

would withhold the sum equal to his public dues for a single year, to begin an institution of learning, the good effects of which may reach forward to the end of time?

We have the resources; we possess the means. The single state of Massachusetts, by small universal contributions, in the space of six years, contributed half a million of dollars for public religious purposes. The labor of each individual, for one day only, cast into the fund, would be more than enough to erect the buildings. Be it repeated, we have the means. These means are not exclusively our own; they are bestowed on us by the "Giver of every good and perfect gift;" and we are bound to appropriate them to his glory, and the good of our fellow-men.

A short review of what hath been said, will finish the discourse.

1st. It was stated, that, to science and religion, under the auspices of a propitious Providence, we stand indebted for that high and distinguished rank we now hold among the nations of the earth. Let us unite our hearts in gratitude to God, the great Father and Lord of all; the source from whence all our blessings flow. Unto thee, O Lord, do we give thanks, &c. Ingratitude is, of all crimes, the most vile and degrading. It robs God of his due, and sinks man below the level of his nature: Gratitude consists in endeavoring to make suitable returns to God for the favors we have received from him; expressed by a life of obedience to his laws, and in promoting the good of mankind. What must have been our condition, had the blessings of science and the knowledge of the Christian religion been withheld from us? And what must be the condition of posterity, if they be not conveyed to them? And it is with us, as agents in the hand of God, to decide, whether they shall be lost to posterity or continued with them. How awful the trust! how great the responsibility! Shall we be so cruel and unjust, as to provide for our offspring the possessions of this world, and not prepare them, by knowledge, religion and virtue, for the enjoyment of them? Return to this world a century hence, and seek for that which you left to your heirs; and perhaps not a trace to be found—neither root nor branch in the hands of your descendants, but the small sum you may have vested in the intended public institution.

Such, also, is the nature of all things here below, that individuals, families, and nations, are subject to changes—ever have, and ever will, experience what we call the reverse of fortune. A continued calm, an unclouded sky, were never the lot of mortals. We may yet need, and soon, a Washington in the field, a Patrick Henry in our councils. Let us, therefore, by education and the knowledge and principles of Christianity, prepare for the storm as well as for the calm; and thereby perpetuate and defend that liberty, whether civil or religious, "wherewith God hath made us free."

In the order of this address, it was stated that the nature of our government, the extension of our territory, the rapid increase of our population, and, above all, the state of the church, imperiously demand that every practicable means be used to diffuse knowledge throughout our country. From the items first mentioned, we shall deduce no particular inference; but just notice, as a

2d Inference, the loud demands which the church of Christ makes for relief in this section of country, which we hope will soon be the seat of a public Seminary of Learning.

Three hundred thousand souls! fifty thousand, only, supplied!—two hundred and fifty thousand not supplied with the public means of salvation. If it be so, "that faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God;" if it be so, that the public administration of the word be an appointed means of grace; if it be so, that in no age or country in the world, private religion never existed without public; if it be so, that there never was a stock without a root; and, finally, if it be so, that on next Lord's day not more than a fifteenth or twentieth part of these 300,000 will attend on the public hearing of the word, let a solemn and awful question be asked, "Whether it is likely the kingdom of Light or the kingdom of Darkness has the ascendancy?" And thousands, many thousands, cannot read intelligibly in their own houses. Can it be otherwise, than, as they live in ignorance, so also they die in guilt? It is vain to parry the truth—to bandage our eyes at the brink of the precipice, to lessen the horrors of the fall—to seek for a remedy in concealing the disease?

There will be an alteration for the better: God will, one day, by the agency of human means, "arise, and have mercy upon Zion." All nations will walk in the light of the Lord, and the earth be a paradise again. Will we go forward and begin the work, or fold our arms and leave it to others? Never will a people, to the end of the world, be under greater obligations to God for his goodness than we are. He has given us the Canaan inheritance of freedom, independence and peace; and, no doubt, expects the fair opportunity of doing good will be improved.

