

# Constitutional Whig.

DEMOCRACY—THE CONSTITUTION—STATE RIGHTS.

BY J. H. PLEASANTS.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1825.

VOL. II.—NO. 17.

The CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG is published twice a week, (Tuesdays and Fridays), at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Previous to a discontinuance of the paper, all arrears must be paid up. And those who wish to discontinue, will notify the Editor to that effect, at least thirty days before the period expires for which they subscribed.

For advertising—75 cents a square (or less) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. The number of insertions must be noted on the MS. otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

Advertisements from the country to be paid for in advance, or assumed by some responsible individual in this place or Manchester.

All letters to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will receive no attention.

## ROBERT NOTT,

House Painter, Glazier, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues his business of HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING, &c. at the well known stand, corner of Harris's building and immediately under the office of the Constitutional Whig. He has on hand a general assortment of the best materials from New York, which will enable him to execute any commands entrusted to him satisfactorily, on the most reasonable terms. He intends attending to the most particular part of the work personally, and will employ none but the best workmen.

N. B. Ceilings Whitened, and Walls Stained in distemper colours.

March 15—17

## Whiskey, Sugars, Molasses, &c.

WE are now receiving by direct vessels from Philadelphia, New-York, &c.

114 Hds. Philadelphia Whiskey,

131 bbls. do. part old and superior quality,

54 bbls. dry New Orleans Sugar,

54 do. St. Croix Sugar, a portion prime,

50 do. Molasses, of unusually prime quality,

30 bags prime green coffee,

750 sacks Liverpool blown Salt,

500 heavy Spanish dry Hides,

For sale, on accommodating terms, by

RALSTON & PLEASANTS.

March 11

## Ward Election.

THE election of Common-council-men in the several wards, will be held on the first Wednesday in April next, viz. in Jefferson ward, No. 1, at the Union Hotel; in Madison ward, No. 2, at the Eagle Hotel; and in Monroe ward, No. 3, at the Shallice Hall tavern. Polls will open in each ward at 10 o'clock, A. M. The freeholders of lots within said city, whether improved or not, and whether such freeholder resides therein or not, and the housekeepers and inhabitants of the said city, who shall have resided therein, at any time, for the space of three months without the intervention of one twelve months, and possess in their own right, within the same, moveable and immovable property to the value of one hundred pounds, are entitled to vote.

W. D. WREN, Secy. C. R.

March 1st, 1825.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

February 18th, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the 6 per cent stock, commonly called the treasury note 6 per cent stock, issued in pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 24th February, 1815, that the principal of the said stock and the interest which may be due thereon at the time, will be paid to the said proprietors or to their attorneys, duly authorized, on the 1st day of April next, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such loan office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given, that a surrender of the certificates of the said 6 per cent stock will be required at the time of redemption, and that the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 31st day of March next.

Feb. 11—13.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

## University of Virginia.

MY Hotel is open for Boarders. I will very willingly admit students in procuring lodgings, and attend to letters directed to me.

March 11—14

JAS. BYARS.

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

&c.

I. F. MILLS & CO. (Late Prince & Mills.)

OFFER for sale at the old American Nursery a very large assortment of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Quinces, Mulberries, Figs, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other fruits, including the very choicest kinds. Also, a very large collection of evergreen and other ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, including above 100 kinds of Roses. Also, about 80 varieties of the finest Grapes, a large assortment of Orange, Lemon and Citron trees, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other greenhouse plants. Catalogues of which may be obtained gratis of Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN, and orders through whom will meet prompt attention.

March 11

## W. M. LAMBERT, Jr. Attorney-at-Law.

offers his services to those who are engaged in law suits in the Courts held in the city of Richmond; to prepare their suits for trial. He will pay particular attention to getting the parties speedily before the Court, the neglect of which causes great delay. He will also attend to the suits at rules; to the taking of depositions; and before the commissioner he proposes to do what the parties themselves now have to perform, and whatever else may be necessary to hasten a final decision of their cause. For the utility of such council he refers to every member of the Bar.

January 25—17.

## Old Line of Liverpool Packets.

To sail on the 1st and 16th of every Month.

