

NOTICE.
THE firm of Messrs. G. Young, being dissolved by the death of Edward P. Young, the undersigned requests all persons having claims against the firm, to make known their demands, and all persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make immediate payment.
G. C. YOUNG, Surv'or's Purv.
Mechanic, Feb. 10th, 1827.

State of Tennessee,
2d DISTRICT, OCTOBER TERM, 1827.
JAMES HARRIS, et al. complainants, versus James McCollum et al. defendants: original bill, in Equity. Upon motion of the complainants, by John H. Ingham, their solicitor, it is ordered by the court that the complainants have leave to amend their bill generally, and upon affidavit being filed, it is further ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in succession in some newspaper printed in Salisbury, North Carolina, and some newspaper printed in Huntsville, Alabama, and the West-Tennesseean, printed in Paris Tennessee, it being appeared by said affidavit that James McCollum and Mary his wife, who were defendants, and residents of the state of Alabama, that they appear on or before the next term of the court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing or trial.
A copy test: J. B. P. COOK, c. of m. in c.
The bill, among other things, states, that the complainants are the heirs and legal representatives of Edward Harris, deceased, and that the said Edward Harris, deceased, died some years ago, and left the complainants, and John McCollum and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Harris, his heirs at law, and legal representatives. That the said Edward Harris died intestate, and without a will, that the said Edward Harris died seized and possessed of a large quantity of land, in the Western District of the State of Tennessee, and within this Chancery District, which, as set forth in the bill of the complainants, they, the said complainants, pray a decree that the lands should be divided, and that each one of the heirs may have the part or portion of said land set apart and laid off to him, according to the said bill, and that the said lands be divided and sold for the relief generally. January 25th, 1827. 354

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
A Semi-Weekly Paper,
At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

THE object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The propriety of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public will and regulated by the public voice, "that will and that voice" must be rightly and suitably expressed. The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go further; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper. In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success. The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our countrymen, and we are confident that it will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers. The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.
Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.
There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.
Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1827.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January session, 1827. Paul Barringer vs. Am Thompson; Judicial attachment, Valentine Paggery, John Burger, and others, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the def'd. in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the courthouse in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, then and there reply, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.
DANIEL COLEMAN, CTR.
Prigg adv. 26, 605

THE ORPHAN.
FROM THE FATHER'S DEARER.
THE ORPHAN.
Where shall the child of sorrow find
A place for sighs and tears?
Then Father of the fatherless,
Pity the orphan's weal.
What friend have I in heaven or earth,
What friend to trust, but thee?
My father's death, my mother's death:
My God remember me!

THE GRACELESS PROMISE NOW FULFILL.
And bid my trouble cease;
In thee the fatherless shall find
Both mercy, grace and peace.
I've not a secret care or pain,
But he that secret knows:
Thou, Father of the fatherless,
Pity the Orphan's woes!

FROM THE NEWBORN INFANT.
BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON.
While the heart beats a sigh and the eye sheds a tear,
I pray, O Father, thy spirit be here,
But not, O Father, thy spirit be here,
The temple you rear to the day by you here:
The greatness, the honor, the grand and the best,
Let me never know the truth of its rest!
When the angels and saints combine, to proclaim
A year for the land, and a wreath to its name!

FROM THE COUSIN'S REAR.
LOVE IS ALL A NOTION.
Why do we see such feign'd devotion?
Love is but a name or notion;
As heat is but a feeble passion,
Sometimes in, then out of fashion.
Would men of sense bow down to beauty,
And strive so hard for useless booty?
Money is much the best ingredient;
It renders marriage more expedient.

—It signifies those lovely graces,
Those blooming eyes and handsome faces;
Methinks they are but scanty portions,
For all those sighs and sad deviations.
Where is the man that would be willing
To marry Moll without a shilling?
I've seen this love in all its seasons,
And heard the lovers' various reasons.
Money, it is that wounds the heart;
Money, that throws the pointed dart;
Money, which sets the soul on fire;
Money, which fans the soft desire;
Money, the centre and the pole;
Money, the balance of the whole.

