# COLUMBIA

## MBILISCOPIE.

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persons perished, Carthagen -- The quarter of serrata has been ruined.

Saint Fulgencia has disappeared.

Rojates, La Granja, Cox, San Miguil, Calosa, and several other cities and vil-lages, have suffered a great deal of injury. La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earth-

quake has driven up two salt lakes.

Torre Vejo-Not a single house is standing—the town a heap of ruins—the num-ber of killed and wounded is very great—200

bodies have already been dug out. Orihuela-some difices have fallen the the number of death, here is but seven; the whole population is in the fields.

Guardamar is no longer in existence; two windmills only are standing, the village ha-

vingentirely disupprared. Masjda, and several other villages in the

Air Garres-Several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the yown has rolled away, and several individuals have perished.

Benejuzar-The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of wounded is Considerable, and the killed Amount to 250, Almoravi-Not a single house or edifice remaining on this foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of woun-

The earthquake of the 21st was accompa nied by a tremendous noise. Travellers observed at the moment of the shock a column of five proceeding from the eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks censed ever since the 12th in that province and further evils were expected.

A letter from Madrid, March 30 says-'It is thought that the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is to be gived to Count d'Ofsila and if that should take place, he is to be succeeded in the Embassy to Paris by the Duke San Femando.

[Fron the R. I. Literary Cadet.] Yunkee Mititary Spirit .- The season of hats and feathers, of tinsel and mock cutlasses, has come around with the spring, and put in re-quisition the trappings of last year, remindwhich some of our citizen soldiers made, in the art and mystery of war. It was a laudable zeal that buoyed them up, and made them feel that the doings of a Casar and a Hannibal was mere boy's play to what might have been achieved in those days, or will be achieved in these. But, Lordable as it was, one could not for his soul avoid a hearty laugh, a thrice hearty laugh, that shook every hone, every muscle, every nerve, from

crown to heel.
We well recollect a brigade review, held at Berkley last autumn, which was the drollest of these droll exhibitions. They were in a line which extended for more than a mile, the yeoman guard of Bristol county, men who had worked and could fight, with that stared each other in the face; now a white cotton hat, surmounted with a red plume, that looked as though it had been dipped in "all the blood of all the Howards." And beside it a white one that had decked as proud, although not so distinguished a rior, but yesterday, and that too, in a worn from the birth day of time, to the eve of the American revolution, and from that low. time to the present. One little "zerasvacy" dragoon in particular, drew our attention : an hundred pound weight would have made him kick the beam in any honest scale, and yet the pantaloons he wore would have loosely fitted a man of two hundred stone. When he dismounted, the seat thereof approximated very nearly to his heels, and when he got upon his horse there was nothing visible but the ears of that animal; the whole company could have changed direction from front to rear, within the garment, and known no want of room ; and yet the little man felt as if his limbs strained each individual scam, and caused every stitch to grown as in the days of its original possessor. Nor was this a solitary instance. Hundreds of others, not quite so glaving, but almost as laughable, occurred all along the line. Sometimes a knapsack that could hold a load of hay, reared its huge form upon the shoulders of a youth barely eighteen, who had girded himself for the review out of pure patriotism ; or mayhap, a cartridge box that : shoemaker would covet for its component part of leather, or a corpenter for the wood We had them in dress or in phiz at every step i now a real Tristam Shandy face peep

lip defied description; or the most stately countenance of an officer displayed so much mack gravity, as to cause what little we had left to evaporate at the tip of our cheek

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

The colonel of one regiment was the proprietor of a tent, and when his duties with the brigade would permit him, he was within the browning out Yankee military applied to the province of Murcia it accasioned the most afflictive disasters. The following is an abstract of letters to the 28th of March. Murcia capital of the province—Not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The bridge of Segura, which unites the two parts of the city has suffered materially. Several houses have been rained; and a great number of persons perished. ine to be treated to gungerbread and new cider at the curnul's tent-please to follow arter musician Jonathan Johnson ;" whereupon the said " musician Jonathan Johnson' stepped out of line with an air of some consequence, and if we had seen droll ones before they were nothing compared with him. The crown of his head was six feet three inches and a clear from the ground, and of his height his logs constituted three fourths. His arms were uncommonly short, and his drum was hung against his breast bone to enable him to reach it with ease. A coat of red baize covered about two thirds of his back, and black gaiters ornamented his legs from the knee downward, on the top of his head was a hat-now a hat was very proper thereabouts-but such another hat human eyes never saw—it had been white, but white it was not then, nor yet black or grey, or any other color to which man had given a name. Occasionally the rim was Masida, and several other vinages in the given a name. Occasionally the rim was vicinity, Live sustained great injury.

