

Connecticut Bible Society.

THE charitable design of this institution has been hitherto carried into effect only in part. The means supplied have been too scanty to admit of a general and complete accomplishment of its purposes. The public mind seems not to have been universally awake to the importance and magnitude of the object.

Individuals have, indeed, been liberal. As far as exertions have been made; the contributions have reflected honor upon a people "professing godliness." The British and Foreign Bible Society have made generous and encouraging donations. Many Bibles have been already distributed. Some "followers of the Lamb" are now fed and refreshed, by having the Bible to read daily, who had no means of procuring one; and who were consequently hungering and thirsting after the satisfaction which good people derive from consulting "the lively oracles of God." Some of the thoughtless and profane have been, at least visibly, reformed. A number of indigent children and youth, who were uninstructed in "the things of their peace," have now, in their hands, a guide to a reputable and useful manner of life in this world, and a directory to heaven. Numerous offerings of praise to God are already among the fruits of the institution.

Nevertheless, the eye of piety is pained, when it looks extensively abroad, and perceives that a large proportion of the benevolent work proposed, remains yet unperformed. Much, very much is yet to be done. For, even by the partial investigation already made, the need of Bibles, bestowed by the hand of Christian care and charity, is found to be far greater, among the more ancient settlements, than was apprehended at the formation of the Society.

But efforts to procure money, and to find and supply the needy with Bibles, have, by no means, been general. The faithful solicitation and friendly inquiry, in which through all the towns and districts, any and every individual might engage, have been undertaken, in comparatively, a few places only.

And will a Christian people quietly permit this state of things to continue? Are not all, who possess the means, under obligations that are clear, and in the highest degree, binding, to supply the destitute wherever found, with the "words of eternal life?"

The old settlements, however, constitute no more than a very small part of the territory, in which people, that have no Bibles, are to be found. The Directing Committee are much affected by authentic, and often repeated, intelligence, that the destitute are numerous in the northern and western settlements of our country; and by pressing solicitations for Bibles from the people of those settlements. The United States, it should also be considered, are skirted with a frontier, two thousand miles, perhaps in extent. That vast border is filling with inhabitants, multitudes of whom will, probably pass through life, and die, without the written revelation of God's will, and method of man's salvation, unless supplied by this, and similar institutions.

But, the Committee would extend their views and exertions further still. Are not the present peace and safety of mankind, and is not the salvation of souls, equally desirable and precious, under whatever form of civil government they may pass their trials for eternity? Are not the restraints of divine authority, every where necessary to hold in check, the enormous appetites and passions of depraved creatures? In what part of the world can parents be found, who, if unguided by the "true light," and uninfluenced by right motives, will "bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?" Where can that society be seen, in either smaller or larger sections, which does not need to be regulated by the constraining authority of a revelation from Heaven, sanctioned, in all its precepts, with a "Thus saith the Lord?" But, if the Bible were universally known, if its doctrines enjoining "peace and good will," if its precepts requiring pure affection, in every person towards his neighbour, and towards a holy God, if this Bible were understood and cordially embraced by all mankind, would not the sword of violence and war be every where sheathed? Would not righteousness be practised? Would not pure morality universally prevail? Would not the social rights and the safety of individuals, and of the people at large, be secured? Ought not, then, the Bible to be circulated as far, and as universally as possible?

And how, but by the instructions of this "blest volume," shall the inevitable future be illuminated with an "abiding hope?" Throw aside and neglect this, and what can every prospect be, but darkness and terror. A rational doubt cannot be indulged, that the increase of population, upon the American continent, will continue for centuries. The considerate mind must perceive, at once, it is believed, that Bibles should be diffused as fast and as far as population extends. For here is described and commanded, the "righteousness which exalteth a nation." Here, by motives of invincible strength, the practice of that righteousness is pressed upon the conscience. Here, "is revealed, from Heaven, the wrath of God, against all the unrighteousness and ungodliness of men." And what but this, can guide the soul to a better world?

But there can be no reasonable question respecting the propriety and duty of using the power that God gives us, to send the Bible universally among mankind.

It is with no common concern, that the Committee survey the great and growing demands upon charity, for the attainment of the holy scriptures, both in the United States, and in the neighbouring provinces. Our new settlements and frontier have been already mentioned. Probably, in Nova-Scotia, certainly, in Canada, upper and lower, there is a deplorable scarcity of the sacred volume. The inhabitants of those vast regions are rapidly increasing. There the English tongue is understood, and spoken, and read. That excellent version of the sacred writings, which the Society is pledged to distribute, may, with great advantage, be diffused, in those provinces of the British empire.

