posed. This bill was supported by the delegation from Orange and of the entire Wes', and passed the Senate, Thereupon, another public meeting shall not awaken to permissious activity. being a member of the Senate or House sophism that might be pressed into its was had in this City of all the friends Now is the time for those who would of Commons-there is no danger in defence, I should find it difficult either of Reform, including the four members perpetuate the blessings of liberty to having a command over the armed to restrain, or fitly to express my surfrom Orange, at which certain Resolu-tions were maved by you, sir, and u-pel from the Constitution the seminal safety forbids, however exemplary his naminforsity adapted, by which this re-principles of future oppression. Such conduct or excellent his character, naminforsity adapted, by which this re-no man has any natural right to office, of the seminal safety forbids, however exemplary his conduct or excellent his character, no man has any natural right to office, of the seminal safety forbids and the seminal safety forbids, however exemplary his no man has any natural right to office, or the forbids of future oppression. je ted bill was to be taid before the People, accompanied by an Address to olence of man, that a wicked princi- or Clerk of a Court or a Constable! to him cannot be a punishment. Sir. be prepared by a Committee of five, ple either in morals or in pulitics nev- Wonderful sagacity! Admirable pru- how could it have escaped the intelliexplaining and enforcing the objects of er fails, at some time or other, to bring dence! A congeniality of sentiment gent mind of the gentlman from Chat-the bill. This was done, and I have forth fruit abundantly. Let the spirit sometimes betrays men into a mis-ham (Mr. McQueen.) who has given now before me the Address thus pre- of proscription now dormant in this placed confidence; but it seldom hap- undeserved honor to this notion by pared by the Committee of five (one of them a distinguished gentleman of the county of Orange) and subscribed by An appeal is thus formally tak in from the Legislature to the People, and indeed for posterity, and another gen-the Legislature to the People, and them expresses a willingness to re-peat or endorse this pledge, that no the changes which they demand and distinctly, the 32d Acticle. It declares that "it has on practical effect to determine any man's faith." It defaults of the drawer and on precedent to determine any man's faith." It denounces it, "as an olious badge of privatice which the enlightened fiber-try and of thurds of the drawer and en-privatice which the enlightened fiber-try and of the drawer and en-privatice which the enlightened fiber-want of funds of the drawer and en-privatice which the enlightened fiber-try and of the drawer and en-try and status of the drawer and en-try and of the drawer and enthem as the organs of that meeting. prejudice which the enlightened liber-ality of the present day should scorn to dorser to answer it. After experi-dull, sullen, unreasoning antipathy. ment, but pain or inconvenience inwear;" inveighs against it "as an un- ence of the manner in which the dele- It manifests also the agency of another just imputation against the Catholics of this State" and "brands with filsehood the idle fears that are implied by this paper restriction." It concludes on this subject with the following sen-tence. "How far it is consistent with the spirit of protestantism itself -how far it is compatible with the Bill of Rights which declares that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, we leave to that bigstory which would perpetuate this stigma." Well, Sir, the all, and not in ascertaining what we reformers finally succeed in obtaining a Convention to consider the proposed smendments-and among others pro-posed by them, is that for amending form this part of the Constitution, bethe 32d Section. Now Sir, after all cause no terms can be stronger than these public, solemn and reiterated my conviction of the duty. 'The Comdeclarations on the part of the People mittee will decide whether this con-of Orange and the adjuining counties, viction is not justified by the arguof the amendments which they propose, desire, any demand from their brethen of the State, with what plausibility it can be pretended that one of these ests of the State require at our hands? very amendments is a new thing to them -on which they have had no time ing what the Article in question effecto reflect-it may be safely left to any tually enacts, we are at least able, man of common sense to decide. If with some degree of confidence, to they could rightfully instruct the dele gates in this Convention as to any part of the duties enjoined by the whole chise. Every citizen, however hereti-People, it may be left to any man of common honesty to pronounce whether they are not estopped by decency, by a respect for plighted faith, by a regard for their own honor, from giving any instruction to retain in the Constitution, what they have again and again declared to be an "odious restriction upon conscience, a gross oppressionhated tyranny-a violation of the Bill of Rights, a badge of ancient prejudice, and a disgrace to the present age." To turn round after succeeding in obtaining a Convention, and then not only to recal these denunciations, but to become the advocates of Religious intolerance, would be to draw down upon themselves a reproach,"which, I earnestly pray, no portion of my fellow-citizens may ever be doomed to suffer. No Sir, I deny that the People of the gentleman's county, or of his section of the country, could rightfully give such instructions; and I deny most emphatically that they ever did give such instructions. I have au-thentic and express evidence of their instructions, infinitely stronger than what the gentleman would imply from the election of himself and his colleague. 14540 But it has been asked, why interfere with an Article which has produced no practical inconvenience; which has been in existence sixty years and has never excluded one worthy man from offices which has been either dead, or at all events asleep, from the first mo-ment of its existence? All unnecessary restraint on freedom of thought or action, is tyranny, and all unmeaning and inoperative restraint, folly .---Buch restraints can never be otherwise than practically injurious. The Constitution of a free people should be a constitutional disqualification of a recommended to their reverence and affection by its conformity to the principles of equal justice and its corres-pondence with the dictates of wisdom. It may be that this ambiguous Article has not actually kept out of the pub-lic service any individual who might have otherwise entered into it—but it does not thence follow, that no practical evil has arisen from it. If it has impaired the attachment of any eitizen to the institutions of his country, by causing him to feel that a stigma was cast or attempted to be east spon him peculiarly and emphatically an unfit in its fundamental laws if it has swell- depository of the political power and ed the arrogance or embittered the ma- controller of the physical strength of The principle is the same in all these lice of sectarian bigotry by hidding it the State. Yet this Article permits grades of punishment. It is a visitahold up its hend on high above the sas- unbelievers and misbelievers to elect

