

may plant, that Appollos may water, but that the increase is of God," we are sure. But had a suitable human education been combined with their piety and zeal, it is likely they would have been much more useful; more respectable in the view of the enlightened, and more beneficial to the ignorant class of mankind. Perhaps it requires an understanding as well matured, and as thorough a knowledge of human nature, to instruct the ignorant, in "what are the first principles of the oracles of God," as to direct those that are initiated into the doctrines of the Christian religion, "to go on to perfection."

These observations shew the necessity of the Western College, when we confine the advantages that may arise from it exclusively to the western counties of this state. There may be, and I believe are, in each of these counties, some families of decent, and even of polished manners, enlightened minds, and hearts tinctured with the all-subduing, meliorating influence of religion. But alas! in what condition, if a careful and universal examination were made, would the great mass of our population be found? Much is doing; and may the exertions increase, both in extent and success, to christianize the heathen; but in what respect, in our own country, do many differ from them? The Christian religion may be justly termed the religion of the United States; but the name does not constitute a christian. The light of the natural sun is of no service to those who are confined in dungeons; and the light of the great "sun of righteousness" will never shine, with his irradiating rays, into the benighted understandings of mankind, until the means of his entrance be carried into operation. Perhaps the most successful way, in the issue, to spread civil and religious light abroad, is to begin in good earnest at home. As in physics, so in morals; a stone, cast into a stagnant pool, must and will form the inner before it forms the outer circle. The patients in our own country, who are sickening and dying "through lack of knowledge," call loudly for the remedy. It may be said, "we have learned men enough already." What answer would the capitol of the United States, the capitol of this state, our inferior courts of justice, our various neighbourhoods, swarming with children, give to this assertion?

Another putoff, or objection against the Western College may have been listed: "It is chiefly or exclusively intended to make clergymen." To say the least of this objection, it has one small imperfection; it is founded on mistake, or arises from motives and feelings which, if correctly developed, would be found at bottom to partake about equally, whether of patriotism or religion. We would refer the objectors to the outset of the business; to the meeting of the first convention in Lincolnton, Aug. 23, 1820, at which time the objects of the institution were stated; and he will see his mistake: "to qualify young men to act their parts, with honor to themselves and advantage to the world, in the public departments of life; excluding all party views, whether civil or religious." But we will allow the objection its full extent, and liberally acknowledge that the primary and main design of the intended institution was, and still is, to educate young men for the gospel ministry. Should it be successful in gaining its object, would it not be at least a harmless thing? would it be an injury to the world? Whose good can possibly be intended? That of its founders, or that of the people? "We the people," are the object; and are they your friends, or your enemies, who will endeavour to put you in the possession of that which is "profitable unto all things;" that which "has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come;" who plead your cause, and that also of your posterity, "that it may be well with you, and with your children forever?"

The leading object of those, in whose minds the instillation first took place, is to prepare successors for themselves; most of whom will, in a few years, descend the stairs of their pulpits for the last time; to supply the organized churches, that are now vacant, and those that will soon arise, from our numerous and increasing population, in the bosom of our country. And may God forbid, that any president, professor or trustee, should ever be attached to our Western College, who may lose sight of the above object.

I shall not pursue, at present, the melancholy detail of the destitute state of our churches; but shall only say, that as private or domestic religion cannot be promoted, so neither can it be continued, without the public means of salvation, the administration of christian ordinances; and as the kingdom of darkness must prevail, where it is not opposed by the kingdom of light, and at a time when some millions, throughout the vast regions of our country, have none to "break the bread of life," and are scattered abroad, "like sheep without a shepherd;" we may justly adopt the words of the pious king of Israel, when deplored the fallen, languishing state of Zion: "The boar out of the forest doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it." And then add to his complaint, the prayer that follows; remembering that prayer always implies the use of the means to obtain the favour requested: "Return, we beseech

thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine; the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that thou madest strong for thyself."

Gentlemen Trustees: the way is now opened for you to proceed to the discharge of the duties of your high and honorable office; and put it in the power of the community to say, that your patience, zeal, perseverance, and unanimity, entitled you to the trust reposed in you, and characterized your present meeting.

