

people on their side, they always act with such momentum, as to make it very difficult for the other members of the government to maintain the balance of the constitution."

Congress.—The House of Representatives have taken up Mr. McDuffie's resolutions, relative to an amendment of the constitution in regard to the election of President. Mr. McD's. speech in support of them, is reported at length in the Washington papers; it is an able one, but much too long. It might be reduced one half, without impairing its effect, or injuring the argument—it would then stand some chance of being generally read; now, not one in a hundred will have the patience to wade through it.

An amendment of the constitution, providing a uniform mode of choosing electors by districts, would doubtless receive the approbation of a large majority of the American people; but it is very questionable whether the amendments now proposed in Congress, will be in accordance with the wishes of the country. They contemplate a radical change in the constitution; and we do not believe public sentiment calls for such a change—certainly, we have seen no evidence of it. We have no notion of launching out into the hazardous ocean of experiment, in search of a doubtful benefit at the risk of positive good; and much less are we disposed to alter the constitution to accommodate individuals, to answer partial instead of general ends.

The prediction of the London Courier, a ministerial paper, in the article which we copy below, seems to be fully realized in the course of opposition to the Panama mission.

[From the London Courier.]
We have received New-York, and other American papers to the 17th ult. this morning. The most interesting portion of their contents is an official correspondence between the Colombian Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and the functionaries of other South American Republics, respecting the Grand Council of Representatives, who are to assemble at Panama. The United States have been invited to send a Minister; but it does not appear that any decision had been come to by the Cabinet of Washington upon the subject.—We should not be surprised to find the latter Government, in the plenitude of its republican dignity, declining an honor of so questionable a nature, emanating from the younger branches of the democratic family of the New World. The United States have shown, on many occasions, that notwithstanding their republican sentiments, and their occasional boasts of republican simplicity, there prevails no inconsiderable portion of that attachment to form and etiquette, which is supposed to belong only to the ancient monarchies of Europe. With this feeling, they will probably think that they ought to be placed at the head of any federative assembly, called together for purposes common to the political interests of North and South America. They may even shrink from an acquiescence, which would seem to imply that they were incapable of defending their own independence against the imaginary aggressions on the part of Europe, without according to this system of mutual support.

Congressmen mistaken in an important point of American history.

The editor of the New-York Evening Post makes the following remarks:—"We cannot let this occasion pass without saying, that never was a greater mistake, in point of fact, than that stated by the Honorable member from Va. Mr. Floyd, in the course of his speech (through a defect of memory unquestionably, certainly not designedly) that Washington when he made the British treaty, went first to the house and ascertained whether the requisite funds to carry it into effect would be granted, and then made the treaty. Diametrically opposite to this was his conduct—he concluded the treaty first by his advice and consent of the Senate, whose exclusive province it was to make it, and afterwards, and not till then, he applied to the House of Representatives for the requisite funds to carry it into effect, correctly considering that house bound by the constitution to make the necessary grant.—We cannot permit this mistake of Mr. Floyd's to pass unnoticed. Mr. Livingston, too, we are sorry to perceive by his speech, has fallen into a similar error.

North-Carolina Gold.—We have received the following interesting letter, says the Raleigh Register, from Mr. Charles E. Rothe, (the ingenious and experienced Miner from Saxony, whom Professor Oimstead lately employed to make certain Mineralogical Examinations which his duties as Professor of Chemistry would not allow him leisure to attend to himself) which we have pleasure in laying before our readers:

"SALISBURY, FEB. 15, 1826.
"Gentlemen.—In compliance with the promise I made you, when in Raleigh, to give you some occasional information concerning the Gold region in the western part of this state, where I have been

engaged in making surveys and observations since I left Raleigh, I have thought proper to give you the following:

Owing to the season of the year, it has been impossible for us, to add very much to our previous knowledge, concerning the probable richness and localities of Gold in this section of country; notwithstanding, more has been done this season, we believe, than in any previous one.

Several veins of different formations, have been discovered which are of greater extent than the thin alluvial layers of mud, which has been hitherto washed for collecting the particles of gold with which it is impregnated.

Three different formations have been discovered in the Greenstone and Greenstone Slate, which are the only rocks in this section of country, that contain the veins of gold and other minerals.

One formation, which is principally situated in Mecklenburg county, contains the Gold in veins of iron ore. By washing the pulverized ore, small particles of gold may be obtained, which are seldom discoverable in the compact mass of the ore. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the length and depth of the veins of this formation, until they shall have been worked more extensively.

