

a considerable number of domestic missionaries, devoted and supported by each denomination, who dispense their labors to such of the people as remain destitute of an established ministry. From actual returns, and cautious estimates where such returns have not been obtained, it appears that in the state there are about 46,000 Protestants who receive the holy communion of the Lord's Supper. In the city of Charleston upwards of one fourth of the communicants are slaves or free people of color, and it is supposed that in the other parts of the state the proportion of such communicants may be estimated at about one-eighth. In every church they are freely admitted to attend Divine service; in most of the churches, distinct accommodations are provided for them, and the clergy in general make it a part of their pastoral care to devote frequent and stated seasons for the religious instruction of catechumens from amongst the black population. While a greatly increased, and still growing attention to the means of grace are every where to be discerned amongst the people, it may truly be added, that the clergy in general, of every denomination, appear to be faithful and diligent in preaching the great evangelical principles of repentance towards God, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, with renovation of heart and holiness of life, as essentially forming the Christian character. And they mostly experience an encouraging degree of success from the general and regular attendance on Divine service, the increasing number of communicants, and the remarkable liberality and attention with which the people at large contribute their aid and co-operation in all measures proposed for educating the rising generation, for spreading the knowledge of Divine truth at home and abroad, and for cultivating the Gospel of Christ in its purity and simplicity.

All of the most numerous denominations have established Sunday schools, in which individuals of both sexes, during many hours of every Sabbath, devote themselves to the religious instruction of multitudes of children, who are encouraged by suitable rewards in books, provided by voluntary contributions of the church at large; from which also other incidental expenses are defrayed.

Several societies are established, and others are in prospect, for providing funds for the education of indigent and pious young men for the Gospel ministry; for which purpose, as well as for sending the Gospel amongst the Heathen, the Baptist association of Charleston took decided measures at an early period. Besides these, large contributions are annually made from every denomination, for the aid of several theological institutions of the United States. In the Episcopal connexion, there is a society of several years standing for distributing the Bible, the Prayer Book, and suitable tracts. And the other denominations have united in a general and extensive Tract Society, also of some years standing, and connected throughout the state. These societies are greatly aided by many female associations in town and country, the individuals of which contribute not only in funds, but in the more valuable and efficient co-operation of employing their mild and attractive influence to awaken a sense of Religion, and diffuse a spirit of piety in those uncultivated families or neighborhoods, where the people have either never possessed, or have unhappily lost the habits of attending on the public worship of God. By these means the voice of the charmer often reaches where the voice of the preacher has not been heard; and by the contemporaneous distribution of religious tracts, she plants in desolate places the vineyard of the Redeemer. It is not to sectarian zeal that all these exertions in the cause of religion are solely to be ascribed. The proofs are abundant that the sublime views of advancing the glory of God, and the tempora-

and eternal happiness of man-kind at large, inspire a truly catholic spirit amongst all denominations, and produce the fruits of united labors. The Bible Society of Charleston, composed of every denomination in the state, with several sister societies in different parts of it, hath been established for ten years past, for the distributing the holy Scriptures without note or comment. Besides these, a Marine Bible Society established in Charleston, seeks to place the holy Oracles into the hold of every vessel. The number of copies of the Holy Scriptures distributed by the Bible Society of Charleston since its establishment, added to those of the Marine Bible Society since its more recent establishment, amount to 6,306; besides which, a Female Bible Society has distributed upwards of 600 copies. But the divine labors of philanthropy, as they are not confined within the bands of particular sects, so their views are not confined to our own country. They seek to spread the light of Heavenly truth in those Heathen lands that "sit in darkness and the shadow of death." In some of the denominations of Christians there are regular and long established Missionary Societies, upon an enlarged and comprehensive scale; the effects of whose philanthropy are felt beyond the Ganges, and amongst the islands of the East. Amongst our citizens at large, there are but few who do not in some way or other contribute to this great cause, of carrying the knowledge of the true God, and of the redemption by Christ, amongst the Heathen. Here too, the female sex are found to be exemplary and cordial co-operators; not only by pecuniary contributions, but by exerting that natural influence which is so powerful when united to virtuous pursuits, to awaken general sensibility to the wants of the Heathen, and fan the flame of pious zeal for their relief. There is now in Charleston, one Female Society in the connexion of the Independent Church, who regularly support one Heathen child in India, who is to reside and be provided for and educated in the family of a missionary there. The Children who attend one Sabbath School in Charleston, in number about 225, already learnt to appreciate the infinite value of religious instruction, have formed a Society on the model of that above mentioned—which society calculates to support a school for 50 Heathen children in India. Many other societies are formed as your Committee believe, in other parts of the state, but of which they have not particular knowledge; and others are expected to be formed for like purposes. This noble leaven of divine philanthropy, which for many years has been working in the mass of Society, and has carried its beneficial emotions even into the bosoms of children, might well be expected to shew itself in the body of the State Legislature. Realizing the familiar truth, that the best security for the prosperity of a state, and for individual happiness here and hereafter, is bottomed upon the seasonable and suitable education of youth, the Legislature, in 1811, passed a law for establishing perpetually in each election district a number of Free Schools, equal to the number of Members in the House of Representatives. Besides the salaries of the President and Professors of the South-Carolina College, there is annually appropriated out of the public treasury of the state about \$37,000 for the support of these Free-Schools; to which any citizens of the State is at liberty to send his child or children free of expence. To this it may be added, that the State abounds with literary and library Societies, mostly incorporated by law. Perhaps there is not a district in the State in which there may not be found at least one, and in some a plurality of well chosen public libraries, in which the thirst for knowledge, in almost any department of religion, science, or letters, may be gratified.