The Liverpool Packets having met with general approbation and support, the owners of them have concluded to add to the number of vessels employed in that establishment—and they now intend that the following ships shall sail between New York and Liverpool, in regular succession, twice in each month from each port, leaving both New York and Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every month, throughout the year, viz:

SHIPS.	MASTERS.
New York,	Gen. Maxwell.
Columbia,	Wm. Lee, Jr.
Pacific,	Sol. Maxwell.
Wm. Thompson,	Rowe R. Crocker.
Florida,	Joseph Trunkham.
Canada,	James Rodgers.
James Cropper,	C. H. Marshall.

These ships were built in New York, of the best materials, and are coppered and copper fastened. They are very fast sailers; their accommodations for passengers are uncommonly extensive and commodious, and they are commanded by men of great experience.

The price of passage to England in the cabin is now fixed at thirty guineas, for which sum passengers will be furnished with Beds and Bedding, Wine and stores of all kinds.

## Cut Nails, Ground Plaister, and Family Flour, for Sale.

FIVE Hundred to a Thousand bags of Cut Nails, weighing 50 to 100 lbs. assorted, from 3d. to 30d.

Also, Cut Nails for tobacco kegs and bbls. warranted to clinch.

All kinds of Iron and Steel Rolled to order, and shipped by dispatch.

40 Tons of Ground Plaister of Paris packed into barrels or bbls. according to order.

100 Barrels of Family Flour, that is proved to be good.

For Rent.

The handsome SUIT OF ROOMS over our Store, airy and convenient, and a very neat OFFICE, fronting on 10th and Cross street. Possession may be had immediately.

P. HAXALL & CO.

mar 22—w3t

## TAYLORSVILLE RACES.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Hanover Jockey Club, convened by public notice, at Taylorsville, on the 3d of Feb. 1825.—The rules and regulations of the club having been adopted; Hector Davis, esq. 4 as unanimously elected President; Thomas Marshall, esq. Treasurer; and Wm. L. White, Secretary.

The Races will commence on the 2d Wednesday in April next.

1st Day, free for colts 3 years old, mile heats.

2d Day, 2 mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

3d Day, The Proprietor's purse, with the addition of an elegant saddle and bridle, free for any horse, mare or gelding that has never won a purse—mile heats.

Wm. L. WHITE, Secy.

March 18—w3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Certificate of the United States Stock, in the name of John Mason, bearing date the 10th of March, 1791, has been lost or stolen, and due application will be made at the Loan Office of the United States for its renewal: Deferred 6 per cent. Stock, No. 190, amount \$20 01.

JOHN R. MASON, SENR.

Jan. 14

## Simplex sigillum veri!

FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

CREAM OF NARDUS,

THE ANCIENT SPIKENARD.

Which is the only article that discovered for making the hair grow thick and long.

LADIES and Gentlemen who wish the ornament of a fine head of hair, need only make a fair trial of this composition. As in all cases it prevents the hair from falling off from sickness and confinement, too often the cause for the want of having a proper nourishment applied to strengthen the root. It is recommended to ladies for their toilet particularly as moisture is found necessary to the hair when dressing. The Cream of Nardus for that purpose is now become in use by ladies of the first circle, who allow it to excel any preparation of the kind yet discovered, as it not only nourishes and improves its growth, but renders to the hair a most beautiful gloss and pleasant perfume, and causes it always to retain its natural color. Those ladies who use Dressing Irons ought not neglect using it, as it prevents the ill effect occasioned by the heat. It is of much use to those wearing Artificial Hair, as it gives a natural gloss. To comment on the many valuable qualities it possesses is useless—it need only be said, it ought not to be omitted by those who have the ornament of a fine Head of Hair and wish to retain it. It is recommended for Children, as it improves the regularity and growth of their Hair.

The Spikenard of the Ancients.—Much difference of opinion has arisen among the curious and learned with respect to the precise situation of the plant which the late Sir William Jones was of opinion that this celebrated ointment was procured from the root of the Valeriana jatamansi, which is found growing only in India. Mr. Lambert tells us also, in his illustration of the genus Cinchona, that the Valeriana jatamansi is identical with the Spikenard of the Ancients, while Mr. Phillips, in his late work on Vegetables, positively asserts that it was made from Lavender, and which, he says, was called Nardus in Greek, from Narda, a city of Syria, near the Euphrates, and that it was also called spikenard, because among all the verticillated plants, this alone bears a spike.

