

pecially all such treaties as our habitual policy leads us to form. But I suppose the author of the amendment uses the word in a larger and higher sense. He means that the ministers shall not discuss or consider any measure which may have a tendency, in any degree, to place us in a hostile attitude towards any foreign State. And here again, one cannot help repeating, that the injunction is, not to propose or assent to any such measure, but not to consider it; not to answer it, if proposed; not to resist it with reasons.

But, if this objection were removed, still the instruction could not properly be given. What important or leading measure is there, connected with our foreign relations, which can be adopted, without the possibility of committing us to the necessity of a hostile attitude? Any assertions of our plainest rights may, by possibility, have that effect. The author of the amendment seems to suppose that our pacific relations can never be changed, but by our own option. He seems not to be aware that other states may compel us, in defence of our own rights, to measures, which in their ultimate tendency, may commit our neutrality. Let me ask, if the ministers of other powers, at Panama, should signify to our agents that it was in contemplation immediately to take some measure which these agents know to be hostile to our policy, adverse to our rights, and such as we could not submit to—should they be left free to speak the sentiments of their Government, to protest against the measure, and to declare that the United States would not see it carried into effect? or should they, as this amendment proposes, be enjoined silence, let the measure proceed, and afterwards, when, perhaps, we go to war to redress the evil, we learn that if our objections had been fairly and frankly stated, the step would not have been taken? Look, sir, to the very case of Cuba—the most delicate, and vastly the most important point in all our foreign relations. Do gentlemen think they exhibit skill or statesmanship, in laying such restraints as they propose on our ministers, in regard to this subject, among others? It has been made matter of complaint, that the Executive have not used, already, a more decisive tone towards Mexico and Colombia, in regard to their designs on this Island. Pray, sir, what tone could be taken, under these instructions? Not one word—not one single word could be said on the subject? If asked whether the United States would consent to the occupation of that island by those republics, or to its transfer by Spain to a European power; or whether we would resist such occupation or such transfer, what could they say? "That is a matter we cannot discuss, and cannot consider—it would commit our neutral relations—we are not at liberty to express the sentiments of our Government on the subject; we have nothing at all to say." Is this, sir, what gentlemen wish, or what they would recommend?

If sir, we give these instructions, and they should be obeyed, and inconvenience or evil result, who is answerable? And I suppose it is expected they will be obeyed. Certainly it cannot be intended to give them, and not to take the responsibility of consequences, if they be followed. It cannot be intended to hold the President answerable both ways; first to our instructions, and, secondly, for having obeyed them, if evil comes from obeying them.

Sir, events may change. If we had the power to give instructions, and if these proposed instructions were proper to be given, before we arrive at our own homes, affairs may take a new direction, and the public interest require new and corresponding orders to our agents abroad.

This is said to be an extraordinary case, and, on that account, to justify our interference. If the fact were true, the consequence would not follow. If it be the exercise of a power assigned by the constitution to the Executive, it can make no difference whether the occasion be common or uncommon. But, in truth, there have been much stronger cases for the interference of the House, where, nevertheless, the House has not interfered. For example, in the negotiations for peace, carried on at Ghent. In that case, Congress, by both Houses, had declared war, for certain alleged causes. After the war had lasted some years, the President, with the advice of the Senate, appointed ministers to treat of peace; and he gave them such instructions as he saw fit. Now, as the war was declared by Congress, and was waged to obtain certain ends, it would have been plausible to say that Congress ought to know the instructions under which peace was to be negotiated, that they might see whether the objects for which the war was declared, had been abandoned. Yet no such claim was set up. The President gave instructions, such as his judgment dictated, and neither House asserted any right of interference.

Sir, there are gentlemen in this House, opposed to this mission, who, I hope, will nevertheless consider this question of a precedent on general constitutional grounds. They are gentlemen of much estimation in the community, and, I hope, long to continue in the public ser-

vice; and I trust, they will well reflect on the effect of this amendment on the separate powers and duties of the several departments of the government.

An honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hemphill,) has alluded to a resolution introduced by me the session before the last. I should not have referred to it myself, had he not invited the reference; but I am happy in the opportunity of showing how that resolution coincides with every thing which I say to-day. What was that resolution?—When an interesting people were struggling for national existence against a barbarous despotism, when there were good hopes, (hopes, yet, I trust, to be fully realized,) of their success, and when the Holy Alliance had pronounced against them certain false and abominable doctrines, I moved the House to resolve—what? Simply, that provision ought to be made by law to defray the expense of an agent or commissioner to that country, whenever the President should deem it expedient to make such appointment. Did I propose any instruction to the President, or any limit on his discretion?—None at all, sir; none at all. What resemblance then can be found between that resolution and this amendment? Let those who think any such resemblance exists, adopt, if they will, the words of the resolution, as a substitute for this amendment. We shall gladly take them.

I am, therefore, Mr. Chairman, against the amendment; not only as not being a proper manner of exercising any power belonging to this House; but also as not containing instruction fit to be given, if we possessed the power of giving them. And as my vote will rest on these grounds, I might terminate my remarks here; but the discussion has extended over a broader surface, and, following where others have led, I will ask your indulgence to a few observations on the more general topics of the debate.