Your Committee could take pleasure in amplifying the testimonies every where abounding to shew, that throughout Carolina the interests of education are duly appreciated: the taste for mental improvement cultivated and increasing: Christianity going forth in still brighter omens; and that Christians of all denominations, laying aside the cold calculations of bigotry and intolerance, are uniting in liberal measures, to advance the great interests of the Redeemer's kingdom here, and to plant them in the regions of superstition and idolatry.

But your Committee must forbear to attempt particular details where their information is only general, and which would lead to prolixity. They trust that enough has been shewn, or alluded to, for the purpose of exempting this state from the reproach of being totally indifferent and inattentive to the great duties incumbent on every community, of striving to spread moral and religious instruction, and to form the public mind to those habits, on which the most precious interests and permanent happiness of every people must depend. Though much has been done, yet in the eye of Him to whom all human measures ought to have an ultimate reference, we are sensible we ought to feel humbled, that more is not done. But with his smiles on the exertions of the virtuous and the pious, it is hoped that our holy Religion will still continue to increase and flourish, until our country shall be no less distinguished for Godliness, brotherly love and charity, than for its civil and religious liberty—which under the blessing of God, nourish every thing that is precious in this life, and conducs to the felicity of that which is to come.

#### FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of the Juno, Capt. Doak, in 37 days from Liverpool we received London papers of the 21st, Liverpool papers of the 22d, and Loyds List of 18th of May, all inclusive.

It appears by an article in the London Courier of the 21st of May, that a good deal of feeling had been excited in the French Chamber of Deputies, by the presentation of some petitions praying for the recall of the banished Frenchmen, who were concerned in the affairs of 1815. M. Cotton, chairman of a committee appointed to examine the petitions, spoke with great emphasis on what he considered an abuse of the right of petitioning—the consequences of which, if not timely checked, he said, would place the Chamber under the empire of petitions, and the members would have little else to do than to sit and deliberate upon every petty or factious topic which individuals might choose to couch in the form of a petition. The report of the committee opposed the petitions on the single ground, that the right of extending mercy to the exiles belonged to the crown, and it was not the province of the Deputies to interfere with the exercise of that right. M. Caumartin spoke in favor of all the exiles, including of course not only those of the year 1815, but those who were concerned in the transactions of the earlier periods of the revolution, such as the trial and execution of the King, &c. He was answered with great spirit by the keeper of the Seals, who said, that whatever clemency might hereafter be extended for those who had been temporarily banished by the generosity of the crown, the regicides were banished for ever. The declaration was received with shouts of applause from the whole Chamber, with the exception of about twenty who are called *Ultra-liberals*. In the course of his speech, the keeper of the Seals said, that "the King could not, without compromising his own dignity, the repose of France and of Europe, restore to France the assassins of his predecessor, the murderers of the Martyr King."

On the 20th of May, Mr. Callaghan, a member of the House of Commons, called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his place, to say whether an article which appeared that day in the Courier, referring to the subject of the repayment of 10,000,000 to the Bank, was official? Upon proceeding to remark upon his motion, he was loudly called to order. Sir John Newport spoke on the question of order with warmth—considering it highly improper that a member should put such a question to the Minister on such a subject—it ought neither to be put nor answered, otherwise it might lead to very improper disclosures. He was followed by Greenfell on the same side. He had interposed with the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not condescend to give any answer at all. Mr. Callaghan rose again, amid fresh cries of "Order," claiming the right to be heard in explanation. He had expected an answer, because he thought the question perfectly regular; and he had understood from the Chancellor of the exchequer that he thought so too. Cries of "Order" being renewed, the Speaker declared that the Hon. Gentlemen was very far from being in order—he believed it was the first time such a question, on such a subject, had ever been put—the practice might lead to the most injurious disclosures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said—"He felt great regret that a conversation in private with the Hon. member who put the question, should have led to the course that had been pursued. He could not, however, forbear saying, that much had lately appeared in that paper [the Courier] on the subject alluded to, of which he entirely disapproved."

