

POLITICAL.

From the United States Telegraph.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the consideration of the Congress, to be by them proposed to the States, to be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States.

The people of the several States having the right of suffrage for the most numerous branch of their State Legislatures, at elections to be held periodically, commencing on the second Monday in September next preceding the expiration of the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected, except in cases of an election prior to the ordinary period, as hereinafter provided, within their respective States, at the usual places, and in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof, shall vote for a person for President of the United States, and for another person for Vice President, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. Each voter shall signify the person voted for as President, and the person voted for as Vice President. The process in each State, charged by the Legislature thereof, with the duty of conducting the elections and collecting the votes, shall make lists plainly showing all the persons voted for as President and as Vice President, and the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign, certify and deliver to the person or persons respectively authorized by the Legislature of the State to receive them, for the purpose of enumerating and ascertaining the aggregate number of votes in each State for all persons for President and for Vice President, and the aggregate number of votes for each. The persons so charged with such duty shall assemble at the time and place appointed therefor by the Legislature of the State, and there shall be produced the said certified lists, and thereupon they shall make an aggregate list plainly showing all persons voted for as President and as Vice President, and of the whole number of votes for each person; and shall ascertain the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes of such State for President, and the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes for Vice President. The Legislature of the States respectively shall provide by law for giving the casting vote between two or more persons standing highest in numbers, who shall be found to have received an equal number of votes of the people of the State, either for President or Vice President; and having so ascertained the person who has received the greatest number of votes of such State for President, and who has received the greatest number of votes for Vice President, they shall make three distinct certificates under their hands, stating the person who has received the greatest number of votes for President and the person who has received the greatest number for Vice President. The Executive of the State shall make known, under the seal of the State, annexed to each certificate, that the persons certifying the result of the votes for President and Vice President, are the persons thereunto authorized by the law of the State. The persons so making the said certificates of the votes, shall seal up each certificate separately, together with the verification of each that it contains the vote of such State for President and Vice President; one of which certificates they shall direct to the President of the United States, and transmit to the seat of the government of the United States, by a messenger selected by them to be delivered to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government, or in his absence to the Secretary of the Senate, before the second Monday in November next ensuing. One other of said certificates they shall forthwith forward, by the post-office, to the President of the United States; the third they shall cause to be delivered to the District Judge of the United States for the district wherein they shall be assembled; if a certificate of the vote of any State shall not have been received at the seat of Government on the said second Monday in November, the Secretary of the Department of State shall send a special messenger to the District Judge in whose custody such certificate shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit it to the seat of Government.

number of the votes of the people of a State for President shall be ascertained as having the whole relative weight of the electoral vote of each State, in like manner as if the vote of the State had been so apportioned formerly, by a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled, and such number of electoral votes of such State shall be accordingly set down and accounted for that person. In like manner, the person having the greatest number of votes of the people of a State for Vice President, shall be accounted as having received the whole electoral weight and vote of that State, according to the scale and ratio aforesaid. The person having the greatest number of the electoral votes for President, according to the scale aforesaid, shall be declared elected, if that number be a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes to which all the States shall then be entitled, according to the scale and ratio aforesaid. If no person shall have such majority for President, the Senate shall declare the fact, and shall also declare the two persons having the highest numbers of the electoral votes accounted by the scale and ratio aforesaid; whereupon the Secretary of the Department of State shall forthwith cause a notification to be made to the Executive of every State, that the election of President of the United States has failed for the time, and shall also make known the two persons who received the highest number of the electoral votes as aforesaid, and shall cause a publication thereof, without delay, in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State; specifying, also, that an election by the people shall be held to choose one of the two persons having the highest number of electoral votes for President, to commence on the second Monday in January then next ensuing; and the people of the several States shall accordingly, within their respective States, vote at the places and in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State, for one of said two persons as President; which votes shall be certified, collected, enumerated, and counted in each State, as provided for by the Legislature thereof, and the aggregate result shall be ascertained and signified, as before, in three several certificates, authenticated by the Executive, and shall be sealed and endorsed as herein before directed. The one they shall transmit to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government, by a messenger by them selected for that purpose, to be delivered to the President of the Senate, or in his absence to the Secretary of the Senate, before the twenty-seventh of February then next ensuing; one other of said certificates they shall forward by the post office to the President of the Senate, and the third they shall cause to be deposited with the District Judge of the United States as before directed. Upon the twenty seventh or twenty eighth day of February, if the certificates of the votes of all the States shall have been then received at the seat of Government, if not, then as soon thereafter as practicable, the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, open the votes of all the States; they shall be sealed and accounted according to the ratio aforesaid, and the person having the greatest number of the electoral votes of the States for President, according to the ratio and scale aforesaid, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes to which all the States shall be then entitled. As often as upon counting the votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, there shall be a failure of electing a President, the election shall be referred again to the people of the several States to choose between the two persons having the highest number of the electoral votes, according to the scale aforesaid; and if upon accounting, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, the first, second, or any successive vote of the people, the direction to declare and make known the two highest in number will not literally apply and define two persons only, but by reason of an equality of electoral votes between two or more, will point to three or more persons, then the Senate shall declare and make known those three or more so coming in competition, and included within the spirit of the rule which seeks the two highest, by excluding the hindmost from the future election by the people; and the said three or more persons shall, as aforesaid, be made known to the Executive of every State, and in the publications in the newspapers before directed, as the persons from whom a President is to be chosen. And upon every second or after failure of an election of President, the Congress shall appoint and make known the time when the consequent elections by the people shall commence in every State, which time shall be uniform throughout the United States; and also appoint the time within which the aggregate votes of the States shall be certified and returned to the seat of the Government of the United States, and the time for opening and counting the votes in presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

