

rationally depend for the continuation of the national blessings we now possess.

2d. The nature of our government; the extension of our territory; the rapid increase of our population; and, above all, and the most to be deplored, the state of our churches, the great inequality in the number of Gospel Ministers to distribute, compared with the number of immortal souls throughout the United States to receive, the bread of life.

The nature of our government requires, in a peculiar degree, above all other kinds of government, that the minds of the people be enlightened, and their hearts influenced by the power of religion. It is the peculiar characteristic of a republic, that all power is lodged in the people; the power of those who rule is entirely delegated: there is not a freeman in this assembly but has as much inherent or constitutional power as the President of the United States. Surely, then, there is no need of argument to prove, that every man should be endowed with knowledge and principle to make a right use of it. That civil government cannot be supported without religion, has been acknowledged by mankind in all ages. When Julian, that noted apostate, had prostrated religion at his feet, he called in to his aid a religion of his own contrivance to support his cause. This, Oliver Cromwell employed to open his passage to the British throne. During the late revolution in France, Mercier, an infidel, said, "By proscribing religion, we have ruined our cause." "To what, (said the immortal Washington,) are we indebted for truth in our courts of justice, but to the awful sanctions of the Christian religion?" "In vain, (he adds,) does that man claim the character of a patriot, who is an open enemy, or even a cold friend, to that religion which is the glory and prop of his country. Whatever influence may be conceded to some minds of a peculiar structure, let us forbear the opinion, that national morality can be supported in the exclusion of religious principles." When he laid his commission on the table of Congress, what a spirit of religion breathed in that flow of easy, natural eloquence, which he possessed in a remarkable degree, committing the officers and soldiers whom he led to the field, to the care and protection of the God of armies, and the United States to his holy keeping. In the fear of God he fought our battles—in the fear of God he presided in our councils; and during his administration, for eight years, all things prospered; leaving to his successors in that high station, an example that they should follow his steps.

Not only the nature of our government, but also (2d) the wide extension of our territory, and the rapid increase of our population, require the diffusion of knowledge throughout our borders. In both these respects, the United States have increased, in the short space of forty years, beyond all example any where in history. When first a nation, three millions—now more than ten millions! When first a nation, thirteen states, some of which were thinly settled, scattered along the shores of the Atlantic—now twenty-three states, extending west far beyond the Mississippi, and south to the Floridas, opening an immense prospect. But the strength of the materials should always be in proportion to the weight and magnitude of the building. Unless learning and religion go forth with our emigrants, or soon follow them, to enlighten their steps and to control their passions, instead of proving a blessing to the world they will be a curse. From an ignorant and unprincipled population, "good Lord deliver us."

3d. And the last plan, the Church of Christ, lays in her claim. Now opens the great object of our Seminary. "The harvest is great, and the laborers are few." Without public religion—without the administration of the public means of salvation by an order of men, set apart to that sacred office, it is impossible to conceive how "the knowledge of the true God, and of Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent," can be diffused or continued among mankind. This is plain from the conduct of our Lord, in first appointing twelve, and in addition to them, "twenty other disciples," to engage in the work of the sacred ministry; and his promise to be with them, and their successors, "to the end of the world."

Were we now to take a particular survey of the destitute state of our churches, the recital would be awful, and almost incredible—it would burst on this assembly like thunder from a clear sky! We shall view the matter only in the aggregate. Allowing the United States of America to contain ten millions of souls; allowing a public teacher to each thousand, it would require ten thousand ministers of religion to afford an universal supply. What is the actual number? About three thousand, of all denominations, that may in the eye of liberality be considered as competent ministers of the gospel. Of course, there is, at this time, a deficiency of seven thousand. From this extensive view of the state of the church throughout the Union; let us come to the state of our own country, that section in which we hope to establish a Seminary of Learning, to prepare young men for public stations in life, and especially for the gospel ministry.

We thus calculate, not wishing to extend our views far to the East, that fifteen counties in this State may unite in the design; to these we will take the liberty of adding to the amount, five counties in South-Carolina, whose principles in religion, and habits in life, are generally similar to our own—say thirty counties in all: say, for the sake of round numbers, that each county contains ten thousand souls—the whole number will be three hundred thousand; allowing one minister to each thousand souls, the adequate number there would be three hundred ministers.

the real number of ministers, of all denominations, in this district of country? Not more than forty—a deficiency of two hundred and sixty, in fifteen of the Western counties of this State, including the addition mentioned from the State of South-Carolina. But a small number of these will, in the scanty space of twenty-five or thirty years, be on the stage of time. If, then, no addition be made, we must shortly, in this part of the world where we dwell, be totally destitute.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, offered the following resolutions, prefaced by some remarks, which we have no room to copy:—

Resolved, That the committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting (except for the export trade) the importation of,

1st. All distilled spirits and malt liquors, from and after the — day of —, A. D. —

2d. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall constitute a component part, from and after the — day of —, A. D. —

3d. All cotton and flaxen goods, or of which either cotton or flax shall constitute a component part, to wit: sheetings, shirtings, counterpanes, table cloths, stripes, checks, plaids, gingham, chintzes, calicoes, and prints of all descriptions, hosiery, cotton yarn, twist, and thread, from and after —

4th. All kinds of glass wares and window glass, from and after —

5th. Iron, in bars, rods, sheets, castings, spikes, and nails, and all manufactures of sheet iron, or of which sheet iron shall be a material of chief value, from and after —

6th. All manufactures of lead, copper, or tin, from and after —

7th. All descriptions of paper, from and after —

8th. All manufactures of leather, or of which leather shall constitute a component part, from and after —

9th. All descriptions of hats and ready-made clothing, from and after —

Resolved, That the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying an excise duty upon the domestic articles which shall be substituted for those, the importation of which shall be prohibited: the excise to take effect simultaneously with the prohibition.

