

by in colors the paper maker, and wants some money; get none for him—put him off as well as we can. The press-man calls out; "the ink is out." No money to buy any more. What is to be done? Here Bob, take these bills and try to collect some money; and here Tom is a bundle for you too. Don't stay; No sir; no sir. Enter a subscriber; "I wonder how it happened that I got no paper the last time?" I don't know, indeed; it was sent to the place you ordered it. While endeavouring to satisfy him, proof is called out. Begin to read the proof, and another calls for copy. Copy is furnished. In comes Bob; Mr. ——— in Philadelphia; Mr. ——— is in Baltimore; Mr. ——— is in the country, Mr. ——— had no change about him; Mr. ——— says you must send again; Mr. ——— says you need not send to him for money, when he has it, he will call and pay you. So there is no money. Attempt again to read the proof, but interrupted again by another call for money. While endeavouring to tell the best story we can, in comes Tom, with a tale similar to Bob's. The person goes away disappointed, and leaves us mortified. Tom is sent to the post-office. While he is gone, the proof is finished. He comes back with a bundle of letters; commence reading the letters, find one a long communication, from a friend, which it would be improper to insert, another a complaint for not having published a libel against a friend; a third a communication on an indifferent subject, on which we have the postage to pay; and a fourth, an order for the paper, but without the advance enclosed. The above with some variations, may be taken as a sample of an Editor's life.

Variety is the very spice of life,
Which gives it all its flavour:—

But with an Editor, it is frequently a very unpleasant flavour, since his varieties are sometimes calculated to bring vexation upon vexation.

It is true we sometimes meet with events, a little different from those we have here detailed, or our readers may imagine how it would be with us.

PERSLI.

A late British publication, speaking of the reception of the British embassy under Sir Harford at the court of Persia, remarks:

"One necessary preparation was, that the mission should be arrayed in green slippers and red stockings. The narrow streets, as they passed through, were crowded with spectators. On entering the royal hall, they were led between files of troops, disciplined in the European manner, who performed the platoon exercise as they passed. At the end of the hall was a small and mean door, which being opened, introduced them into a dark and narrow passage, terminating in another door worse than any English stable. This ushered them however, into a very handsome court, adorned with canals and fountains bordered with trees, at the end of which sat the king, richly dressed. The presents were then delivered to the prime minister, and the ambassador began a speech in English, the sound of which seemed a good deal to startle the monarch; but on a translation being given, his surprise was changed into pleasure. He then inquired for the king of England, and whether he was son to him who had reigned at the time of the last embassy. On being assured that the very same king was now reigning, he was heard to remark, that in this point also the French had told lies; for it seems they had circulated a report of the king of England's death. The Shah was about 45; and beneath a large black beard and mustaches, rather an agreeable countenance appeared. He entered into a pretty long conversation on literary subjects, being himself a professed patron of learning.

"After this interview, the ambassador began to treat with the ministers relative to the terms of the proposed treaty. This negotiation was conducted in a manner very remote from European ideas of decorum. The discussions were sometimes accompanied with violent contention, and at other times were interrupted by loud bursts of laughter. Once, amid the most serious deliberation, the minister broke off by asking the ambassador to tell the history of the world from the creation. Afterwards, when he had promised to send a copy of the treaty fully written out, the ambassador received, instead of it, a large citron. When this treaty was at length produced, the secretary, who valued himself on being the first writer in Persia, had so filled it with oriental figures and conceits, that it no longer retained any intelligent meaning. Sir Harford having declared it, in this condition, to bear no official value, the secretary was most reluctantly induced to prune it into something more level to an European capacity. When that minister came finally to apply the seals, the premier called out, "Strike! Strike!" while all the Persians present were exclaiming, "God grant the friendship between the two nations may be lasting! God grant it! God grant it!"

TOMBUCTOO.

The Gazette de France announces that the young French traveller, nephew of Count Moltke, has succeeded in reaching Tombuctoo from Senegal. His family had received a letter from him, announcing his arrival in that city.

Bombast.—The *Moniteur*, speaking of the birth of the young Bourbon, says, "In the midst of the night, to the extremity of France, religious wars and the bronze of war, revealed at once that the Pope, or rather the faith of Frenchmen had

The Club...No. III.