POLITICAL.
AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
The following is the report of the committee in the last legislature, on that part of the Governor's message which referred to the resolutions of the Georgia legislature, on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

The committee, to whom was referred certain resolutions of the State of Georgia, recommending to the several States the expediency of so amending the Constitution as in future to prevent, under any circumstances, the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States, Reported:—
That they are duly sensible of the importance of the subject committed to them, and the weight of responsibility they incur, when proposing the amendment in any particular, of so sacred an instrument as the Constitution of the United States. But the circumstances attending the late election of President, have given such general dissatisfaction to the nation, and have so clearly shown the case with which the will of the people may be frustrated, that a remedy appears indispensable.

Your committee believe the intervention of Electors unnecessary, and that so long as that mode of choosing is resorted to, the evils so generally complained of must frequently recur; and the voice of the people be often unattended to. In order to illustrate this, they beg leave to put the following hypothesis: Suppose two States, one entitled to 20 electoral votes, the other to 21, and that 4,000 votes are given to each Election. This would give 80,000 votes in the one, and 84,000 votes in the other State. A and B are candidates for the Presidency. In the State entitled to 20 electoral votes, A has an unanimous vote, that is, he receives 80,000 votes. In the other State, which is entitled to 21 electoral votes, and having 84,000 voters, there is much division; but B obtains 44,000 votes, and A 40,000. Now by the present mode of electing by Electors, B gains this State with 21 electoral votes; so that with 44,000 votes from the people, he has 21 votes in the Electoral College, while A, with 120,000 votes of the people has but 20 votes.

It may here be said that such a case is not likely to happen; but your committee would reply, such a case ought never to happen, neither should there be a possibility of its happening. Your committee are fully aware that it is much easier to point out a fault, than apply a correction; nevertheless where an evil so palpably exists, they think it better to attempt reformation, than submit in silence. They are the more strengthened in this opinion, from the reflection, that the mode of amending the Constitution of the United States, is one of the safest provisions in it, for no amendment can

be introduced, but agreed to by three-fourths of the States; and when we consider the vast extent of our country, the various interests, and the various opinions that must exist, on a proposition to amend any one article, it is more likely that salutary amendment should fall, than we will be admitted.

In that part of the Constitution of the United States, which relates to the election of President and Vice President, your committee would say, with much deference, they think no advantageous alteration could be made, but on the basis of preserving to each State the relative weight she at present possesses, and in an entire exclusion of the House of Representatives of the United States from all electoral powers relative to the election of President or Vice President. Upon these principles added to that of the people's voting directly for President and Vice President, they beg leave to offer the following plan:

It shall require a majority of votes, equal to all the Senators and Representatives of the United States to elect a President and Vice President. These votes shall be obtained in the following manner, viz. Elections shall be held throughout the United States as heretofore, and the people entitled to vote, all vote as heretofore, but not for Electors; they shall vote directly for President and Vice President, designating their votes who shall be President and who shall be Vice President.

The returning officers of all the States, shall transmit to the Governor of their respective States, a true list of their polls, with the number of votes each person had for President or Vice President; and the Governor of each State, when he shall thus have received said list, shall, in the presence of the Heads of Departments of the State to which he belongs, cause the whole number of votes given by the State to be added up and ascertained. This being done, he shall cause the same to be added by the number of Representatives and Senators, the State is entitled to; the Congress of the United States. The number of each candidate's votes for President and Vice President, shall then be added up separately, and their several numbers divided by the number obtained, by dividing the whole votes of the State, by the number of Senators and Representatives the State is entitled to; and as often as this number can be obtained, out of the number of votes given to A, B, or C for President or Vice President, so many votes are they entitled to, and also to any fractional part of a vote.

The Governors of the several States shall send the result of the election, each by separate letters to the United States, who shall open them as heretofore on the day of and count them, adding together also, the fractional parts of votes, which each candidate may have received; and in case no person should have received a majority of votes, then the President of the Senate shall transmit to the Governors of the several States, the result of the election; and should the Legislature of any State not be in Session during the first week in January, the Governor of such State, shall call the Legislature to be in session in that week. And the Legislatures of the respective States throughout the Union, shall determine in the first week in January, (where an election has failed to be made by the people,) from the two candidates for President and Vice President respectively, having the greatest number of votes, which shall be President and Vice President.