Rafil—This village has been destroyed; the number killed and wounded is immense. properly enough matched; and this hat, and properly enough matched; and this nat, and this coat, and these gaiters covered the person of "musician Jonathan Johnson." Out of the line lie stepped, and out of the line was he followed by "all those who belonged to captain Iseiah Gawk's company, and had'nt drink'd no rum nor nothin;" and as the control of the control the tune of " Down through the bar-way." were on their march back, each with gin-

platoon with rations for a month. stand with his men in line mayhap for the space of a minute, quiet enough and orderly enough, when of a sudden they would gather round him for the space of a minute, quiet enough and orderly enough, when of a sudden they would gather round him for the surface. er round him for the purpose of giving him assurances of the regard which they enter-tained for his person. At one time we chanced to be near where they had encircled him, and when he was attempting to get them back to their places. "Captain, don't you want us to fire 'fore long?" said a short fellow, with a face like a town clock. "Go back into line, and await orders-when I quisition the trappings of last year, reminding us of a thousand aniusing incidents which occurred in times that have gone, when we used to laugh our fill at the curious figure which some of our citizen soldiers made, in to remain until the spirit again moved them

> THE CHEROKEES .- We perceive by the Philadelphia papers that John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation of Indians, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Gunther and Mr. Goody, Senators of the nation, arrived in that city on the 3d inst. This deputation it is stated, have been for the last loar months, "endeavoring to en-list the feelings of the Executive to intercede with the government of Georgia, for the permanent establishment of their legitimate rights to the residue of property, left them by the rapacity of the white men." We are it the mission of these ami probably eventuated, as we had reason to exbeet from the character of the present Executive for decision of character, and a proper idea of Indian and State Rights:

From the Georgia Statesman. . . . We stated in our last paper upon the authority of the Alabama Journal, that the asimilar way, if we reverse the end on which gent of the Creek Indians had been directit was worn. There were all manner of cd to remove his agency west of the Missishead-dresses, of all descriptions, old and sippi. It is now understood here that similar directions have been given to the adown to wood. Their coats too, had been gent of the Cherokees, and that this tribe also will of consequence be compelled to folalso will of consequence be compelled to fol-

## From the Southern Recorder.

We are gratified to learn from the most President recognized, in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia, that the Cherokers cannot be suffered to erect a gov ernment for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign State-that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal laws over them --- and that there remains for the laws of Georgia.

This is the ground we expected the President to take. dent to take. Let him persevere in it-and one great cause of dissatisfaction in the General Government will be removed, as far

as concerns Georgia. We learn further from a gentleman of this State who has recently been among the Cherckees, that the spuit of emigration is becoming popular with that tribe. A considerable number have sold heir improve-nents to the United States, for which they are paid liberally, and have enrolled them ed from rear rank to front, so truly comic selves for removal to the country allotted that the leer of the eye, and the turn of the them beyond the Mississippi. It is suppos-

ed that not less than a thousand will emi-grate in the course of the present year, with. They throw great light not only on grate in the course of the present year. A member of Congress from Alabama, whem we met with a day or two ago on his way home from Washington, informs us, that the statement published by us last week from the Montgomery paper, of the Creek Agent's having been directed to remove his Agency to the country appropriated to the emigrating Indians, west of the Mississppi is not entirely correct. The Agency is not to be removed immediately—but the Agent has instructions from the President to use all his exertions to procure the removal of the Indians as soon as possible, and to let them understand distinctly, that such as them understand distinctly, that such as choose to remain must be subject to the laws of Alabama. Our informant conversed with both the President and Creek Agent on the subject. We have no doubt similar instructions have, or will be, given, to the Agent of the Cherokers. the Cherokees.

