

has been so fortuitously placed in their hands. It is an old maxim and true, that "they who feel power, forget right," the voice of reason, therefore, can have but little weight in enforcing the claims of justice. In such cases a compulsive process is the only means of applying a remedy. By a compulsive process we do not mean a resort to military force; but such an expression of the public will as to show the majesty and sovereign authority of the people—an authority which should be as much participated in by an inhabitant of the western as of the eastern section of the state. To this expression of the public will we shall expect opposition, an opposition which will not cease so long as there remains any possibility of sustaining it.

In conformity to this determined opposition, the editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, in his paper of the 15th inst., has commenced an address "to the people of the 'east,' but more particularly to their representatives in the general assembly." This address he begins with some reflections on the wonderful disposition which the people of a number of the states of this union have of late years evinced for a change of their respective constitutions. He freely admits "that the acts of man, whether for the government of himself or others, must from the very nature of his constitution be imperfect;" yet he would combat this position by a quotation from one of our illustrious patriots. We would as readily as him agree, that "governments should not be changed for light and transient causes;" it is a principle so sound that no one can be disposed to contest it. But is it for light and transient causes that we now complain? Is it a light and transient evil that thirty-seven counties of this state, containing a white population of but 1,25,586, send into the legislature one hundred and eleven members, while twenty-five counties containing a white population of 234,099 send into the legislature only seventy-five members? Is it not rather a permanent and rapidly increasing evil, calling loudly for, nay, imperiously demanding, an amendment of our constitution? Experience has not taught us, that to "amend or alter a constitution," is to "destroy the veneration and respect for it;" or that "changes and alterations go on until the fabric of freedom sinks into the gulph of tyranny." Tyranny is an exotic which does not grow so luxuriantly in our soil. With much care and nursing it may be raised to a little height; but the breath of freedom will soon blast its growth, it will wither and die before the bright beams of liberty. That portion of the history of France "from the death of Louis the XVI. to the ascension of Napoleon," cannot be cited to illustrate the effect of a revision of our constitution; it shows rather the effects of an effort to re-establish a form of government rendered venerable from its antiquity.

The editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder* says, "it is absolutely necessary that veneration for the constitution should be kept up, to preserve its principles, its advantages, and its blessings." But, we would ask, must it be venerated for its antiquity only? for the wisdom, the justness, the equality of its provisions? for the security it affords to the rights of individuals, and for the suppression of any undue usurpation of power which one set of men, or one portion of the state, may be disposed to exercise over another? If antiquity alone is to make an institution venerable and respected, ours must give place to the system of Confucius, of Solon, or of Numa; and even the monarchies of the old world, whose thrones have been sanctified by a long line of "legitimate" sovereigns, may rest secure on the veneration of their subjects. But to such a doctrine we cannot subscribe. The hoary head is not venerable to us, unless accompanied by virtuous habits and moral rectitude. The perfections of our constitution, the freedom which it secures to us, and the protection which it affords while we repose under our vines and our fig-trees, will rear around it "a wall of love and veneration, cemented with virtue and patriotism;" but if imperfections mar its beauty, the circle of a thousand years can have no other effect than to render more apparent the necessity of amendment.

Having extended these observations, beyond the limits we at first intended, we conclude with the following extract from the *Cape Fear Recorder's* address:

"The system of representation as you yet still, one portion of the state must

have the preponderancy. The 'East' now has it! will we give it up, upon the bare say so of the 'West?' We know that we have not abused our power, nor do we intend so to do. Will we then place it in the power of others to do it? Until they can reasonably charge us with abuse, or give us a better guarantee for their conduct, than their present expression of the mode they intend to pursue, WE WILL NOT CONSENT TO IT."

Bravely! The emperor Alexander, or even the legitimate Francis, would not have more heroically asserted his determination to retain the exercise of that power which has been consecrated to them by a long line of noble ancestors. "We have now the power; we will not give it up upon the bare say-so of the west." Patriotism warms our breasts; "we know that we have not abused our power;" but these people of the west, those "popular and designing men," cannot be trusted. "Under the specious pretext of reforming and improving" our constitution, they "will prey upon its vitals, and crush it into ruins, whenever they can see their own exaltation!"

Alas! poor human nature! It is not alone in the breasts of kings and emperors that power is sweet; even the philanthropic and patriotic republican hugs it as a thing of great value, and cherishes it as the apple of his eye!

From the National Intelligencer.
EDUCATION.