When contemplating, on a large scale, the rising glory of America; tracing in imagination the long vista of futurity; I behold this portion of the globe, though last discovered, the mistress of the world—"the praise of the whole earth." In imagination, methinks I see the American eagle setting on the shores of the Atlantic, with pinions more extensive than those which overshadowed the Roman commonwealth, when at the meridian of her greatness; flapping his wings, and trying his strength; just ready to rise and take his majestic flight; his head adorned with a proud crown of thirteen stars, the constellation of the United States; bearing in his beak the olive branch of peace, and in his talons the gleaming thunder bolt: give him to bear on his wings, and scatter down in his progress, the blessings of civil liberty and religious light on all our brethren, until he light on the shores of the distant Pacific; exultingly looking back on the immense region over which he hath passed, and claiming the world as his own. Our brethren....yes, Western College, our brethren. The man, the soles of whose feet are now opposed to mine, is as truly my brother, in the great mould of our common humanity, as he who is now within the reach of my arm. Western College, raise your voice and plead your own cause, speak now to this assembly, and rouse them to exertion; come forward, sound in their ears the tender cries of infancy, and beseech them to make you an honour to your state, and a blessing to the world.

Thousands of precious beings are starting into existence every day, and nearly an equal number are daily passing into eternity; departing this life with the holy raptures which the christian religion affords, or, "having no hope, and without God, in the world." Let the solemn voice that now speaks to us from the graves of the dead, from the millions of the living, and the generations unborn, together with that awful account we must all soon render for our religious principles at the judgment seat of Christ, engage us, with one heart, and with one mind, to pursue the object for which we are met, and add fresh vigour to our deliberations and exertions.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

The controversy as to the real boundaries of the Federal jurisdiction, which has been prosecuted with more or less fervour since the institution of the government, it is not probable will ever be entirely closed. We are only apprehensive that the dispute, if it does not give rise to permanent parties, will at least weaken the instrument of our union in its highest source of influence, public opinion. The doctrines advanced of late in Virginia, and in support of which the high authority of two of our ex-Presidents, Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, has been cited, are in fact subversive of the ends of its establishment. If these doctrines prevail, we shall most inevitably have to return to the condition in which the states were held by that rope of sand, the articles of confederation.

The Federal government, deprived of all self-existent authority, or inherent energy, must be dissolved; for it will have to owe to the patriotism and power of the States all the influence and strength it now derives for the action it exerts independent of them.

The argument, if we understand this constitutional question, turns on this mooted point of principle. From what source emanates the power of the Federal government? Does it proceed from the people of the United States collectively, or from the states in their sovereign capacity? because, by the determination of this point, all those questions which have grown out of it, and are in fact incidental to this cardinal one, will be decided. If the power exercised by the general government be in the nature of a grant directly from the people, then the question is at an end as to the privilege of the states individually, and as independent sovereignties, to decide contested points of jurisdiction, equally with the Supreme Court, whenever either of them may conceive its rights infringed by the Federal government. If our government be of the nature of a political copartnership, and if the constitution is to be considered an instrument of compact between each of the States and all the rest, does it thence follow that either party—that is, either of the States on the one side, and the Federal government representing all the states on the other, possesses the right to construe that instrument in the sense it deems the best adapted to its end? Such, however, is the doctrine attributed to our ex-Presidents. The consequences to

which it would lead it would be needless to describe. If admitted, our government would possess no unity in action or consistency in practice. Each State would, in all probability, decide contested points of jurisdiction on contradictory principles of construction. We should speedily come to have a government without authority to enforce its decrees; a confederacy without any principle or bond of union to bind its parts or members.

The distinction, we confess, is not very intelligible to our minds, between the people of the United States, represented in the Federal government, and the same people represented in their State governments; yet it is on this distinction, it appears to us, that the states are individually made parties in their sovereign capacity to the Federal compact, with the right attached to decide equally with the Supreme Court, when the instrument of that compact is to be interpreted as to its true spirit and intention. The bodies politic, under the denomination of States, the framers of the Constitution found established, and which they of course could not nor did not wish to remove. They were political divisions which are acknowledged by the phraseology of that instrument; but it is nevertheless worthy of remark, that in one of the articles of amendment, (the eleventh) in relation to the residuary and reserved powers, those powers are said to remain with the *people*, and in the other, (the twelfth) although the term *States* is coupled with the word *people*, yet they are evidently meant as correlative expressions. This seems to strengthen the inference, that, in the grant of power to the Federal government, those political divisions, under the title of States, were deemed artificial. They were so to all practical purposes: for the people of the United States, represented in one mass by their delegates in the Convention that framed the Constitution, created and limited that power.—Those political divisions were on that occasion, in effect, then broken up. In confirmation of the same theory, we may remark that nine out of the thirteen states were requisite to give the Constitution validity; for a less number than two-thirds of the small states may have constituted only a minority of the whole people. We then plainly perceive that the sovereignty of the States was not recognized in framing or ratifying that instrument; for we hold it a necessary consequence of this principle, that the votes of a *majority* of separate sovereignties are binding on the whole number.

