Jno. Catrup jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No 9.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

AUCTION ROOM.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY

INFORMS the public that he has opened a Room for the reception of

Goods of every Description;

Which he will sell at private or public sale.

Also, a POUND and STABLE for STOCK that may be sent to him for sale.

His terms will be moderate, and every attention paid to property committed to his care.

N. B. He has regular license for selling Goods of every description.

Nov. 14 3t (G)

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st January, 1836, as a runaway, by N. G. Bryson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for the City aforesaid, a negro man, who calls himself SANDY THOMAS, and says that he belongs to Mr. Willoby, in Queen Anns County, Eastern Shore, Md. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high, has a scar under his left eye, and a large scar on the back of his left hand. His clothing consist of a grey cloth box coat, blue cassinett pantaloons, grey cloth vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat.

The owner, (if any,) of the above described negroe man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged as directed by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Balt. City and County

Jan. 12 3w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in the publication of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE during the next session of Congress. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speech of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, writen out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occure for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its cource will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceeding as it does, the next Presidental election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interests will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the county will do well to begin their subscription with the next session

TERMS.

Cong. Globe.—1 copy during the Session, $1 00
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session, $10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.

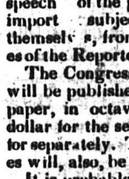
Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it*, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers. Gig, Twig, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every discription from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer tonny size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

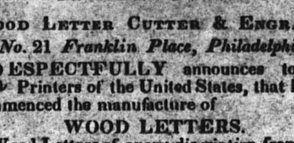
Oct. 6

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.



WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodadting and dossession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

Notice.

The Proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that they are now prepared to receive and grind Wheat Corn and Rye, &c.

The mill will be set in motion every Monday morntng and continue in operation from day to day, while there is grain of any kind to keep it in motion. Every attention will be given to the wishes and instruction of their customers and the dispatch of business. An experienced, first rate miller who can produce satisfactory recommendation of his skill & other necessary qualifications. may obtain a desirable situation by application to the superintendant at the mill. Jan. 12

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 13th inst. at the late residence of William Mackey, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted)

Consisting Of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Horses, attle and Hogs,
CORN, CORN-BLADES,
FARMING UTENSILS,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to anumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

PHILIP MACKEY, Ex'r.
of William Mackey, dec'd.

Jan. 5 tf

POETRY.

OUR LASS AND A DROP OF WINE.

Fill up, and fill up, for wine is here,
And the glittering goblets shine;
We'll open our souls that sorrow and fear
May be drowned in a drop of wine.

We've met for the drinking of wine to-nigh;
To quaff from the swelling line;
Our song as we pledge with the "ruby bright,"
Is our lass and a drop of wine.

The poet may sing of the drop like light,
That the dew has left to shine;
But his fancy ne'er dreamed in its highest flight
Of a drop like a drop of wine.

When black browed misfortune is lingering by,
Like the storm on the angry brine,
The tempest is lulled in the melting eye
Of our lass and a drop of wine.

The foam to the billow—the breeze to the l o;
The grape to the twining vine—
But bring to the heart that's swelling with grief
Its lass and a drop of wine.

To the sparkling eye of the diamond pure,
The miser may fondly incline:
He's welcome—if we but the eye allure
Of our loss—and a drop of wine.

We ask but one gift, when weary and old,
On life's wintry banks we recline:
A gift that is better than mountains of gold—
Our lass a and bottle of wine,

The burthen is sung—the girls of our hearts,
As their arms round our necks entwine;
And the kiss that heavenly sweetness imparts
To their lips and a drop of wine.

Then fill up the glass to its glittering brim—
We're kneeling at pleasure's shrine;
Give out the full voice to the merry hymn
Of our lass and a drop of wine.

MELODY.

Oh give me not unmeaning smiles,
Though clouds like cares may fly before them,
But let me see the sweet blue isles
Of radiant eyes when tears wash o'er them
Though small the fount where they begin,
They form, 'tis thought in many a sonnet,
A flood to drown our sense of sin;
But ah! Love's ark still floats upon it.