The Courier, in noticing this subject, among other things, says—"But, while we differ sometimes on small points, we must add, that ministers have no admirers or advocates more warm or zealous than we are. We feel, with the public, a deep sense of gratitude to them for rescuing us from imminent perils, and placing the country in the proudest station it ever yet occupied. With these feelings of admiration and gratitude, we shall continue to render them all the assistance it may be in our power to give."

An obliging Commercial Friend has favored us with the following letter:—

LIVERPOOL MAY 22.

Our Cotton Market remains depressed, and the price is rather lower than last week. The very heavy imports this month (say about 67,000 bags of all sorts) are landing, and as Uplands are most in demand, they are brought in the market even before they are stowed in the Warehouse; and this pressing to sell is almost universal. The sales of Upland last week were 5,500 bags, and this week 4000. Of the sales this week 241 were from 11 1-2d a 12d; 1630 at 12 1-2; 353 at 12 1-2; 405 at 12 3-4d; and about 200 at 13d. The sales of Orleans this week are, 1049, of which 514 were from 11 1-2d a 12d; 525 are at 13d; the remainder 13 1-4 to 14 1-4, except 10 dunbars Gin 16 1-2d. A part of these sales are for export, and part on speculation—the estimate of the consumption of Uplands from this market at 2500 per week; but while the imports continue so heavy, and the pressure for money so great, there seems little, if any prospect of a rise—and yet we cannot but think the consumption will rather enhance prices at the close of the session, and it is still our opinion, that shipments made from your side at corresponding prices with our present market would be safe.

The Bank of England will no doubt resume specie payments according to the plan laid down by the Committee of the House of Commons, which you will see in the papers, and this fear has no doubt had a very strong influence on the price of every article of merchandize, and whatever you do as connected with

this country, you should make your own calculations, as to its effect. The price of Coffee has gone down from 150s to 80s. Tobacco, Ashes and Naval Stores all very dull at our quotations. There is no prospect of the ports opening for wheat and flour this year.—The weather is very fine and crops promising. Referring to quotations, we remain,

Very respectfully, Your friends.  
(Signed) A. & S. RICHARDS.

Uplands 11 1-2d a 13d.—Orleans 11 1-2d a 14 1-2d.—Islands 2s a 2s 6d.—Tobacco 3d a 7d.—Rice 20s a 25s.—Flour 28s a 38.—Pot Ashes 39s a 42s.—Pearl 45s a 48s.—Tar 13s a 15s.—Turpentine 10s a 12s.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

From Buenos Ayres.

Capt. Grice, of the schooner Petition, who arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 3d of May, and the editors of the Gazette are indebted to him for the news from that quarter which is now published.

Capt. Grice is the bearer of dispatches to government. He has furnished two letters, one from Santiago of April, which remarks—"No intelligence from Lord Cochrane. The U. S. frigate Macedonian. Captain Downes, sailed on the 3d from Valparaiso for Coquimbo. The expedition to Lima still in contemplation, but the preparations were slow for want of funds. Gen. San Martin daily expected at the Capital, whose presence, it was expected, would infuse new life into their efforts."

The letter of the 24th, from Montevideo, remarks—"Gen. Aquiar, one of Artiga's principal officers, who had been made prisoner by the Portuguese, has made his escape from this place, and has collected a number to join him; and is committing every specie of depredation in the vicinity of Moldonado and the adjacent country."

A treaty or armistice was concluded on the 16th of April, between the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the Agent appointed by the people of Santa Fe and Artigas, the parties to meet the 10th of May. This, it was supposed, would lead to a general peace between the provinces lately at variance. The troops had returned to Buenos Ayres. The new constitution was printing, and was to be published in a few days. The actual Director had resigned, and it was supposed would become a Senator under the new constitution.

The two corvetts which sailed hence some time since were lying in statu quo—one of them armed to protect the other, or rather to keep the American Agent from slipping off with her.

Extracts of letters from Chili, received per schooner Petition.

VALPARAISO, MARCH 10.

"We have the pleasure to say, that Judge Prevost arrived here on the 6th inst. in H. B. M. frigate Andromache, Capt. Sheriff, from Lima. The British sloop of war Blossom, that carried out Judge P. to Columbia, entered that river and found the navigation attended with very little risk. Judge P. visited various parts of the adjacent coast, and his communications to his government respecting that part of the world, will be very interesting."

IMPORTANT.

Communicated for the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

Extract of a letter, dated Lima, 8th March, 1819.

Dear Sir—I now avail myself of the opportunity offered by the ship Two Catherine, captain Charles Hyatt, of Providence, (R. I.) to do the same, as also to my several friends. This vessel with several others are obliged to leave the port in consequence of Lord Cochrane who is in the Roads with a strong squadron of Chilean men of war, having declared all the coast from Guayaquil to Altacama in a state of blockade, giving notice of the same to the neutrals that are here. His Lordship has allowed them no more