March of Intellect. Atrue Story.'-A few days ago, as Mr. Earle was going round the wards at St. Bartholomey's Hopital, he was told that a person wished particularly to see him; and immediately after a butcher of predigious dimensions made his appearance, and accosting Mr. Earle informed him that he had willed his body for dissection to the hospital, and that he was anxious the circumstance should be known beforehard, that no impediment might be thrown in the way of his wishes being accomplished. Mr. Earle was evidently a little at a loss to know whether the communication was made in jest or earnest, and answered, I should think sir, you will be as large a bequest as ever was made at St. Bartholomew's, in truth, as full a legacy as we have back that it was fat a legacy as we have ever had.' 'Very like; very like,' replied the butcher, but I wish todo away the wulger prejudice against cutting up people after they are dead, and I hope the thing will be done. Mr. Earle seeing that he was in sober earnest, asked him if he had a wife or friends, because they might not like it and it was fair that they might not like it, and it was fair that their feelings should be consulted in so uncommon a display of his love of science? To which rolled from his drum head as water rolls from a duck's back, they straggled along in a manner that showed each of them to be taking each of himself. To the tent of the colonel cacy went, and in about five minutes were on their march back each with a left doubt which was it will do Me Rout. tle doubt which way it will go. Mr. Earle gerbread enough in his fist to furnish a whole then begged, that if convenient, he would plateon with rations for a month. There too, on the extreme left of the bri- might be difficult to do justice to so extengade, was the Assonet Light Infantry, who sive a subject; but that at all events, he gave their commander an infinite deal of should be made into a skeleton, and his name trouble by their very gleverness. He would be honorably mentioned in the records of the stand with his men is line made for the largest Hospital. With this assume the records

A banker .- " Talking of bankers," said a friend of ours the other day, "I'll tell you a curious fact relating to that craft. When old S, the banker felt his health fast declining, he called for his son and said, 'Wifliam I have sent for you to talk to you very seriously. I have long observed the steadiness of your conduct; I hope you will con-tione in the same cruise. By my will you will find I have divided what I have equally among you; you can prove what amount you think prudent at doctor's commons, but I am not worth a shilling. Our bank is rot-ten, and has been rotten for years.' Good God !' said William, 'I always thought you very rich; have you not a large sum sir in the iron box? 'Ah William,' said the old man, 'that iron box was to blind the clerks. the iron box ?" may happen ; the back is all I can leave you, make the most of it; keep the secret and the secret will keep you for years. Don't put down a single carriage or a hoise; a banker is thought nobody unless he lives have been elected. The "Regular Republican Ticket" received about 1000 votes.

Charleston M. reury. bid him ; proved half a million at Doctor's by the rapacity of the white men." We are gratified to find by the annexed paragraphs for the bank continued nearly forth years. has forty years to enjoy a good reputation, but crashed at last with many others, and paid is 6d in the pound."

the following article:

We have inserted in another column an extract from the Messager des Chambres of Monday, which intimates that we are to have a new performer in the drama of Turkish politics or war, as the case may be-this is an American haval squadron. The The United States it seems, are cultivating very assiduously the good wall of the Porce, and it is surmised that this squadron is to force the blockade of the Dardanelles. It will be unquestionable authority, that there is a an interesting phenomenon in the history good prospect of soon obtaining possession of of mankind whenever it shall occur, as at the Cherokee lands. In a conversation some time doubtless will occur-a direct in with one of our members of Congress, the terference by the states of the new world in arranging the political affairs of the old.

Among the passengers in the Caledonia, on Monday, was Mr. Sparks, who, having completed his historical researches in Europe, has returned to this country, after an absence of nearly a year and a half. He has them, but the alternative of removing been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining ac-West of the Mississippi, or submitting to cess to documents connected with the pericess to documents connected with the period of the American revolution whether reposited in the public archieves or in the ossession of private persons. The utmost courtesy, and liberality has been shown him by the public function ries both in England and France in submitting to his inspection and permitting him to copy the diplomatic and other papers in their keeping, as not wishing to keep back the truth of history, and as desirous of affording every facility to the labors of a learned and able man, who sad no other object in view than that of giv ng a fair and impartial record of importan events. The materials discovered by M. Sparks, in Paris, were we understand, much

with. They throw great light not only on our relations with the French government at that critical period of our history, but with the courts of the other European na-They show, moreover, the beginning tions. and progress of those negociations, direct and indirect, by which a final settlement was effeeted between this country and Creat Britain. On this point, we understand, the in-formation they afford is particularly full and interesting. The confidential letters also of the French ministers in this country to their own government, their accounts of passing events, of the state of public feeling country, of the characters of our public men, tion to which he aspires. Our readers will and the plans proposed and discussed by them at different stages of the war of the revolution, are exceedingly minute and val-uable. The instructions of the British go-vernment to its officers here, and the military correspondence relating to the American campaigns, throw important light on the dispositions of their government towards the colonies, and on the operations and plans of the British armies. The whole mass of materials thus collected will set many events connected with our revolutionary struggle in a new point of view, and will enable Mr. Sparks to write its history with more authenticity and impartiality than has yet been done. The posthumous papers of Gen. Washington with historical and explanatory notes by Mr. Sparks, to be published in London by Murray.—N. Y. Post.