Then give me tears—oh! hide not one;
The best affections are but flowers,
That faint beneath the fervid sun,
And languish once a day for showers.
Yet peril lurks in every gem
For tears are worse than swords in slaughter;
And men are still subdued by them,
As humming birds are shot with water!

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1836.

This year will be famous for a thousand wonderful things. From January to December, the days will consist of twenty-four hours each, and there will be such a number of eclipses, that many wise people will be in the dark. There will be fogs in Maine, fires at Constantinople, and a lack of brains in many a fool's head.

South America this year, will not extend beyond Cape Horn; and the North Pole will be exactly in ninety degrees of latitude.—Those who lose money will look sad, and those who are in want of cash when they borrow, will want it more when they come to pay.

Wisdom will cry aloud, but few will regard it. There will be long speeches in congress; but for, all that, Lake Superior will not be upset.

Quadrupeds, this year, will go upon four legs, pretty generally; and cows' horns will be crooked. The fate of lottery-tickets will be dubious; but whether there be a war with France or not, mortal wounds will be apt to kill, and he that is sick with old age, will have a disease harder to cure than the mumps or chin-cough.

The celestial aspects indicate that political parties will not agree for some time to come; but whoever is president water will run down hill and ducks will waddle as heretofore.

Cabbages, this year, will be rather round than three-cornered, and carrots will be decidedly red. Coals will be as black as ever; cats will love fish, but hate to wet their feet, and all on account of Halley's comet.

The world, this year, will turn upside down, but not in consequence of the governo:'s proclamation. The crop of hay will depend upon the weather, but, whether it rains or not, there will be plenty of sand at Cape Cod.

Whoever sells his house to buy moonshine, will hardly get his money's worth. Whoever runs to catch the rainbow, will get out of breath for his pains. For all that, eastern lands may be had for the buying.

Locomotives and auctioneers' tongues will run fast. There will be no mortal war between cats and rats, as well as between Aldermen and most turkeys. People will talk about the end of the world, but it is ten to one that the solar system will not run against the dog-star between now and next December.

Sea-serpants, this year, will be hard to catch, and none but a conjuror will be able to get a quart into a pint pot. Those who have wooden legs will suffer little when they freeze their toes. Wigs are expected to be fashionable among the bald, but blind folks will have some difficulty in seeing.

Divers steamboats will blow up this year, yet it is hardly probable, that any southern slangwanger will be able to set the Mississippi on fire. Apples will ripen about October, sooner or later; but that is all one, provided we have cider enough. Foxes will pay particular attention to poultry; there will be very few old birds taken with chaff, and wild geese will not lay tame eggs.

But, most of all, there will prevail this year a horrible epidemic, worse than the cholera, small-pox, or plague, which there will be no cure.—The Italians call it *poco donaro*; the Germans *kein geld*; the French, *foute d' argent*; in this country, it goes under various appellations, but is most commonly known by the name of *empty pockets*.—Boston Courier.

Ancestors.—The number of ancestors a person has is astonishing at first sight; at first two parents; in the second four, the parents of his father and mother; in the third eight, the parents of his two grand-fathers and two grandmothers; by the same rate of progression, 1,024 in the tenth; and at the twentieth degree, or at the distance of twenty generations, every person has above 1,000,000 ancestors, as common arithmetic will demonstrate.

A gentleman, who suffered much by gambling in the west end of the town, gave the following advice, a few evenings ago, to his neighbor, in a coffee-house: "If you are anxious to be cheated play at cribbage, blind hooky, French hazard, or rouge et noir: but if you wish to be respectable, and comfortable, play not at all."

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Bishop Stillingfleet tells us a story of a clergyman who was engaged in a Fox chase when the Fox took to earth, on which he cried out "Gentleman, I must leave you. This puts me in mind that I have a corpse to bury at four o'clock this evening, and I fear that I shall be an hour too late."

Irish Bull.—The Great Agitator's autograph, it will readily be supposed, is in great request. One gentleman had been more than usually pertinacious in urging the usual demand "just a few lines, and your name." O'Connell's patience was gone, and he sent the following refusal:—"Sir, I am so tormented by applications for my autograph, that I make a rule never to give one. Yours, &c. Daniel O'Connell."

