

# The Star, and North-Carolina Gazette.

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A.V.I

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## COMMUNICATION.

*Amendment to the Federal Constitution.*

FOR THE STAR.

**Messrs. Bell & Lawrence.**—One would suppose that the various evidences of contrivance by Members of Congress previous to the late election of Electors of President and Vice President, even for several years, and the late combinations to procure the final election of President, must have convinced the people that an amendment to the Constitution, to exclude all interference of Congress, has become absolutely necessary. The various amendments which have been introduced before Congress, although valuable so far as the prevention of state collisions and combinations is concerned, by adopting the district system, are all devoid of the necessary remedy for the prevention of intrigues with and among Members of Congress. The chief object to be attained is to make the election entirely independent of Congress, and prevent all previous management, by persons not immediately and presently elected for the purpose. For the attainment of this end, I beg leave to lay before the people, in order to excite their special attention to the subject, the outline of a plan of amendment, obviously, in my view, containing every requisite provision on the subject.

### PLAN OF AMENDMENT.

1. The Electors shall be chosen by districts, one Elector for each district. The ratio of Electors the same as at present for the different states, i.e. the same number which the states send to Congress of Senators and Representatives.

2. The election of Electors shall take place one day throughout the United States, and sixty days afterwards, all the Electors shall meet at ONE PLACE to be designated by Congress; which place shall not be less than one hundred miles distant from the Seat of the Federal Government. The College of Electors shall then and there proceed to ballot, first for a President. If no person have a majority of all the votes, then the College shall continue to ballot, if necessary to a choice, five successive times; when, if no person have still the majority, the persons afterwards balloted for shall only be those three who have had the highest number of votes in the former ballottings; and if, after five more ballottings, no choice shall be made by a majority of all the votes, then the choice shall be made from the two persons who have had the highest number of votes in the five immediately previous ballottings. In case of an equality of the highest votes amongst any of the candidates, except the two highest, in the first five ballottings, all shall be excluded except the two highest. If there should be an equality in the highest votes for more than two persons except the highest, or an equality of votes for more than three persons who have the highest number of votes in the aforesaid five ballottings, then, in either case, such persons having such equality of votes, shall be balloted for in the second five ballottings, until the number be reduced to three persons having the highest number of votes, when those having a less number shall cease to be balloted for. And if, after ten ballottings, there should be an equality of votes, giving any of the candidates more than highest, or more than two, including the highest, then such persons having such equality shall be balloted for, in the succeeding ballottings, until the number be reduced to two having the highest number of votes, when no more than the two persons having such highest number of votes, shall be balloted for. The election for Vice President shall be conducted in the same manner.

3. The Electors shall receive for daily attendance and travelling expenses one-half the compensation allowed to the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

I can scarcely conceive how any reasonable objection can be made to the two principal features of this plan, viz. the election of Electors by districts, and the formation of one College, possessing the exclusive power of election. Never, so long as the Electors meet in separate Colleges, and are allowed only to

vote once, can the evils of Congressional management—nay, even bargain and sale—be avoided.

### INDEPENDENCE.

From the Washington (N. C.) Recorder.

The progress of refinement which stamps the present as an auspicious era in the History of the State, must constitute a source of pleasing reflection to the patriotic mind. Look where we will, invention and improvement press their steady march on every side; incoherence in singular pursuit is giving place to union and concert of action; arrangement, system and classification constitute the temper of the times, and afford their happy facilities to the pursuits of ordinary life. Agriculture, the sure basis of National prosperity, bursting the fetters of ignorance and prejudice, emerges under the patronage of wise Legislation and through the energies of organized Societies, has assumed her native and appropriate sphere of importance. Internal improvement progresses with slow, yet steady pace, unfolding in her march the resources of the State, giving varnish to the Works of Nature, and polish to Rural existence.

The ear of the Philanthropist has been greeted during the last Session of our Legislature with obedient responses to the demands of Education, and he looks forward with the most felicitous anticipations to the Report of her Committee, which will dispel from our Political Horizon the dark cloud of Vandall degradation, which has so long shaded the lower classes of our Community. It is pleasing to observe that Wilmington has set a laudable example in associating her Mechanical interests, and by the due organization of her artisans, will promote their welfare and improvement, and secure to her Community the full advantages of their skill.