## A PUZZLE.

The correspondent of a New York paper, who seems to be a mantical character, affirms that on one occasion in the course of his travels by sea, he and desaston in the course of his travers by sea, or made thirty days in the month of February, six of which were Sundays. He stated this fact, pubwhich were Sundays. He stated this fact, publicly, some time since, in consequence of a parsignable in an English paper respecting a British ship of war which had made eight days in one werk by crossing the opposite merdian to Greenwich. This latter phenomenon, of course, is easily accounted for by the principle of the earth's rotation. But as the fact of extending the month of February to thirty days. extended the month of February to therry days, and including therein siz Sunday, has perpessed many party skillful navigators, the gentleman who achieved it has made the following explanation for their statements. But as the fact of sex to be precious—that losing its ventural cable character as a fundamental scheme of government, deliberately framed by the American people, it becomes nothing better tion for their satisfaction - Boston Bulletin

Tighteen hundred and twenty-four was leap year and the first and last days of February were Sunday, there were consequently five Sundays in the month. This circumstance usually occurs once in twenty-cight years, but in consequence of the centurial year (1800) not bring leng, the like had not taken place for forty years before. At the end of a Sunday in February that year, I crossed the 180th degree of longitude to the eastward, and are usual reseated the proceeding days to and at usual repeated the preceding day to teconene the time, thus making thirty days in February, six of which were Sandays.

Agreeably to appointment by the Charleston Bar, a calogy upon the late Hon. Theodore Gaillierd was delivered yesterday in St. Michael's Church, to a respectable and attentive oudence, by Wilham Lance, Esp. The calogy, next and appropriate throughout, was in some purts oferme and affecting. It look a discriminating view of the character and analysis of the decreased. the character and qualities of the deceased as a politician and a lawyer, was occasionally fervent and impassioned, and reflects, upon the whole, much credit upon the taste, judgment, and iceling, of the orator .- Mercury

At the late election in Boson, fifty Repreentatives were chosen and five remain yet to be elected. Those elected were all on two or more Tickets-but five of the National Republican Ticket, it seems, have been defeated, and amongst them Mr. BUCKING HAM the editor of the "Courier," a most deci-ded and violent supporter of the Tariff. The iron box, William, is empty, and has been for years. Continue however, my dear boy, to attend to ban hag; some backy turn boy, to attend to ban hag; some backy turn National Republican and Free Trade Tickets, received the gordest number of votes, We observe that the cuty two of those who were announced as "Free Trade" candidates

An Irishman, at an assize it. Cark, was argued for telony, before Judge Monteny He asked who he would be tried by By no The Leadon Stan bard manifests some jealousy of the interference of the United States at the affairs of the East, as will appear by

I don't like it at all at all, my dear.' 'What's a the affairs of the East, as will appear by that you say, honest man' says the Judge See there now, says the criminal, this lord-ship, long life to him, calls me an honest man, why should I plead guilte? 'What do you say?' in an authoritative voice. 'I ay, my lord, I won't be tried by God at all, for he knows all ale at the matter! But I will be cried by you: loadship and my coun-

> Blessings of the Tariff to American Agriulture, - Extract of a letter from St. Croix dated April 11:

"A cargo of Corn Meal from the Danish settlement on the Coust of Africa, has arrived here-this is probably an experiment indertaken to see it they can do without American Corn Meal, in consequence of the high duty in the United its are on Rum,-The done by the Government." - Mercury.

More definitions not found in the dictionary . Aerostic -- A stick whose temper has been

. Idamant- \ man who swears at his aunt Cannonbut?—A quere which no one wo'd make to a class of deaf as I dumb.

Catsufe-Three cats thrown aloft by mis-Damned-To swear at Edward.

Dunbarton-To seed in your bill to Mr.