That the smiles of Heaven on the literary institutions which have been already established in the United States of America, may justly inspire us with zeal and ardor to follow the example.—We infer, in the

3d Place, "the Lord's hand is not shortened," his power is not weakened, "his ear is not heavy," ever open to the prayers of his people; able and willing to bestow his blessing on every undertaking intended for his glory and the good of mankind. Approach this laudable undertaking as a bond of Christian brotherhood and unite, as we all speak the same thing, let there be no divisions among you; but be ye perfectly joined to-

gether in the same mind and in the same judgment." As to the intended institution, say in the language, and adopt the faith and spirit, of King Solomon at the dedication of the temple; "Lord, remember David and all his afflictions: How he swore unto the Lord, and vowed unto the mighty God of Jacob, Surely I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up into my bed—I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."

4th. It was said, that the Western part of the State of North-Carolina afforded a favorable situation, and contained resources, to establish a public seminary of learning, to prepare young men, by the knowledge and influence of the Christian religion, with the aid of sound science, to act with honor and advantage in those public departments of life which the church, the state, and the condition of mankind, now do, and will in future, require; founded on the broad and solid basis of christian and republican principles, to the entire exclusion of all party names and distinctions, whether civil or religious. That the situation is favorable, has been so explained that a repetition would be unnecessary. We have the resources. A single dollar to each head of a family: Surely, surely, the amount of this would be collected in the space of a few years, from every family in the district. I have said to the amount, supposing the one half, or more, should give nothing. But it is confidently thought that such measures might be taken that all, the poorest, of every denomination, would become contributors. Let the contributions be universal, as far as possible, however small. One hundred dollars from one hundred individuals, would be much better than the like sum from one person. The widow's mite may eventually produce as much good as the rich man's talent. This universal contribution would have a moral influence on the hearts of the community: it would diffuse a principle of individual benevolence among all ranks in society: it would establish an intercourse and connexion betwixt all orders of men. The rich and the poor would meet together, on a footing of equality and good will, combined in one common and glorious cause; all feeling their weight in the scale of society, and the noble pride of having done something for the good of the world. And let us not engage in the undertaking, unless we think it can be begun and carried on in that frugal style which comports with the circumstances of our country, and the nature of our republican government. O, let us avoid that show and extravagance which seem to be the destruction of too many of our seminaries of learning, both great and small.

Friends and fellow-Christians, we come to the close of this address. You will approach, in your deliberations on this occasion, an object of unspeakable importance. This is an important meeting, taken in connexion with its consequences, as ever took place in the State of North-Carolina. And shall we part without doing something? A better opportunity never offered, nor never will offer in future, for us to do some good. Let it not pass by unimproved. The church and the state, time and eternity, demand our exertions. O, let us attend to their voice. And it is with us to decide, "as workers together with God," whether our own immediate posterity, and those that may succeed them, shall grow up in ignorance and vice, or in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," a credit to their parents, and a blessing to the world.

Despair not of success. The design, if laid in principle, carried forward in the fear of God, and reliance on his grace, will prosper. And should you not live to see the full completion of your object, posterity will be gainers; generations unborn will be instructed and animated by your example. God will approve, and will reward, not in proportion to the magnitude of the gift, but in proportion to the principle of the giver. We will thankfully accept the smallest offering. The cup of "cold water," when cheerfully given, and from pure motives, will attract the eye of Heaven, and will not pass without a reward. So neither will the smallest gratuity pass without the notice and gratitude of the friends and founders of the intended seminary.

That grain of mustard seed, which we hope soon to plant in the western soil of this state, however "small when sown in the earth," may grow up, and shoot forth its branches over a vast extent of country. In it, may be enveloped those precious principles and blessings that will promote the happiness of thousands: In it, may be developed a cure, a sovereign cure, for all those evils which embitter life, and distract the world. Ignorance, vice, poverty, and blood-shed—all these must fall—all these will fall, before the overwhelming and overbearing authority of the Christian religion. This is the agent that will sweep off all calamity from the face of the earth. The restless elements which have agitated the world, and kept it in a state of commotion in all past ages, will be hushed into a universal calm; the reign of peace will be established, and the whole human race will be but one harmonious family, when the millennial days shall beam forth in all the splendor of the light of the gospel, "and the earth be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." To contribute our share to bring about this glorious period, is the leading design of that literary institution you are assembled to establish: and on the deliberations and decisions of this day, the happiness of your children and of posterity, to the end of time, may be suspended.