In no province, however, has the Atmosphere of improvement been more effectually attained than in the practice of Law. The Bar of North Carolina, on the score of undoubted talent, sound and discriminative judgment, easy and forcible expression, vigorous and extensive genius, is second to none; demonstrative evidence of which, is furnished by the facts, that her full quota of counsellors is summoned for the disposal of business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the most opulent of our citizens, whose sons are destined for this profession, seldom look beyond her verge, for a greater abundance of resources or stronger incitements of opportunity than are afforded within. In Medicine, unfortunately, this is not the case—to whatever cause attributable, the fact is notorious, that there exists in our state less concentration of feeling, less concurrence of action, greater want of organization in this department of science, than in any other whatever; not that there is a deficiency of professional acumen or resources to give full effect to its exertion; but a fatal *enigma* evidently pervades the body politic, and the Faculty seem to have forgotten the Law, which equally deems to Communities as to individuals, that great acquisitions can only spring from corresponding exertion; while our Doctors, therefore, are called up each in his separate cell, dozing on schemes of self aggrandizement, our young men are driven from their native state in pursuit of those advantages which are denied them at home, expending thousands, and truly but for little other purpose, than to enrich the pockets of more sagacious and enterprising faculty, and to acquire the empty eclat which the magic influence of a trip to Philadelphia is sure to impart. To estimate their improvement by the time and expenditure required there, would be to libel the plainest deductions of common sense. A young "Southerner," as he is technically termed, soon determines the relative proportion of time due to the crowded程 of an Anatomical Theatre, and to the splendid Saloons of fashionable resort, and his olfactory, without any metaphysical ratiocination, soon produces the conviction, that the fragrant Atmosphere of the Ball Room is infinitely preferable to the musty exhalations of "Dust returning to dust." A short, is Pope, a little modified, well describes him, he

—Saunters she City round,  
And gathers every vice on Christian ground;  
Sees every shew, hears every strain, up late,  
Her sense of Theatres and the Fair,  
Irops the dull number of the Latin song,  
Simplis his own language, and acquires no more;  
All classic learning lost on classic ground,  
At last comes home, the echo of a *clamor!*

This deplorable condition, to which our Medical Students are reduced, is certainly by no means creditable either to the energy or the patriotism of our Faculty, and may be fairly attributed to their indolence. It must, therefore,

be deemed matter of congratulation by every friend of improvement to have it suggested, that Dr. Hugh McOughough, of this town, influenced by the most laudable and disinterested motives, has, in contemplation, as far as it may be practicable, to supply this desideratum, and, by the establishment of a Medical institution, to retrieve in some measure the declining reputation of the state in this important branch of science. It is understood that, in addition to a valuable collection of Ancient and Modern writers, the Doctor is in preparation to obtain from Europe an extensive collection of Anatomical preparations, which, for the greater convenience of his students, will be exhibited in a theatre erected for the purpose; and that it is his determination to afford his Students, free of any additional charge, every advantage which an establishment of this kind, accompanied by courses of familiar and extemporaneous Lecture, will certainly afford. When the enormous expenditure required for an attendance on the Northern Lectures is considered, precluding numbers from any participation in their advantages; when it is recollectec, also, that these advantages are very partially enjoyed by the students themselves, from the invariably crowded state of the Theatre, and the abstruse and technical construction of the Lectures, often attenuated beyond the reach of ordinary capacities, we must certainly hail the contemplated Institution of Dr. McOughough as auspicious to the interests and honor of the State. Agreeably to the plan of the Doctor, as far as we have heard the detail, the whole expense attendant on a regular course of reading under his immediate superintendance, free access to the Anatomical Theatre and courses of Lectures, will be covered by an expenditure of one hundred dollars each; and that even this sum will be disbursed in extending and maturing the plan of the Institution and affording still more ample means of Medical Instruction. We certainly greet the proposed institution of Dr. McOughough, with the most cordial salutations, and if long, extensive and successful practice, founded on professional talents of high respectability, will ensure success, that success will certainly be realised under the Doctor's auspices.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

*From the National Journal.*

The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the votes as given by the Members of the House of Representatives, for the several candidates for the Presidency, on Wednesday last. Opposite the name of the member, is the initial of the candidate for whom he voted.