John Ziska was a distinguished leader of the prosecuted sect of the Hussites. It is recorded of him, that, in dying, he ordered his skin to be made the covering of a drum. The Bohemians hold his memory in superstitious reverence.

Phrenology.—It is proposed to examine the head of Maelzel's automaton, to solve the mystery of his skill in chess playing. *It must be the experimentum crucis* of the science.

An officer who was commanded to take the body of a prisoner, found the man lying on his back who said he was ready; but said the officer, must I carry you?—Certainly, replied the prisoner. Then you must wait, said the officer, until I get a cart; and forthwith proceeded to procure one, when in the meantime, his prisoner escaped.

A Queer Story.—A Mr. Story, of Troy, advertises his wife as having deserted his bed and board; and as a postscript notifies, that he considers to mend and make clean, and is prepared for another wife having laid in his winter wood

A Drowned Fish!—Mr Augusta Fish, while engaged in angling from Cayuga Bridge, fell asleep, and then fell into the Lake, when he was unfortunately drowned.

An old lady telling that one of her sons had a singular propensity to kill rats, was told that that accounted for his being so *Puss*-illanimous!

GOD AND MY COUNTRY.—The common question asked a criminal, namely, "How will you be tried?" is improperly answered, says Barrington, in his work on the statues, *By God and my Country* It originally must have been, *By God or my Country*; that is, either by *ordeal or* by jury; for the question asked supposes an option in the prisoner, and the answer is meant to assert his innocence, by declining neither sort of trial.

A Bad Shot.—Julia Shot of Clareville, Tennessee, has been bound over to keep the peace for assaulting her husband.

HAPPY PUN.—A gentleman who was blessed with a mouth of unusual dimensions was once asked by a friend, if he had a lease of that mouth of his "No." good humouredly rejoined the other, "I have it only from *year* to *year*."

HOPE FOR OLD MAIDS.

Danger of Courtship.—Most of the barriers which separate the sexes are removed during courtship; the observances of social life are to some extent laid aside, and a degree of freedom and familiarity established between the sex, not a little perilous to the woman. Should her affections be fully engaged—should all her sensibilities be roused and concentrated on this lover, her abandonment of self is extreme, and the constant gush and play of her passion make her as susceptible as a creature of sense and reason can become. When this excitement has continued for a period its very intensity either burns itself out, or re-acts so powerfully upon the physical organization, as to bring on a state of low, nervous fever exceedingly wasteful to vital energy, and which leads many girls of an impassioned temperament to an untimely grave. Whilst this is operating—whilst the fire of passion is coursing through their veins, and exposing them to every temptation, or hurrying them into disease, is it to be borne that a senseless and causeless delay shall protract this state of things unnecessarily? How many young brides perish! How many beautiful and brilliant creatures find courtship and marriage but the pathway to the tomb!"

Mutual Sympathy Indispansible to Domestic Felicity.—The courtship of the last but one Earl of Pomfret, and the heiress he afterwards married, was conducted after the following manner:—'Do you like buttered toast?"—So do I; don't you think we had better be married?" 'Yes.'—The lady's fourth 'Yes' was pronounced before the altar.

"As I approve of a youth," says, Cowley, "who has something of the old man in him, so I am not less pleased with an old man who has something of the youth. He who follows this rule may be old in body, but can never be old in mind."

LETTER OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE
TO M. PAGEOT,
LATE U. S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF FRANCE AT WASHINGTON.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, 17th June, 1835.

SIR,—There no longer exists on our part any obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States. The project of law relative to the indemnities reciprocally stipulated in that treaty, after having successively passed the two Chambers, has received the royal sanction.

I say on our part; for every thing now depends on the Government of the United States: it belongs to them to remove the only obstacle that still subsists. By virtue of a clause inserted in Art. 1st by the Chamber of Deputies, the French Government must defer making the payments agreed upon, until that of the United States shall have explained the true meaning and real purport of divers passages inserted by the President of the Union in his Message, at the opening of the last Session of Congress, and at which all France at the first aspect was justly offended.

