

Jackson and opponents of the administration. This proposition was carried by a large majority—138 to 52. Where is the evidence then that the influence of the President was directed against the proposed amendment? As to the second proposition, which relates to the general district system, and which was rejected by the House, by a vote of 101 to 91, it was opposed by many of Mr. McDuffie's own party, even by a majority of his own colleagues from South Carolina, by every member of Georgia who was in his place, by 11 out of the 14 members from Ohio, by the whole of the Indiana representation; by the Representatives from Delaware, Missouri and Illinois; and a majority of the members from Louisiana, Virginia, and above two-thirds of the members from Pennsylvania; and also by majorities from New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine. Kentucky was equally divided: Mississippi was not represented. The only States which sustained the district system, were New-York, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. It will be scarcely intimated, even by those who are readiest and least fair in their insinuations as to the interference of Mr. Adams, that his influence could have induced Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia to vote against the district system. The general result was as follows: Against the district system 17 States—divided 1—unrepresented 1—in favor of the system 5. It appears, therefore, that if the members from the different states correctly represented the wishes and interests of their constituents—and we have no right to entertain any other opinion—about two-thirds of the States were opposed to the District System.

It is one of the soundest maxims in political philosophy, not to surrender an institution which has been tried and approved, because it may be abused, unless something more infallible is offered in its place. Where is this infallible something in the present case? It is admitted by a large majority, that the election should be taken from the House of Representatives; but in the event of this change, what shall be adopted as a substitute for the present system? The difficulty is to devise and agree upon this. We cannot forget the almost infinite variety of opinions which exhibited themselves at the last Session, when between twenty and thirty propositions, all differing in their views, were submitted: yet out of all these, the Select Committee could not unite a majority of opinions on any one.

With these facts staring them in the face, the opposition prints have the singular modesty to charge the Executive with defeating the propositions, offered to effect a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice-President—a charge no less ridiculous than untrue, and with the extent of which, those who make it appear unacquainted, because it embraces not only many of their own partisans, but some of the most prominent men of their party. Those who bring this accusation against the Administration, know there is no foundation for it; and they will learn, in due time, that the enlightened citizens of the United States are not to be deceived by such a shallow trick; they will find that the people are not prepared to become the willing instruments of designing and ambitious men whose only object is their own elevation—regardless of the means used to effect it, and careless of the consequences that may follow.

Origin of the title Lady.—Formerly our Saxon ancestors lived throughout the year at their mansions in the country. There were then no plays or operas, no Castle Gardens to engross the attention of ladies and gentlemen. They inhaled the balmy perfumes of flower-spangled meadows, and delighted their ears by the melodious choristers of the groves. The affluent lady of the manor having no *Waverly novels* to read, was only ambitious to shine in the sphere of beneficence. She distributed to the poor neighbors with her own hand, once a week or oftener, a certain quantity of bread, and she was in consequence called by them the *Leff-day*; that is, in Saxon, the *Bread-giver*. These two words were, in course of time, corrupted, and the meaning is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it; yet it is to that hospitable custom, which existed ere folly generated fashion, our fair nymphs are indebted for their proud appellation of *Ladies*, and from it they derive the right of serving meat at the head of their own tables. *N. Y. Daily Ad.*

A genuine one.—A lady in New-York perceiving her maid, a raw Irish girl, who had arrived only a few weeks before from her own swate land, throwing the end of a rope into the cistern and moving it to and fro, went into the yard to enquire the cause, and found that she had lost the pail and was trying to recover it. The lady told her to take the cistern pole, and she would soon get it.—“Och, madam,” said she, “I know better nor all that sure, for on me passage from me own country, Pat Dougherty fell overboard, and sure they did nothing at all at all, but just threw the end of a rope to him, and he took a hold directly and jumped aboard again.”