Such is the almost immense field of operation, before the Committee. Among those in North America, who use the same language with ourselves, many thousands of Bibles are wanted. They would have it distinctly understood, that the object requires means, not only of furnishing the destitute among ourselves, and within the United States; but of purchasing, and defraying the expense of transporting Bibles into those wide and spiritually desolate regions. Money, it is obvious; must constitute the means. For money, therefore, they prefer their request. May they not hope that they shall not ask in vain? Very few are the individuals who cannot give something—a small sum at least, in aid of a work so momentous.

The conclusion from the preceding view must be evident. To render permanent, in the highest and most extensive degree, the usefulness of the Society, a Permanent Fund is necessary. Of such a Fund the Committee have already laid the ground work. This beginning—though propitious in its aspect—is small. Its present operation cannot, of course, be otherwise than comparatively contracted and feeble. It bears no calculable proportion to the wants of the destitute. They ask, therefore, for such contributions and donations, as shall promise the most extensive benefit, to the world, in multiplying and circulating copies of divine revelation.

For the purpose of making more copious and efficient collections, and of much more extensively accomplishing the object, the Committee have made arrangements, by which agents will be appointed in the several towns and districts. These agents, it is hoped and expected, will give all the people an opportunity of doing good by aiding the institution. It is also hoped and expected, that they will receive and remit to the Treasurer, the sums bestowed for the enlargement of the Fund; and that they will, find and supply from the Society's Fund, in such a way as they shall respectively judge best, those individuals and families, that have not the Bible.

Christian brethren and friends, the Committee are inviting your assistance in a cause of unlimited magnitude and excellence. For, who can estimate the intrinsic worth of a single Bible? Rather, who can calculate the final amount of blessedness, that may be the result of circulating thousands and millions?

For their time and labor expended in this work, the constitution of the Society prohibits their receiving the smallest pecuniary consideration. For these, they seek—no earthly reward. The high pleasure of attempting and hoping to serve God and their "own generation," by extending the knowledge of redeeming grace, is their only remuneration. They devoutly invite you to join and to help them in their work, and to participate in the joys of their delightful hope.

By contributions of the substance which the Lord of heaven and earth has lent you to "occupy till he come"; and by your prayers, can you not do much in a cause, for which, "God himself was manifest in the flesh?"

Far be it from the friends of this cause, to advocate a liberality, which shall, in any case, impoverish the giver, or his connections. But if every person, whose circumstances God has, in mercy, rendered comfortable, were to contribute a small sum; if the affluent, "of whom much shall be required, because much has been given," were to bestow in proportion; would an individual, of the present or future generations be the poorer?

Has Christian charity—and surely our country is not deficient in illustrious examples—has Christian charity, discreetly exercised, ever produced worldly indigence and want? Rather, does not "he, that giveth to the poor, lend unto the Lord?" Has not the Lord promised to "repay it?"

How shall parents successfully seek the blessings of heaven for their households and children? Unquestionably, by a holy obedience. And has not the Most High spoken of himself as "showing mercy unto thousands of them, that love him and keep his commandments?" Do we not read, on authority which cannot deceive us; "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." Is it not the "withholding" of more than is meet, that tendeth to poverty? Is it not "the blessing of the Lord, that maketh rich?" And who may better hope for that blessing, than those, who "do good unto all as they have opportunity; and especially to the household of faith?"

On the present subject, however, you are not reminded of this argument, as though it could be applicable to a principle of low and sordid selfishness; but, as an antidote to the influence of mere avarice, suggesting groundless fear; and as a confirmation of a pious confidence in God's protecting care of his people, while they follow the clear intimations of duty.

Shall the Committee, here also, remind you of "the widow's two mites?" Shall

they ask you to recollect, that the donation—trifling, indeed, in itself—was marked with the special approbation of Christ; and, by his order, immortalized in the gospel history, that others, by contemplating the acceptable act of piety, might be induced, according to their ability, to "go and do likewise?" Who, in the sober moments of life—who, amidst the overwhelming seriousness of the last conflict—who, "at the judgment seat of Christ"—but must prefer the eulogy of that "poor widow," to the possession of "all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them?"