Phantom-To fan Thomas.

Incorporation-An alderman or assistant Outwatch-What a pickpocket says as he helps himself to your direntmeter.-

[We believe we should deny to a large majority of our readers a very great pleasure, were we to withhold from them such an article as the following. It is extremely rare that we find so much good cense, so much sound republican dectrine, so perspicuously, eloquently, and independently set forth as this articles familianes. It is taken from the Southern Recorder, (Millegeville,) and we need not add that in our opinion this exposition of Mr. Clark, as well for manner as for matter, fully entitles him to the stalose nothing by perusing it.]-Entron.

To the Rutman county. Fellow citizen to have doubtless heard my name in the representative branch of your next legislature. To a judicious choice, a previcus acquaintance with the qualities of the subjects out of which a choice is to be made, is indispensable. If this principle is imporlant in the ordinary transactions of business. it is doubly important in the exercise of that choice, by which the political and republi-can relation of reperchative and constitu-ent is created.

Tivel principles
Inever have been extra the intraced be-fore you by any course of the conducty I have thought that a brief confession of my political faith might not be considered as entirely misplaced.

1st. I believe that the indissoluble union of these states on constitutional principles, is the great conservator of the respectability, safety, repose, and solid welfare of our common country—That this is a maxim with which faction should never tamper, which time should never weaken, which should be solemnly impressed upon the minds of the rising generation, and which should be held universally and everlastingly sacred.

I believe however, that when union cea-ses to be the creature of the constitution, it American people, it becomes nothing better than a wretched instrument for greedy mo-nopolists—an active promoter of noisy and dissocial factions, and a plausible covering for the vile purposes of tyranny—that all at-tempts either directly or indirectly to pervert the great primitive charter by which constitutional union is sacred, should be viewed with the deepest abhorrence, as an unholy effort to convert what our fathers conceived, and what we believe, the har-monizing and invigorating cement of our country, into a dreadful curse, fraught with

deadliest mischief to our people.

I believe, that instead of disunion by State assurption, experience has warned us, and warns us now, that consolidation under the gradual encroachments of federal ambition, is the growing danger that most accepty threatens the welfare and liberties of the inited States-that such is and has been the frailty of human nature in all ages of the world, that men already in power, are promto abuse it for the unwarrantable acquisition of more-that there are within the range of federal administration more allurements and temptations to this principle, and a more extended sphere for its pernicious exercise than can exist in the more confined limits of state policy-that the former is an elemenwhere great talents can in general only live, and where restless and dangerous am-bition must in the nature of things grow up, -that this is a quarter therefore, to which our people should extend a determine I and nawavering watchfulness-that whenever we see here a spirit of usurpation manifest-ed in theory, or flowing forth into practice, it is our day with all the powers of a well regulated freedom to sound forth a mighty alarm, and that neutrality under such circumstances is nothing better than tacitly sanctioning the transgression, and indolently slumbering before a flame which threatens to consume us

I believe that that disposition which seeks for a meaning in the construction which it cannot find in the expressions of a clear and perspicuous instrument is, in ordinary businces, a dangerous spirit of perversion, and in politics, an ambitious temper, striving to custave the people by imposing upon their understandings-that all instruments either reating or granting power, should be strictly construed, and that the powers expressly and necessarily granted, should be alone assumed, and that where there is a clear and distinctive grant of authority by a competent grantor, an end is ipeo tueto put to all discretion in the grantee, and in his representative character he should be coverned alone by the terms of the instrument - Hence believe that the constitution of the United States should be strictly construed, and that all attempts to find in it any occult meaning, or to draw from it any powers other than those which clear and positive expressionconvey, is iniquitously tampering with the fundamental charter of our political rights; tending to the disfranchisement of the states and vitally Jeopardizing the liberties of our

people.

I believe that the back of the United States, all systems of internal improvement through the domains of a state, all turiffs for the protection of one of the great interests of the country, by either directly or indirectly probabiliting or burthening another, all pensions, bounties, gratuities, and extusive priviliges whatever-in a word, that all legistation by congress out of definitions and specifications of the tederal compact, are unconstitutional and tyrannical in their nature, tending to the gradual accumula-tion in federal hands, of an unrighteous and dan rous portion of power and patronage, gradually coakening State distinctions, un-dermining State supremacy, and verging to consolidation -- a first and certain tep to