The inquiring mind of man is so constituted that it is not satisfied with the knowledge of occurrences in the present tense; but it looks through an obscure mirror to the past, and is ready to predict the future. As there is no art or science known to humanity, that is held in greater veneration than the healing art, it is therefore right, in order to gratify a laudable curiosity, to inquire how it originated, and in whose hands it was intrusted. In order to gain any tolerable knowledge of the origin of Medicine, we are to take such lights as history furnishes, as this is the only channel through which all our information respecting ancient nations flows. According to this faithful and honest chronicle, it is proved beyond question, that the Egyptians, Greeks, &c. believed with an holy faith, that this divine art was received immediately from their Gods; and in order to keep it in its ethereal purity, it was intrusted to their Priests alone. But in process of time, (but by what means we are not informed,) it was discovered that its origin was the effect of chance: It was then rejected by the Priests as unworthy of their exalted calling, and thus it was permitted to fall into the hands of the profanum vulgus. Hippocrates, who flourished in the third and a part of the fourth century before the Christian era, was without doubt the greatest physician known to the ancients, and he is worthy of the name he bears, i. e. the father of physick. He was not only an eminent Doctor, but he was also a patriot of the highest order. His popularity at Athens was unbounded. By his consummate knowledge of physick, he not only cured the diseases of others, but he, like a good physician, studied himself, and regulated his life according to wisdom. By temperance, he lived to the great age of 99 years, and is said to have died without any disease of body or mind! His medical writings are held in high estimation by the genuine faculty, even to this time. O! Hippocrates, sage of Cos! How we venerate thy wisdom! How exalted was thy station! and how pure and holy thy life! Look down from thy exalted sphere with an eye of pity, and extend a tear of charity upon many of thy children. Forgive them for prostituting the divine science of which thou art the father. No human being, without the aid of inspiration, would have predicted that in the nineteenth century there would be physicians in this enlightened land, without education, and strangers to temperance. But such is the picture; and let it sink deep into the minds of our youth. Let it stand as a beacon to warn them from a similar course. Let them remember that those in whose hands our lives are often placed, should not only be skillful, but also temperate. No profession known to mankind ought to regard the cardinal virtue temperance, as much as physicians.

It is far from our design to depreciate the credit of the physicians of our country. We are well assured that there are many, and very many, too, eminent members of the faculty among us; and their usefulness to society is extensive: yet the fact holds good, that there are some others whose want of skill in these important branches of science, and whose intemperate habits, do not entitle them to bear the name of a physician. Yet they plunge headlong into business, and the ignorant vulgar herd of mankind place as much faith in their prescriptions, as if they possessed the mysteries of enchantment! Thus it is, that these vampyres are supported by the credulous part of mankind. As the age of miracles is past, it is to be hoped that reason will soon assume her empire, and reject from society this herd of Empiricks. Then, and not 'till then, will the faculty of physick stand upon that eminence to which its high original intended it.

ICE BOATS.

A Boston paper says—"The river Accushnet, which divides the towns of Fairhaven and New Bedford, is a mile wide, and has been crossed on the ice, however incredible it may seem to you, in one minute, in what is called an Ice Boat. I received a letter yesterday, from a gentleman in Fairhaven, who has constructed one of these boats; in which, he states, that himself and three others crossed the river in one minute and a half, on Thursday the 4th inst.; and that he has sailed, when the wind was fresher, at the rate of 60 miles an hour—45 miles is quite common.—These boats, which are not much known in this country, but which are prevalent, I believe, in the north of Europe, are nothing more than a common boat or yawl placed on three runners, and propelled by the wind. The lee runner, or skate, is a little sharpened, so as to take ice, and prevent lee way."

The amicable disposition and magnanimous sense of justice of the Spanish Cortes has powerfully proved itself by the unanimous approbation they gave to the ratification of our Treaty. Councils less steady, reflecting, and fearless of consequences, than those of our executive, would not only have shut the door upon this great and honorable result, but would have rendered hostile, and perhaps lastingly so, a nation so interesting as Spain, occasioned the condemnation and ill-offices of other nations, and jeopardized the general tranquility, when we were compelled to

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.—At the usual hour of meeting, but few members being present, when the Speaker took the chair, Mr. Brush moved that there be a call of the house. [The object of a call, as it is technically termed, is, to place on the Journal the names of the Members present, whence may be inferred the names of the absentees.] After some conversation on this motion, in the course of which it was suggested, that the quantity of business before the committees required them to sit sometimes beyond the hour of meeting, and it would be harsh to record them, whilst thus engaged, as absentees, &c. Mr. Brush consented to withdraw his motion.

Among the papers offered during the presentation of memorials to-day, was the following, presented by Mr. Brown, of Kentucky:

Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly, that many negroes and persons of color, the property of citizens of this commonwealth, have escaped from their lawful owners into the province of Canada, and are there protected from recapture by the subjects of his majesty the King of Great Britain, residing in said province of Canada: And whereas the practice of concealing and countenancing slaves that thus escape from their lawful owners, tends greatly to the injury of the people of this state, and, if persevered in, may lead to unhappy consequences between the subjects of his said majesty's government and the citizens of the United States:

Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion and desire of the present General Assembly, that the government of the United States invite the attention of the British government to this subject, and, if practicable, procure arrangements to be made, on the part of that government, for the restoration of such fugitive slaves as shall have heretofore escaped, or may hereafter escape, from their lawful owners, (being citizens of the United States,) into any of his said majesty's North American dominions. And the governor is requested to transmit to the Executive of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, copies of the foregoing resolution.

The Speaker stated that, according to the rules of the house, this resolution could not be received, not being "addressed to the house;" though the subject might readily be brought before the house in a different form. Upon which, Mr. B. withdrew the resolution, with the intention of presenting the subject to the house in a different shape.