If such had been the case, we might have exhibited the anomaly of a bare majority of the smaller states, actually inferior to the minority in wealth and numbers, binding these by a principle the most unequal and unjust. It is for the reason partly no doubt that a majority of the smaller states should not combine in opposition to a majority of the whole people; that all amendments to the constitution must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof. What is this but a deliberate rejection of the doctrine that the sovereignty of the states is to be a governing principle in modifying in any manner the Federal Constitution?

INTELLIGENCE.

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

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 11.—The ship Falcon, Lewis, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th July. We have received from him the London Courier, of the 28th July, and a Liverpool paper of the same date—and, by the politeness of a passenger in the Amity, who arrived in town yesterday morning, we are enabled to make extracts from a London paper of the evening of the 31st.

The Coronation took place on the 19th July, pursuant to previous notice. The details of this event are given in the English papers.

The Queen, in pursuance of her declared resolution, attempted to obtain admittance as a spectator of the Coronation; but being unprovided with the required ticket of admission, was refused admittance by the door keeper of Westminster Abbey, and obliged to return to her carriage. She was accompanied to the Abbey, and also on her return from the Abbey, by a crowd, some approving and some disapproving her conduct.

Some mischief was done by the mob that followed the Queen. The houses of the Marquis of Londonderry and of the Duke of Montrose were much injured; the glass and many of the window frames having been broken. A report having been spread that a body of military was approaching, the mob dispersed.

On the occasion of the Coronation, numerous naval and military promotions were made.

His Majesty, it is said, preserved throughout the day the most dignified composure and self-possession; and, though he was at times evidently much fatigued, he seemed at the end, to be completely renovated in strength and spirits. The King left London on the night of the 20th, for Windsor, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfield.

The King was to embark on board his

yacht for Ireland on the 4th of August, and preparations were making at Dublin for his reception.

The Queen had attended Drury Lane, at the performance of Richard the Third, and was received with unbounded applause.

The Liverpool Advertiser notices the arrival in the Martha of "General Wade Hampton, one of the wealthiest and most distinguished individuals in America," and Mr. Kean, the celebrated actor.

The King of Sweden, and suite, left Stockholm on the 17th July, on a journey to Norway. He has appointed a Regency, consisting of two Ministers and two Counsellors of State, for the time of his absence.

The accounts from Constantinople give a most melancholy picture of the state of affairs there. The destruction of the fleet had still further exasperated the Sultan and the populace; the houses of the Greeks were all given up to be pillaged, and the Jews served as spies and guides to the populace. The women and children had either been assassinated or carried off as slaves. The Greeks, natives of the Morea, were first given up to the people; 300, who survived the massacre, were sold at from 20 to 25 piastres, with the condition that the purchasers would transport them into Asia.

The Albanians had so irritated the people, that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid 25 piastres merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty Virgins, whose parents had been previously assassinated, and who were of the first Greek families, (amongst them were two Princesses, Morusi, and a Princess named Maurojene, niece of the Turkish Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, lately recalled,) were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in the open bazaar, at the rate of a crown a piece. The greater part of these unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this inhuman treatment.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Paris papers of the 28th arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Augsburg, 20th July, that all the accounts received there confirm the reports of the movements of the Austrian troops on the frontier provinces of Turkey, and that it is supposed an Austrian army will enter the Ottoman territory simultaneously with a Russian army, for the protection of the Greeks. The Augsburg article adds, that "the speedy publication of a Manifesto has been announced, and that the negotiations between the great powers, which occupy so many diplomatic persons, relate to this subject." Among the great powers alluded to in this article, England is necessarily included, and it is confidently believed that she has remonstrated against the meditated plans of Russia, in which it would seem, from the Paris papers, Austria participates. If the views of these two latter powers be confined to mere protection of the Greeks, they would not furnish a ground of remonstrance on the part of England. We may therefore presume that it has been ascertained that Russia meditates something more, and that the dismemberment of Turkey, if not the overthrow of the Ottoman Porte, is within the scope of her ambition. The following is an extract from the Paris papers:

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

A Paris paper of Sunday last says: "Yesterday a telegraphic despatch announced that Smyrna had fallen a prey to incendiaries. It was the Turks who set fire to the town."

LONDON, (Evening,) AUG. 2.

The Camel, store ship, arrived yesterday morning at Portsmouth, from St. Helena, which she left on the 27th May. She has brought to England the suite of the late Napoleon, composed of the Count and Countess of Bertrand, and 4 children, Count Montholon, Professor Antonimarchi, surgeon; Signor Vignoli, priest; Marchand, valet; Novarez and wife; St. Denys and wife; Archambault, groom; Pierron, 1st maître d'hôtel; Courreau, 2d do.; Etienne Bronge, servant to Count Bertrand; Chandelier, a cook, and two Chinese cooks. Col. Nichol, who has set off to town with dispatches, and part of the 6th Regiment, also came in the Camel. The remainder of the regiment is on its return to England in the Abundance store ship, which was to sail from St. Helena a fortnight after the Camel. None of Napoleon's suite are permitted to land.