excused if we be not over hasty in re- be discerned through disguises most lying on this unauthorised guaranty. Mr. Chairman, I have perhaps occu-vation. When the renowned John excuses for forbearing to act upon this ought to do if action be resolved on. In the strongest terms I have asserted

ments laid before them, and if it be, will then accompany me in the enquiry, what is the reform which the inter-

If there be difficulties in ascertaincal his religious opinions, has a right to vote in the choice of those who make the laws or who administer to the service of the State. It unquestionably has no application to military offices. However dangerous may be supposed the religious principles of an individual, he is constitutionally qualified to command the military strength of the State. It is clear too, and I suppose will be admitted by every legal gentleman, that the prohibitions in this Article can exclude no one from sears in the General Assembly. Whenever the Constitution means to exclude any man from a seat in the Legislature, it says so in express terms. Thus in the 25th section, it declares that no Receivers of Public Monies, &c. "shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly or be eligible to any office in this State." A seat in the Legislature is above offices or places of trust in the Civil Department, and is not comprehended impliedly within these terms. If there had been any good reason to doubt this construction, such a doubt would have been removed, by the ad-judication of the Senate of the United States upon the impeachment of William Blount, and the decision of our House of Commons, in the year 1808, in the case of Mr. Jacob Henry, a Jew, and a Representative in that body from the County of Carteret. The persons therefore whom this Article proscribes are not only qualified to choose the law-makers and to hold military appointments, but may themselves become the law makers o the land. Let us pause a moment, and consider the wisdom of the provision. The only ground upon which portion of the citizens for any public trust, can possibly be vindicated, is the public safety. The People, the legitimate fountain of power, should not be forbidden from confiding the management of their concerns to any Now if the profession of certain irreligious notions or certain heretical re-ligious opinions renders a man necessarily unfit for the public service, he is

secure against intolerance? The gen- neighbors, commands their respect and to acquire whatever may be had without pied too much of the time of the Com- Gilpin was about to enter on his galmittee in considering the reasons or lant expedition to Edmondton, he was delighted to perceive that his moneysubject. If, in this respect I have loving spouse, in all her preparations erred, it is from a belief that our chief for the celebration of the happy day, difficulty lies in determining to act at still exhibited her characteristic dischance-

"That though on pleasure she was bent, She had a frugal mind."