member of the electoral vote of the States for Vice President, accounted according to the ratio and scale before declared, as to the election of a President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes to which the States are then entitled as aforesaid; but if no person have such majority for Vice President, and if the President be elected, in that case the Senate shall, by ballot, choose a Vice President from the three who shall have received the greatest number of electoral votes. A quorum for that purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators to which all the States are entitled shall be necessary to a choice. But if there be a failure of the election for President, and no person shall have a majority of all the electoral votes accounted according to the scale and ratio aforesaid for Vice President, in that case, the two persons having the highest number of votes for Vice President, or if three or more come in competition, by reason of an equality of the electoral votes between two or more, then those three or more, so pointed to and comprehended within the spirit of the rule which seeks the two highest numbers, shall be made known to the Executive of every State, and by publications as aforesaid, so as to give notice to the people, of the persons from whom they are to choose a Vice President; and the votes for Vice President shall be accordingly taken, at the time appointed for choosing a President, and be collected, enumerated, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government of the United States as before. As often as there shall be a failure of an election by the people of the several States, as well to the office of the President as to that of Vice President also, the election of Vice President shall again be referred to the people, along with the election of President, to choose a Vice President from the two persons having the highest number of votes, or from three or more coming within the spirit of the direction as before explained. Sec. 3. No person not eligible under the Constitution to the office of President, shall be eligible to the office of Vice President of the United States. Sec. 4. The better to assure an election of President and Vice President before the fourth day of March, and to render the elections, returns, and examinations of the results, more convenient to the people and to the Congress, the times before mentioned for holding the elections may be changed by law; but in such change the commencement of the elections shall be the same throughout the United States, and the Congress may also, by law, determine the times for returning the certificates of the votes of the States to the seat of Government, and the times for opening and counting the certificates in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. Sec. 5. In case a Vice President shall be elected, and of a failure to elect a President by the votes of the people of the several States, the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall be elected. In cases of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President, by reason of the failure of election before the fourth of March, or by removal, death, resignation, or inability, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until a President or Vice President shall be elected by the people, and inaugurated, or the disability be removed; and the Congress shall, by law, provide the time for holding the elections of the people of the several States, to supply the vacancies, in case the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, so as to elect a President by the fourth of March next ensuing such vacancy; or as soon thereafter as practicable; which elections shall be for a full term, notwithstanding the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected, shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing the happening the vacancies of both the offices of President and Vice President. Sec. 6. The term of the President and of the Vice President, whensoever elected, shall in all cases be accounted as commencing on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the people shall have been first taken with intent to elect a President and Vice President for that term. Sec. 7. The President and Vice President shall be elected for the term of five years; and the person elected as President shall not again be eligible as President. Sec. 8. No person who, after the ratification of this amendment, shall act at any time either under a commission, or under a special authority, as the Secretary, or head of any of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, or Navy, or as Attorney General, or as Postmaster General, or as the head or chief of any other principal Executive Department, created by law and established at the seat of the Government of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of President for the term next ensuing that within which he shall have so acted. Sec. 9. The Congress may provide by