Mr. Phillips, in his history of Lavender, says, "it is a native of Languedoc, some parts of Spain, Hungary and Austria; but the most odoriferous Lavender grew anciently about the city of Ephraïm, and was so much esteemed at the time when our Saviour was upon the earth, that it was sought after with the greatest avidity, and brought a revenue to that city equal to a mine of the most precious metal." Mr. Phillips adds, that "Pliny, who flourished a little after this period, has described the Lavender plant under the name of Nardus;" and that "he notices the blossoms forming a spike, and mentions that the most costly and precious ointment was made from the aromatic leaves of the Nardus, and that the spikes (blossoms) sold for 100 Roman denarii (3d. 2s. 6d.) per pound." "The Romans," says this naturalist, "esteem the leaves of the Nardus that is brought from Syria as the best next to that, the Gallic Lavender or Nardus is in estimation." "What especially confirms the opinion that Lavender was the Nardus of the Ancients," says Mr. Phillips, "is that Pliny, after having described the same ointment mentioned by the Evangelist, which he directs to be kept in vessels of Alabaster, observes that the flowers or spikes of the plant being laid in water, gives a most agreeable perfume to the garments." In speaking of the Valeriana of Nardus, Mr. P. says, "it seems highly probable that this species of the Spikenard of the Ancients, as the scent of this root differs very widely from our ideas of agreeable perfumes; and we may presume, that the opinions of the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, with respect to odours, were similar to ours; as we find, besides the Spikenard, they extracted their favorite odours from roses, myrtle, violets, marjorams, lilies, orris-root, and jonquills, &c. to which they often added sweet spices and aromatic gums."

Prepared and sold by the proprietors, E. HENNESSY & Co. Philadelphia; and may be had of the principal agents throughout the United States Price 1d per bottle.

JOSEPH T. ALLYN, No. 101.

M. JONES, Suffolk.

J. & M. WOMBLE, Southfield.

B. H. FITCH, Jerusalem.

HENRY WHITE, Petersburg.

AND

JOHN H. NASH, at his Book and Stationary store, Richmond.

Agents wanted in various parts of this State, and State of North Carolina, of which applicants may address themselves by letter (post paid) addressed to the proprietors, 83 N. 5th street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

## SIR ALFRED.

By the Imported Horse SIR HARRY.

That truly celebrated Horse SIR ALFRED, equally remarkable for beauty, speed and bottom, will stand again at my Plantation in Charles City county, seven miles from the Court House, and let to mares upon the same terms as formerly.

HENRY B. CHRISTIAN.

In Henrico County Court, February 28th, 1825.

Ann, Mary, and Selina Flora, infants under the age of twenty one years, and heiresses of Geo. Flora, deceased, who sue by James Hooper, their next friend,

Plts.

Against

James Hooper and Lucy his wife,

Defts.

THIS cause came on this day to be heard on the bill, answer, exhibits and arguments of Counsel, whereupon the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that John New, George Keece, Uriah Johnson and Daniel P. Harwood, or any three of them, do proceed as Commissioners of this Court, to sell two acres of land in the county of Henrico adjoining whereof George Flora died seized and possessed, to the highest bidder for cash, after having advertised the time and place of sale for two weeks in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond and made report of their proceedings to this court, on order for further decree.

A Copy. Tests.

J. B. WHITLOCKE, c. n. c.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the above order of the County Court of Henrico, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th of March, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the store of Richard Baker, near Fairfield, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, two acres of land in the County of Henrico, whereof George Flora died seized and possessed, adjoining the lands of Francis Lewis and others on the road leading to Street's Mill.—By the Commissioners.

March 15—w2w

## VIRGINIA.

At rules, holden in the clerk's office of the superior court of chancery for the Williamsburg district, the 7th day of March, 1825:

Reuben Meredith and William Meredith, admors de bonis non of Elisha Meredith and Ann L. Meredith,

Plts.

Against

John H. Clifton, ex'or of John Clifton, dec'd, William Hill, Parker Street, William Clifton and Samuel Clifton, sons of Reuben, and Reuben Clifton,

Defts.

The defendants William and Samuel Clifton, sons of Reuben, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the original and amended bills of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the former capitol in the city of Williamsburg.

A copy. Tests.

mar 13

JAMES CABINNESS, D. C.