MISSOURI.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Eustis, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mackley being called to the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the — day of — next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever: Provided, That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Eustis stated the objects he had in view, in moving this resolution, to be, to remove the only objection which he had to the admission of Missouri into the Union; to give facility and despatch to the admission of the state into the Union; and, thereby, to preclude the possibility of this question ever again coming before Congress. These were his only motives, and he had, in moving the resolution, acted without consulting with any one else. Foreseeing a difficulty in prescribing the mode in which the amendment might be made, he had left that a question for separate consideration, in order to obtain a decision on the principle of the resolution. Having introduced the resolution from a sense of duty, should it not meet with the approbation of the house, he should be entirely satisfied with having, in proposing it, performed what he believed to be his duty.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the blanks in the resolution were filled with the 1st day of October next.

Mr. Foot moved to postpone the resolution, in order to take up that from the Senate, under the impression that doing so would facilitate a final decision on the subject.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that, in all probability, nothing would be gained by this course, as the same question now before the house might, and probably would be, brought up by a motion to amend the resolve of the Senate.

The motion to postpone was negatived.

No debate arising—

The Chairman put the question to agree to the resolution, and it was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported their decision to the house.

The Speaker put the question on agreeing to the amendments made in committee, (by filling the blanks in the resolution.)

If being objected, that the report of the committee had been to reject the resolution—

The Speaker decided that no committee, whether select or of the whole house, has the power of rejecting any bill or resolution referred to it.

Bills and resolutions are referred to committees to be discussed and amended or not, and not to be agreed to or rejected in form, though sometimes virtually rejected by striking out their vital parts.

The decision was objected to by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Cobb, but justified by Mr. Sergeant, and in part, at least, by Mr. Lowndes. In the end, however, no appeal was taken from the decision of the chair.

The House having agreed to the amendments made in committee of the whole—

The question was put, without debate, on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 6—Nays 146.

So the resolution was rejected.

After a pause—Mr. Clay rose, and gave notice, that, if no other gentleman made any motion on the subject, he should on the day after to-morrow move to go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, to take into consideration

the resolution from the Senate on the subject of Missouri.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.—Mr. Floyd, from a select committee which was instructed to inquire into the situation of the settlements on the Pacific ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia river, delivered in a report, accompanied by a bill, to authorize the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and territories thereof.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to establish a uniform mode of electing, by districts, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress.

And the question having been stated on the passage of said resolution, this being its final reading in this House—

Mr. Gross, of N. York, presented to the House the considerations which confirmed the impressions which he had, from the first, entertained, in favor of this measure.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, assigned at length the reasons which influenced him to oppose this resolution, first, because, in one part of it, respecting Representatives, it was wholly unnecessary, and in the other part, respecting Electors, inexpedient.

Mr. Strong, of N. York, next spoke, in opposition to the resolution, on the grounds generally taken in opposition to it, and with the additional reasons that the proposed amendment goes to affect the powers of the people, and should therefore be approached with more hesitation than if it related to any of the powers of the government, and should not be touched at all unless under an indispensable necessity.

Mr. Brevard, of S. Carolina, delivered his sentiments, in opposition to the resolution, on the general ground that a sufficient necessity had not been shewn to justify a material alteration of so important a feature of the constitution.

Mr. Randolph, of Va. expressed the grounds of his hostility to this resolution, which he considered as proposing a pernicious innovation on the constitution, under the influence of fanciful and theoretical notions, under circumstances of the House and of the country not favorable to a correct decision.

Mr. Storrs, of N. York, opposed the resolution on principle, and on the ground of the impolicy of lightly invading the present provisions of the constitution.

Mr. Smith, of Md. defended the resolution, on the ground of the necessity of some change in the constitution, (he did not pronounce this the only change which could be made, or the best, though he inclined to think it the best,) to guard against the effects of intrigue on elections.

Mr. Whitman, of Mass. strongly supported the resolution on its known merits, and on the ground that the amendment which it proposes to the constitution involves no innovation but to restore to that instrument a feature in regard to Electors, which it originally possessed, which had been taken from it by construction. The delivery of Mr. W's speech occupied nearly an hour.

Mr. Wood, of N. York, spoke decidedly in support of the resolution, as calculated to restore to the people the exercise of the sovereign power, of which they had in practice been divested, contrary to what ought to have been the construction of the constitution.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then taken, and decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 92—Nays 56.

Two thirds of the members present not having voted in its favor, the resolution was of course declared to be rejected.

And the House adjourned.

"If it be a paper referred to them, (a committee, whether select or of the whole,) they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final questions on the whole; because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the house, stand of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the house, without amendments, and there make their opposition."—Jefferson's Manual.

During the late rejoicings in London at the Queen's acquittal, some of the mobs were headed by women, who, it seems, from one of the papers, had been placed as leaders on account of the incessant noise! which they were enabled to keep up, when the men had lost their speech, by hoarseness.