Shall the Committee say, that mighty rivers, and even the ocean itself, are fed by small, though innumerable, fountains and streams? Shall they declare, how large, and honorable, and useful, are the sums already collected and rendered sacred to religious charity, by "Cent Societies?" Or shall they calculate, by conjecture, the amount of collections hereafter to be made by similar institutions? Shall they mention, that small sums are constituent parts of a Fund, which the blessing of Christ will render competent to the accomplishment of the most exalted and best objects? Shall they repeat "the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive?"

By order of the Directing Committee.
Attest. ANDREW YATES, Clerk.
Hartford, January 26, 1811.

The editors of News-papers through the State, are requested to give the foregoing a place in their respective papers.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

The Times are highly alarming.

The proceedings of Congress which reached us yesterday have completed the destruction of commercial confidence. The Directors of the different Banks had a meeting yesterday for the purpose of concerting measures for the relief of the Merchants—nothing was decisively done—another meeting is to be held to-day—some relief must be granted to restore confidence, or commercial credit is no more. The mischief will not be confined to us—it will extend from Maine to Georgia—and the perpetrators of the deed must fall victims to their own folly. What is the age in which we live?—Congress has broken the largest link in the great chain, and the enemy is within our camp! All is confusion, dismay, melancholy! Can these times continue? Farewell, then, to all that is dear to us. Not less than twenty capital failures, have occurred in this city in the course of 48 hours! These failures are not confined to a party—they include the friends of the administration. N. Y. Gaz. January 24.

The Times less gloomy.

Yesterday, in consequence of an understanding between the Directors of the different Banks, two of them have liberally extended their discounts, and the rest will do the same. This, with the assurance that Congress would allow, at least four years to the U. S. Bank, to wind up their concerns, restored confidence, and the merchants yesterday received the necessary aid—there were no more stoppages yesterday. Thus, by the prompt and liberal conduct of the gentlemen of the banks, some of the most opulent and solvent houses in the city will be enabled to meet their engagements—and we hope and trust, that most of those who were compelled to stop, will, in a few days, resume their business.

From Washington.—Our Congressional news of this day is of the most gloomy kind.—Party violence has at length succeeded, in destroying the U. S. Bank. In the house of representatives, a majority of 13 have dared to decide this great national question, contrary to the wishes of very many honest members of their party, and in direct opposition to our great national interests.—This vote will fill our cities with immediate and overwhelming distress. A scene of suffering, which in the end must transcend all calculation, has already commenced in this city. How far the effects of this calamity will extend, no one can conjecture. Every class of citizens and every section of the Union will unquestionably feel its baneful influence. Is it possible, Fellow-citizens, that a majority of the Legislators of your country, merely to gratify the caprice and the malevolence of party, should adopt a measure fraught with such deep and indiscriminate ruin? Do you doubt their object? Listen to their debates. Hear the language of their leader.—IT MUST AND WILL BE DECIDED ON PARTY PRINCIPLES!

Pitiful Statesmen! Cold Hearted wretches!

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
AT WASHINGTON.

House of Representatives,
Friday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Lyle of Pennsylvania presented several petitions from a considerable number of the inhabitants of the western part of that state, praying that there may be such regulations adopted as will prevent the mails from passing on the Sabbath—referred to the Post-Master General.

Mr. Bacon called up his resolution, which he submitted to the house some time since, for instructing the committee of claims to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of certain descriptions of claims which are now barred by the Statute of Limitations.

A communication was received from the Secretary at War, stating what sums are necessary to be appropriated to complete fortifications—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vanhorne introduced a resolution for the purpose of instructing the committee of the District of Columbia, to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a government for said District, and that they have liberty to report by bill or otherwise. The resolution being amended, by striking out "that they have liberty to report by bill or otherwise."—Mr. Van-

horne (upon leave being given him) withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Mumford presented the petition of the Inspectors of the Customs in the city of New-York, praying for greater compensation for their services—referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Fisk introduced a resolution (which was adopted) for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expenditures of monies appropriated for the navy department since the first of January, 1804—the situation and management of the navy yards, in the U. States, and that they report thereon to this house.

Mr. Hale presented the petition of John Lyman and Theodore C. Fish, who are the owners of a diving machine, praying that they may be secured in the sole right to all the cannon which they shall find in Lakes Champlain and George, which were lost in those Lakes during the French and Revolutionary Wars.