After some inconsequential observations, the resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Warfield submitted for consideration the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury transmitting a list of balances on the books of the second and third Auditors of the Treasury which have remained more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1820, a list of the names of persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said auditors within the year, and a list of advances made prior to the 3d March, 1809, by the War Department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor of the Treasury on the 30th Sept. 1820, be printed for the use of the members of this House.

The bill making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1821, underwent some brief discussion in the House of Representatives, which was confined to one item of the proposed appropriation, that of 150,000 dollars for the Quartermaster Department. It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.—Mr. Cannon submitted for consideration the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of Cadets educated at the Military Academy that have remained in the service of the United States five years; also, the number that have received commissions, and have resigned before the expiration of five years; also the number that have left the Military Academy without commissions, and the amount of money that has been paid to each one; also, the sums of money that have been paid to Cadets who were permitted to stay at home (if any) for the time between their appointment and that of their being mustered at the Academy; also, the whole number educated at the said Academy, who were in the service of the United States during the late war, and the number of those thus engaged in the service, who were in any battle or battles fought during the said time with the enemies of our country; also, the whole expense of maintaining officers and instructors of the Academy each year since the year 1802. The whole expense of ammunition and soldiers that have been placed at the Academy, for their assistance, since its first establishment; also, how far martial law has been carried into effect there, and whether or not the professors and teachers are, or have been, under martial law; and whether or not any of the Cadets have been sent from said Academy, or dismissed by said Superintendent, or any other officer, without a trial or any specific charge being proved against them; also, how many foreigners are professors or teachers in said Academy, and the number of Cadets (if any) that have been admitted into the same from the families of foreigners.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire whether, in their opinion, any further measures are necessary to be adopted for the due enforcement of the existing revenue laws.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration in the existing laws which relate to the verification of invoices, or to manifests of goods imported from foreign parts:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any provision by law for the due enforcement of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 2d day of March, 1799.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire, and to report to this House, whether, in their opinion, the permanent revenue is adequate to meet the expenses of this government.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether any measures may, in their opinion, be necessary to increase the revenue, and if so, to report the measures to this House.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of spirits from the neighborhood of

spirit distillers, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from the town of Salisbury, in North-Carolina, by the most direct route to the town of Fayetteville, in the same State.

MISSOURI.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.—Mr. Archer, of Virginia, read from his seat the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there be at this time existing, and in force, in Missouri, any legal tribunals or tribunals, derived from the authority of the United States, invested with competent jurisdiction and powers for the examination and determination of cases of controversy which have arisen, or may arise therein, under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or controversies to which the United States are or may become a party; and, if there be no such tribunals or tribunal, then to report to this house the provisions and measures which, in their opinion, may be necessary to be adopted by Congress, for causing the authority of the government and laws of the United States to be respected, and for assuring protection to the property and other rights of the United States, and of their citizens, within Missouri.

Before forwarding the motion to the chair, Mr. A. stated the motives which had induced him to offer it. Whatever might be the situation of Missouri, with respect to this government, the propriety remained the same of instituting the inquiry he proposed, and of adopting the resolution. He must be candid enough to state, however, that to him it appeared that Missouri stood entirely disconnected from any legal or political relation with this government. With our own hands, said Mr. A. we have cut all the moorings which attached her to it, and she floats entirely liberated and at large. She stood formerly in the relation of a territory to the United States: she had proposed to assume the new relation of a State of the Union. This House had refused her permission to do so, and, Mr. A. said, she stands discharged from all relation to the Union.—It was vain to tell him that Missouri was a Territory. Such an assertion was disproved by the fact, known to every one, that she had discarded every attribute of that character. The concession which Congress made to Missouri at the last session, Mr. A. said, consisted of two parts: the permission to depart from the existing relations of a territory, and the permission to assume, under certain conditions, the relations of a member of the confederacy. She must have departed from the relation of a territory before she could have availed herself of the second part of the concession to her. What is it that Congress can admit into the Union? Not a territory, but a state. Missouri was therefore obliged to cease to be a territory before she could be in a condition to claim admission into the Union; and she became a state. Not only, then, in point of fact, but in legislative station, Missouri is no longer a territory.