Foreign.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Frances Henrietta*, Capt. White, arrived at New-York on Monday evening, in 25 days from Liverpool, the editors of the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, have received London papers to the 11th and Liverpool to the 10th August.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th August, states, that sentence has been pronounced in the affair of the Conspirators at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death. Five only have suffered an ignominious death—they have been hanged.

It appears from the *Courier*, that considerable excitement exists among the members of the Holy Alliance as to the new constitution granted to Portugal by the Emperor Don Pedro, and various speculations are made with regard to it in the Paris papers.

LONDON, AUG. 9.—The commerce of the country continues to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe.

Cotton.—The demand last week was good at an advance of 1d per lb. Pernams 10 a 10½; Bowed 6 7 8 a 7½; Surats 4½ a 5½, Brussels, 4½, a 5½; Madras 6½; all in bond and duty paid; Demerara 9½d.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

City, 2 o'clock.—We have many idle reports in circulation this morning, all tending to depress the funds. Mr. Canning's immediate departure for Paris on an important mission, and disastrous news from India, said to have come by a ship arrived at Bordeaux, were the most prominent. At one time consols had declined to 78½, and had every appearance of a further depression, when a sudden change took place in consequence of an eminent broker buying 50,000£ Consols, and showing a disposition to purchase more. This caused the price to advance to 78 53-84, which may be considered the present nearest quotation. A large sale of stock was made on Tuesday. Exchequer bills are from 2 to 3 lower; in the New Four per Cent Scrip there is nothing whatever doing.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 4th inst. which has arrived this morning, contains the following intelligence from Constantinople. It seems the Sultan is proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertaking; and so far as terror can operate upon the minds of those whom he might have cause to fear, he is likely to find every obstacle removed. Not that he trusts to this alone, for the more formidable of his opponents are daily and hourly consigned to the executioner. If blood be a good cement for the new edifice he is constructing, he has enough of it to ensure its durability.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

“The Sultan is proceeding with rapid strides to the attainment of the object which he has proposed to himself; and, favoured by circumstances, he will succeed in it, in a terrible and sanguinary manner, it is true, but which will make an era in the annals of the empire, and more quickly than any person could have ventured to expect. The executions, banishments of all kinds, of those who adhere to the old system, as well as the demolition of the dwellings of the Janissaries, continue day and night, and the system of terror seems to have made such an impression in the other great cities of the empire, that the Janissaries at Adrianople, Salonichi, and Smyrna, have quietly submitted to their dissolution, and have already signified their obedience by deputies, whom they have sent for the purpose to the Sultan, who the day before yesterday personally announced this to the new troops, which already amounted to 40,000 men.—All circumstances combined to raise, in the shortest time possible; and by this means (as the people here flatter themselves) to inspire respect in the negotiation at Akerman, and at the same time all the enemies in the interior of the empire. Six pachas have been ordered, (probably with this view) to repair from the Asiatic provinces to the capital, with numerous corps, and they are expected to arrive shortly. Some think when the corps of Yamasks is dissolved, as it doubtless will be, the castles on the Bosphorus will be garrisoned with these troops.

Some thousand Topchis are already employed in building five large barracks for the new troops, and Constantinople is now like a great camp, which has been formed during a bloody revolution. Profound tranquility prevails in the quarters inhabited by the Franks. The number of those who look with apprehension towards the North, and fear an interruption of peace, is very small.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.—The commerce of the country continues progressively to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe. The accounts yesterday from Hamburg, Russia, Holland and Flanders, were generally favorable, and as the markets in England continue firm at the late improvement, there will probably be a corresponding effect on the continent.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 10.—The *Manchester Mercury* says, “We are extremely glad to state that the appearances of improve-

ment which manifested themselves this week, have continued down to the present time, and a much better feeling prevails among mercantile men. There appears to be, in every quarter, a decided stand against further depression.”

The Paris papers express a belief that the Portuguese constitution is the work of the English cabinet.