The Government having discovered nothing in that clause at variance with its own sentiments or the course which it had intended to pursue, the project of law, thus amended on the 18th of April by the Chamber of Deputies, was carried on the 27th to the Chamber of Peers. I herewith annex the expose which accompanied it. That document will show you, in a few words, in what light we consider the respective positions of the two countries. I also annex the report of the Committee presented to the Chamber of Peers on the 5th of June. You will thereby see how far that House concurred in the opinion of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris, without waiting for the vote of the Chamber of Peers, leaving Mr. Barton as Charge d'Affaires. The letter by which he accredited him to the French Government, is of the 28th of April. You will find a copy of it subjoined.

In a note dated 27th, Mr. Livingston assigned as the cause of his departure, the silence observed by the French Government in relation to a previous note of the 18th, in which that Minister, agreeably to orders from his Government, demanded the explanation of an expression made use of by Mr. Serrurier in a note he passed to Mr. Forsyth at the time he left. That explanation, sir, we will show ourselves very willing to furnish, if it should be asked for again, when we ourselves shall have received those which we have a right to expect

Annexed are copies of the two notes of the 18th and 27th.

On the 25th, Mr. Livingston had addressed to me a third note of great length, in which, whilst he forbears making allusion to the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies, he fully enters into its principle and probable consequences, as you may ascertain by reading that paper. As long as the amendment was but a simple project, the initiative of which did not even belong to the Government, I thought proper to abstain from entering into any controversy on this subject with the Minister of a foreign Government. Now that that project has become a law by the concurrence of the two Chambers and the sanction of the King, it is my duty to justify it against objections which are utterly groundless.

I shall first recall a few facts.

The project of law relative to the execution of the treaty signed on the 4th July 1831, had been presented three times to the Chamber of Deputies, viz. the 6th of April, 1834; the 11th of June of the same year; and the 13th of January of the year following, when it was rejected by a majority of 8 votes on the 1st of April 1834.

The news of its rejection was known at Washington on the 6th of May, through a packet which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th of April.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Serrurier informed the Secretary of State, that the King's Government had determined to present a new the project of law at the next Session of the Chambers. The loss of the bill having occasioned the resignation of the Minister who had signed it, and this circumstance having caused different changes in the Cabinet, the Government could not definitively adopt that determination until the 8th of April. The brig Le Cuirassier, bearer of new instructions to Mr. Serrurier, had moreover met with a long and stormy passage.

At the express request of Mr. McLane, then Secretary of State, Mr. Serrurier communicated, the next day, in writing the declaration which he had already made verbally. His note is dated the 5th of June.

The reply of Mr. McLane is of the 27th. In this reply, Mr. McLane states in express terms, in the name of his Government, that the President of the United States will rely on the assurances Mr. Serrurier has been instructed to give him, and will await hereafter with confidence the appeal that is to be made to the new Chamber.

Mr. Serrurier, in his note of the 5th of June, had incidently observed that it was the intention of the French Government to present again the rejected law at as early a period as our constitution would permit. That intention was real; our desire was sincere; but it naturally followed from the very nature and terms of the engagement, that it referred to no particular and fixed period; that was left dependent either upon the different exigencies of our internal situation, or upon the object which both Governments were equally anxious to attain.

In the month of August, the Chambers were assembled, but merely for form, and for the sole purpose of complying with the provisions of the 43d article of the Charter. No project of law was either presented or discussed.

Mr Livingston at Paris, and the President of the United States at Washington, having seemed to regret that the opportunity of this accidental meeting had not been embraced to place again before the Chambers the project of law relative to the Treaty of the 4th of July, it was easy to make them understand, that in acting with that precipitancy, we would not only have departed from all established usages, but compromitted, instead of securing, the passage of the law.

The same considerations were very naturally opposed to the request made at a subsequent period by Mr. Livingston, for a special session in the Fall. That Minister must no doubt have urged them, with his government, since the latter showed itself entirely convinced of their validity and justness.