## VIRGINIA.

At rules, holden in the clerk's office of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, the 7th day of March, 1825:

John Allison Post and Waldron B. Post,

Plts.

Against

Benjamin Duval and James Whitlock,

Defts.

The defendant James Whitlock not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol, in the said city.

A copy. Tests.

mar 18

WM. W. HENING, c. c.

## VIRGINIA.

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 25th day of January, 1822:

William H. Campbell, Mary Campbell and Elizabeth Campbell, infants, by John Brown Cutting their next friend,

Plts.

Against

Cornelius Burk, administrator of Archibald Campbell, dec'd; Rhoda Burnett, executrix of Richard Burnett, dec'd; and Samuel Woody, Dy.

THIS cause came on this day to be heard on the bill, answer, and exhibits, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, the court doth order, That the defendants, Cornelius Burk, do render an account of his administration of the estate of his intestate before a commissioner of the court, who is directed to examine, state, and settle the said account, and report the same to the court, with any matters specially stated deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated.

A copy—tests.

WM. W. HENING, c. c.

## COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Richmond, Feb. 23d, 1825.

The parties interested will please take notice, that I have appointed the 5th day of April next, to commence the accounts directed in the foregoing order of the court; on which day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. they are requested to attend at my office in this city, with their accounts and vouchers ready for examination and settlement.

March 1

AMOS LADD, c. n. c.

## United States' Court, fifth circuit and Virginia District, December 16th, 1824.

Thomas Craig and others,—Plts.

Against

James Scott, Exor. of John Leslie, deceased, who was executor of Robert Craig, dec. and others.—Defts.

On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel,

It is ordered, that all the creditors of the late Robert Craig, dec. be permitted at any time before the twenty-second day of May next, to come in and prove before Commissioner Amos Ladd, their claims by proper evidence; and in default of their so doing, the court will then proceed to decree payment to the plaintiffs, George Rutherford, Robert Montgomery, Robert Spier, Robert Faufel, Alexander Kerr, Thomas White and Daniel Ward, who are assignees of the plaintiff Thomas Craig, of the funds of the estate of the said Robert Craig, deceased; and it is directed, that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively.

A copy—tests.

RD. JEFFRIES, Clk.

## COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Richmond, 2nd Month, 18, 1825.

The creditors of the late Robert Craig, dec. are hereby notified to come in, and prove their claims before me, at my office in this city, at any time before the 22d day of May next, in conformity with the foregoing order of the court.

Mar. 8—w3w

AMOS LADD, Master Commissioner.

## Bussorah Arabian.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand the ensuing season at Office, in the lower end of this county.—For particulars see handbills.

Feb 18—17

## UNITED STATES SENATE—MARCH 1.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Post at the mouth of the Columbia River—

Mr. BENTON, in reply to Mr. DICKERSON,

said, that he had not intended to speak to this bill. Always unwilling to trespass upon the time and patience of the Senate, he was particularly so at this moment, when the session was drawing to a close, and an hundred bills upon the table were each demanding attention.

The occupation of the Columbia River was a subject which had engaged the deliberations of Congress for four years past, and the minds of gentlemen might be supposed to be made up upon it. Resting upon this belief, Mr. B. as reporter of the bill, had limited himself to the duty of watching its progress, and of holding himself in readiness to answer any inquiries which might be put. Inquires he certainly expected; but a general assault, at this late stage of the session, upon the principle, the policy, and the details of the bill, had not been anticipated. Such an assault had, however, been made by the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. D.) and Mr. B. would be unfaithful to his duty if he did not repel it.

In discharging this duty, he would lose no time in going over the gentleman's calculations about the expense of getting a member of Congress from the Oregon to the Potomac; nor would he solve his difficulties about the shortest and best route; whether Cape Horn should be doubled, a new route explored under the north pole, or mountains climbed, whose aspiring summits present twelve feet of defying snow to the burning rays of a July sun. Mr. B. looked upon these calculations and problems as so many dashes of the gentleman's wit, and admitted that wit was an excellent article in debate, equally convenient for embellishing an argument and concealing the want of one. For which of these purposes, the Senator from New Jersey had amused the Senate with the wit in question, it was not for Mr. B. to say, nor should he undertake to disturb him in the quiet enjoyment of the honor which he had won thereby. Leaving all that out of view, he would proceed directly to expose and confute those parts of the gentleman's argument in which he had favored the pretensions of Great Britain at the expense of the rights and interests of his own country. These parts are—

1st. His admission of title, on the part of Great Britain, to the right bank of the Columbia River.

