



“Oursure the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.”

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

AMERICA,

A country almost fresh from the hand of Nature, which shoots itself into almost every climate, and teems with the productions of almost every soil, opens her bosom to the foreigner of every clime.

“Send your unhappy children hither.”

“Come unto me all ye who are heavily laden with the ill of oppression, and I will give you rest. Those who eat the bitter bread of persecution, will here taste bread that is sweetened from the cup of liberty.”

“I have land enough to employ you. My territory sweeps from the shores of the Atlantic to the wilds west of the Mississippi; from the lakes of Canada to the verge of the Mexican Gulf.—My earliest settlements are yet destitute of people; but, if you travel westwardly, extensive regions lay open before you. The wild deer still sport in my prairies, and many a forest has never rung with the stroke of the axe. Years and centuries must pass away before my country can attain a moderate rate of population. There will be land enough, and to spare, almost for the remotest generation.”

“This large belt of country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil. The emigrant may pitch his tent on the borders of the lakes, where winter lingers on the lap of May; or on the boundaries of Florida, where the peach and the apple tree bloom in January. He may breathe the varying airs of the sea, or be fanned by the breezes of the valley. Every mode of cultivation, which is most agreeable to his interest or his taste, lies before him. He may hew lumber and drain potash with the laborer of the North—he may reap the wheat and gather the hemp of the midland country—he may draw the cotton or cut the cane of the South and the West. If he be a Swiss, he may press the grape; if a Dutchman, he may fatten cattle, and manufacture cheese; if an Englishman, he may reap the wheat of his native fields; or if he chooses to launch into a mode of cultivation, almost peculiar to my children, he may raise corn, crop tobacco, or whiten his fields with cotton. There is no culture, to which he has been accustomed, which he may not exercise here; and there are some which he may acquire by a visit to my shores.”

“Nor are manufactures and commerce neglected. The north furnishes manufactures of cotton and wool. The middle country calls for workers of iron in almost every variety of mode. There is no manufacture indeed of which the materials are not to be met with here. The mines of coal are inferior to none in the world; those of iron are superior to any. My soil is covered with almost every variety of wood, calculated for every species of wooden work. My fields are already whitening with sheep; and my cotton is unequalled in its quantity, or the fineness of its fibre. Most sorts of the coarser manufactures have already risen to a great degree of perfection.—There is room then, and employment for the most of the handy craftsmen, and manufacturers, who bring their skill and instruments with them.”

“In ship building, who is my superior? From the little cock boat, which barely lives upon the wave, to the seventy-four which thunders on the deep, proofs of my naval architecture are abundant. My canvass whitens every sea; and my seamen penetrate every branch of navigation.”

The Atlantic and the Pacific, the shores of both Indies, the Isles of the South Sea, are witnesses to the enterprise of my sons. My commerce is extended upon the wings of the wind to almost every department; and the same breeze blows into my ports the spices of the Moluccas, the teas of China, the nankeens of India, the sugar and coffee of the West Indies, the oil of Italy, the wines of France, and the manufactures of Britain. There is no country which presents as much employment to the laborer in proportion to their number, and none such means of employing capital in proportion to the amount of it which is in the market. Come, then, ye laborers,

merchants and farmers; fly to a region, where labor & capital are so much demanded; where wages are so dear, and profit so high; where food is so abundant, and the poor so few.

“But these are not the only benefits which I mingle in the cup. I offer you a land of liberty—a land, whose political institutions are framed upon the wisest model, where government protects without oppression, makes the fewest laws for the regulation of its government, and treats all men as equal who obey its laws. There are no mercantile monopolies, no corporation laws or statutes of apprenticeship to control the exercise of industry—but, where every man may go as he pleases, and pursue the occupation which he conceives best calculated for his interests. Land is not confined to particular families by laws of entail—nor to particular sons of those families by an odious primogeniture.”

“The burden which the government lays upon the profit of the laborer, is as light as the restriction which it imposes upon industry. My taxes are moderate. My debt is small. My means extensive. Here the taxes send no man supperless to bed. No portion of your wages is exacted to pay the tithes of the priest. There is no established church. The rights of conscience are as much respected as the altars of God. Every one may worship Heaven according to the dictates of his conscience. Religion is as free as the air that is breathed.—My children visit the churches which they prefer, and pay to their minister what they determine of themselves.”

“Nor do my benefits terminate here. You have no taxes to contribute towards a pampered aristocracy. There are no kings, no princes, no princesses, no queen dowagers, no lords of the bed chamber, no ladies of honor, no dukes or marquises, or lords, or knights, to eat up your substance, or to offend your sense of equality and liberty. There are no tyrants, no subjects.—Every man in the eye of the government is equal; here are no distinctions, which are founded upon the vilest usurpation. Merit & genius may rise to their level, and the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic may have sprung from the meanest hovel.”

“If these blessings have any charms in your eyes, unfortunate emigrant! come hither and enjoy them. Leave the region of the throne and the priesthood, for the country of liberty and toleration. Fly to my arms—they are open to receive you.”

