

THE STAR
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People's Candidates

- FOR PRESIDENT.
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
FOR SENATOR.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
FOR SENATOR.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

My friendship for General Jackson, and the results of confidence and regard I bear him, in the present presidential election, is a matter of course. — Thomas Jefferson.

General Jackson is a soldier-hearted, strong-minded man, and has some of the Roman in him, any man who lives. — Thomas Jefferson.

General Jackson justly enjoys an eminent and enviable position, and his worth, in all respects, is a subject of higher and more respectful opinion than myself. — John Q. Adams.

An officer whose services entitle him to the highest reward, and whose whole career has been distinguished by the purest intentions and the most successful success. — JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State, and the Director of the National Intelligencer.

Instructions of the Janissaries in 1822, at Constantinople.

In the late publication of Dr. Walsh, following account is given of the instruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople. The Eneidean, mentioned in the account, is a large public square in the City of Constantinople, the neighborhood of which were situated the barracks of the Janissaries. The first thing that struck me, on my arrival at Constantinople, was the sight of a man, dressed in a leather jacket, and wearing a large copper kettle, walking through the main streets with a staff of great authority, and all the people going out of their way. This I found to be the chief of the corps of Janissaries, and always held in the highest respect, and distinguished a characteristic of his body in their camp, that their colored sashes were fastened to the ends of their kettles, and whenever that is brought forward, it is the signal of some desperate enterprise. These kettles were now solemnly brought into the Eneidean, inverted in the middle of the area, and in a short time the thousand men called round them.

The chief had now arrived which the Janissaries had wished for, and he had already filled himself of those years, which he had previously prepared for an event. He first transmitted secret orders to the Aga Pasha of Yenikoi, and to Tongee Bahad, or commander of the Army, to hold themselves in readiness with their forces, if their presence should be required, and then he summoned a council, which was promptly attended. He expressed to the spirit of the Janissaries, and their insubordination, he declared his intention of ruling without their control, or of transferring to Asia, and leaving Constantinople and European Turkey to their enemies. He submitted to them as a measure of relative expediency, to raise the Sandjaklik, or Sacred Standard of Mahomet, and all good Mussulmans might rally round it. This last proposal met with unanimous assent, and orders were immediately issued for the purpose.

There is not a single house which does not have its roof repaired. By a heavy shower of rain, the number of persons who have perished in the great conflagration, is now estimated to forty, while, in former periods, with shocks of an greater violence, the city has been almost depopulated by the excessive number of deaths.

The Government have taken effectual measures to avoid the dangers which are the usual concomitants of these dreadful and desolating visitations of Providence. With this intention they have appointed military battalions to pull down such houses as threaten destruction, and have prohibited the passage of all sorts of carriages through the City. The conduct of the inhabitants of Lima is worthy of high eulogium, since the greater part of the wealthy population left their houses suddenly in the night, and there has been no instance yet heard of in which the slightest disorder has occurred in their absence.

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On the 16th of March the river Yajay of Ferrenate shot from its bed through the upper part of Lambayque. Its currents were so strong, and so great the mass of its waters, that it entirely covered the place named the other bank, leveling in its progress all the houses and hamlets situated there. By this phenomenon was added an extraordinary torrent of rain, accompanied by violent thunder and lightning, all of which continued four days in succession. This calamity has destroyed most of the arable lands, and has injured all the buildings from the centre. The unhappy inhabitants have found an asylum in the hills and banks in the vicinity of the city, but their soil remains unfruitful, their habitations thrown down, and their harvest and sugar lost. Such has been the abundance of water, and the height which they have attained, that the conductors of the post were forced to embark on a raft, two miles above and then cross the city to the office. The same individual relates the appearance of a large river formed by the rain in the desert of Seclura, a place in which no drop of water has ever been seen before. The direction of this new river is across from the desert towards the point called Oahu Yerd; and which for three days continued to ford or other expedient for continuing his journey. Other travellers have been detained eight days in extracting themselves from the sands which the waters have amassed and in part cemented.

The country and cities of Ferrenate, Olmos, Motile, Jayanca, Moncillo, Elen, and Chilayo, have suffered the most severely. In Pura it rained for fourteen days continually, and at its termination on the 13th March, all the projections found themselves compelled to abandon their farms, because of the ruinous condition to which their habitations were reduced.

By the other road from Huancaca the violent earthquake of the 30th was felt, but no injury sustained. From San Mateo to that capital the rumbling and trembling had been greater, and eighteen houses were reduced to rubbish in the towns, while the mountains around had descended from their summits immense fragments of rocks, destroying the roads, and making them almost impassable. It is asserted that, in Sarco, a city fifteen leagues distant from Pura, and seven from San Mateo, they had an eruption of water similar to a volcano. On Sunday, March 30th, half past seven in the morning, Lima experienced an extraordinary and awful trembling, as well for its duration as for its movements. Its route was from E. W. E. to W. N. W. and forty five seconds of confusion destroyed, as many buildings, the remainder being left in a very ruinous state. The towers of the temples, and particularly the Cupolas, are all detached, and the brick and stone ornaments fallen to the earth. It may with certainty be said,

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