2d. His declarations that the United States were precluded from occupying the country on the Columbia River by the 3d article of the London convention of 1813.

3d. His menace of a conflict with Great Britain if we presumed to occupy it.

It is now, Mr. President, continued Mr. B. precisely two and twenty years since a contest for the Columbia, has been going on between the United States and Great Britain. The contest originated with the discovery of the River itself. The moment that we discovered it, she claimed it; and without a color of title in her hand, she has labored ever since to overreach us in the arts of negotiation, or to bully us out of our discovery by menaces of war.

In the year 1790, a citizen of the United States, Capt. Gray, of Boston, discovered the Columbia at its entrance into the sea; and in 1803, Lewis and Clark were sent by the Government of the United States, to complete the discovery of the whole river from its source downwards, and to take formal possession in the name of their government. In 1793, Sir Alexander Mckenzie had been sent from Canada by the British Government to effect the same object; but he missed the sources of the river, fell upon the *Tuacumet Tasse*, and struck the Pacific about five hundred miles to the north of the mouth of the Columbia.

In 1803, the United States acquired Louisiana, and with it an open question of boundaries for that vast province. On the side of Mexico and Florida, this question was to be settled with the King of Spain; on the north and north-west, with the King of Great Britain. It happened in the very time that we were signing a treaty in Paris for the acquisition of Louisiana, that we were signing another in London for the adjustment of the boundary line between the northwest possessions of the United States and of the King of Great Britain. The negotiators of each were ignorant of what the others had done; and on remitting the two treaties to the Senate of the United States, for ratification, that for the purchase of Louisiana was ratified, without restriction; the other with the exception of the fifth article. It was this article which adjusted the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the head of the Mississippi; and the Senate refused to ratify it, because, by possibility, it might jeopardize the northern boundary of Louisiana. The treaty was sent back to London, the fifth article expunged; and the British Government, acting then as upon a late occasion, rejected the whole treaty, when she failed in securing the precise advantage of which she was in search.

In the year 1807, another treaty was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. The negotiators on both sides were then possessed of the fact, that Louisiana belonged to the United States, and that her boundaries to the north and west were undefined. The settlement of this boundary was a point in the negotiation, and continued efforts were made by the British Plenipotentiaries to overreach the Americans, with respect to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Without presenting any claim, they endeavored "to leave a nest-egg for future pretensions in that quarter." (State Papers, 1822-3) Finally, an article was agreed to. The 49th degree of north latitude was to be followed west, as far as the territories of the two countries extended in that direction, with a proviso against its application to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. This treaty shared the fate of that of 1803. It was never ratified. For causes unconnected with the questions of boundary, it was rejected by Mr. Jefferson without a reference to the Senate.

At Ghent, in 1814, the attempts of 1803 and 1807 were renewed. The British Plenipotentiaries offered articles upon the subject of the boundary, and of the Northwest Coast, of the same character with those previously offered; but nothing could be agreed upon, and nothing upon the subject was inserted in the Treaty signed at that place.

At London, in 1818, the negotiations upon this point were renewed; and the British Government, for the first time, uncovered the ground upon which its pretensions rested. Its Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Goulbourn, asserted (to give them the benefit of their own words, as reported by Messrs Gallatin and Rush) "That former voyages, and principally that of Captain Cook, gave to Great

Britain the rights derived from discovery, and they alluded to purchases from the natives south of the River Columbia, which they alleged to have been made prior to the American Revolution. They did not make any formal proposition for a boundary, but intimated that the river itself was the most convenient that could be adopted, and that they would not agree to any which did not give them the harbor at the mouth of the river in common with the United States."—*Letter from Messrs. Gallatin and Rush, October 20, 1820.*

To thus the American Plenipotentiaries answered, in a way better calculated to encourage than to repulse the groundless pretensions of Great Britain. "We do not assert," (continue they in the same letter,) "we do not assert, that the United States had a perfect right to that country, but insisted that their claim was at least good against Great Britain. We did not know, with precision, what value our government set on the country to the westward of these mountains; but we were not authorized to enter into any agreement which should be tantamount to an abandonment of the claim to it. It was a last