law for the punishment of those who, when entrusted with any of the duties of collecting, enumerating, or certifying the votes of the people of the several States, or with the duty of transmitting or conveying them to the seat of Government, shall wilfully refuse, or shall culpably neglect, to perform any of the duties respectively required of them. They shall provide for the due and safe delivery of the certificates of the votes at the seat of Government, or for the ratifications and publications before mentioned in cases of a failure of the election of President and Vice President, and for just compensation to the messengers, and other persons employed.

From the Providence Gazette.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

About a week or ten days since, we published an account of an attempt that had been made by some cowardly incendiary, to destroy Ex-Lieut. Governor Wilcox, of this State, by sending to him an "infernal machine," loaded with gunpowder and missiles of destruction. The wickedness of the act, and the strangeness of the whole transaction, as it was detailed to the public, through us, from an information derived from the most respectable source, induced some to doubt the reality of the transaction. As we found ourselves unpleasantly situated in relation to the matter, we resolved that we would take unwearied pains to adduce ample proof of the correctness of our version of the story; in pursuance of this intent we have availed ourselves of the kindness of R. G. Burlingame, Esq. of Westley, R. I., who has politely furnished us with the facts embraced in the following letter.

WESTLEY, OCT. 19, 1833.

Dear Sir—Since my return home, I have inquired of Col. George Brown, Jr. and J. H. Cross, Esq. respecting the Gov. Wilcox trunk. They went down and opened the trunk—and say that it came to this place in the sloop New York, Capt. Robert Brown, Jr., and was taken from on board by E. W. Babcock, grandson to Gov. Wilcox, and by him sent in the mail carriage to the Governor, who, with his wife, put the trunk on a table. When they took the letter, which was fastened on the top of the trunk, directed to "Gov. Edward Wilcox, R. I. (with care and this side up)" and opened it. The letter was in substance as follows—

DEAR GRANDFATHER—I have sent you a present—open the trunk and keep it till I come, &c.

The Governor unlocked the trunk, and his wife proceeded to throw back the cover, when they found it would not readily open, and after one or two pulls upon the cover, it opened enough for them to look in, when they saw the instruments of death.

The Governor then or soon after came to this village, and informed his grandson, E. W. Babcock, that his brother, Benjamin Babcock, in N. York, had sent the trunk, as described. E. W. Babcock went home with him, and readily discovered the letter to be a forgery. The whole affair remained a secret until within a few days, when it was thought best to make a new attempt to open the trunk.

Col. Brown, says, he took the trunk and carried it into the garden, and opened it so as to look in; took a pair of scissors, and cut the strings attached to the triggers of the pistols; and opened it;—says one of the strings was shorter than the other, and was a weaker one; and in the first attempt to open it, they broke two of the strings, consequently it stretched enough for them to look in, before it had begun to move the stronger one; which if it had not, it must have destroyed the house and all in it, as the powder had been weighed and found to be 25 pounds. The pistols were both loaded with balls.

These are all the facts that, have come to my knowledge; I need not tell you, that I have written in haste.

Very respectfully, I remain your obedient servant.

R. G. BURLINGAME.

We are happy to state, in addition to the foregoing letter, that prompt steps have been taken, by the New York police, to forest out the incendiary who forwarded the trunk to Gov. Wilcox, and that there is now some prospect of their meeting with merited success. We should be rejoiced to know that the villains had, been detected, and brought to that punishment they so richly deserve. The risk incurred by Gov. Wilcox and family has been very great, and it makes one shudder to think of it. The enormity of such a crime should not escape unpunished.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

"Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless thousands mourn."—BURNS.

The following letter from New Orleans, is the one of which we spoke yesterday. Its details are revolting, but we have every reason to believe them true, and we offer no apology for their publication. Can it be possible, that a city like the great capital of Louisiana, should have such miserable regulations with respect to human suffering, when the town abounds with wealth, and the experience of the people

in sickness of all sorts, should have laughed them to make every arrangement for its amelioration.