The *Quotidienne*, (Paris paper,) intimates that “the Powers of the Continent need not fear England now, as want and insurrection disturb her within, and she cannot venture on serious war.” But there are Statesmen in Paris who remember when England was struggling with more formidable difficulties than those which now oppress her commercial interests, and yet was able to contend against France, ay, and with Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia besides. If war were necessary, she would be found as equal to it now as ever she was.

London Courier.

The number of power looms in the United Kingdom, is estimated at 57,000, which are capable of making 1,254,000 yards of cloth per day, or 1,741 yards a minute.

From the *Liverpool Mercury*, of August 4.

DEATH OF MR. ADAMS AND MR. JEFFERSON.

In another part of our paper, will be found an account of the death of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, Ex-Presidents of the United States. The former was in the ninety-first, the latter in his eighty-fourth year. The coincidences both in the lives and characters of these distinguished statesmen, and in their deaths, are remarkable. They both, in conjunction with the venerable Mr. Carroll, who, only still survives, drew up and signed the celebrated declaration of Independence, in 1776. Adams succeeded Washington, as President, and was himself succeeded by Jefferson; and, after lives full of years and honors, the latter part of which was devoted to the placid and unostentatious enjoyment of private society, enlivened by the most active benevolence, both these venerable patriots peacefully expired on the same day, the fiftieth anniversary of their country's independence, which they had so steadfastly contributed to achieve and to consolidate. What more glorious, what more enviable, than a life thus dedicated to the benefit of mankind—a death rendered fearless by the consciousness of having done good! These excellent men both retained their mental faculties to the last, (as will be found by a perusal of their letters declining the flattering invitation sent to them to be present at the celebration of Independence at Washington,) having happily avoided, in a great measure, those infirmities and privations of old age, which, in their mutual letters, a few years ago, they so feelingly and philosophically hoped might not darken the latter years of existence. The letters to which we allude, and which our readers will now peruse with feelings of respect for the writers, will be found in the 12th volume of the *Mercury*, of 1822-3, page 338. Another letter from Mr. Adams, exhibiting, in an interesting point, his religious toleration, will also be found in the same volume, page 387. We regret that our limits prevent us from republishing those admirable documents, and constrain us to so brief a notice of two individuals who have lived and moved an honor to their species, and whose memories will be embalmed in the bosom of every genuine patriot for ages yet to come.”

Wakefield's Trial.—We understand all the lodgings in Lancaster are engaged during the Assizes by visitors, whose curiosity has induced them to be present at Mr. Wakefield's trial; at least this is the manner in which the natives account for such an unusual influx of strangers. It is not possible for the case of Wakefield to come on Thursday next, there being, for instance, no bill found; and, in the next place, Mr. Wakefield objects to such a premature proceeding. His counsel are Messrs. Scarlett, Parke, and Pollock. A curious circumstance has taken place, which is, that Mr. Brougham has been retained on both sides at the same time, and there is a doubt for whom the learned gentleman will appear. Mr. Wakefield considers he ought to have the benefit of his assistance. The Attorney-General for Lancaster (Mr. Scarlett) has written him a note to say he is retained as his (Mr. Wakefield's) advocate. It is considered as certain he cannot, under the Act of Henry III. c. 2, be convicted of felony, but of the misdemeanour, which he has made up his mind to, if tried. He corresponds with a number of distinguished persons on the Continent. Lancaster will be excessively crowded. The briefs for the prosecution are of an enormous size, occupying more than 200 sheets. Very high fees are given to the counsels on both sides. The Attorney-General is to have 600 guineas, and Sergeant Cross, and his other legal coadjutors, about 100 guineas each; Mr. Scarlett 200 guineas, and Mr. Tindal and his subs, from 60 to 80 guineas each. There are at least seventy witnesses subpoenaed, *pro and con.*—*Liverpool Paper*, 10th ult.

FROM MEXICO.