In this mode of election, each State shall have one vote, and the Members of the Legislature of each State shall give their votes by eyes and noses, as the names of the candidates are severally put to them; and in the event of a tie of the Legislatures, then the candidate who had the greatest number of votes from the people, for President, shall be President; and the candidate having the greatest number of votes from the people, for Vice President, shall be Vice President.

In submitting this plan, your committee beg leave to say something in explanation. The States of the Union differ widely in the qualifications necessary for a voter. In Virginia, the freeholder alone is received; while in North Carolina, every free citizen of 21 years of age, and who has paid a public tax, is permitted to give his suffrage. This difference as to qualification among the States, has not escaped the notice of your Committee; and, although it has cost some trouble and reflection, they hope and believe all difficulty from that source has been removed.

This plan proposed, secures to each State in the Union, her full weight, according to population; let the qualifications necessary to entitle an individual to exercise the right of suffrage be what they may. To prove this they submit the following proposition:
Suppose, in the election of a President and Vice President, North Carolina should give 100,000 votes; and that her Senators and Representatives in Congress, united, amount to 13. Divide (according to the plan proposed) 100,000 by 13, and the number obtained is 6,666 and a fraction. A and B are candidates

for the presidency. A gets 66,666 votes, and B gets 33,334. Now, divide the 66,666 votes given to A, by 6,666, and it will give A 10 votes and a fraction; and the 33,334 votes given to B, divided in the same way, will give him 5 votes and a fraction. This rule is certain and unerring; it shows the relative strength of the parties, preserves that of the States, and enables the people to vote directly for the two first officers of the nation.

It might here be asked of your Committee, what is to be done with the fractional parts of votes given to the candidates? They reply, add them up, and divide the aggregate by an arbitrary number—say 10,000. Is a reason required for this? They answer, an arbitrary number is indispensable, because, when throwing the fractional parts of votes from various States together, all differing in the number of votes they are entitled to in electing a President and Vice President, there must be some certain number fixed upon as a divider, which will as well apply to one State as another.

Your Committee again express the diffidence with which they offer their opinions to the Legislature, and should they be so fortunate as even to present a thought which may hereafter prove beneficial, it will be more than a compensation for the labour they have bestowed upon this subject.
Respectfully submitted,
ALFRED MOORE, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREPARATION OF BUTTER.
When butter is made, if the weather be hot, it is well after having gathered it in the churn, to let it cool about two hours; but when it is very hot weather, as that time is not sufficient to cool it, it is well to put it in a very cool place during some hours, till it is very firm, in order to extract the buttermilk out of it.
It is by kneading and turning repeatedly with a wooden box spoon, in a beech dish made out of one piece, that the women about Rennes extract the buttermilk; leaving it now and then to rest and grow hard, and then beginning again till it does not yield any buttermilk: it is only in the last extremity, and in the hot days of summer, that they knead it in cool water in order to extract the buttermilk out of it: they put nothing in it, but some salt for preserving and relishing it.
They never touch the butter but with the wooden box spoon, which must be impregnated, and also the dish with some light brine, to prevent the butter from adhering.

All the utensils employed for milk must be carefully washed with boiling water every time they have been made use of, then washed again with cold water, and exposed to the sun, to prevent them getting a musty smell. It is necessary to remove from the dairy all disagreeable or strong smells, and to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in it, but without humidity, which would give a mouldy taste to milk.
The churn is made of chestnut wood; it is scalded every time it is emptied to churn again; it is rubbed with a bunch of holly-oak, that scratches and cleans it well, and then washed again with cold water.
The pots and churn must keep no smell of the sour milk, and none of the utensils employed should be or have been put to any other uses, for fear of spoiling the whole.

THREE FAULTS OF NURSES.
1st. To lisp in baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be; the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation.
2d. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins coming down chimney, if they cry; whereas, children should be taught that if they behave well, nothing can harm them. Such superstitions impressed upon young minds, are rarely got rid of.
3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas, it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanour to his age: every age has its own peculiar decorousness. [Galaxy.]