Paris papers of Monday last have been received. A private letter received at the office of the Journal des Debats, from Vienna, states, that intelligence had arrived by express in the latter city, that the Emperor Alexander, in giving an answer to the remonstrance of the Turkish government, had required from the Porte a complete satisfaction for the insults offered to his Ambassador, and that such should be given in eight days. It is not easy to conjecture what may be the nature of the satisfaction required, but the Ambassador has received orders to leave the Turkish territories unless it be granted within the time prescribed. The Russian army assembled on the Pruth is prepared to enter Moldavia, in the event of a refusal on the part of the Sultan.

A private letter from Tunis, of the 24th of June, states, that the greatest activity prevails there in equipping ships of war, which are supposed to be intended to co-operate with the Turks against the Greeks of the Archipelago.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New-York, Sunday, (Sept. 16,) 2 o'clock.

The Martha, Capt. Sketchley, has just arrived from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 11th of August. The Queen died on the 7th of August, and according to her will, her remains were to be sent to Brunswick for interment.—Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde are her executors. The King was on his visit to Ireland, which it is said will not be interrupted by this event.

There appears to be no news of importance in the papers.

A messenger from France has arrived in the Martha, said to be the bearer of a commercial treaty with that government and the United States.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

Letters of the 20th ult. which arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, are silent on the question of war with Turkey.—The communications with Odessa had been facilitated by the establishment of a post three times a week.

The only private information received yesterday, on the affairs of Turkey, was contained in letters of the 25th ult. from Trieste. An Austrian vessel had arrived there from Smyrna with fugitives. The cause of the Greeks was understood to be declining in the Morea; but it had acquired strength in Romelia, and was becoming extremely formidable to the Turkish power in that quarter. This latter circumstance encourages the hope of the preservation of peace.

DOMESTIC.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. AUG. 20.—A citizen of the town, while walking the streets, on Friday evening, in company with his wife, was attacked by a colored man, and considerably bruised. The insolence of many of the blacks, when they meet the white population in the streets, has, we learn, become intolerable. It is high time that the proper authorities should adopt some energetic and effectual measures to clear the town of blacks who have no legal settlement, or visible employment. In the mean time, a regard to personal safety should induce those who walk the streets in the evening to furnish themselves with canes.—[Journal.

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The Common Scold, convicted at the present court of sessions, not relishing the paragraph in our paper, called at our office to prove that she was an injured woman, by giving us "a touch of her condition." Being unfortunately out, she commenced with the clerk, and, after giving him a specimen of her melting powers, she concluded by scolding the devil in the office, and then took her departure, announcing her intention to pay me a visit; which, if she is bent upon doing, we shall return the compliment by putting her to press, and taking a fair impression of this singular virago, for the benefit of the sex generally.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15.

Singular Death.—On Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Henry Janzen, Esq. a Delegate to the Convention from the county of Ulster, when apparently in perfect health, fell down in the Capitol, at Albany, and expired instantly. He had the moment before purchased a ticket for admission to Peale's celebrated picture of the *Court of Death*, now exhibiting in the Senate Chamber, and while he was crossing the threshold of the door leading to the picture, he was instantly summoned from the representation to the awful reality!

A Peruvian Lama, a species of sheep—three elephant land tortoises, from the Galapagos Islands, the first imported into the United States—an Indian Hen, a bird of South America, and a number of articles manufactured by the Indians of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, minerals, &c. have arrived at Baltimore—brought home by an officer of the U. States navy, who has given them up for exhibition, for the benefit of the poor.

Public Lands.—A sale of Public Lands in the northern part of the Delaware district, in Ohio, commenced on the 20th ultimo, and a large number of tracts were sold in the two first days, as high as from two to six dollars per acre. Public lands, it will be recollect, are now sold for cash; considering the scarcity of which, these sales were very good. The Delaware Gazette of the 22d states that the bidding was going on, and there was reason to expect extensive sales, from the number of moneyed men assembled there from other states.

Reward of Slander.—A certain Joseph Cornwall, of Allen county, Kentucky, had slandered the reputation of Mrs. Lumpkin, a neighbor of his. On the night of the 14th June last, knowing that Mr. Lumpkin was absent, he attempted to force the door of her house. She warned him off, but he persisted, and she shot him dead with a rifle. Success to her resolution.