We have been favored with a letter received in this city, from a gentleman

in Vera Cruz, dated August 24, enclosing a supplement to the Mexican *Mercury*, a translation of which is given below. We learn from the letter, that at Vera Cruz it is thought probable that an attempt will be made to release Cuba and Porto Rico from the government of Spain, by the establishment of a government founded on liberal principles, and guaranteed by Colombia, Mexico, and the other free Spanish American States. Security in the slave property will be the first consideration.” Com. PORTER has entered upon the full discharge of his official duties as “Commander-in-Chief of the Department and Squadron.” The Naval Administration of Mexico is quite different from ours: it is divided into two departments, East and West, or rather Atlantic and Pacific. The duties of Com. Porter are of a mixed character, somewhat like that of Secretary of the Navy and Commander of the Squadron. There are juntas to attend to duties similar to those of our Navy Commissioners, at which he presides. He has also the immediate superintendence of Navy Yards, & the regulation of the ports in the Gulf; the harbor-masters being officers of the Navy, and also under his command. The Contralor General is an officer that answers, in some respects, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and stands at the head of the Purser's Department, who are all called Contralors: he is also in the character of Navy Agent, and is a member of the Economical Junta, or what may be styled Navy Commissioner. This affords a sort of outline of the Mexican Navy establishment.

Nat. Journal.

Bolivar.—There have been of late some insinuations against the character and views of the LIBERATOR, partly on account of a reported attachment of a tender nature, and partly on account of pretended ambition. We have taken some pains to enquire of an intelligent gentleman who has resided at Lima, and has lately returned to the United States. The following is very briefly the result of our inquiries.

All acknowledge that the Liberator possesses talents of the highest order.

The people in general, repose the greatest confidence in his disinterestedness and integrity.—There are, however, a few who affect to be jealous of his power and purpose; but these few are men, who have either been or suspected to be, in the Spanish interest. Bolivar is called the “Washington of South America” there as well as here. He is a widower, has no children, and very few relations in any degree.

There is no question whether a Republican government is preferred to any other. The general sentiment is decidedly republican. The majority of the people are not yet well instructed in the exercise of the rights and duties of self government, but there is a large class of well educated and discreet men who are well acquainted with the principles, and many of them with the practice of free systems. *Boston Journal.*

Domestic.

ROBBERY.

The most daring acts of robbery we have ever had to record were committed on Sunday, in the open day, and in the heart of N. York. The large dry goods stores No. 145, 147, and 149 Pearl-street near Wall-st. were all broken into after 9 o'clock in the morning, and rummaged throughout from the upper to the lower stories by thieves in pursuit of money.—The stores are occupied by Messrs. Richards & Steele, L. Lay & Co. F. Varet & Son, Jewett & Halsey, Skidmore & Wiggins, and Cook & Munn, all of whose counting rooms were searched, the desks broken open, the papers and valuable goods strewed about the floors, but the amount of the depredations in all of them is not yet ascertained. At Messrs. Richards & Steele's the iron chest was forced open, and about 80 dollars in money taken, from Messrs. Lay & Co's, about 50 dollars, and from Jewett & Halsey's 11 dollars in silver, are missed, but at this place they left in exchange about 30 dollars of Jacob Barker's Exchange bank.

It appears that the robbers were a man, and a boy of about 16. They ascended to the roofs from the new buildings erecting in the rear, entered thro' the scuttle of each store. They came last into the store of Cook & Munn, where they unexpectedly found one of the clerks, a young man, who had just entered, and they immediately escaped through the door he had opened, before an alarm could be given.

N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

We copy the following article from the *National Observer*, of Albany N. Y. of the 14th inst. Did not our friend Southwick, the editor of that paper, vouch for its truth, we should indeed doubt the correctness of the statement.

Daily Adv.