A second formation, situated in Cabarrus, Montgomery, &c. generally contains the gold in veins of quartz. In this formation the gold is irregularly placed between the different strata of the quartz.—The gold may be discovered by disuniting contiguous portions of the quartz.—The greater part of the gold which is found at this time, is obtained from veins of this formation. These veins are not so extensive as those of the first formation.

The third, and last formation has not yet been so well examined as the two former. It appears to be composed of a variety of different ores containing gold in a state of mechanical mixture with them. These ores are chiefly Pyramidal Copper pyrites, or Yellow Copper Pyrites, Prismatic Iron Pyrites, Prismatic Arsenic Pyrites and Prismatic Tellurium-Glance.

A society has been organized in this vicinity for the purpose of working these veins systematically and extensively; and for the purpose of proceeding scientifically to discover other veins. This is the only method by which we can acquire any correct knowledge concerning the gold in this section of country or hope to reap any great and lasting advantages from it.

In the course of my examinations, diligent search has been made for Platina, but hitherto without success.

The above is all the information which can be given at present, on this subject. I am, gentlemen,

Yours most resp'y,
CHARLES E. ROTHE.

The Boston Bard.—The New York Advocate publishes the following letter from Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, and subsequently announces the receipt of several sums of money for his use; among other contributions a young lady sent him three dollars. Our mine shall be put in, and we invite the admirers of genius to hand in a small contribution, which we shall take pleasure in forwarding with our own.—*Balt. Patriot.*

YORKTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y.

"My health has been, and continues to be, so bad, that I have not been forty rods from the house in which I reside since last November; and from the hands of a Quaker family I receive the pittance of charity, the common necessities of life. For these things, I assure you, I am grateful—but there are medicines, and certain condiments, an invalid requires, which I am altogether unable to obtain; my clothes are few, and unfit for the inclemencies of the season. I will not say that my countrymen are ungrateful, in the main—but I now absolutely need the assistance of humanity to smooth the passage to the grave. Will relief be granted? For numerous public journals I have poured out the effusions of my brain, as freely as the rains of heaven—seldom receiving any pecuniary recompense for the same, or even wishing a reward, while health and hope attended my earthly pilgrimage: the scene has changed, and I am an American beggar, at the portals of my countrymen! This is not only literally, but truly speaking; and why is it? Show me the verse of mine which the father would hesitate to lay before his offspring; show me the line which tends to the destruction of virtue; point out to me the poem, that, directly or indirectly, encourages cruelty to the brute, or oppression to the son of Africa's torrid clime; tell me the hour when I forgot to pour my song above the tombs of the departed brave!"

MARYLAND.—A bill is before the Legislature of this State, to alter the constitution, so that the Governor shall be elected by the People, and proposing that the election shall be made in the same manner as Delegates are now elected. The election to be for the term of three years.—A Secretary of State is to be appointed by the Governor, whose duties are specified. All the powers now vested in the present Executive, are to be exercised by the Governor, except the appointment of Chancellor, Judges of the courts

of common law, Attorney General, and General, Field, and Staff Officers, who shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed, if approved, by the Senate.—The Governor is also to make all appointments now made by the Legislature, except the Treasurer and the officers of their own body. *Raleigh Register.*

Influenza.—We are concerned to learn, that this disease is very prevalent, and in a number of instances has proved fatal in the lower counties of this State.—We have heard of several deaths in Nash, Edgcomb, Martin and Bertie; some of them after a sickness of a few days only. In Windsor, a negro woman expired at once in a fit of coughing. But persons are variously afflicted: some are taken with pains in the head, face, ears or throat; others are seized with pains in their limbs. This disease being somewhat of a new character, the Physicians, we believe, have been at some loss how to treat it. Blood letting has proved fatal. At the North, we learn, that Calomel, with some active adjunct, is used, and powerful Sadorifics; and when the throat is affected, gargling ought not to be neglected. We have pleasure in stating that though some slight catarrhal affections have been experienced, no serious attack of this epidemic has occurred in this city or vicinity.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Baltimore Chron. says in consequence of the general indisposition of the members of the Legislature of Maryland, an adjournment until the first of May next is seriously talked of. For more than a week past it has been with great difficulty that business could be conducted, those members who were able to attend the House, being generally harassed with coughs. We are told that scarcely one member of either House has escaped the prevailing disease. Should an adjournment not take place, the sickness must, we presume, protract the session until some time in March.