Mr. Morrow of the public land committee, reported the bill from the Senate, which was committed to said land committee respecting the laying out and making the roads purchased at the treaty of Brownstown—with certain amendments, referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Pitkin presented the petition of the merchants of New-Haven, Connecticut, praying for relief from the operation of the Non-Intercourse law, referred to the committee of the whole house to whom is referred the bill supplemental to the bill respecting our commercial intercourse with certain foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sheffield, of Virginia, rose, and observed, that it appeared by the journals (a number of which he read to the house) that under the two first administrations of this government, motions have been repeatedly made, to take off the injunction of secrecy with open doors; and he was about reading a resolution for that purpose, when the Speaker declared that for two years past, the practice had been to make such a motion with closed doors, and therefore declared the motion not in order.—Mr. Sheffield then appealed from the decision of the Speaker, when the question (whether the Speaker was correct) being taken by ayes and noes, the decision of the Speaker was affirmed—Ayes, 76; Noes, 38.

Mr. Sheffield then informed the house, that in consequence of the decision which had just now been made, he had a communication to make which required secrecy, and moved that the galleries be cleared.—Mr. Wright said he hoped the galleries would not be cleared—the Speaker replied, that the rule of the House was peremptory in such cases.—The galleries were accordingly cleared. After the house had been in secret about an hour, the doors were again opened.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house, Mr. W. Alston in the Chair, on the Bill for the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Porter, of New-York, spoke as much as two hours in support of the motion for striking out the 1st section of the bill. Immediately after he had finished his speech, the question was called for and carried, 59 in the affirmative, and 46 in the negative. The Chairman then reported the Bill to the house with the amendment, (which if concurred in by the house destroys the bill.) The house then voted to consider the report of the committee, but before the question was put for a concurrence, the house, at about 1-2 past 3, adjourned till to-morrow morning.

While Mr. Porter was speaking, a message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had passed the bill, which had before passed the house, for settling the controverted boundaries of the lands at West Point—and also had agreed to postpone the Bill, which had passed this house, respecting the tender of foreign Gold Coins, &c.

Saturday, January 19.

The Speaker informed the house he had a communication to make to the house which required secrecy. The doors were accordingly cleared—after a short time, the doors were again opened.

Mr. McKim presented two petitions, praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.—One of them from the citizens of Baltimore, and the other from an incorporated Insurance Company of that place.

Mr. Love, after observing that he considered the fate of the National Bank decided by the vote of the committee of the whole house yesterday, introduced a resolution to the following effect:—"That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Law, passed in May, 1800, as makes it the duty of the Collectors to deposit bonds taken for duties in the Bank of the United States or any of its branches—and that those which are now so deposited, be withdrawn—lies on the table.

Mr. Mitchell reported a bill for revising the Patent Laws, which was read the first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The petition of the Jersey Associates, praying for a port of entry, presented the last session, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Newton, chairman of committee of ways and means, reported a bill for remission of penalties in certain cases.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was, whether the house will concur in the report of the committee of the whole house yesterday on the bill respecting the National Bank.—Mr. Desha spoke in favor, and Messrs. Pickman, W. Alston and Key, against a concurrence, and before the question was taken, the house adjourned till next Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,
Addressed to the Editor of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Washington, Jan. 18.

The fate of the National Bank is determined by the vote this day given in Committee of the whole house. It is in vain for its friends to say any thing upon the subject. After the declarations day before yesterday of Messrs. Eppes and Wright, that it must be considered as a party question, and decided upon party principles only—and after a knowledge of the facts* that the Democrats in the house are rallied to a man against the renewal of the charter (with the honorable exception of Mr. Fisk from the State of New-York)—arguments the most conclusive can be of no avail.—Altho' many Federalists had

prepared to fully discuss the question both as to the constitutionality and expediency of a renewal.—Yet not one of them has said a word, and I doubt whether any one of them will.—To spend their breath for naught, would show a want of respect for themselves—degrade them in the opinion of their respectable friends, and be delaying the other important business of the nation for no justifiable purposes.

* A few of the Democrats voted against striking out the first section, but it is well understood that their plan is, if they should finally vote for a charter on any terms, they are for so modifying it, that it never would be accepted.

January 23.