My dear Editor: I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines upon the subject of the late, and I may say present epidemic, which has only abated from the want of subjects. I am a Philadelphia native, never recovered from a severe attack of the fever, during which time nearly all my Philadelphia friends are gone. Among them was Mr. J. C. TILGHSON, for many years Paying Teller in the Commercial Bank of your city. Until the moment of the attack, he enjoyed excellent health; in five days he was a corpse. Mr. Tilghson had just engaged with Martin Gordon in the Custom House, a few days before he was taken. To enumerate the names of all, would swell my letter to a double one; I shall therefore refer you to the newspapers, which no doubt you daily receive.

To be taken sick in New Orleans is, I may say, to die. Your chance of escape, is one to five; and in that situation I place myself. The difficulty of getting a good nurse renders the sick man's situation truly horrible; confined as it frequently is in a small close room, a colored doctor calling every hour or so, and ordering you at each visit thirty or forty grains, of fever raging; reason gone; there you lie, with fifty leeches on your temples, at one dollar a piece; a black assassinating looking nurse grinning at your bedside, and wishing you out of the world, (though getting ten dollars a day!) so that she may steal what little money you may have and clear out. In the room next to that in which I lay, a young man who had been bleb in the morning, during a paroxysm of fever, fore of the bandage and with the blood spouting from his arm, alarmed the nurse who ran down stairs for help. Ere she returned he fainted; on the next day he died. A short time previous to his death, I heard him praying, may begging for a glass of water; but as he was swelled up with calomel and water was prohibited, he died—without it!

Of the Physicians of New Orleans, take them generally, each one has a different mode of practice; we have the Tempan Doctors, the Steam Doctors, the Calomel and the Anti-Calomel Doctors, and among them somehow or another nearly all die. This is a lamentable fact, too well known here to create any surprise by its announcement. I have had some little opportunity of seeing something of their mode of administering medicine, and added to a callous sense of humanity, they seem more like demons than administering angels.

Battling thus with Death and the Doctors, the poor suffering patient at last yields up his spirit with out a sigh. Then comes the Court of Probates to settle up his affairs. I can better illustrate this nefarious institution, founded upon corrupt principles, by a circumstance which fell under my own notice. A gentleman died—and was buried—all the money he had—\$300—was in Bank—the bills of expense came pouring in upon his widow—she went to bank—the Cashier sent her to the Court of Probates, to this part of the business I attended myself,—first to employ a lawyer, then to take out letters of administration; after the expiration of ten days those of curatorship. Then the appointment of a lawyer to represent absent heirs, when they were told there were none. This fee was to be paid. Then to pay two appraisors of the furniture. Then to pay the notary for taking the inventory. Then the Register's office—and last, though not least, the Court of Probates itself! Mr. Editor, I will not enumerate the cost, nor name the sum the widow had to pay, to get the \$300 out of the bank. I will merely add, it left her destitute! You will ask, is this the way we do business here? I answer, yes!

The city hospital, in a place like this, should be a large, extensive, airy building;—sufficiently so to accommodate five hundred patients. Pictures to yourself a snug built place, scarcely large enough to hold half that number; I mean persons taken with the fever. During the greater part of this season the number averaged three hundred, and only one attendant Physician, and a Surgeon belonging to the Institution, the Physician, being a Calomel and Castor Oil one, administered the doses so often that twenty four died daily there; (vide the report.)

The place is kept in the most filthy condition, only fifteen old dirty ignorant nurses to attend three hundred, and the attendant Physician despatches his business there in a half an hour so as to enable him to visit his half door patients from whom he has higher expectations. These poor wretches at the hospital lie wallowing in their filth, the blood from the effect of Calomel running out of their mouths and noses; thus they die—and are carried off, like brutes, and buried the Lord knows where! As soon as one is removed from his nest, another is laid upon it—of course to die!

The poor victims are carried from their boarding houses in carts, to this Death-hale; and many of them die before they reach there. If it should happen that one should have money, the landlord becomes all at once most humane, and while the money lasts he is treated well; but the very moment it is gone—they see the

patient—to the hospital, and is heard of no more.