THE PLAGUE.

The Plague.—During the great Plague in London, in 1665, Dr. Houges was one of the persons appointed by the College of Physicians to visit the sick. The great Sydenham quitted London to avoid the contagion, but at length returned, apparently ashamed of his cowardice. Many Physicians volunteered their services on this occasion; among those was the celebrated Dr. Glisson. Out of the number employed in this benevolent task, nine perished. Hodges survived, and has given the following account of the means by which he believes he preserved himself from the infection. "As soon as I rose in the morning early, I took the quantity of a nutmeg of the antipestilential electuary: then, after the dispatch of the private concerns of my family, I ventured into a large room, where crowds of citizens used to be in waiting for me, and there I commonly spent two or three hours as in an hospital, examining the several conditions and circumstances of all who came thither, some of which had ulcers yet uncurred, and others to be advised under the first symptoms of seizure; all which I endeavoured to dispatch, with all possible care to their various exigencies. As soon as this crowd could be discharged, I judged it not proper to go abroad fasting, and therefore got my breakfast; after which, till dinner time, I visited the sick at their houses; whereupon, entering their houses, I immediately had burnt some proper thing upon coals, and also kept in my mouth some lozenges all the while I was examining them. But they are in a mistake who report that physicians used on such occasions very hot things, as myrrh, zedoary, angelica, ginger, &c. for many, deceived thereby, raised inflammations upon their tonsils, and greatly endangered their lungs. I further took care not to go into the rooms of the sick when I sweated, or was short-breathed with walking, and kept my mind as composed as possible, being sufficiently warned by such who had grievously suffered by uneasiness in that respect. After some hours visiting in this manner, I returned home. Before dinner, I always drank a glass of sack to warm the stomach, refreshing the spirits, and dissipate any beginning lodgment of the infection. I chose meats for my table that yielded an easy and generous nourishment, roasted before boiled, and pickles not only suitable to the meats, but the nature of the distemper (and, indeed, in this melancholy time, the city greatly abounded with variety of all good things of that nature). I seldom, likewise, rose from dinner without drinking more wine. After this, I had always many persons who came for advice; and as soon as I could dispatch them, I again visited till eight or nine at night, and then concluded the evening at home, by drinking to cheerfulness of my old favourite liquor, which encouraged sleep, and an easy breathing through the pores all night. But if in the day-time I found the least approaches of the infection up-

on me, as by giddiness, loathing at stomach, and faintness, I immediately had recourse to a glass of this wine, which easily drove these beginning disorders away by transpiration. Yet in the whole course of the infection, I found myself ill but twice, but was soon again cleared of its approaches by these means, and the help of such antidotes as I kept always by me." In another part of his history of the Plague, he gives the following extraordinary account. Speaking of the nurses who attended the sick, he adds, "These wretches, out of greediness to plunder the dead, would strangle their patients, and charge it to the distemper in their throats; others would secretly convey the pestilential taint from sores of the infected to those who were well. The case of a worthy citizen was very remarkable, who, being suspected dying by his nurse, was beforehand stripped by her; but recovering again, he came a second time into the world naked."

"Sail down the Tigris, or up the Nile," says a German writer, "travel through the desert of Irak, or the delicious plains of Syria; seek the valleys of Hajaz, or the delightful solitudes of Yaman—every where you will meet professional story-tellers, in listening to whose tales the people find their greatest amusement. They are to be seen in the tent of the Bedouin and the hut of the Fallah; in the village coffee-houses, as well as those of Bagdad, Damascus and Cairo. When the intense heat of noon compels the traveller to stop on his journey, and interrupts the transactions of business, the people of the caravan, and the crowd of the bazaar gather together beneath a spreading tree, or in a coffee-house, to listen with attentive ears to the story teller, who for hours will astonish and delight them, and then in the most interesting part break off, to take up the tale again in the cool of the evening. Even then he does not always finish his narrative, but often defers the end of it until the morning; when, instead of indulging his audience with the catastrophe, he will begin a new story. In the great towns these story-tellers form a particular corporation; and, like every other trade, are under the government of their own shaiikh."

"He is gone to Pot."—A tailor of Sarum, living near the gate that led to the burying place, had by his shopboard an earthen pot, hanging on a nail, into which he threw a little stone when any corpse was carried by; and at the end of every moon, he counted the contents of his pot, in order to ascertain the number of the deceased. At length the tailor died himself, and some time after, one that was unacquainted with his death, observing his shop to be deserted, inquired what was become of him. One of the neighbours answered, "The tailor is gone to pot as well as the rest."

A solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, Sir, said the lady, there is no necessity for you to file your bill, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

An Irish Sailor's Prayer.—An honest Hibernian tar, a great favorite with the gallant Nelson, used to pray in these words every night when he went into his hammock: "God be thanked, I never killed any man, nor no man ever killed me—God bless the world and success to the navy."