### MAINE.

William Burleigh, J. Enoch Lincoln, A. Joshua Cushman, A. Stephen Longfellow, A. Ebenezer Herrick, J. Jeremiah O'Brien, A. David Kidder, A.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Ichabod Bartlett, J. Aaron Madsen, A. Matthew Harvey, A. William Plumer, Jr. A. Arthur Livermore, J. Thos. Whipple, Jr. A. Aaron Hobart, A.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel C. Allen, A. Samuel Lathrop, A. John Bailey, A. John Locke, A. Francis Baylies, J. Jeremiah Nelson, A. B. W. Crownfield, A. John Reed, A. Henry W. Dwight, A. J. Jonas Sibley, A. Timothy Fuller, A. Daniel Webster, A. Aaron Hobart, A.

### RHODE-ISLAND.

Job Durfee, A. Samuel Eddy, A.

### CONNECTICUT.

Noyes Barber, A. Ebenezer Stoddard, A. Samuel A. Foot, A. Gideon Tomlinson, A. Ansel Sterling, A. Lemuel Whitman, A.

### VERMONT.

Wm. C. Bradley, A. Rollin C. Mallory, A. Daniel A. A. Buck, A. Henry Olin, A. Samuel C. Crafts, A.

### NEW-YORK.

John W. Cady, A. Henry C. Martindale, A. C. C. Cambreleng, C. John J. Morris, J. Lot Clark, C. John Richard, C. Elia Collins, C. Robert S. Rose, A. Hector Craig, J. Peter Sharpe, A. Rowland Day, C. Henry K. Storrs, A. Justin Dwine, C. James Strong, A. Lewis Eaton, C. John W. Taylor, A. Charles A. Fout, C. Egbert Peck, C. Joel Frost, C. Albert H. Tracy, A. Moses Haydon, A. Jacob Tyson, C. John Herkimer, A. Wm. W. Van Wyck, A. Jas. L. Hogbin, C. S. Van Rensselaer, A. Lemuel Jenkins, C. Isaac Williams, A. Samuel Lawrence, A. Parmentier Adams, A. Elizur Litchfield, C. Silas Wood, A. Dudley Marvin, A. William Woods, A.

### NEW-JERSEY.

George Cassidy, J. George Hobart, J. Lewis Conder, J. Samuel Swann, J. Daniel Garrison, J.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

James Alison, J. Samuel McLean, J. Samuel Breck, A. Philip S. Marley, J. John Brown, J. Daniel H. Miller, J. James Buchanan, J. James S. Mitchell, J. Samuel L. M. J. Thomas Patterson, J. William Cox Ellis, J. George Plumer, J. Patrick Purcell, J. George Washington, J. John Findlay, J. Andrew Stewart, J. Walter Farren, J. Alca. Thompson, J. Robert Farren, J. Daniel Vreies, J. Joseph Hempill, J. Isaac Wayne, J. Samuel D. Ingalls, J. James Wilson, J. George Brewster, J. Henry Wilson, J.

### DELAWARE.

Louis N. L. C. George E. Mitchell, A.

### MARYLAND.

Wm. Hayward, Jr. C. George E. Mitchell, A.

Joseph Kent, A. Raphael Hale, A. John Lee, J. John S. Spence, A. Peter Little, J. Henry R. Warneck, A. Isaac M'Kim, J.

### VIRGINIA.

Mark Alexander, C. Thomas Newton, A. William S. Archer, C. John Randolph, C. Philip P. Barbour, C. William C. Rives, C. John S. Barbour, C. Arthur Smith, C. Bewell Bassett, C. Alexander Smyth, C. John Floyd, C. William Smith, C. R. S. Garnett, (absent) Andrew Stevenson, C. Joseph Johnson, J. James Stephenson, C. Jacob LeFevre, C. George Tucker, C. William Y. Tayloe, C. John Taliaferro, C. Charles F. Mercer, C. Jared Williams, C.

