

THE STAR, And North Carolina Gazette, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS. Three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in other States cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year, and persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, must be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, at the Town Hall on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Salisbury on the 17th of October next, and for other purposes, on motion, James Seawell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. L. Hybart requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Louis D. Henry, Esq., the following resolution was offered for the consideration of the meeting and adopted: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting, the prices of transportation of produce and merchandises on the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and also, all the information they can procure respecting the prices of transportation on the different Rail Roads, Canals and Rivers in the United States and elsewhere, and to report on the same, together with comparative views of the difference between the prices, and all other information they can procure, touching the commercial advantages of this river, and the location of Fayetteville, for a Market town.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee under the first resolution, viz. L. D. Henry, Thos. N. Cameron, and Edward W. Willkings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JAS. SEAWELL, Ch'm. T. L. HYBART, Sec'y.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Louis D. Henry, Esq., from the Committee appointed under the resolution adopted by the meeting yesterday, submitted the following Report, which was adopted:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to report on this adjourned meeting the prices of transportation on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington;—also, all information they can procure touching the prices of transportation on Rail Roads, Canals and rivers; and to exhibit comparative views of the same; also, what advantages the Cape Fear river and the town of Fayetteville afford for a mart of commerce.—Report.

That the distance from Fayetteville to Wilmington, by water, is about 133 miles; that the prices of transportation of produce, which includes the toll paid to the Navigation Company, taken from the published, printed rates, are as follows:

From Fayetteville to Wilmington. Cotton, per bale, 30 cents. Flour, per bbl, 50. Tobacco, per hhd, \$1 25.

Rating a bale of cotton at 300 lbs., a hhd. of flour at 200 lbs., and a hhd. of tobacco at 1200 lbs.—the price by the 100 lbs. for 100 miles, is \$1 53 for a ton.

Average price per ton, inclusive of all, of all produce and tonnage commodities, for the year ending 31st May 1832, taken from Freight Books of Steam Boats and Navigation Companies, viz:

Down, per ton, \$1 96. Up, do, 3 64. Down, a ton per 100 miles, costs \$1 50. Up, do, do, 2 80.

Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road. Length, 135 miles, price per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or \$7 for a ton.

Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road. 32 miles—at the rate of \$10 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or \$7 20 a ton.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Rate about \$5 per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or \$4 a ton.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The same as Erie Canal, taken from above document.

River from Cheraw to Charleston. Average price on tonnage commodities, 25 cents per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, or \$3 53 a ton.

River Roanoke up and down. Hhd. tobacco, \$1 48 or \$7 46 per ton, rating hhd. at 200 lbs.

Comparative Views. Fayetteville to Wilmington, 133 ms. \$1 96 a ton.

Another Comparative View. Cheraw to Charleston, average on tonnage articles, 133 do. 4 70 do.

Another View of Freights. From these data, it would seem, that the prices of transportation on the above Rail Roads, Canals and Rivers, range from 150 to 500 per cent. higher than on the Cape Fear.

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city by steam power of water transportation. In point, therefore, of cheapness, expedition, safety and the quantum of tonnage borne, the Cape Fear, between this and Wilmington, may very favourably compare with any rail road or canal.

Here then is a town near the centre of the State, with an easy access to the ocean, so cheap and so expeditious, that, comparatively speaking, we may say, that time, distance and expense are annihilated. If Fayetteville possesses these facilities for commerce, and has maintained them through every adversity, local and general, what certain hopes of better days must await her, and the State at large, under a commerce rendered prosperous by Rail Road communications, which is sure to improve and multiply the facilities of trade in every direction and in an infinite ratio.

Why may not Fayetteville become as large & flourishing a city as Albany, with a population of 25,000? Her distance from the ocean is about the same, 160 miles; her steam-boats with their loaded tow boats, which can convey 400 tons, may lie a long side of the largest vessel which enters the Port of Wilmington and load her for New York or Liverpool.

The time and expense on the river, we have shown, is now, or can be made comparatively nothing. Like Albany, she is surrounded by a very poor country, with a rich back country, 80 or a 100 miles off. The answer is obvious;—Albany was made so by Rail Roads and Canals; and all Fayetteville wants is, a Rail Road communication, to afford a cheap transit to her market, for the mines of agricultural and mineral wealth, that now lie unemployed in our Western country.

Unite her by a link of Rail Road of 80 miles, with the Yadkin, and as if by a charm, the work is accomplished, and North Carolina will stand regenerated and prosperous. One conclusion must strike every reflecting mind with irresistible force—that this point, approximating the centre of the State, when reached, the route thence to the ocean, can never be supplanted or rivalled in point of cheapness, expedition and safety, by any enterprise whatever.

This would give an incomparable advantage to a Rail Road from the Yadkin to the Cape Fear, by making the stock of the Company permanently valuable; for, by consulting the opinions of experienced Engineers (for which see Congressional Documents already referred to, pages 237 to 247.) it will be seen that one of the greatest dangers to be apprehended from the injudicious location of Rail Roads is, that when completed, the road with all its adjacent improvements, through its whole line, may be supplanted by a rival enterprise more favourably located.