Low cunning, intrigue, and stratagem, are soon acquired; but manly, durable policy which never sacrifices the general interest to a partial or momentary advantage, is not so cheaply formed in the human understanding.

It is very fashionable to publish amusing superscriptions of letters: the following addressed to General Clark, when he was Governor of Missouri Territory, by an English travelling preacher, is entitled to a place. "To His Majesty William Clark, Sovereign and Governor of the Territory of Missouri in the United States of America, St. Lewis. This with care and speed favored by the male."

Runaway Subscribers.—We are inclined to believe that proprietors of Newspapers would do a service to the community by publishing the names of such men as subscribe for papers, and after receiving them, one, two or three years, as the case may be, change their residence by running away or otherwise leaving the printer unpaid, the paper still going, and the Postmaster to inform that the subscriber had made off, bag and baggage. All flagrant cases at least should be published.

Anson Gibbs, received the Statesman at Ovid, Seneca county, to the amount of \$11 94, and went off without paying for it. This is the only recommendation we can give him to the confidence of others.

A gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, has invented a new mode of ascending and descending hills with a Railway, which bids fair to render that cheap mode of transportation perfect.

From the statements made by an ingenious and careful calculator in the New-York Observer, it appears that there are now actually completed, within the limits of the United States, 690 miles of Canals, with 2645 feet of lockage, constructed at an expense of \$14,500,000; that there are now in progress, 623 miles of canal, with 3,611 feet of lockage, to be completed in a few years, at an expense of \$10,250,000, when the whole extent of canal will be 1518 miles, with 6256 feet of lockage at an expense of \$23,750,000. It is estimated that at the expiration of ten years there will be 3000 miles of internal navigation, exclusive of rivers.

In 1817, at the commencement of the Erie and Champlain Canals, there were scarcely 100 miles of Canal passing through the territory of the Union: So rapid has been the advance in the system of internal improvement which is spreading wealth over the land, such the enterprise of our population, that within ten years more than half the same number of miles of canal have been constructed, which in England have been made during fifty years, urged and aided by the overgrown capital and immense resources of that kingdom. One hundred canals have been worked in the last half century, stretching 2683 miles, at an expense of \$182,000,000 yielding an annual profit of ten per cent. on the capital invested.

To Farmers.—To prevent wheat from smutting, wash the seed well, and add 4 quarts of slacked lime to each bushel and rit it well, and let it stand three days. The gentleman who communicated the above says he has practised it on all kinds of wheat, and different kinds of soil for ten years and has never failed of complete success.

Domestic Enterprise.—We saw a few days since, at the Counting room of Messrs. Tuleston & Brown, a few pieces of Silk Handkerchiefs which struck us as singularly beautiful. On examination we found them to be in every respect far superior to any imported ones we had seen, and were somewhat surprised to learn they were from the Dying and Printing establishment of Messrs. Barretts, Tuleston, & Co. located on Staten Island, near New-York. The improvements effecting in every branch of industry by the application of American talent, capital and industry are out-stripping the wildest imaginings of theory, and are rapidly advancing our country in wealth and all its concomitant blessings.

Lost, ON Saturday, the 13th instant, between the dwelling-house of the subscriber and Charlotte, a bundle of papers, among which were the following:—One note on Thomas P. Beahill, for \$27 83, dated August 22, 1823; one on Walter Farley, with Thomas I. Grier as security, for \$35, dated January 1, 1823; one on Alexander J. Porter, for \$10, date not recollect; a receipt of Robert Sloan, for a note of \$12, placed in his hands for collection; and one other paper, of no use to any person but the owner. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, as payment is stepped. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON. May 16, 1826. 3186

Notice. WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday, the 21 day of June, at the late dwelling-house of Jno. Bigham, deceased, all the personal property not willed by the deceased, consisting of thirteen likely young Negroes, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by the subscriber. JNO. WEEKS, Executor. May 8, 1826. 2185

Public Entertainment. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance. ROBERT I. DINKINS. Charlotte, April 20, 1826. 89

The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Entertainment. THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Branson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve. ROBERT SLOAN. Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 794f

Beeds, for sale at this Office.

Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Fredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well cultivated and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure. There is on it a large portion of low ground, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county. A. C. MURPHY. N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M. 824f

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE. WOULD SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably fitted, together with my two story dwelling-house and yard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall. WILLIAM HUDSILL. Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826. 3189

Patent Corn-Sheller, A NEW INVENTION. WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN-SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail. THEO. MERRILLS, WM. CORNWELL. N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Shell will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser. All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided. Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 570f

Notice. RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of April, a negro man named WILL, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a down-cast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James McCulloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Who ever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received. JAMES KENDRICK. May 2, 1826. 485

State of North Carolina, Fredell County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826. John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of William Stewart, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leach and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Fredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 1st of May next, by some attorney of said county, in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso. Teste. R. SIMONTON, CL. 5091—price adv. \$4.

Ruffner's Strictures. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'A Polology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, (by Alexander Gordon) entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY REEFER, A. M. With an Appendix by JONAS M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Just Published, AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled 'Heavenly Food Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism.' By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds, For sale, at the Office of the Journal.