The last National Intelligencer announces the death of Judge Todd, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The purchase and erection of Custom Houses and Public Warehouses, has cost the general government since 1816, the sum of 563,694 dollars.

Since the 4th July, 1776, the government has expended in the purchase of real estate, in behalf of the United States, within the territorial limits of the States, the sum of 561,958 dollars.

Since 1st Jan. 1824, the Naval Courts of Enquiry, and Courts Martial have cost the Treasury, altogether, the sum of 18,977 dollars.

The bill authorizing Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his real property by lottery, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia—in the House of Delegates, by a vote of 125 to 62, and in the Senate, 13 to 4—and is therefore a law.

Queer Typographical blunder.—In a late report of Legislative proceedings, published in the Boston Palladium, mention is made of a "bill for the relief of poor debators."—Such a bill would not be altogether untimely. *Nantucket Inq.*

A wag remarking on the hardness of the times, gives the following reason: What better reason can you guess Why men grow poor and ladies thinner, Than, thousands now for dinner dress, 'Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

Sagacity of Rats—a thorough good Story.

At Amsterdam, in a street called Wood Market, recently lived a man who was curious in keeping fowls. One of his hens, though in the midst of summer, had stopped yielding her usual produce, and yet made her usual cackling; he searched the nest, but could not find even the shell of an egg, which made him resolve to watch her closely. He accordingly the next day placed himself in such a situation as to be able to observe her motions minutely; when to his great surprise he saw her discharge her egg, but no sooner was she off the nest, than three rats made their appearance. One of them immediately laid himself on his back, whilst the others rolled the egg upon his belly, which he clasped between his legs and held it firm; the other two then laid hold of his tail, and gently dragged him out of sight. This wonderful sagacity was exhibited for several days to some curious observers.—*English paper.*

A crazy Capuchin, in the reign of Louis XIII, acquainted his audience, in a fit of enthusiastic delirium, "that he had discovered an expedient, which he had no doubt would make all men just and happy, even in this life, and that the flesh should no longer rebel against the spirit." He then proceeded to explain himself by telling them that the cause of all sin arose from the enmity between God and the Devil, by which means the Almighty was often crossed in his good intentions to mankind both here and hereafter, the Devil by his temptations making us incapable of the mercy of our Creator; "therefore he had a design," he told, "with the assistance of the holy church, to intercede with the Almighty to take Satan into favor again; and then mankind, having no tempter, would all necessarily be good."

Successful case of Transfusion of Blood.

On Wednesday evening last, at the close of Dr. Blundell's introductory lecture, that gentleman communicated, to a numerous class, another successful case of transfusion of blood into the veins. A woman had lost a large quantity of blood after labour; her life was in imminent danger; and, in fact, from all the symptoms, there was no probability that she could live more than three or four hours. Mr. Doubleday, of the Blackfriars-road, who attended her, having read in the *Lancet*, of the operation of transfusion which Dr. Blundell lately performed with success, determined to make a trial of it. He accordingly took a quantity of blood from the arm of her husband, and having made an opening into the median vein of the right arm, proceeded to inject the blood with a syringe, in the manner prescribed by Dr. Blundell, in the late experiment.

The operation was performed without the least difficulty; and as soon as three charges of the syringe, or six ounces of blood, had been ejected, the woman, who was a native of the sister kingdom, exclaimed, "I feel as strong as a bull!" The syringe was replenished several times; and upon the whole, fourteen-ounces of blood were injected. Mr. Doubleday then very judiciously discontinued the injection, as the patient began to experience a slight pain in the head. The woman shortly after declared that she felt herself well enough to get up and walk. Not one bad symptom has supervened since the operation. *[Glasgow Mechanics' Mag.]*

Curious Epitaph.—The following extraordinary composition may be seen in the church-yard of Thetford, Norfolk, in England:—

My grandmother was buried here,
My cousin Jane and two uncles dear;
My father perished with a mortification in his thigh;
My sister dropped down in the Minories.
But the reason why I am here, according to my thinking,
Is owing to my good living and hard drinking;
Therefore, good christians, if you'd wish to live long,
Beware of drinking brandy, gin, or any thing strong.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. BINGHAM: A rumor is floating in some parts of Mecklenburg, that I intend to leave my place in Ebenezer Academy, at the end of the present year; respecting which I have only to say, that it is utterly false, and that I cannot conjecture, how it could possibly have originated so soon after my late publication in your paper. I have certainly no inducement to retire from the advance of public favor, when its momentum is rapidly increasing. I feel grateful for the support given to my steady purpose to make this Academy a permanent seminary of learning, and shall endeavor to fill my station to the best of my ability. Fully convinced of the great importance of a thorough Academic education, as being the basis of all future, successful education, I will aim to direct to a focus, at Ebenezer Academy, all the means which reading, observation, and long experience point out, as conducing the most happily to discipline the minds of youth into those intellectual habits, which need not to be unlearned.