There is no exhibition in our country from which we derive more pride and satisfaction than from the periodical reports of the progress of Education, especially in the eastern seminaries; for the states in that quarter of the Union continue, as it is natural, from existing circumstances, that they should, to give the best examples of systematic attention to this all important object. They furnish also the best evidence of the utility of well-regulated education, in the success which, combined with their industrious habits, almost invariably attends the enterprises of their citizens where-soever they push their fortunes. Regarding education as the great conservator of our free institutions, it is a pleasure to reflect upon the number of cultivated minds which now annually emanate from our numerous academies and colleges, and diffuse the benefits of education throughout the country.—Of this the following summary of graduates of the principal colleges of the east, at the recent commencements, will afford a good idea. If degrees are too easily obtained, and too freely awarded, their number is yet the evidence of great avidity for such learning as the colleges afford:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual commencement at this ancient institution took place on the 29th ult. The exercises consisted of sixteen orations, dissertations, &c. in Latin and English. About sixty young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; fifty-one gentlemen received the degree of Master of Arts; thirteen that of Doctor of Medicine; and three that of Doctor of Laws.

YALE COLLEGE, CONNECTICUT.

The annual commencement of this College took place on the 12th instant. The exercises consisted of eleven orations, dissertations, &c. in Latin and English. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on seventy young men, who had finished their collegiate course.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, MAINE.

The commencement at this College was held on the 5th of July. Twenty-one students received the degree of A. B. eleven gentlemen that of A. M. and four that of M. D.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The annual commencement at this seminary took place on the 22d ult. The exercises were thirteen orations, dissertations, &c. in Greek, Latin, and English. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twenty-four young gentlemen; the degree of A. M. on twelve, and that of M. D. on eleven.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. YORK.

The annual commencement of this college was held on the 29th ultimo, in which the exercises (of which we have no detailed account,) were numerous, and said to reflect great honor on the institution. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on eighteen students; and that of Doctor of Laws on one gentleman, (Mr. Calloun, Secretary of war.)

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VERMONT.

The commencement at this institution took place on the 15th July. The degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-three alumni of the college; that of A. M. on four, that of M. D. on five gentlemen, and that of L. L. D. on one.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, RHODE ISLAND.

The annual commencement of this University took place on the 5th instant. The exercises embraced sixteen, Greek, Latin, and English orations, dissertations, disputations, &c. Forty young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; thirteen to that of A. M. and eleven to that of M. D.

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

At this seminary the annual commencement is held on the Anniversary of the National Independence. Of those admitted to the Bachelor's and Master's degrees, at the late commencement, we have no account. The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, and the Rev. Timothy Clowes; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Horner Cunningham. A very respectable notice was taken of the valuable legacy of the Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, to this infant institution.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20.—The fast sailing ship Hector, capt. Gillender, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 30 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 18th ult. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 16th, and the latter to the 18th of August, inclusive. We have also Lloyd's Lists of the 14th, Commercial Shipping lists of the 15th and 16th, and Prices Current to the 18th.

The London dates are of course but three days later than was received by the Panthea; but the disgraceful transactions which took place at the Queen's Funeral afford ample matter for our columns. Indeed, the London and Liverpool papers contain but little else, except the accounts of the King's tour in Ireland, and his grand entry into Dublin.

It was the wish of the Queen, expressed but a short time before her decease, that her remains should be removed within three days. This request was communicated to Lord Liverpool, by her executors, and it was determined to comply with it, as nearly as could be, consistently with the preparations necessary for the occasion. While the preparations were going forward for the funeral, the correspondence of Lady Hood and Lord Liverpool was published; and the friends of the Queen began to murmur that the funeral should thus be hurried. When it was answered that it was the manifest wish of the late Queen, the answer was, that it was the first time that the ministry had ever complied with her wishes. Another complaint was, that the hearse was to be attended by a guard of honor; they (the Radicals) had no idea of having any red coats in their way. We have no doubt, however, that had the ministry provided no guard of this kind, the complaints would have been equally loud that they were intentionally neglecting the remains, and insulting the memory of the dead.

The soldiery on this occasion certainly behaved with much forbearance. Assailed as they were by an exasperated mob, with stones, mud, brick-bats, and all other convenient descriptions of missiles, it was long before they used any violence, but merely brandished their swords, striking occasionally with the flat sides of them. For ourselves, it is matter of surprise that more lives were not lost.