The Constitution.—The debates in Congress this session, have, we are sorry to say, been calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in this instrument, which has always been, and ought ever to be considered as the bulwark of their liberties. A few days since a bill was passed (the Orleans bill) which laid the axe of destruction at the root of this instrument, as will appear by Mr. Quincy's speech;—very little sensation was manifested. The liberties of a great proportion of the old United States were voted away with as much indifference as would be manifested in passing a bill to frank documents. But when the bank question comes up, we find these very people all alive to the constitution. An institution which every one acknowledges to be useful and almost absolutely necessary—an institution which has received the unequalled sanction of government, both federal and democratic for twenty years past, and which has been proved by experience to be incapable of injuring our republican institutions; this institution is to be put down, the operations of government are to be deranged and its very existence jeopardized; for what? because some people have doubts as to its constitutionality! Well may our constitution be compared to a rope of sand!—If things go on in this way much longer it will not be even that;—it will be dissolved into "thin air!"

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Jan. 20.

Mr. Desha, in a speech yesterday against the Bank of the United States, declared the following, or words to that effect. That he had no doubt but that George the 3d, was a proprietor of the stock of the Bank;—and that instead of renewing the charter, the government of this country ought to lay hands on the stock and make use of it to conquer his North-American colonies. These colonies he insisted must be conquered or federalism would increase, and federalists would probably get the reins of government into their own hands. Mr. Desha candidly acknowledged that he did not understand Banking operations, and this speech is a proof that he is a man of truth.

From Washington, Jan. 18.

It is still bruited that the deed of darkness done by Congress with closed doors was no more nor less than a bill or bills to authorize a negotiation in Paris, for the purchase of the Floridas of Napoleon or Joseph Bonaparte, neither of whom have any more title to the land than the personage mentioned in the fourth chapter of Luke.

REMOVAL.

JONES and ARNOLD,

HAVE removed their business to the Store lately occupied by Thomas C. Green, at the corner of Prison-Street.

N. B. Wanted in the above Store a young man who wishes to become acquainted with book-keeping, and the business necessary to be done in a Shoe Store. Jan. 29. 1

HUDSON and GOODWIN,
Have just received the following NEW BOOKS, THEOLOGICAL WORKS of Rev. Thomas Scott; 5 vols. 8vo.

HELPS to COMPOSITION, or six hundred skeletons of Sermons, with Claude's Essay on the composition of a sermon. By the Rev. Charles Simeon, M. A.

CHRISTIAN PREACHER, or Discourses on preaching, with an Appendix on the choice of books. By Edward Williams, D. D.

CHRISTIAN MEMOIRS, in the form of a new pilgrimage to the Heavenly Jerusalem, containing entertaining dialogues and adventures of eminently religious persons, by W. Shrubsole, with the life of the Author, who was a carpenter in the Dockyard at Sheerness, and minister at the same time at Bethel Chapel.

LECTURES upon some of the Parables and Historical passages of the New Testament, by James Wilson, D. D.

Taylor's Holy Living—Owen on the Holy Spirit—Hervey's Works, complete—Newton's works, complete—Thornton Abby—Zion's Pilgrim. Also,

Lady of the Lake—Marmion—Lay of the last Minstrel—Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, and Walsh's American Review, &c.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership now existing between Lemuel Swift and Chester Andross, under the Firm of Lemuel Swift & Co. will be dissolved on the first day of March, 1811. All persons having open accounts with the subscribers are requested to attend to the adjustment of them previous to the above date.

LEMUEL SWIFT,
CHESTER ANDROSS.

N. B. The business in future will be carried on by Chester Andross, at the old stand of L. and Co. who solicits the public patronage.

January 29. 1

New TAVERN.

THE subscriber has opened a Tavern in the House lately occupied by Mr. Norton, situated between the two Banks in the City of Hudson. DANIEL PERDON. 1

Hudson, Jan. 21.

FOR SALE,

LAMP OIL by the gallon. Also, 200 lbs. of Merino Lambs Wool. Enquire at the house of THOMAS ROTCH, 20 rods west of the south meeting-house. 1

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of Farmington and Bristol Turnpike company will be holden at Porter's tavern in Farmington, on the first Monday in February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SONATHAN COWLES, } Directors.
SIMEON HART,
THERON DEMING, }

Farmington, Jan. 23, 1811. 1w1

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ERASTUS PEARL late of Hartford, are requested to leave them or copies thereof, at the Store of L. Savage & Co. Hartford. NATHAN PEARL, 1

Otis, (Mass.) January 30th, 1811.