

Imagination has connected with them, nor for the gratification of impregnating them with sentiment and thought, but for the sake of their own sensible grandeur. To him her colours and images, have no need of a remote charm, by thought supplied, or any interest borrowed from the eye. A Sailor and an American, he has had noble opportunities of forming an acquaintance with her, and nobly has he used them! He is not her poet; but her secretary and copyist."

In allusion to the Pilot, the editor says: "compared to him our poets are fresh water-sailors, who know nothing of the matter; he alone gives us the plain but mighty truth." "In the Prairie his naked and masculine power of description is put forth with at least equal force in the tale of the sea; and though we have not the ocean in all its sublime varieties but only the interminable waste of huge meadows covered by long grass; yet even these become interesting by the vividness with which they are presented." "His pictures stand out to view, and hold a place in some long past journey."

The article concludes by the remark:

"The merits of this and other works of the author are essentially national; their scenes are American; and they belong to the infancy of a literature which may one day become gigantic. They are the first of the true American novels. Brown like Godwin gathered his materials from his own mind; they are all made of the carver's brain, and therefore bear the impress of individual thought, not the stamp of any age or country. Washington Irving is English in his tastes and style; but Cooper is a true, honest American; his works in more than one sense, do honor to his country; and they will not, we are sure, for that reason, be the less welcome in ours."

From the Western Carolinian
Salsbury Oct. 10.

SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.

We have been obligingly furnished by the Rev. Colin M'Yer, Stated Clerk of the Synod of North Carolina, with the following sketch of the proceedings of that Ecclesiastical Judiciary, during its session in this town week before last:

The Synod of North Carolina met in this place, on the evening of Wednesday the 3d inst; and continued their session, by adjournments, until the evening of Saturday, the 6th. The opening Sermon was delivered on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D. from John 9:4 "The night cometh, when no man can work." The discourse was remarkably instructive and interesting. During the Session of Synod, divine service was regularly performed three times every day; the audiences were large, serious and attentive; and there is good reason to hope, that under the Divine Blessing good and lasting impressions, have during this interesting meeting, been made on the hearts of many. The number of Ministers who attended, was thirty-seven. Of these, thirty-four were members of the Synod; the other three belonged to other synods; but enjoyed the privilege of sitting with the Synod of N. Carolina, as corresponding members. Besides these thirty-seven Ministers, there were thirteen Ruling Elders, who held seats as members; so that the whole number of members who attended the meeting, amounted to fifty. The Rev. Robert H. Morrison was chosen moderator; and the Rev. Messrs. Colin M'Yer and James W. Douglass, were appointed Clerks. The deliberations of Synod were of an interesting character; and the various important topics which were discussed, commanded the most serious attention of all who were present. There was but one subject, which excited considerable interest; and which produced a lengthy debate, inasmuch as it presented for consideration, a question, somewhat complicated in its character. The debate, however, was conducted with much of the spirit of meekness; and terminated in the adoption of measures which were carried with much unanimity; and which there is ground to believe, will ultimately be found to promote the interest of the Redeem-

er's Kingdom. The discussion here referred to, originated in the consideration of a petition from the Presbytery of Bethel, praying the concurrence of the Synod of North Carolina and attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. To account for the fact, that this petition presented for consideration a question of complicated character, it may be proper to take a retrospective view of some prominent facts in the history of the Synod. The Synod of North Carolina was originally composed of three Presbyteries, viz: The Presbyteries of Orange, of Concord, and of Fayetteville. The Presbyteries of Orange and Fayetteville, are located on the eastern, and that of Concord on the western side of the Yadkin River. The Presbytery of Concord, in the year 1824, finding themselves increased to the number of about 25 members, and being desirous of procuring, as soon as practicable, the formation of a Synod on the western side of the Yadkin River; in order to prepare the way for such an event, petitioned the Synod to divide them into three Presbyteries. This was accordingly done; and two new Presbyteries were thus formed; known, since that period, as the Presbyteries of Mecklenburg and of Bethel. The Presbytery of Bethel is composed principally of members residing in South Carolina. To effect the object originally desired, another step was necessary. One of the Presbyteries on the eastern side of the Yadkin must be divided into two; that there might be three Presbyteries on each side of the river, and thus a Synod on each side be formed, under the authority of the General Assembly. By the Western Presbyteries, the expectation was entertained, from year to year, that one of the Eastern Presbyteries would be divided; and that the way would thus be opened for the accomplishment of an object which they long wished for. The Eastern Presbyteries being thus far, either indisposed, or unprepared for such a measure the Presbytery of Bethel, under their apprehension that the prospect of the long desired division of the Synod, was now to be contemplated, only as at a great distance petitioned the Synod to unite with them in an application to the General Assembly, to be detached from the Synod of North Carolina, and attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. When this petition was introduced, the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg, indulging expectations relative to the division of Synod, more sanguine than those entertained by the Presbytery of Bethel, gave such a direction to the debate, as was calculated to elicit from the members, those arguments which influenced them respectively, either for or against the division of Synod; and thus the petition before the Synod, under all those circumstances, gave a complicated character to the question under discussion. The result of the whole was, that considering this matter in all its bearings, the division of one of the eastern Presbyteries, and of the Synod itself, was in the deliberate judgment of the Synod, believed to be inexpedient; the prayer of the petition of the Presbytery of Bethel was so far granted, as that those of its members residing in South Carolina had permission to apply, in a Presbyterial capacity, to the General Assembly to be attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg were then, at their own request, united in one Presbytery, to be henceforth known as the Presbytery of Concord.

