean time injuries are sustained by merchants, and other individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overlooking the pernicious operation of the mischief. The settle-

ment of general principles, prevailing with equal efficacy all the American states, can, none but in and to these evils, and can alone be accomplished at the proposed assembly.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace, ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthaginians were bound to abandon the practice of sacrificing their own children, because it was stipulated in favor of human nature, I cannot engage to myself the saddest glory, which which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages; if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion alone, they can prevail upon the American nations at Panama to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean.—And if we cannot deter ourselves, that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the establishment of the principle, that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the curtailment of contraband of war, and the proscription of licentious paper blockades; engagements which we may reasonably hope will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully incited, redound proportionally to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a future sanguinary war. The late President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, of the 2d December, 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the north west coast of this continent, observed, that the occasion of the discussions to which that incident had given rise, had been taken for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization, by any European power. The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European colonies, which it was in no wise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territory covered their whole surface. By this, their independent condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony in those possessions would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse, which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken.—Most of the new American republics have declared their entire assent to them; and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of relating interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

In alluding to these means it would obviously be premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consideration, or may be suggested. The purpose of the government is, to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justify recentment in any of her states. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact, to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial judgments or establishments of European jurisdiction upon its own soil; and, with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and perhaps still is, exercised in more than one of the new states, a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know, and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration. A concert of measures, having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the minister from the Republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberation with the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great and which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to obtain from pledging this government to any arrangement which might be expected to fall of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate by a constitutional majority to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of government of that people, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the government of the United States, as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the grant of a foreign prince; under conditions equivalent to the concession by them, of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial war, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the assembly at Panama; and should they not be concurred in, to decline according to any arrangement which may be proposed upon different principles.

The condition of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of deeper import and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this Government.—The invasion of both those Islands by the United forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be mastered by the belligerent States at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable, in the event of such an invasion, and the danger thence resulting of