"He builds a kingdom of the noblest date, who builds the Kingdom of our Saviour God." You will again hear our text after which, a few sentences will conclude this address.

"That our sons may be as plants growing up in their youth, and our daughters like cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace." To crown the description of national happiness, the Psalmist adds, "Yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord." "Give what he will, without him we are poor: and with him, rich, take what he will away."

Happy is that nation, and happy the individual, "whose God is the Lord." Interested in that covenant, through faith in the Redeemer, which is ordered in all things, and sure. "Life and immortality are brought to light by the Gospel," and the way opened to the mansions of eternal rest. And when all the designs of God, in creating, preserving, and in redeeming this world, shall come to an end, "the Lord Jesus Christ will descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then they who are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall they ever be with the Lord."

"Where, with the high and holy One,
"They'll dwell in bliss supreme;
"Share in the pleasures of his throne,
"And taste the crystal stream.
"Banquet on Angelic food;
"Father, Son, and Spirit know:
"Drink the joys that flow from God,
"And shall forever flow."

May God take you all into his holy keeping: guide you by his counsel while in this world, and at last receive you into glory. AMEN.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Kitty Simple's" situation is certainly embarrassing; and as she wishes to seek relief through the medium of our columns, we have no disposition to deny her the privilege. She shall be heard in our next. "Solon" hereafter.

The extremely bad state of the roads prevented the arrival of our three principal mails last week. This will account for the *leanness* of our columns this week, as it respects political and other intelligence; but they will be found to contain other matter, we think, well worth the perusal of our readers.

The subject of a new College in the western part of the State, is again brought before the public; and as it is one in the decision of which not only those who are now on the stage of action, but future generations, are greatly interested, it should receive that careful and serious attention which it certainly merits. It is not to be expected that it will unite the exertions of all in its favor; but it is to be expected that no one will determine on opposition without mature reflection.

VARLE'S NEW MAP.

An advertisement will be found in a subsequent column, respecting "Varle's new Map of the United States," which is now offered for sale in this place. From the slight examination which we have made of this Map, we have no hesitation in saying, that, as far as we are capable of judging, it is decidedly the best map of the United States and its territories that we have ever met with. It contains the latest divisions, and offers many other new claims to public patronage; and gentlemen who are in want of a good map, would do well, we think, at least to call and examine it.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the Frontiers of N. Carolina, 2
January 5, 1821.

So general have been, and, indeed are, the attempts in the neighboring States to carry their Internal Improvements into successful operation, that the inhabitants of this State are imperiously bound to keep the same object in view. South-Carolina has begun (it is said in earnest) to think of striking such a blow at the carrying (by waggons) trade of this and the neighboring districts, as to render such conduct necessary. The following extracts are made from a pamphlet entitled "Plans and progress of Internal Improvement in South-Carolina; with observations respecting therefrom to the Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the State." And from a quotation found therein, it is supposed to have emanated from a member or members of the Board. The quotation bespeaks a mind somewhat similar to that of the schemer alluded to by George Alexander Stevens, who proposed to pay off the British national debt by bottling up the Thames and then selling it for seltzer water, at that moment very dear and in great demand.

One of the more immediate objects of the State is thus stated: "The diversion of an immense trade from North-Carolina and Tennessee to Charleston, we have stated, would result from the acquisition of the western Internal Improvements." We then find a great deal of very confident argument and a tolerably positive conclusion, that

"while it is in their power" (that of South-Carolina) "to command a large portion of the trade of North-Carolina and Tennessee, no other State has it in its power to make a similar diversion unfavorable to us. It is evident, then, that it is our true policy to take advantage of our local situation, and extend our improvements in such direction as to gain from our sister States all the trade we can, and to bring back to Charleston as much as possible of our own trade which is now engrossed by others."