Lord Liverpool certainly, on this occasion, acted with much vacillation, and with great imbecility. He should have known that the Queen, though not so popular immediately before her demise, as she had been previously, was then an object which sickness, suffering, and death, hallowed in the minds of a great portion of the people, and that, consequently, her bier would be surrounded by thousands, anxious to pay a last tribute of respect or affection to the deceased; and if he had determined not to gratify the whim of the populace by parading through the town, he should have at once displayed a number of troops and officers of the police, the very show of which would have prevented resistance and bloodshed. The government would then have been respected, though condemned. Now, in the eyes of the factious, it is disgraced.

[The extracts from the London papers are of great length. The amount of them is, that the Mob obstructed the passage of the funeral train, desiring it to pass through the city more ostentatiously, and that, after suffering much insult and even of wounds from missiles, the military fired on them, killing some and wounding others. About 40 pieces were discharged.]

GREEK INSURRECTION.

We have but little additional information from Greece, Turkey, or Russia.—The latest account from the capital of the latter, is, that a reconciliation would take place between the Emperor and the Porte. But we can hardly think this possible.—While every thing is thus in doubt as to the course Russia will pursue, the news by every arrival in this country is calculated to excite deeper and deeper feelings of horror and execration at the savage ferocity that has uniformly marked the conduct of the Turks. Can the European Sovereigns stand the quiet spectators of the remorseless barbarities of these inhuman monsters?

Couriers are constantly arriving and departing, at the several courts, with despatches, as it is believed, in relation to the affairs of Turkey. England is supposed again to have offered her mediation. Austria appears to be more closely uniting with Russia.

BERLIN, JULY 21.

An official Gazette contains the following article, under the head of Odessa, July 3:—"In the morning of the day before yesterday, the Greeks, who took refuge here from Constantinople, and who were so kindly received, committed the greatest excesses. Those men who, at Constantinople, allowed themselves to be sacrificed like lambs, have here displayed their bravery by ill treating in the most cruel and most unworthy manner, some

peaceful Jews in the streets, in their houses, and even in the synagogue. The bankers have had their desks forced, their money carried off, and their houses pillaged, and those who offered any resistance were most cruelly ill treated. All the windows of the synagogue have been broken, the books torn to pieces, and the poor box robbed. Four Jews have died of the ill treatment they underwent, and a still greater number have been mortally injured. The women and children have not been spared; the eyes of one child have been forced out, and an aged Jew has had his beard forcibly torn up by the roots.—After much exertion, the police has at length succeeded in restoring order, and several Greeks have been arrested."

DOMESTIC.

New-York Court of Sessions, }
Sept. 15, 1821. }

The convictions and sentences were not so numerous as usual at this term, although some few of peculiar character took place.

John I. Moore was convicted of keeping a gambling house, of the highest or worst description. He did not appear to receive his sentence, but it was nevertheless passed, that he should be imprisoned in the Penitentiary six months, pay a fine of 500 dollars, and give security for his good behavior 2 years, himself in 2,500 dollars, and 2 others in 1,250 dollars each. It was developed by the evidence in this flagrant case, that Moore had been an associate with Gautier, and was last with one Soliere, in a faro bank, the manner of playing at which was described; that he had kept a house in Nassau-street, from which it was removed to Water-street, after the conviction of Gautier; that one man, (the late Mr. M——n) had lost there, in less than 15 minutes, one thousand dollars, for which he gave his check on the spot, and had lost in the whole, at the bank, twenty thousand dollars, was ruined, and driven, by the misery thus brought on himself and his family, to despair and suicide. Powerful applications have been made in favor of Moore, by a respectable wife, a daughter reputedly married, and by others, but to no purpose, in arresting the judgment of the court, which was demanded by the imperious necessity of the case, and was therefore imposed the same as upon Gautier for the same offence—in addition to which the district attorney moved for an order or judgment of outlawry against him, which the court readily granted, with the provision that it should not extend to the confiscating of the goods and chattels of the defendant. His bail, recognized in 1,000 dollars, was declared forfeit, of course, unless he returned and submitted to his sentence.

Catharine Field, the Common Scold, was called, but did not appear. The recorder remarked, that notwithstanding her trial, and the law against her, it was not deemed by the court necessary to proceed to sentence her. For the paragraph in the papers respecting her case, she had gone to the printer's and scolded them—the court would probably get a scolding from her if brought in again—and as it was uncertain where her scolding would end, it was thought advisable to let her go for the present, with the lesson she had already received.—*N. Y. Journal.*

CASE OF ALEXANDER LITHGOW.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 1.—On Friday, Mr. Robinson, on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Alexander McRae and Samuel Taylor, on behalf of the accused, addressed the court.