Mr. A. said he was not intimating, nor would he be understood as intimating, that the people of Missouri wished to be permanently disconnected from the Union. He was assured she was attached to the Union by feelings generated by her descent from it, and by a true reverence for the principles of its institutions. Nor did he say that she had shewn any disposition to throw off the yoke of allegiance to the Union; it was this House which had itself cut loose the harness, and thrown away the reins. Mr. A. went on to say, that, if Congress could act at all at present with reference to Missouri, such was now her condition, that it could not act by law, but must act by force. The authority of the Union might hang over her, but there were no legal modes by which it could be exercised. All its ordinary and regular conductors were broken off. With regard to Missouri, Mr. A. said the citizens of the United States had individual rights, which it was the duty of Congress to secure. Many of them, for example, had received donations of land in that territory, in requital of their services, of their blood, and of the glory they had acquired for their country. Congress were bound, by the most sacred of all obligations, to ensure protection to those rights. The question, therefore, which he wished to present to the consideration of gentlemen was this: Where are the tribunals and methods by which these and other rights can be protected—where the channels by which the authority of the government can be enforced? No man could say that there existed such tribunals, or channels for the enforcement of our authority. My proposition, said Mr. A. is not presented because of any peculiar situation of Missouri, but because of the ambiguity of it—because no man can say what it is. Suppose, he said, that he was right in his opinion, of the condition of Missouri: every one would say that an inquiry ought to be instituted with the view to establish some bonds of relation between Missouri and this government. But, suppose that he were mistaken on this point: the inquiry would yet be proper, in order to remove the doubts which he and others entertained. In every view in which he considered the subject, he thought the inquiry ought to take place. He did not propose that this inquiry should be committed to himself, or to those who agreed with him in opinion; but he proposed to refer it to a standing committee of the house, which might reasonably be supposed to be an impartial tribunal, and at the head of which (Mr. Sergeant) was one of the most prominent of those who differed from him in opinion on this topic.

Mr. A. said he was far from supposing that there would be any opposition to this proposition: but, if there were, he would say to the opponents of it, that they had taken upon themselves to direct the course of our legislation on this subject, and, if they had not founded, they had at least brought us into the neighborhood of

shoals and breakers. If gentlemen who constitute the late majority of this house, were to refuse to agree to the proposed inquiry, he should then say, what he was now very far from saying, that they were afraid to pursue the principle of their own vote in its operation, and to stand confronted with the results.

The resolution having been read from the chair—

Mr. Sergeant suggested that the resolution was one of such a description as ought not to be acted upon without affording an opportunity to every member of the house to vote upon it. He therefore moved that it lie on the table.

Some debate took place on this motion, in which Mr. Cobb, Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Lowndes bore a principal part. The question on laying the resolution on the table was then divided affirmatively, by Yeas and Nays, 91 votes to 59.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We will endeavor to make room for "Many Hundreds" in our next.

"The Club" shall appear next week, divested of its Attic title.

.....full blown Bufo, puff'd by his own quill.

POPE ALTERED.

The following reached us, through a private channel, a day or two since; and as the writer employs his "Lex tallions," (what does he mean?) we shall use the *lex talionis*, and gratify ourselves, and no doubt the sapient "Legation," by giving it to the public verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatum, that talents of such uncommon promise may be justly estimated:

Lex tallions

Measra Editors

Gentlemen Be it remembered, that, Legation seldom ever thought seriously in the whole course of his life. In penning his communication, he was solely intent on manufacturing fools caps. And is not a little diverted since; to find it has met with fools to put them on themselves or on their neighbours. But much surprised that they have been found to fit so well as to be mistaken for originals or called glaring personalities; when no such thing was intended.

Be ye further assured that ye are indebted to legation for some highly approved essays that have appeared in your paper. But he is determined never to Trouble you again with any more of his cogitations I.

And "be ye further a-sured," Legation, that you have our humble thanks for your "highly approved essays," (what a modest writer!) and our unfeigned gratitude for your "determination not to trouble us with any more of your cogitations." We know not who you are, nor did we ever think it worth our while to inquire: But we believe we may append to your unsolicited acknowledgment, that "you have seldom thought seriously in the whole course of your life," a declaration no less true, that you have as seldom thought wisely. Your "essays" may have been "highly approved;" but it is a little singular that the first notice we should have of it should be from your highly valued self. Recollect, friend "L." that "vanity is a passion which crosses its own purposes, and begets contempt when it means to inspire admiration."

The "head and front of our offending," the direful cause which has exposed us to the bitter sarcasm of this Ajax Telamon of the scribbling tribe, is the following scrap, in our 28th No. on the receipt of one of "Legation's" "highly approved essays," giving the reason, as politely as we knew how, why we should decline publishing it:

"Legation" is inadmissible. His personalities are too glaring; and we should be sorry, indeed, if we believed he entertained a serious thought of our publishing them.

A THUNDER for a Right Reverend!

The following extract from the remarks of the Bishop of Chester in the debate in the British House of Lords on the third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, exhibits the English clergy, if he be a fair specimen, in no very favorable light. The lower orders of the clergy of the established church, in Cowper's time, were

"A priesthood, such as Baul's was of old; and it would seem now that even the "mitted heads" are not much better. When a Bishop has the unblushing effrontery to come out in the face of the world, and tell such palpable untruths, what have we to expect from a Liverpool, or an Aldon. The character of George I.