While this restraint on the freedom of choice professes an affectionate solicitude, lest the good People or their Agents may ruin the country emoluments of office can be kept sa ment to any individual not to be call-cred. Although bent on the preserva-tion of Religion, it has a selfish mind-clared infamous and incapable of giving it is of the same spirit which prompted multitudes to follow after the Redeem- Disgrace is the worst of punishments. er of mankind, under the pretence of witnessing his marvellous deeds and stung the fabled son of Jove into madlistening to his holy doctrines, but, in ness. 1 pity from the bottom of my State and Church, by which the latter has been truth, because he had multiplied the heart the poor creature who hankers loaves and fishes in the wilderness. It is of the same spirit which would find a belief in the Bible or in the Koran, the rite of Baptism or Circumcision, a reasonable and useful constitutional requirement, if it but insured a monopoly of the public service money. It is the same spirit which actuates the sutlers and followers of a camp, the retainers and slaves of successful power, who discover in the hopes of victory an inducement for fidelity, and in its plunder, a reward for baseness. It is the spirit of cupidity, cloaked but not concealed beneath the mantle of Religious zeal, offering bribes for conformity-courting prejudice and bigstry on the one side, and wooing dissimulation and human infirmity on the other-it is a spirit which should find no abiding place in the Constitution of a free People. Prejudice and cupidity are formidable foes, and will no doubt oppose an obstinate resistantce to every effort which may be made to dislodge thom from their hold. But we should be false to this people, if we distrusted their ability to decide correctly on this question. Lay it fairly before them, and no man need doubt the issue. The question is, ought there to be any Religious test in the Constitution?-Shall any man be debarred from office. merely because of his opinions on matters of Religion? To me it seems, if there can be any certainty in moral or political science, the answer must be in the negative. It is an invasion of the right of the people to select those whom they deem worthy of confidence. and a violation of the right of the citizen to acquire the confidence of his fellow men, and to enjoy the rewards which they wish to bestow on his in-telligence, industry, patriotism and virtue. In those governments which undertake to prescribe a Religious faith to their subjects and command its profession as a part of civil duty, there is at least a congruity in visiting disobedience by appropriate penalties. Incapacitation for office is there a punishment for disloyalty-and if it be supposed not adequate to its end, it is followed up by imprisonment, fine, confiscation, exile, torture and death. tion of the vengeance of the State up-

the People of North-Carolina relative to a Convention for amending the Con-stitution, which bill recites that it has been represented to the General As-sembly that it is the desire of the peo-ple to refarm the Constitution in cer-tain specified particulars, and among there of and that the General Assembly feels itself bound to provide for carry-ing this will into effect - authorizes a order to be taken at the Polls whether is practical mischef. But that to roduced none — this would be a ve-tain specified name the Constitution as pro-posed. This bill was supported by case lest its pestilential effluvia should poison the atmosphere of Freedom.— Asleep is it? and therefore harmless? Let us take care while we may, that it tleman from Orange pledges himself affection, unless his life be such as to injury to others? How could he fail indeed for posterity, and another gen-keep down and overrule the prejudice to discern, that although the bestowal flicted, because of something done or gates from Orange are disposed to exe-temperament or passion of a more intended? Is there no punishment calculating character-a passion not but that which causes corporal suffercute pledges given in behalf of their calculating character-a passion not but that which causes corporal suffer-People, pledges of a far more authentic unfrequently seen on occasions where ing? Are there not pangs "sharper than and obligatory character, we must be one would least expect it; which may what the body knows?"-Is an incapacity to be called to an office of public trust or emolument, no penalty? Is it not a putting down of those de-clared incapable, below the rest of positive precept, teaches that the schismatic and the heretic come within the sacred emclared incapable, between the second strain and the provide man's contumely, are and the provide man's contumely, are and the provide man's contumely, are spirit they were of. When, in the defeace of the spirit they were of. When, in the defeace of spirit they were of. position to take care of the main tals, seems to have best understood tals, seems to have best understood servant of the ligh Priest, he reproved him for the violent declaring ordered him to return the thoroughly read the human heart, as among the sorest ills which flesh is heir to. Insult is of all injuries the hardest to be borne. And what can be a more direct insult to any man, than a deliberate declaration that he is utterly unworthy by employing in the public service, of c fidence. Why Sir, the miseramen whose faith is unsound, that so- ble wretch who is whipped for larceny, licitude is satisfied by an exclusion writhes less under this torture, than apprehends no danger, provided the viction produces. It is no punish- through the world, and you will find liberty,

rified affectio every pure and pe ceedingly great reward, imposes this children. They believe or do of revealed truth makes ny of revealed truth makes upon their minds. He causes this Sun to shine, alike on the be-liever and the unbeliever, and His dews to forthize equally the soil of the orthordox and the heretis. No earthly gains or temporal pri-vations are to influence their judgment here, and it is reserved until the last day, for the just Judge of all the earth to declare who have erim-imally refused to examine or to credit the evi-dences which were halt before them. But Civil Rulers thrist themselves in and become God's avengers. Under a pretended zeal for the honor of His house, and the propagation of His Reveof His house, and the propagation of His Revebnatch from His hand the balance and the rod;

