

Friday, Nov. 7, 1845.

**Bank of Cape Fear.**—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

**The Next Presidency.**—Silas Wright has been nominated by his friends in New York as a candidate for the next Presidency. It is also pretty sure, from Mr. Polk's movements, that he will be a candidate for re-election. Now put the nomination of Wright, the denunciation of Polk to run again, and the distrust with which the people of the North look upon the leaders of the party, caused by the disclosures of Mr. Ketchum, we say put these things together, and do they not give evidence that the Democratic party cannot again succeed in electing a President? Are they not evidence that this party has within itself, and at work, the elements of its own destruction? And further, in the joint, do they not furnish proof, strong as need be, that the leaders of that party are thinking more of personal aggrandizement than of their country's prosperity?

Let the Whigs take heart! All things are working together for good! The reign of the rotten-hearted hypocrites will act as the leaven of the Democratic party is straying to a close. They have been weighed, and found wanting. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

**What They Have in Ohio.**—The Cincinnati Atlas rejoicing at the recent victory in Ohio, says, that in this result and by previous victories, they have—

- A Whig Governor!
- A Whig Senate!
- A Whig House of Representatives!!!
- A Whig Auditor of State!!!!
- A Whig Treasurer!!!!
- A Whig Secretary of State!!!!
- A Whig Board of Public Works!!!!

And asks "may we not rejoice at this result, under all the discouraging circumstances attending the contest?"

We have received the first number of the *Charleston Mirror*, a literary paper just ushered into existence at Charleston. Edited by Edwin Heriot, and published by Heriot & Tenhet. It is a neat, well arranged paper, neutral in politics. We wish it success.

The Hon. Washington Poe, Whig, Representative to Congress from the Third District in Georgia, has resigned his seat. The Governor has ordered an election to be held on the first Monday in January, in fill the vacancy.

Look out for counterfeit money! A large amount in spurious half dollar pieces is in circulation in this part of the State.

Fifty-three wagons, filled with the goods and chattels, wives and children, of emigrants in search of the "promised land," passed through this town on last Friday. The road is at times literally blocked up with all sorts of vehicles.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Mecklenburg county, held to appoint delegates to a State Democratic Convention, Charles Fisher was declared to be the choice of Mecklenburg county for Governor, but if he should not be chosen by the Convention (and the chances of that county would go for the nominee, be who he might. We think Charles Fisher a chance for the nomination pretty good, from the fact that he is one of the most perfect political demagogues in the State, and of course an adept in all the tricks and management of his party.

Western B. Galen, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register, has been appointed by the Governor a member of the Literary Board, vice D. W. Stone, resigned. An excellent appointment.

The Boston Convention will hold its next session at Wytheville.

Two things are the objects of these two letters. One has now elected a Whig Governor by about the same majority, and a Whig Legislature. This is already a great Democratic success, and is no slight one, where will come follow? Whig principles and triumph, or our freedom will soon be a thing. We repeat that we have said on a former occasion—that we have an abiding confidence in the honesty and purity of the mass of the American people. They will do right when they know what is right. But one thing is certain—they will have to learn to place less confidence in the representations and opinions of designing men—men who are ever referring for the advancement of themselves or friends. Let the honest laboring men of the country trust such would-be dictators as they deserve to be treated, and our word for it the world will not suffer because it has been deprived of their bragging.

**Reading Him Out.**

The Washington Union of the 22d ult. says: "The southern press, as well as our private correspondence from South Carolina, protest against the course of the 'Charleston Mercury.' They deny, positively, that the journal in question is the true exponent of the democracy of South Carolina. We have two letters from that State, which explicitly declare the prevailing sentiment in South Carolina to be an abiding confidence in the course of the President. We understand that Mr. Calhoun expresses a similar feeling; and that none but a few fiery and restless spirits pretend to entertain the slightest doubts about the course of the President! In fact, we see but one press, which pretends to be republican, that seems to countenance these unworthy and unfounded suspicions about Mr. Polk, or about this paper; and that press is the 'S. Carolinian,' published at Columbia, whose editor whilst in Washington, and whose Washington correspondent, have been infected by the sinister influence of the same migrable cabal which has misled the courts and ruled the columns of the 'Charleston Mercury.'" As for ourselves we can assure these worthy that their designs will fail of accomplishment.

We will in our next paper publish the proceedings of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, recently held at Raleigh.

**Another Whig Victory!**—Cabell, the Whig candidate for Congress in Florida, has beaten Brokenbrough, the Democratic candidate! Well done, Florida!

It will be seen by an advertisement in today's paper, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Cherokee county has been ordered by his Honor Judge Bailey, to be held the first week in March. We understand the Civil Docket of this county is much crowded.