Remarkable Providence.—We have to record a very remarkable and Providential event, which, though we are satisfied of its truth, may appear fabulous at least, if not willfully false. We were in Duanesburgh last Sunday, where we learned the particulars of the extraordinary affair. On the Sunday previous, (the 5d inst.) in the afternoon, and during a violent

thunder storm, the covenantal church in Duanesburgh was struck by lightning.—The electrical fluid ran down a stove pipe from whence it passed off among the congregation, then in the act of divine worship, stripped the bonnet from the head of an elderly lady, sitting near the pipe, shocked sensibly, but not severely, several of the ladies; prostrated to the floor, the son of the Rev. Mr. M'Master's; then ascended by one of the pillars of the pulpit, and absolutely played upon the cheek of Mr. M'Masters, himself, who was officiating in the pulpit, and scorched one or both of his whiskers. From the face of the Rev. gentleman, it passed off without being further noticed! None of the parties were seriously injured; although one lady, in a delicate situation, was so frightened, as to produce serious consequences; but it is hoped the lady's life is out of danger.

Breach of Promise.—It appears that one of the Green Mountain swains has been playing false to his betrothed, as we learn that in an action lately tried at Montpelier, Vermont, brought by Ann Lyman against David Hatch, for a breach of promise of marriage, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, of seven hundred and forty dollars damages. It is stated that the cause had excited a great interest, from the standing of the parties, and the circumstances of the case, and that a great number of spectators of both sexes were present at the trial. This, it too often appears,

Is woman's fate.

All her affections are called into life By winning flatteries, and then thrown Upon themselves to perish, and her heart-ache; Her trusting heart, filled with weak tenderness, Is left to bleed or break.

It is said that the plaintiff will claim a review of the trial—upon what grounds, we are not informed—probably, however, upon a plea of excessive damages.—We are not friends to these suits in ordinary cases. They have become altogether too frequent. Where the heart-strings have been broken, the fond affections withered, and the prospects of life blasted by the treachery of man, money, be the amount less or more, will make but a sorry recompense. In cases of seduction, we would ever award exemplary damages—but in either case, can money “pluck from memory its rooted sorrow?” *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Morrel Magoon.—We gave on Tuesday, a notice of the trial of this man at Montreal, for forgery, in altering a bill of exchange on Prime, Ward, King & Co. of this city from 10 to 1000£. On Saturday last the prisoner was brought into court to receive his sentence. When asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he observed, that he should trouble the court with but very few words. He then observed that the witness against him was a man of a notoriously bad character—that had he believed the Hon. Court would have admitted him as an evidence, he would have procured from Boston satisfactory proof that he had been a criminal of the deepest die. He added, that he had no fault to find with the court, with the Attorney General, or with the person who tried him. His honor Mr. Justice Pike, then addressed the prisoner in a manner, says our correspondent, which did honor to his head and to his heart. He alluded to a similar offence, which the prisoner had committed a few years since, and after having suffered two years imprisonment, and stood in the pillory, had been pardoned by the royal clemency. The Judge exhorted the prisoner to prepare for the awful end which soon awaited him, assuring him that not the slightest hope of pardon remained for him on earth. He was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 27th day of October next. Magoon is about 42 years of age, and has a wife and family residing on the frontier. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Kane B. Desha.—This unfortunate individual, on the 31st. Aug. was boarding in a tavern in Cynthiana, and was apparently in good health. His windpipe, which was severed by the attempt to cut his throat, still remained asunder, and there was no connection between it and the mouth. He breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat; eats and drinks without difficulty, but can only articulate (in whispers), a few words at a time. His wife has again joined him, and remains with him. *Kentucky Public Adv.*

Increase of Canal Navigation.—We presume that but a few, even of those who are in the daily habit of seeing boats pass and repass upon our canals, are aware of the constant and rapid increase of business transacted through the medium of these artificial rivers. We have taken the pains to obtain, from a correct source, the number of arrivals at this city and the result is as follows—

In 1823 there arrived	1329 boats,
1824	2667
1825	3326
1826 to 1st Sept.	4380

It is probable that the arrivals this year will not be far short of *Seven Thousand*, and there is every prospect that the increase will in future be in the same ratio with the past, until it will become absolutely necessary to make another ca-