Such a writing the above, and reading it to a physician, he assures me that the hospital is sufficiently large to hold five or six hundred, but the rooms are not furnished, nor any preparations ever made to accommodate patients until the epidemic takes them unaware, and in the confidence nothing is done, hence the stretched out hospital presents. Much excitement exists here at present, created by a friend of "Howard," in the Louisiana Adv. &c. His communications are dictated by humanity, and his charges founded on fact. We anticipate a change for the better by next season. God grant it may be so. To this, thousands will say—Amen.

A SOJOURNER.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1833.

MAJOR DOWNING'S LETTERS.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Washington, 22 October, 1833.

To my dear friend Mr. Deigh,

of the New York Daily Advertiser.

My last letter to you told you about that scuffle I had among some of the folks down stairs, and do you know it has been much bringing war among us. Mr. Van Buren come down here all in a huff about it. He was plucky afraid there would be more voluntary dismissals, and he says it went down to have too many of them all at once, or the folks about the country will begin to think we are all swine. Some one said, I suspect, to make muddy water between me and the General for one day when I was busy doing some writing for the General, he was called out, and had a long talk with Mr. Van Buren, and Amos Kindle, and some more on one; and when he came back, says he, Major, I wish you and I was at the Hermitage. Why, says I, how so General? Well, I don't know exactly why, says he, but I don't see, says he, what use there is in my being here, but things are getting now so mixed up, that I can't tell exactly what is best to do for Mr. Van Buren in. Do you know Major, says he, that Mr. Van Buren says he doesn't think it was right to move the depot? Why how you talk, says I. Did not he advise it? Well, as I thought says the General; but he says it would be best only to hold it up by the tail, as you do a fox, and keep all the dogs barking for it, for as soon as you throw the fox in the crowd, a few old Jewlers grab hold, and the rest does get a mouthful; and then comes trouble.

Well, says I, General, that's true enough, and that's just the way we are doing now with the minister to England, and some other appointments; we must keep the folks smelling round, and one vacancy to fill, says I, is worth a dozen filled up. But, Major, that ain't the worst trouble now, says the General; and he got up, and stopped about, and then came back and filled his pipe, and stomped about again, without lighting it. I see there was a subtle brewin'. Says he, Major, I don't care so much about it myself; but they say you must make Amos Kindle an apology for that blow you aimed at him toger night. And with that I riz right up, and walked straight up chamber, and put on my regimentals, and my cocked hat, and hooked on my sword, and went strait down stairs to Amos. Here, says I, mister, the General says you want to say something to me. O no, Major, says he, there must be some mistake. Well then, says I, it is said that you want me to say something to you. O no, says he, that's a greater mistake. I looked at him for about a minute; and he shook like a North Carolina ager. Says he, Major, I suspect the General meant you to look over with me a statement I am getting up, showing how much money Mr. Clay has received of the Banks; it is almost done, says he, and I'll bring it up for you, and the General and Mr. Van Buren to see. Very well, says I, that's ends. And back I went to the General; and as soon

as I got in front of him I stopped. Now, says I, General, what was that you was saying a while ago that you wanted me to do? The General was stumped; he looked at me a spell, and says he, Major, I reckon I've forgot it; and suppose we say no more about it. And just then in came Mr. Van Buren; and shortly after Amos came in, and we all set down, and began to fix up the counts that our little District Attorney had been sending to Amos Kindle, about the money the Bank had paid to Mr. Clay for his services from the time Mr. Chever employed him to see the folks away west there, when the Bank closed up one of its branches. And it fixes up pretty considerable. And Amos has got it so fixed, that it looks for all the world like "bribery and corruption;" and we are coming out with it, and a good deal more too; and if it don't kill Clay, I'm mistaken.

The General is as wrathful as a hunter about Clay's journey north, and Mr. Van Buren don't like it a bit neither. But the General tells Mr. Van Buren, if he be that the folks north and south, and all about creation, take a notion to Mr. Clay, and think he would make a better President than Mr. Van Buren, then he, the General, will hold on for a hot heat; and that's about my notion too. Mr. Van Buren would say he is treated well; but the very moment it is gone—they see the

when a good many are ruin'd, and if the