The Secretary of the State, Mr. Forsyth, said in the month of October to Mr. Serrurier, 'The President readily understands why this business has not been taken up at the opening of the Session in August, he can now account for the fact that the demand made by Mr. Livingston of a Special Session in the Fall was declined, Mr. Forsyth, it is true, added that the President could not understand why the convocation of the Chambers had been delayed until the last days of December, instead of the beginning of that month. But that observation falls before the fact, that by a concurrence of particular circumstances on which it would be useless to dwell, this meeting of the Chambers did in reality take place on the 1st of December.

Nothing consequently could prepare the French Government for the language of the Message sent by the President to Congress. We were aware that that Message would contain a statement of the transactions connected with the treaty of the 4th of July. Mr. Forsyth had on the 19th of November given notice of it to Mr. Serrurier. But Mr. Forsyth had at the same time informed that Minister, that the President would simply advise Congress to wait for the decision of the members.

What must then have been our astonishment when the Message reached this side of the Atlantic! And could it be expected that the French government, after having fulfilled the double duty of satisfying its own dignity by recalling its Minister from Washington, and of redeeming the faith of treaties by obtaining from the Chambers the appropriation necessary to the completion of the Convention of the 4th of July; after having tendered to the Minister of the United States his passports; could it be expected, I repeat, that the French Government would not wait, before it resumed any communication on the subject with the Government of the Union; and before it renewed with it the interrupted relations, that the latter would come forward and express itself in terms calculated to dispel the unfortunate interpretations to which the Message had given rise.

Such is in fact and in substance the course which the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies has pointed out to the Government; such is the course which the Government intended to have pursued, even if the law had not made it their duty.

Nevertheless it is against this course, so simple, so reasonable, that Mr. Livingston seems to wish to protest beforehand.

Mr. Livingston fully admits in his note of the 27th of April, the right of foreign Governments, to take proper exception to the acts and language of the Government which he represents.

"Should the President," he observes, "do an official executive act affecting a foreign power, or use exceptionable language in addressing it, through his Minister, or through theirs; should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation, in all these, and other similar cases, a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in the manner that justice, and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation, would require.

But he maintains that these principles, the wisdom of which is evident, are not applicable to an act by which the President, sole representative of the nation towards foreign powers, gives to Congress an account of the situation of foreign relations.

"The utmost freedom," says Mr. Livingston, "the utmost freedom from all restraint in the details into which he is obliged to enter, of international concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continually before him the fear of offending the susceptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice."

"Were any foreign powers," continues Mr. Livingston, "permitted to scan the communications of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies; for the right being admitted, it would be a duty to exercise it, by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principle, therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue."

We cannot, sir, admit such a principle; we cannot admit it, at least without condition or limit, in an absolute, general, and peremptory sense.

It does not depend upon a nation from the mere fact of its having adopted such or such a form of Government, to acquire with regard to foreign powers, more rights than it would have had, or to arrogate to itself other rights than those which it would have enjoyed under any other form of government.

Nations are free to choose, without any constraint, the government they please—precisely for this reason, and under this condition, that such a choice concerns them exclusively, and that whatever that choice may be, it cannot affect the rights or injure the legitimate interests of other nations.

Now it is the acknowledged right of every Government, when the legal representative, or when the official organ of another Government, expresses himself publicly in reference to it, in language which is deemed offensive, to demand an explanation of it. Such a right the Constitution of the United States can neither abolish, modify nor restrict. It is an international right (un droit international.)—It suits the people of the United States to divide the power of the Union between a President and a Congress? Be it so. It suits them to oblige the President to give *publicly* to Congress an account of the State of foreign relations. Their right is unquestionable. But that the President of the United States, the official organ, the legal representative of the Union towards foreign nations, thereby acquires the right to press himself *publicly* upon foreign Governments in language offensive to those Governments; that he should, in asserting the liberty, the freedom necessary for such communications, dispense with all reserve in his language, and with all responsibility towards the powers whom that language concerns, is what we cannot admit.

Irresponsibility (l'inviolabilite) whether it relates to persons, to acts, or to words, irre-

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