Rejudge His justice--are the God of God, define faith by Edicts, Statutes and Constitute deal out largesses to accelerate conviction, and refute unbuleif and heresy by the unanswerable logic of pains and penalties. Let not religion be abused for this impious tyranny- Relgion be abused for this impious tyranny-fiteligion hath mothing to do with it Nothing can be concrived more abhorrent from the apirit of true Religion, than the hypoeritical pretensions of Kings, Princes, Rulers and Magistrates to up-hold her holy cause by their unholy violence. Sir, when that moment had arrived at which and do her to rescale a field was pleased

Sir, when that moment had arrived at which an offended but yet gracious God was pleased to send his belored Son into the world for the red-unption of sinning and rinful man, a mea-senger of light announced the glad tidings to the astonished Shepherds that were watching their flocks in the stiftness of night, on the plains of below and motions in our inner her plains of

till he send forth judgment unto victory." Tra-Ty did he bring good will and love to man, for "greater love hath no man, than this, to lay down his life for his triend." Meek and hum-ble, patient, long suffering, and kind to all, by example as by precept, he inculcated brotherly love as the characteristic distinction by which his disciples were to be known, and forbade all violence, strife and contention is his cause. When asked to what extent the dary of forgive-ness about be carried to an offending brother, he declared it to be without limit, and to the spirit they were of. When, in the defence o his divine Master, the sident Peter amote the sword to its seabbard. Dragged before wicked Priests and wicked Ruleys, and questioned upon the false charge by which it was sought to take away his life, he calmity proclaimed that his kingdom was not of this world. And, when finally, the unspeakable deed of iniquity was done - that deed which nature could not witness whoat proclaiming her abhorrence-at which the Sun withdrew his light, and the earth quaked, and the graves gave up their dead-he breathed his bast sigh in supplicating forgiveness for his persecutors. Truly has his message clared infamous and incapable of giving its support the demnessions of hav. Vinten men, wicked men, selfish men, cunning men, h festimony is more than he can bear. all times and in all countries, seek to hide from others, and sometimes even from themselves.

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and ask It would be insulting to the public to answer th also be noticed by strength of the three gentle considered as candidates for in the gift of a free and indep Judge White outsumbers' Van Buren, and that it the themselves and their princip possible for Van Bure influence" to bring the Pres the "House of Representation that straw that keeps Ned 1 from drowning, and which using, with desperation, to

It will be seen by the all

Although we have given thus "to Van Buren, we da it is at all possible for them t for an individual whose life for an individual whose life hat p a bitter political opponent, and whose tions are certainly in favor of h State, still as they are set down who ster for a candidate, we will give vince the country that he is not the a majority of the people. Making down as a State, Because 11 a be she will be admitted into the Un the election takes place, if she a herself to vote for <u>VAN BURFX</u>

An unknown correspond closes the following comm pon the same subject:

To the Editor of the Sun Sir.-The enclosed was on Gadsby's porch, and not the gentleman to whom it presume he will not objec sending it to you for publicati A SOJOUR

Sep!. 5th, Gadsby's. +I am an old democrat. eightieth year of age, who ome service to my country eventful struggle which the souls, and I make the follow diction, as to the result of a Presidential election, and the assertion of a veteran sold patriot, that it will not be fa the way from the actual state I voted for Andrew Jackson vote for none of the cand before the public. If I u either, it should be for Judge as he has always been a disi honest, and sincere friend of Jackson, and because he is I man in the long course of whom I have ever heard or ha decline the honor of an appoint the Executive Cubinet. strong proof of his honestyn triotism, and that he does n high places to gratify a vain a VAN BUREN.

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In presenting these differ

from different sections of the

we show, at least, that a c

opinion does prevail through

country, that Judge White)

where, the people's candid

that his strength is increasing

we are satisfied, from infomi

ly received from different p the country, that it would

creased still faster than it has

not have been for the have

founded calumny, most in

circulated against him,

elect of .Van Burenism, the White's friends were laboring

the election into Congress.

after office. There is not one which this people can give, that I would turn on my heel to obtain. But to be declared by the Constitution disqualified for office, is an indignity which I could not but feel, although the consciousness that it is unmerited, might enable me to treat it with calm scorn.