Next, under the head of "THE WATERS OF THE CATAWBA," we find the following observations: "We can have no competition in the trade of this extensive river which waters the finest back country in the southern states, unless we leave it in its present state, closed to every practical use. Open it, and the rich harvests of many counties must be exchanged in Charleston for the merchandize of that city. All attempts to carry on trade by roads leading to the sea-board of North-Carolina, must be intercepted by this noble stream, that will convey into Charleston every marketable article that reaches its banks, as regularly as it rolls its waters to the ocean."

"Broad River extends its navigable waters about forty miles above the North-Carolina line. Although less interesting than the Catawba it is of great value. The trade that now passes from Tennessee by Nashville, will here find its nearest water carriage; and the produce of the large county of Rutherford, and part of Buncombe, must descend this river to Charleston, as soon as navigation to the North-Carolina line is finished."

"The Saluda, when opened, will not be without its effect even in commanding the trade of the west. Its navigable waters will cross the road over which all the waggons now pass, that convey the produce of East Tennessee and part of North-Carolina to Augusta. It will be strange, indeed, if part of this trade does not seek a better market in Charleston by a good water carriage of two hundred miles, in preference of a worse market over bad roads for eighty miles. But this river possesses a still greater advantage in the facilities it affords of retaining the trade of Greenville, Laurens, and parts of Edgefield and Abbeville, which now goes by land to Augusta. Perhaps few districts in the state could yield to our commercial capital a richer and more willing harvest than these. Yet they are now reluctantly forced to another market, merely because that beautiful river has not been opened."

"The Saluda mountain road has its weight in this consideration of the subject. The western trade which has heretofore passed these mountains, has principally been carried on with Augusta. To give our towns and city a fair competition in this trade, has been one of the objects of this road; and it must have its effect. For when a steam-boat navigation can transport from Columbia to Charleston the articles of this trade as cheaply and nearly as expeditiously as they can be conveyed from Augusta to Savannah, the advantage of a more ready market and better and shorter road will have its desired influence."

"There is one other view of this subject of considerable importance to this state. This is known to be the course of the trade of the western country nearest to us. The goods that supply that trade are purchased to a great extent in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and paid for in cash drawn from South Carolina and Georgia. Their horses, mules, hogs and cattle are brought to our market and sold for cash. This supplies means of paying the northern merchant. Waggons are often sent to the north empty, and loaded back with goods. This trade is a very inconvenient one to the western country. Their sales and purchases both cost them a long and expensive journey to the north and to the south. It is also very injurious to us, because it causes a constant drain of our circulating medium, which being in high credit, answers the northern market better than any western paper. All this arises from the difficulty of communication with Charleston. Make that communication expeditious and cheap, and our city will supply what is now brought from the north. At the same time that western produce is sold here, goods will be here purchased for their consumption: one journey will effect both objects and the trade to us will become an equal one. We shall then pay in merchandize what we now pay in cash. Are the improvements now making, calculated to produce this equality so favorable to us? When the Catawba and Broad River navigations are carried to the foot of the mountains and within fifty miles of the western country, when the western road has become the best and shortest pass in the whole ridge of the Blue and the Allegany mountains; can any one doubt that all the heavy supplies will ascend these rivers to their heads, and by a short land carriage descend to the place of consumption? The lighter and more valuable articles will form the return loads of waggons which must be employed in this trade, and will meet but few difficulties in following the Saluda road. It may therefore with certainty be calculated that the works now going on, will render profitable the western trade, which is not now so to us; and that Charleston will supply what is now purchased in Baltimore and Philadelphia."

To enter into any discussion of the question, whether this proposition is or is not *vapor*, and, of that kind which will speedily evaporate, is unnecessary and irrelevant to the object at present in view. It is therefore proposed merely to quote the following very correct ideas from a late Fayetteville Observer.

"When we take into account the present intolerable state of our roads and the present low prices of produce, the profits arising to the farmer must be a poor compensation for his labor."