On Friday afternoon, Synod spent some time in free conversation on the State of Religion; and, in the course of the conversation, several interesting facts were communicated. A report on this subject has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Synod for the purpose; and will shortly be published in the form of a Pamphlet. All we can at present say, in relation to what it contains, is, that considerable additions have been made during the past year to the number of communicants;—that, in many churches, there has been a pleasing increase of attention to Divine things;—that Christians heretofore lukewarm, have become quickened and animated;—that many of the thoughtless and careless have been awakened to a sense of those things that belong to their peace;—that benevolence and useful institutions are growing in public estimation and receiving increasing patronage;—and that, although in many places vice and immorality are too prevalent; yet the Ministers of Christ have much cause for thankfulness and much ground for encour-

agement in their arduous labours. On Sabbath morning, the Lord's Supper was administered to about 400 communicants. The services of the day were peculiarly solemn.—Divine service was also performed on the afternoon, and at night; and the impressions made by the preaching of the word, during the solemnities of these four days, we trust, will be found solid, durable, and productive of permanent happiness to many precious souls.

Several resolutions of an interesting character, were adopted by the Synod on the last day of their Session. From these, the four following have been selected, for present publication; and with them, this hasty sketch of the Synodical proceedings shall be concluded.

1. The Synod of North Carolina, from long observation feeling deeply impressed with the great value of Sunday School institutions, and convinced of the important effects they are calculated to produce on the rising generation, do hereby earnestly recommend to the friends of Zion, within their bounds, the formation of Sunday school unions, for each county in the state.—auxiliary to the American Sunday school union, which holds its sessions in the city of Philadelphia. To this end.

2. Resolved, that the Rev. Messrs. Colin M'Yer, James G. Hamner, and the Hon. Henry Potter, be a committee, to draft such form of a constitution as may be expedient for such societies to adopt, and to publish an address, furnishing the community with such explanations and directions, as may be proper for directing the public mind and exciting public exertion, on this subject.

3. Resolved, that this Synod will highly disapprove of the conduct of any of their members, who may leave the place of the Sessions of this Body, for the purpose of returning home, on the Sabbath day, without obvious necessity.

4. Resolved, that it be recommended to our sessions, and to the friends of Zion in general, to take into serious and prayerful consideration, the worthy example set before the Christiana public, by the Bible societies of Monroe county, New York and of Nassau hall, New Jersey.—The object of this resolution is, to induce benevolent institutions and individuals, not to limit their exertions to any section of our country; but to introduce a higher degree of method and certainty in their operations. For instance let any person, or number of persons, so disposed, agree to supply in any given time, every family with a given religion.

5. Resolved, that this Synod are sincerely grateful for the kindness and hospitality, during its present Session, and that the Synod will return home, with the most ardent prayers for their temporal and spiritual welfare.

The next meeting of the Synod is to take place on the evening of the first Tuesday in November, 1828, in the city of Raleigh.

GOV. KENT & GEN SAUNDERS

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALE & SEATON.—I have just seen the false and sensational publication of R. M. SAUNDERS, and until I read it, I did not suppose there lived an individual so devoid of truth and decency, as he has proved himself to be. Deference for public opinion induces me to ask the favor of you to publish the following reply:

In the month of May last, I wrote a letter to a private gentleman, an old Congressional friend in Frankfort, in reply to one received from him, not designed for publication, as every candid man would perceive, as well from its style as its subject, and he has since apologized for a portion of it finding its way into the public journals.

In this letter, in consequence of Gen. Saunders' over zealous part in the House of Representatives the preceding Winter, (the lot of all new converts) I adverted to a conversation he held with me the morning of the Presidential election—every word of which I aver to be a fact; and I throw back upon Gen. Saunders the vulgar epithet he has had the audacity to apply to me.

But a few minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders approached the fire-place at the south end of the room, tapped me on the arm, drew me aside, and used the strong language I have ascribed to him; and, further, I saw no individual, after the election, but who pleased than General S. appeared

to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I supposed, from the dilemma to which he had considered himself placed.

Gen. S. approaching me in that manner, did surprise me; and caused me to recollect the conversation (which I repeated to a friend a day or two afterwards) because, until that moment, I did not suppose he could have been forced to vote for General Jackson. Our acquaintance was as limited as he states, but not more so than I desired, having never made the slightest advance towards an intimacy with him, because I considered him a vain, silly, unhappy tempered man, always the tool of some aspirant expecting, no doubt, in the event of their success, the full benefit of his intimate zeal.

General S. only wanted to know whether Mr. Adams could be elected on the first ballot, to save them the necessity of electing Gen. Jackson. His attachment to Gen. J. must have been as strong as his inclination to oblige his constituents, when both united could not render him willing to encounter the trouble of a second ballot.