Just as our paper is going to press we have received the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, from which we learn that Hon. Hopkins L. Turney was elected U. States Senator from Tennessee, by the Legislature, a few days since. The Observer says:—"The election of Turney to the U. S. Senate, has thrown the 'harmonious Democracy' of this region, and, no doubt, of the whole State, into spasms. They were politically demoralized. Some swore roundly that it was the result of 'bargain, intrigue and corruption'—and that Turney's friends have pledged the Whigs a *quid pro quo*. Others excommunicate him from the Locofoco brotherhood, and pronounce him an open enemy to the party—in short, a Whig.

There is a certain class of men in Bamco county who, on all occasions, seem to be deeply interested in the private affairs of the Editor of this paper. We would just say to such individuals—Mind your own business and leave other men to attend to their. The Editor of this paper has never yet asked for any favor from any of the clan, and all that he now asks is that they will mind their own business and let him alone. This will be understood by those for whom it is intended, and if the advice herein contained is not acted upon, the public shall know who it is that thus meddles with what does not concern them, and if forced to be more explicit, the villanous of some hoary-headed sinners shall grace the columns of the Messenger. We ask no favor, in any shape, from such men.

**Union and Harmony.**—While the Washington Union, the organ of the entire Democratic party of the nation, is proclaiming war against the Tariff of 1842, the Harrisburg Union, as the organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is active in its defence. The last number of the latter "Union" says:—"The public voice is speaking through the columns of the press in many portions of the State in favor of holding a Convention at this place, on the 10th of next month, to take in consideration the important subject of the Tariff. We like the idea much, and, as citizens of Pennsylvania, feel anxious that it shall be carried into effect, certain that much good would flow from it."—*National Intelligencer.*

"From the top of these pyramids forty columns look down upon us," said Napoleon, and from the top of these pyramids the alienated forty centuries never hold a grudge butches.

The N. Y. Gazette says: "The Mechanics' publication will have an effect on the next election. Thousands in this city are used of being governed by a select party of the nation."

Methodism had its origin in the Wesley—Charles and John. Both of them were members of the Church of England, and both Ministers of that Church. These men, especially the latter, looked upon the Church of England as being shamefully deficient in piety. They looked upon her as we would—having the form but not the power of godliness. That this was a correct conclusion, no one acquainted with the history of the Church at this juncture, will deny. Far, far was she from the primitive Church of Christ. Mr. Wesley was convinced of the lamentable state of Christianity, and, with this conviction, he immediately began a more thorough investigation of Theology, and to acquire a practical evidence of the sublime truths of our holy religion. Step by step was he conducted along this intricate path, until, finally, he realized the important truth of man's entire salvation. This he reduced to actual knowledge. That it was within the range of possibility for any man to know his sins forgiven. This doctrine characterized, in a very striking manner, the teachings of the Saxon Reformer; but not more so than those of the venerable Wesley. His grand doctrine, to wit: "The witness of the Spirit," he began to propagate and to enforce upon the minds of the people, with a zeal characteristic of the early founders of Methodism. This placed him in a conspicuous, and, of course, an unenviable attitude before the English hierarchy, and called forth from her many sharp and bitter rebukes. Thus bent off unkindly and without mercy from that Church, his zeal augmented and his schemes enlarged for the propagation of his principles. Hence he began to raise and organize societies in London and elsewhere, and to send forth ministers, properly commissioned to preach the Gospel. In this way did Methodism take its rise, and that too amid difficulties which seemed to threaten it with speedy destruction.

In the year 1739, Methodism was introduced into the U. States. Philip Embury, an Irish emigrant, was among the first to advocate her principles. A great many societies were organized here, and unfortunately deprived of Church patronages. This fact induced Mr. Wesley to appoint Mr. Francis Ashbury and Dr. Coke, to be joint superintendents over the brethren in America. Also, Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vassay, to act as Elders among them in administering Baptism and the Lord's Supper. This course of Mr. Wesley's did not pass unheeded by the Established Church. The Ministers and members of that Church contended that he had no authority to set any one apart for the office of Bishop. Mr. Wesley promptly denied the issue; affirming that he was well satisfied from a thorough investigation of the subject, that no such authority was derived through a succession of this kind, but immediately and directly from the word of God, and the practice and example of the Apostles. Some other reasons of a very strong character induced Mr. Wesley to pursue this course. In the first place, there were a great number of societies deprived of the ordinances referred to, for there was no one to administer them. And, in the second place, Mr. Wesley had seen numerous objections to the ordination of English Bishops. This position I cannot better define than in his own words: "I desired," says he, "the Bishop of London to ordain only me, but could not succeed. If they consented, we gave the sacraments of their proceedings, but the matter delayed no delay. If they refuse them now, they would likewise expect to govern them. As our brethren in America are totally disentangled from the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again."

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