Again, as a harbour, Wilmington possesses some eminent advantages.—Vessels of 300 tons may load at her wharves, and proceed to New York or Liverpool; her port affords the best assorted cargo for the West Indies and Europe, of any of our Southern Ports; every denomination of bread stuffs, including Rice; every denomination of naval stores, of the best quality, and every denomination of lumber of the very best quality; in fact, there are but few articles of commerce that cannot here be had.

This port has always, and will forever present peculiar attractions to the American coasting vessels, because it is a fresh water harbour, where the bottoms of vessels are exempt from the wonderful destruction occasioned by the salt water worm.—This advantage is incalculable, for the greater the amount of tonnage that enters a port, the greater the competition for freight; and the less the price for transporting our produce abroad; besides the specie put in circulation for repairs, outfits, &c., and the employment to our ship mechanics.

In this flattering view of the advantages which Fayetteville possesses, in respect to her position for trade, there is but one drawback; and as this document is to meet the public eye, inviting to itself candid examination and scrutiny of its facts and arguments, we wish nothing concealed that may mislead the public from a right conclusion. In very dry seasons, when the navigation of most of our Southern and Western rivers is suspended, the navigation of this river is also suspended, for steamboats as large as those that now navigate our river, drawing from three and a half to seven feet water; although always, except in very uncommon seasons, navigable for tow boats.

This disadvantage, however, is not remediless, and is alleviated by three considerations:—First, that it is susceptible of navigation the whole year, and in the driest seasons, by steam boats of eighteen inches draft, such as are now plying up the sluces of the Connecticut river, the Genessee river, and for the last season, with entire success, has navigated the Western Branch of the Susquehanna through and beyond the range of the Allegany Mountains; for which fact we refer to the Rail Road Journal, vol. 2, No. 37, page 584—the dimensions of the boat there given are 93 feet length, 18 feet beam, draft 15 inches, 35 horse power.

Second, that when the navigation is suspended by a draught, it happens there is very little trade, the farmers being engaged in their crops: And third, that

in point of wealth, population and prosperity, become the wonder of the age, and that for four months in the year, labour and commerce are suspended by the cold, frost, and ice; and when the Spring breaks the icy fetters of their rivers, the overwhelming torrent descends every thing within its range. If our disadvantages sink into insignificance, when compared with these, is it not an encouragement to march on and never give up the ship?

Respectfully submitted, LOUIS D. HENRY, THOS. N. CAMERON, EDWARD W. WILLKINGS.

On motion of Dr. Cameron, it was Resolved, That a Delegation consisting of twenty persons, be appointed to represent this county and town, in the Salisbury Convention.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed: L. Bethune, Chas. McAlister, Jon. Evans, Alex. Elliott, D. V. McNeill, G. W. Holmes, Duncan McCormick, Wm. Murchison, Jon. Smith, David Gillis, Ed'rd L. Winslow, C. P. Millett, L. D. Henry, Jos. Baker, J. Seawell, Thos. J. Curtis, E. W. Willkings, Jno. H. Hall, Thomas Sandford, E. J. Hale.

On motion of John McRae, Esq. 1000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. J. SEAWELL, Ch'm. T. L. HYBART, Sec'y.

Amendments to the Constitution.—The United States Telegraph of the 1st instant publishes the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States. They were prepared (says the Telegraph) by one of our most distinguished legislators and jurists—one who, in the midst of party excitement, has always been on the side of the people—one who has never been charged with any heresy of opinion, and the uprightness of whose conduct has led him to the highest trusts, while it protected him against all imputation of sinister motive.

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 Legislature; 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 case of an election prior to the ordinary period as hereinafter provided, within their respective States, at the times and 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 persons 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 such 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 then there produce the said certified lists, and therefrom 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 for Vice President.

The Legislatures 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 for 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 the Executive, noting on the envelope 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 Senate of the United States, and transmit it 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, then next ensuing. One other of said certificates they shall forthwith forward, by the postoffice, to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government of the United States; the third they shall cause forthwith 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.

The Congress shall be in session on the said second Monday in November; and if the certificates of the votes of all the States shall have been then received, the President of the Senate shall, on that day, or as soon after as practicable, in the presence of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, open all the certificates of the votes of the several States. The votes of the States shall be sealed and accounted according to the ratio of the Senators and Representatives combined, to which each State shall be then entitled in that Congress; the person having the greatest number of the votes of the people of a State for President, shall be accounted as having the whole relative weight of the electoral vote of such State, in like manner as if the voice of the State had been so signified as formerly, by a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be then entitled, and such number of electoral votes of such State shall be accordingly set down & 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; to be sent for, if necessary, 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 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 hindermost 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.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of the electoral votes 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 State, as well to the office of 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 ensure 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 U. 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 office both of President and Vice President, by reason of the failure of election before the

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 hindermost 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.

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