On Saturday, Mr. Stevenson for the prosecution, and Gen. Taylor for the accused. The first spoke three hours; the last six hours. It was not till after six o'clock, that the court adjourned over till Monday morning 10 o'clock.

Yesterday Mr. May of Petersburg, on the part of the prosecution, closed the case, in a speech of nearly three hours duration. The opinion of the court was then taken; and they unanimously decided to remand the accused. The court permitted him to be bailed, himself in the sum of \$7,500, and his sureties in a like sum. Bail was offered and accepted.

Thus terminates, for the present, a case which, in certain particulars, is perhaps without a parallel in Virginia.—The continuance of the examining court for five days—the extraordinary array of counsel, 4 on one side, and 6 on the other, in this early stage of the proceedings—and the length, ability, and eloquence of the speeches, distinguished it above any other case, of which we have recollection or record.

Here let the matter rest for the present. In this stage of the proceeding it is the duty of the press to be silent. Mr. L. is sent on to the circuit court of this county, which meets on the 22d Oct.

From the Democratic Press.

In consequence of the works of the steam engine being out of order, and no water pumped up into the reservoir, one day this summer, it was ascertained that the consumption of water in this city, from the water works, in 24 hours, was one million three hundred thousand gallons. Our supply of water is confined to about 60,000 persons. A late official statement

from London, gives the consumption of water supplied by water works, at 26 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The water thus supplied furnishes a population of 1,200,000. Thus, it appears that the quantity of water consumed in London is twenty times as much as is consumed in Philadelphia, where the population is to that of London as one is to twenty. In other words, the average consumption of water, in proportion to population, is exactly the same in Philadelphia as in London. It averages, in both cities, at the rate of twenty-one gallons and two-thirds of a gallon, for the use of each individual.

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

Census of South-Carolina.—Col. Waring, the U. S. Marshal, has favored the Editor of the Courier with the result of the Census of this State, with the exception of Kershaw District. Owing to the death of the assistant, originally appointed in that District, and the failure of his successor to comply with his agreement, the entire number of inhabitants is not yet ascertained. Kershaw will yield, it is presumed, about 12,000. The number exclusive of that is 490,309—making the whole number, 502,309. It is to be observed, that at the time of taking the census, (August) a great number of our inhabitants, say 10,000, are absent from the State.

It appears that there are in the State, 4300 white males more than females, constituting a surplus fund for the purpose of emigration to Florida, &c.

FRIGHT.

It is related, that so panic struck was one of the gentlemen passengers, in the steam boat Connecticut, driven ashore at New-Haven, that, after he had reached dry land, his senses forsook him, and he imagined himself in the water, and lay upon the beach in the posture of a man swimming, striking out his arms and legs with great force.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Dr. Archer, an able and experienced physician, in addressing Dr. Mitchell relative to the cure of the whooping cough by vaccination, says, "I have vaccinated six or eight patients that had the whooping cough, and in every case it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease. The whooping cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then, when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual, and it does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the whooping cough, i. e. when the symptoms of the whooping cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I should immediately vaccinate; being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the whooping cough are checked by vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the whooping cough."

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

Domestic Manufactures.—In the present depressed state of commerce, it is gratifying to learn that our manufacturing establishments in various sections of the Union are gradually regaining their prosperous condition. This remark is particularly applicable to the manufacture of cotton, which now yields a moderate profit to those who conduct the business with the requisite skill and economy.—The extensive factories in Pawtucket are all in full operation, and the village again presents the aspect of a crowded and thriving population. The demands for cotton fabrics are constantly multiplying, and it is no equivocal test of the skill and enterprise of our manufacturers, that the product of Rhode-Island looms obtains a decided preference in the most distant parts of the Union. They are purchased to clothe the slaves on the plantations of Louisiana, and even our Canadian neighbors, with all their British predilections, are not unwilling to habit themselves in our cheap and substantial fabrics. In Philadelphia it is said that about four thousand looms have been put in operation within the last six months, which are chiefly engaged in weaving cotton goods, and that in all probability they will, within six months more, be increased to four times that number.

In Patterson, (N. J.) where two years since only three out of sixteen of its extensive factories were in operation, a signal and most gratifying change has been observed. Nearly all these establishments are now in vigorous employment, and the town has resumed that appearance of prosperous industry which it exhibited during the temporary success of manufacturing enterprise.