ELEAZAR HARRIS.
EBENEZER ACADEMY,
Feb. 24, 1826.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11 1/2; Bacon a 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee: 20 a 21; Corn, 80 a 90; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2 1/2 a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 10 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Cheraw, Feb. 21.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45; Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 100 a 125; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 7/5 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Canden, Feb. 25.—Cotton, 11 a 11 1/2; corn, 21; bacon, 10 a 11; whiskey, 45 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 61 a 7—upper country, 54 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Feb. 18.—Cotton, 12 a 13; corn, 0 a 100; bacon, 9 a 7; apple brandy, 35 a 37 1/2; whiskey, 50 a 60; beeswax, 32; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18 1/2 a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 00 a 10, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 41, Turk's Island, 50 a 60; molasses, 32.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

For Sale,
A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE and HARNESS, low for cash.
J. C. HOFF.
Cheraw, Feb. 21. 476
The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Notice.
For the benefit of my Creditors.
I SHALL sell, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, to satisfy judgments and executions which William Lucky holds in his hands against me, all my household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, B'ds, Bedsteads, a first rate Brass Clock, a Cupboard, Bureau and Sideboard, together with many other articles too tedious to mention;—a large quantity of Iron Ware, of all sizes, a quantity of Tin Ware, some elegant street Lamps, hand Lamps, and many other articles in that line. Also, farming utensils, gardening tools, &c. &c. one Horse, one Cow, an elegant copper Still, for distilling essences, a cart and harness, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; at which time the terms will be made known.
2174
EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Agricultural Notice.
THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th of March. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them for consideration.
THOS. G. POLK, President.
Willwood, Feb. 28, 1826. 2174

Agricultural.
AT a meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, at Lincolnton, Tuesday evening, the 27th January, 1826, it was resolved, that the following articles would be competed for on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:—

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of \$5
2. The best one horse Plough, 3
3. The best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of 5
4. The best bull or heifer Calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each 5
5. The best piece of plain Domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards, 2
6. The best piece of twil'd, mixed as above, same quantity, 2
7. The best Coverlet of cotton and wool, 2
For the best cotton Coverlet, 2
8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards, 2
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, 2
10. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards nor one wide, 2
11. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland, 5
12. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land, 5
13. The greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land, 5
14. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, 3
15. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 4
16. The best Straw Cutter, 5
17. The best constructed Cotton Harrow, 2
18. The best Plough for opening water furrows or furrows to deposit manure, 5
19. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland, 5
20. The best ewe and ram Lamb, 5
21. The best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, each 3
22. The best Stones to whet Carpenters' or Curriers' tools, each 5

By order of the Society,
3175
VARDRY McBEE, Sec'y.

A Bargain.
WILL be sold, on Friday, the twenty-fourth of March next, at the late dwelling-house of David Johnson, deceased, a likely Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. Due attendance, and 12 months credit will be given for the whole price, except \$100, which will be ready money.
MATTHEW BAIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 27, 1826. 2174

John Graham's Estate.
THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Graham, deceased, take this method of informing those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment. Also, those who have demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
W. M. BOSTWICK, Adm'r.
WM. E. McREE, }
Feb. 27, 1826. 3175

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at the dwelling-house of Gen. George Graham, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Graham, deceased,—three negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the subscribers.
W. M. BOSTWICK, Adm'r.
WM. E. McREE, }
Feb. 27, 1826. 3175

The well bred Horse

Young Joe Royalist,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the low rates of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.
The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week; the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's, and Thomas Oliver's,—at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
JAMES BLAKEY.
PEDIGREE.
The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist. 3175

Notice.
ALL the legal heirs of John Belk, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, are requested to call on Darling Belk, executor, comply with the law and receive their respective part of the negroes, as a division has been made this the 16th day of December, 1825.
3174
DARLING BELK.