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND YOU SAVE YOUR COUNTRY,

Was an adage of the fathers of our Revolution; it could then be little more than theoretical. It may now be profitably practical. While we can keep our money in our own country, we need not to send agents abroad to borrow it, or to procure it at a premium, but how is this to be done? Nothing is easier—save your money at home, by encouraging your own manufactures, and you save your country.

It is idle to boast of independence, while every article of our clothing are humiliating badges of our dependance on foreigners. The consequences of this state of things have been so recently and so seriously felt by us, when a state of hostility prevented an ample supply by importation, that it will be unpardonable in us to suffer them to be forgotten. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are the prime sources of personal and national wealth; the two former are essential, nay, indispensable to our existence; and the excess beyond our own wants, should be the supporters of the latter, which might extend, with safety and advantage, as far as the surplus of our labors extend, and no further.

Our country embraces almost every clime of the earth, and is capable of producing not only all the necessaries but nearly all the luxuries of the table; so that in this respect we are really independent. Manufactures need but the countenance and encouragement they receive in other countries, to render us equally independent in this respect. Our citizens are industrious & highly ingenious in mechanic arts; their inventions and improve-

ments are amongst those in the highest estimation in the old world; the European traveller is guided by our quadrant, and shielded from the lightning's stroke by the rod of our Franklin; to our ingenuity is the manufacture of Europe indebted amongst others, for the wonderful improvements in the card machinery; our country affords raw materials in an abundance to supply a world; yet so far are we from availing ourselves of these advantages, that our raw materials are sent abroad & our own manufactures neglected: even our forests are transported to England, to be returned to us in London dolls and brush-handles. How long, Americans, will you continue thus blind to your own interest and consent to this unprofitable degradation? Perhaps no people are more under the influence of fashion than the people of the United States—and as the fashions of this world are fleeting and pass away, we are in hopes it may become fashionable to encourage our own manufactures, and by thus saving our money, to be instrumental in the salvation of our country.

The writer of this article was induced thereto, by a view of an establishment recently got up in this city by our patriotic fellow-citizen, Mr. Lee, late Consul at Bordeaux, & now Auditor of the Department of War; an interesting & pleasing spectacle which every American, who can conveniently, should witness, and to which every one should render his aid, countenance and support.

This infant establishment embraces the manufacture of silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hosiery of every description, and also of ladies' mantles and veils. There are twenty looms upon the finest model, and four upon the most improved English model. The principles upon which they operate are much less complicated than those of former times. The art of working them is easily acquired. Looms may be made from these patterns, at a moderate expence; and a very little time, with reasonable encouragement, may enable us permanently to establish as many of these useful and productive machines, as totally to supersede the necessity of importation.—The articles thus manufactured can be afforded at least as cheap as those imported, and their decided superiority will be acknowledged by every impartial person who will examine them. A. B.

PASTORAL LETTER.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the U. States, to the Churches under their care, wish grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

Very Dear Brethren—Assembled by the good Providence of God, as the supreme judicatory of our Church, we are constrained to address you, and to endeavor to impart to you some of those views and feelings to which our counsels have given rise, and which are suggested by the present aspect of the Church and of the world.

From the printed “Narrative of the state of Religion within our bounds,” which accompanies this address, you will learn, that, although we have heard of some facts which are matter of regret and humiliation, “the general aspect of the Church of God, has never been more favorable, within our knowledge, than at the present time.”

The gradual increase of gospel light; the extension of the blessings of education to all classes and ages; the growing diffusion of missionary zeal and exertions; the rapid multiplication of Bible Societies, and through their instrumentality, the wonderful spread of the knowledge of the word of life in languages and countries hitherto strangers to the sacred volume; the numerous associations for evangelical, benevolent and humane purposes, which have arisen, and are daily arising, in every part of our bounds; and, above all, the converting and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, which have been poured out, for some time past, and especially during the last year, in many of the Congregations belonging to our communion; form an assemblage which cannot fail to be in a high degree interesting and animating to the friends of pure and undefiled religion; an assemblage,

which, while it gratifies, for the present, the pious and benevolent heart, must excite the most precious hopes for the future. Such mighty plans of benevolence—such wonderful combinations; such a general movement of mankind, in promoting the great cause of human happiness, were, surely, never before witnessed! The days of darkness, we fondly hope, are passing away; and the period drawing nigh when the angel bearing the trumpet of the everlasting Gospel, shall carry his holy, life-giving message to every kindred, and people, and nation and tongue.

The General Assembly, standing, as it is their privilege to do, at the confluence of so many streams of information on these great subjects, while they communicate a summary of this information to the churches under their care, desire to accompany it with a word of affectionate exhortation, the object of which is to engage every heart and every hand, in promoting to the utmost of their power the interests of that kingdom, which is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

At such a period, dear brethren, let it be impressed upon the mind of every member of our church, that we are called to humble, diligent, persevering exertion. Much has been done; but much more remains to be done; and much, we hope, will be done by us. Every day makes a demand upon the time, the affections, the prayers, the property, and the influence of the people of God, which it would be ingratitude, cruelty, nay, treachery, to repel. Let every one, then, in his place and proportion, endeavor daily to add something to the common amount of effort to prepare the way of the Lord. No one can tell how much it may please the sovereign Disposer of events to accomplish by means of the humblest exertions. This, however, we know, that those who are steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, shall find that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.