### NORTH-CAROLINA.

Henry Conner, J. Willie P. Magrum, C. John Culpeper, A. M. S. S. C. C. A. N. Edwards, C. Richard D. Spratt, C. Alfred M. Gatlin, C. Robert B. Vance, J. Thomas H. Hall, C. Lewis Williams, C. Charles F. Cook, C. Geo. B. Outlaw, C. John Long, J.

### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

R. B. Campbell, J. George W. Davis, J. John Carter, J. Joel R. Poinsett, J. Joseph Gist, J. Stirling Tucker, J. Andrew R. Govan, J. John Wilson, J. I. Hamilton, Jr. J.

### GEORGIA.

Joel Abbott, C. Edward F. Tatham, C. George Cary, C. Wiley Thompson, C. Alfred Cuthbert, C. R. H. Wild, C. John Forsyth, C.

### KENTUCKY.

H. Clay, (Speaker), J. Thomas Metcalfe, J. R. Buckner, J. Thomas P. Moore, J. Robert P. Henry, J. Philip Thompson, J. Francis Johnson, J. David Trimble, A. John T. Johnson, J. David White, A. Robert Letcher, J. C. A. Wickliffe, J.

### TENNESSEE.

A. B. Alexander, J. Jacob C. Innes, J. Robert Allen, J. James B. Reynolds, J. John Blair, J. James T. Sanford, J. John Cocke, J. James Standifer, J. Samuel Houston, J.

### OHIO.

Morelai Battley, A. Thomas B. Ross, C. Phil-mun Beecher, A. John Sloane, A. John W. Campbell, J. Joseph Vance, A. James W. Gazley, J. Samuel F. Vinton, A. Duncan McArthur, A. Eliza Whittlesey, A. William McLean, A. William Wilson, C. John Patterson, A. John C. Wright, A.

### LOUISIANA.

William L. Brent, A. Edward Livingston, J. Henry H. Gurley, A.

### MISSISSIPPI.

Christopher Rankin, J.

### INDIANA.

Jacob Gall, J. John Test, J. Jonathan Jennings, J.

### ILLINOIS.

Daniel P. Cook, A.

### ALABAMA.

John McKee, J. George W. Owen, J. Gabriel Moore, J.

### MISSOURI.

John Scott, A.

### CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 14.

The bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1825, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the other House.

#### APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1825.

Mr. Parrott moved an appropriation of \$1,600 for constructing a bridge from Kittery Island, to connect the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, with the mainland; and made a number of remarks to show the great utility of a bridge, under certain circumstances. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, also supported the motion; but

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Cobb, for reasons which he submitted, moved to reduce the appropriation for the repairs, &c. of vessels, from \$50,000 to \$50,000. The motion was opposed by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, and was negatived—aye 15, nays 23.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill making appropriations for the civil service of the Government for the year 1825.

The committee of Finance, to whom the bill had been committed, recommended the striking out of an appropriation of \$750 for compensation to Thomas H. Gilliss (Chief Clerk in the 4th Auditor's Office) for extra services performed by him during the sickness of the Auditor.

This question gave rise to considerable debate, as well on principle as to facts. In the end, the appropriation was stricken out, without a division on the question.

The Committee of Finance also recommended the striking out of an appropriation of \$1,700 for the pay of two additional clerks in the office of the Surveyor of the Public Lands south of Tennessee.

This appropriation was also stricken out—aye 19, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, and after some little debate, the following clause was stricken out:

"For compensation to the members

of the General Assembly, for their services, twenty thousand dollars.

"For compensation to their two secretaries, two thousand five hundred dollars."

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments were carried in, by one question, excepting the amendment which struck out the appropriation of \$700 for two additional clerks in the Surveyor's office south of Tennessee.

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Williams & Johnson, of Louisiana, and,