Sir, I am opposed, out and out, to any interference of the State with the opinions of its citizens, and more especially with their opinions on Religious subjects. The good order of society requires that actions and practices injurious to the public peace and public morality, should be restrained, and but a moderate portion of practical good sense is required to enable the proper authorities to decide what conduct is really thus injurious. But to decide on the truth or error, on the salutary or pernicious consequences of opinions, requires a skill in dialectics, a keenness of discernment, a forecast and comprehension of mind, and above all an exemption from bias, which do not ordinarily belong to human tribunals. The preconceived opinions of him, who is appointed to try, become the standard by which the opinions of others are measured, and as these correspond with, or differ from his own, they are pronounced true or false, salutary or pernicious. Let the Arminian pass on the doctrines of the high Calvinist, and he will have no hesitation in branding them as utterly destructive of the distinctions between right and wrong, and leading to the subversion of all morality. Let the Calvinist determine on the soundness and the tendencies of the Arminian faith, and he will have little difficulty in arraigning it for blasphemy, as stripping the Almighty of his essential attributes, and setting up man as inde-pendent of God and needing net his grace.

Law is the proper judge of action, and reward or punishment its proper sanction. Reason is the proper umpire of obmion, and argument and discussion its only fit advocates. argument and discussion its only. BL autocates, To denounce opinions by law is a silly, and un-fortunately much more tyrannical, as it would be, to punish erime by logic.—Law calls out the force of the comunity to compel oberlience to its mandates. To operate on opinion by law, is to enalaye the intellect and oppress the soul-to reverse the order of nature, and make reason subservient to force. But of all the attempts to arrogate unjust dominion, none is so permicious as the efforts of tyrunnical men to rule over the bunan conscience. Religon is exclusively an affair between man

li there be any

Civil Power, taken into the keeping of the N Hampshire New York sprung not so much from a zeal for Religion, not so much even from bigotry or familicism, as New Jersey from the crooked policy of tyratinical men. A Law-Church is a convenient instrument to ulers, whether with or without religion. It enlarges their dominion, by extending it over the minula of their subjects. It puts at their disposal the high places in the Church, and enlists in their service its Ministers and Teachers. It makes Kings and Princes and Magistrates the heads of God's spiritual kingdom, and renders sacrilege as well as treason to resist their way. Thus has the religion of peace and SWRY. brotherly love been held up as the pretext for tyranny and persecution; and its holy same been descenated to purposes of plunder and outrage The offices of the realm were of course the property of those only who would embrace the religion of the realm, for to differ from the Sovereign in religion, was in effect to refuse him allegiance, and disqualification for office was but a mild punishment for so behaves a

crime. This penalty, which some amongst us so tennejonally eling to, is but a part of the neectancy sanctions for maintaining the attrance between Church and State; for upholding a Law Church. Yet gentlemen would fain retain it here, where the Constitution furbids the estab lishment of any one Church or denomination i preference to another. Let them set with som degree of consistency. Either let them blot on this appendage of an established Church, or set up a Church as the Church of N. Carolina. Perhaps however, they fear that the sountry is not yet ripe for accomplishing the latter pur-pose, and as cause and effect act mutually on each other, they would content themselves for the present by preserving this feature of religi-ous preference as preliminary to and preparing the way for a State Beligion, at a more con-

(To be continued in our next.)

venien

The Washington Globe is striv ing, with a frantic feebleness, to prove that the Whigs of the North are abolitionists. The administration cabal are in an agony of apprehension at the prospects of the heir apparent in the South; and while they are coquetting with the abolitionists in New England, as in the recent Rhode Island election, they are loud in their assurances of fidelity towards the slaveholding states. In attempting to sit upon two stools. Van Buren & Co. will inevitably fall to the ground .- Boston Atlas.

From the Moulton (Alabama) Whig. Who is dividing the Republican party?...The caucus party contend that Judge White is divid-ing the Republican party, by presuming to offer against Mr. Van Buren, when the statement stands as follows:

atanda as follows: White, --- Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Ten-nessee, Louisiana, Misalssippi, Miasouri, ku-diana, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland--total 164. Van Burea-New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennyl-vania, Michigan-total 109. *Hebater* -- Massachusetts, Vermont, Bhode Island, Delaware--total 28. The North Alabamian says--The following calmate of the relative strength

The following estimate of the relative strength of the Presidential condidates was placed in our hands by a highly jutelligent gentleman, who

We have said, and repeat section often, that this charp - that Judge White's friends desirous that the election settled by the people, to an in the first place, submitted deprecate the idea, and more reason than any of Buren's friends, of the de volving upon Congress, if possibly avoided. They have before the people, where inter corruption cannot easily b and where any kind of man is rendered much wore with a master of the art, that be elsewhere .- Sun.

Mejorities .- By a decree bany Regency, it is ordered after in publishing returns a

in states where the Jackson positive, and the Van Burn doubtful, to return under the "administration" and ".!! in states that can be transfer administration, to return for Buren. By this comp ren can claim on paper cont is Jackson, - N. F. E. Set