Let the MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL in our communion, be every where found engaged in preaching the truth, as it is in Jesus, with affectionate zeal. Let them go before their people in every holy example, and in every pious and benevolent exertion. Let it be manifest to all, that they seek not their own, but the things which are Jesus Christ's. Surely there never was a time when the watchmen on the walls of Zion were more solemnly bound to give themselves wholly to their work; or when they had more encouragement to plan and labor for their Master's honor: Surely there never was a time, when those whose duty it is to guide the exertions of their fellow men, had more reason to feel their responsibility, and to ask for wisdom and strength from above!—Let ministers take great and comprehensive views of the signs of the times, and the prospects of the Church! and while they point out the way to those who are willing to be workers together with God; let it be seen that it is their meat and drink to share in the labors as well as in the rewards of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Let all the MEMBERS OF OUR CHURCHES consider themselves as called upon, in their stations, to do something,—to do much for Christ. Millions of our race are still sunk in ignorance and depravity. Dark and waste places abound, even in our most populous and enlightened neighborhoods, and still more in the remote portions of our church. In very large districts within the United States, there are no Bibles, no Sabbaths, no Sanctuaries, none to show men the way of Salvation. Can a single heart be unimpressed, or a single hand idle, while such calls for compassion and exertion abound? No, brethren; these obligations, we trust, are too tender not to be felt; these calls are too solemn not to be heard. Be entreated, then, with one accord, to come forward to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Embrace every opportunity, to the extent of the ability which God has given you, to form, and vigorously to support, missionary associations; bible societies—plans for the distribution of religious tracts; and exertions for extending the benefits of know-

ledge, and especially of spiritual knowledge, to all ages and classes of persons around you. Exert yourselves, individually, and in combination, to oppose all those degrading and destructive vices over which we have so long had reason to mourn. Endeavor by your example and your influence to discourage the unnecessary use of spirituous liquors; to promote the sanctification of the Lord's day; to guard against a criminal conformity to the world; to promote a general attendance on the means of grace;—and to advance the great interests of truth, purity, and righteousness, in all manner of conversation.

In these hallowed labors, let none refuse to join. It is among the distinguished glories of the commencement of the nineteenth century, that FIDELITY FEMALES are more extensively associated, and more actively useful, in promoting evangelical and benevolent objects, than in any former period of the world. Let them go on with increasing activity and ardor in these exertions, so worthy of women professing Godliness, and so useful to mankind. And let them, by precept, as well as by example, train up their daughters in principles and habits so well calculated to elevate the female character, and to enlarge the sum of human happiness.

Let not even LISTING CHILDHOOD, OR TENDER YOUTH be idle.—Let every Bible Class, every School-association, every employment which brings your beloved children together, be made a medium for conveying to their minds that benign impression, which shall enlist them on the side of truth and of the church of God from the earliest dawn of reason. Happy congregations, happy families, in which even babes and sucklings, shall be taught as in times of old, to sing—Hosanna to him that cometh in the name of the Lord, Hosanna in the highest!

In a word, let your plans of co-operation in carrying on these works of piety, and benevolence, embrace every class and every age; and be pursued with growing ardor until every congregation within our bounds shall be completely organized for exertion to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of men: until every heart that can lift a prayer to the throne of grace, and every hand that can cast a mite into the treasury of God, shall be fully engaged in this mighty effort of christian charity. Until the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose: until men, under the reign of millennial glory, (we trust not far distant,) shall live together as brethren indeed, having no other wishes than to promote their common happiness, and to glorify their common God.

To these efforts in behalf of the cause of Christ, join fervent, united PRAYER. We need not remind you, brethren, that all Zion's blessings come down from her King and Head; and that he will be inquired of by his people to do for them that which they need and desire. We are persuaded that all those periods and churches which have been favored with special revivals of Religion, have been also distinguished by VISIBLE UNION AND CONCERT IN PRAYER, recommended by a former Assembly, and so generally and happily observed. Has not the Savior promised, that if any two of his people agree as touching any thing which they desire. He will grant their request? What blessings, then, may we not hope will be shed down upon the Church, when the thousands of our Israel are found bowing before the throne of mercy, for Zion's sake, we will not rest, until Jerusalem shall be built, and for Jerusalem's sake, we will not rest, until the rivers thereof go forth as bright streams, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that shineth!

Endeavor with all the HARMONY WITH ALL OF CHRISTIANS. With earnestly for the faith to the saints, and bear testimony to the Apostle's order, which we profess, let no bigotry, or prejudice, or offensive criticism, interrupt your testimony. Remember the period is approaching, when real christians shall see each other, when they shall be united, as well as in affection. Let the sentiments which correct this delightful anticipation