TO BACHELORS.
Refined female society (says a contemporary journalist)—and a Bachelor too! is the best corrector of manners; without the checks which woman puts upon us, we would all be bears of different sorts and sizes. A friend of mine, the other day, who is in danger of falling into either sleep or bachelorism, was made aware of the danger of his state by a lady of his acquaintance. In five minutes she preached a sermon which may have more effect than a dozen of dull pulpit discourses.—“Peter,” said she, “you must re-

form, or you will be an abandoned man in a week. Instead of doing home all the evening, or talking parties, you must brush yourself up, go a visiting. Pick up the strands of the day—call upon this female acquaintance, and then upon the other—talk about something, and if you have nothing to talk about, still go to church regularly, and attend every concert—get a fashionable hair-ruke maker to cut your hair, and will look ten years younger—drink—take tea, and attend wedding parties. If you don't, you're a lost man. My friend come home, and dance about it the whole night.

FUNNING upon NAMES.
A writer in the Tabernacle Free Press, four upon the names of the members of the Legislature of this State:

“Our legislature is defended by strong Pickett, with a Locke which cures it from intrigue and contrivance—two Bells whose united sounds to be heard in Holland—two Kings—manifest great contempt for the intimates of the Holy Alliance but at same time exhibit much political attachment to Adams. There are Hills in the Legislature, from the of either you may discover the secret machinations of the enemies of Jackson—there are two Sharps, who make a very Poor representatives, at Best—one Cooper, who is thought to be a Wyche, and stands in need of a head. Our Legislature carry on a mechanic manufactures to a considerable extent, for they have two excels Smiths, to shoe and cobble for cities, Burks—they have but one Baker, he is a Blount man and wears a beard—there is a Swain, whose Flora of Love rival those of Burns—they have a Webb, that looks Strange, he is White and not Gray, and often is Green—also, a Bullock, whose Bull when Dunn, will feast the enemies the present administration—they have but one member to frost it home; must be a great Walker—they are a blessed with a Potter, a Hunter, a Martin, who is sometimes the Foreman—they have but one Sh and she sprung a Leak on her passage from York—they have the light of Moon, to guide them in legislation also, a Boon to bestow on the heirs Montgomery—they have Newland stay the emigration of our citizens to the westward; and but one Shyler and he is pronounced to be Bull—Joyner, one Fisher, and two Blair.”

RIP VAN WINKEL.

THE HOUSE THAT CLAY BUILT.
A PARODY.

We are indebted for the following humorous Parody, to a gentleman from Richmond in which city it was pretty freely circulated in manuscript. It was written by a member of the Virginia Legislature. The palpable hits it contains will no doubt amuse our readers:
Adams.—This is the house that Clay built.
Webster.—This is the man as sly as a mouse that gilded the house that Clay built.
Congress.—This is the clan, that followed the man, as sly as a mouse that gilded the house that Clay built.

John Randolph.—This is the cat, that worried the rats, that pulled off their hats, and joined the clan that followed the man as sly as a mouse that gilded the house that Clay built.
Jno. Tyler.—This is the dog that bit the cat, that worried the rats that pulled off their hats, and joined the clan, that followed the man as sly as a mouse, that gilded the house that Clay built.

Dr. Crump.—This is the man who wrote a letter, when he could do better, to bring to life without any strife, the old Tom cat that worried the rats that pulled off their hats and joined the clan that followed the man as sly as a mouse, that gilded the house that Clay built.

Thos. Ritchie.—This is the man who stated so plump that Doct. Crump, in knowing his fate, had saved the state, in writing a letter when he could do better, to bring to life without any strife, the old Tom cat that worried the rats that pulled off their hats and joined the clan that followed the man as sly as a mouse that gilded the house that Clay built.

PLACE THE RIGHT WORD FIRST.
“What's fashionable, I'll maintain,
“Is always right,” cries sprightly Jane;
“Ah! would to Heaven,” cries graver Sen,
“What's right were fashionable too.”