How much Gen. S. regards his vanity you may judge, when he calls the redeeming a pledge made by Col. Mitchell to his constituents, "a suicidal morality of my teaching." Unfortunately for him, I had but little conversation with Col. M. about the Presidential election, which was pending—so little that I did not know, until I had counted the ballots in the House of Representatives, how the Colonel had intended to vote.

Gen. S's sensibility, on the present occasion, is somewhat surprising, as he was charged with the same remarks I have attributed to him, by Mr. F. Johnson in the House of Representatives, as will be seen by the following extract from his speech delivered in February last: "The Secretary of State did vote for Mr. Adams, and I might ask many who are now arrayed against the Administration if they would not have done so? I might ask the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Saunders) if he does not know some, who made earnest and solemn appeals to members who were uncommitted, saying 'save the nation, save the nation, by the election of Mr. Adams, and who are now to be found arrayed among the foremost of the Opposition?'"

The language Mr. Johnson attributes to Gen. S. is stronger than what I have used, and is said to have been addressed to the uncommitted portion of the House; and Gen. S. is again mistaken in supposing that he (Mr. Johnson) derived his information from me; for, unhappily for him, not one word either orally or in writing, ever passed from me to Mr. Johnson on the subject.

JOS. KENT.
Rose Mount, Oct. 6 1827.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHEROKEES

The Huntsville (Alabama) news paper furnishes us with the following general account of the Constitution adopted by the Convention of the Cherokee Nation, held in July last. The sentiments of the editor with regard to the capacity of the people, and their prospects of success, are diametrically opposed to those expressed in some of the other papers, whose interest it is to encourage a belief that the Indians are incapable of civilization, and unworthy of the very land they inhabit.

N. Y. Adv.

"The constitution commences by designating the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, beginning on the north bank of the Tennessee river, at the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, &c. The lands to remain the common property of the Nation, but the improvements made thereon, are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens who made, or may be rightfully in possession of them. The power of government is to be divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive, and the Judicial. The Legislative power to be vested in two distinct branches—a Committee and a Council; and both to be styled 'The General Council of the Cherokee Nation.' The Nation is laid off into eight Districts; the Committee to consist of two members from each, and to be chosen for two years, the first election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1828. The General Council

to be held once a year, at New Echota.

The Executive power of the Nation to be vested in a principal Chief, who shall be chosen by the General Council, and hold his office for four years. Three Councilors, are to be annually appointed to advise with the Principal Chief in the Executive part of the government, &c.

The Judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme Court, and such Circuit and inferior Courts as the General Council may from time to time establish. The Supreme Court to consist of three Judges. All the Judges are to be appointed for four years. No minister of the Gospel eligible to the office of Principal Chief, or to a seat in the General Council. Religious freedom tolerated. Sheriffs elected in each district by the qualified voters, and to hold their office for two years. A marshal to be appointed by the General Council for four years; his jurisdiction to extend over the whole Cherokee Nation. The right of trial by jury to remain inviolate, &c.

The mode of appointing the various other officers indispensable in a well regulated government, is laid down much in detail; and the document taken altogether, we think, is well calculated to produce the most happy results. The success of the Cherokees will stimulate other nations to adopt a similar policy; and we may yet live to see one tribe after another, by dropping the tomahawk, and following the example set them, rise from savage barbarity to respectability in the civilized world."

In political contests, such as the one which now pervades the Union, individuals are glorified or reviled in a strain of monstrous hyperbole. The disgust which this extravagance is fitted to excite, must be aggravated by the consideration that he who is most grossly abused or inordinately extolled, would, without any real difference or increase of merit or demerit, receive the very contrary treatment in the same quarters, if he chanced to be the adopted candidate, or vice versa. Manifest obloquy or eulogy is lavished upon a man merely according as he happens to have determined in the choice of candidates.—This circumstance does not escape the observation of the mass of our citizens; and the consequences are—that but little faith or weight is conceded to what is poured forth pro or con; that few, if any proselytes are made; and that parties become more and more exasperated against each other and prone to commit greater excesses. If congress should prove intemperate during the approaching session, on the Presidential question, the action and reaction between the heated politicians at Washington and the raging zealots throughout the country, will produce scenes and results shocking in themselves and most discreditable to the national character.

Nat. Gazette.

Some of our brother Editors have fallen into an error relative to the avowal of Mr. Buchanan's predilection on the Presidential question. They seem to think Mr. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the gentleman to whom the question on that subject was propounded, through the Baltimore R. publican; and represent him as having addressed "a note to the Editor of that paper, in which he avows himself unequivocally friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson;" and states that he voted for him at the last election, and pledges himself to vote for him again at the next, provided he continues to conduct himself as he has done hitherto." For the information of those who have not had the means of being better informed, we would state, that Mr. James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, is the gentleman to whom the question was propounded, and who has answered it as above.—Star.

A criminal who was to have been executed in Canada, about the time the Michigan was to be precipitated over the Falls of Niagara, being of the opinion to be favoured with the privilege of conducting her descent