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TERMS OF THE PAPER: Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance...

For the Highland Messenger, Methodist, NO. 11.

Resuming my arguments in favor of Mr. Wesley's course in ordaining men and sending them to the U. States to administer the sacraments to the members of his church...

Neither is it essential to the constitution of any church that it recognize but one particular form of church government. If this were so, then the Holy Ghost, as it would be proper to conclude, would have expressly so taught...

The same writer observes, "God, by his own laws, hath given men power and liberty to determine the particular form of church government among them."

decide to promoting the ends of church government in that place or nation. He more over asserts, that "any particular form of government, agreed upon by governors of the church, consonant to the general rules of scripture, to be of divine right."

In connection with this point, I will introduce a few remarks of Mr. Wesley's: "I read over," says he, "Lord King's account of the primitive church. In spite of the vehement prejudice of my education, I was ready to believe that this was a fair and impartial draught."

Hence upon this ground (but not upon this alone, be it remembered,) we argue the propriety of Mr. Wesley's course in ordaining men and sending them to America. It was not essential to the constitution of the M. E. Church that it derive its authority and powers through an unbroken succession from St. Peter down to the present period...

and to offer them the cheering consolations of the Bible. C. W. CHARLTON. Nov. 1, 1845.

"The Venerable Scrup." In relation to the document published under this head by the "Greensborough Patriot," and copied into this paper, the "National Intelligence" remarks—

The document which accompanies the above paragraph in the Patriot is signed by John Hancock, President, attested by Charles Thompson, Secretary, and dated Philadelphia, July 6, 1776. It is entitled, "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the cause and necessity of their taking up arms."

As the Editor of the Patriot appears to be unaware of the origin and occasion of this ancient document, it may be acceptable to him, and perhaps to others, to learn something of its history. This Declaration of July, 1775, was the most important and one of the best known public papers of its time.

On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress "Resolved that a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces raised or to be raised for the defence of American liberty." General WASHINGTON was appointed the same day, and received his commission of General and Commander-in-chief on the 17th.

On the 23d of June a committee of five members of the Congress (Mr. J. Rutledge, Mr. W. Livingston, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Johnson) was appointed "to draw up the Declaration to be published by General Washington on his arrival at the camp before Boston."

The reading of this Declaration at Cambridge and at Prospect Hill was thus noticed at the time: "Last Saturday, July 15th, the several regiments quartered in this town, (Cambridge,) being assembled upon the parade, the Reverend Dr. Langdon, President of the College, read to them 'A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.'"

"On Tuesday morning, the 18th, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled at Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congress was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer, when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto: 'AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN;' and on the other side, 'Qui transtulit sustinet.'"

"The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and the universal acceptance of all present; and Philadelphia on Bunker's Hill 'heard the shout of the Liberties, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array.'"

erment. At least eight editions of the answer were printed in England and one in America, in 1776.

Crops in Texas.—The New Orleans Delta condenses the news of the state of the crops in Texas as follows:

Corn Crop.—The corn crop in the Red River and Northern counties has been greatly injured by the drouth. The editor of the Northern Standard mentions that the neighborhood of Clarksville is the only section of the Red River counties where there will be much corn for sale.

Cotton Crop.—The severe drouth that prevailed during nearly the whole of the months of July and August, throughout the western and middle counties of Texas, has materially injured the cotton crop. Along the whole line of the Colorado, from Columbus, to Austin, it is estimated, says the Houston Telegraph, that the crop will fall short nearly one-half.

There were shipped from Houston, from September 1st, 1844, to August 31st, 1845, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-nine bales of cotton.

"Old Rip." We observe that the kind friend who, during the last two weeks, has relieved us of the greater part of our editorial duties, has caused to be inserted in our first page a very humorous letter descriptive of the glorious old Whig State of North Carolina—of which we are ever proud that we are a native.

And as for "orators"—Heaven help us!—How many more than she has, should the "Old North" have? The writer names two gentlemen of fine powers, indeed—but he overlooks such men as Badger, Graham, and Morehead—men who in any assembly in the civilized world would command attention.

An intelligent citizen of Georgia, who has been examining the Southern portion of Florida, gives the following graphic picture of it, in a letter written at Tampa Bay on the 22d of July last:

"The productions of this peninsula are by far the most valuable in the United States, not excepting Louisiana nor the new State of Texas. Its main staples will be Sugar, Sea Island Cotton, Cuba Tobacco, and Oranges; and in all these, there is no other State in the Union that can compete with it."

"The ranges for cattle and hogs in this peninsula are inexhaustible, and the whole country is already beginning to swarm with both. The woods abound every where in deer and turkeys, and other game, and there is not probably in the world such a country for fish. Every lake, river and creek in the interior, and the whole coast, 600 miles in extent, teem with the finest fish, and there is scarcely a point on the whole coast where the finest oysters and turtle cannot be found."

which presents a regular distribution of numerous rivers and creeks. There is no new country in the United States in which the roads are so good and so numerous as in East Florida. This is owing to the level character of the country, the porous nature of the soil—and to the extensive operations of the army. The geographical position of Florida, and the facilities of transporting its products to all the best markets, are superior to those of any other State in the Union.

A Female Riot. The Factory Girls of Allegheny, Pa., are cutting up all sorts of queer capers, in their efforts to introduce the ten hour system among the operatives in the Factories at that place; and the authorities seem to be not a little puzzled as to the best means of restoring order.

"It was all in vain to attempt remonstrance. At length the Mayor crossed over the other side of the street, and left Mr. Campbell (the police officer) to face the storm alone for a few minutes. 'He's no Squire,' screamed one of the girls—and a general shout reiterated the sentiment. 'Give him a cent,' said another, and four or five stepped forward to offer him that liberal reward for discharging his duties."

The Allegheny Police were on the ground; the Mayor did all in his power—and too much credit cannot be given Mr. Campbell for his forbearance, under such provoking circumstances. We have seen several rows in our time; but really this mob of women is the most formidable that ever came under our observation.

Paradoxical.—In Elkton, Maryland, a man of the name of Nathan Green, was lately indicted, as a white man, for larceny. His counsel succeeded in quashing the indictment on the ground that Green was not a white man but a negro.

Southern Travel.—The cheap traveling system in finding its way South. On the route between Mobile and New Orleans, where some of the finest low pressure boats ever seen in the country, are running, the price of passage is to be regularly reduced to five dollars, from and after the coming month.

W. S. Brown, Oct. 19, 1845.

There seems to be cheating all around the board: Mr. Polk began the game by cheating Tyler and his office-holding friends, and then by cheating the Conservatives. He also cheated General Jackson in relation to the removal of his friend, Major Lewis.

It is not the era of Locofocoism cheating! Why the thing is now done in broad day light, as constantly and perseveringly as the disclosures of Mackenzie show that it formerly was accomplished by his old political friends, the Hoyts, Butlers, Van Burens, Allen, Cambrellings, &c., in the darkness of profound secrecy?

A Locofoco member of Congress was here a short time since manuevering most diligently. A friend of his met him and familiarly exclaimed, "Well, what have you come after this time?" The reply was, "I have got all I come for!"

Portrait of a "Democrat" by a "Democrat." Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, is a man famous in his day and generation. He is now, by Presidential appointment, Collector of Boston, but it is extremely doubtful if he be Collector of Boston long after the Sun sets.

It seems that Collector Morton wrote a letter to Ohio, speaking in no very complimentary terms of one Haswell, who has recently taken charge of the Ohio Statesman, the principal Loco Foco organ there. The letter became public. Thereupon, the editor of the organ opened his flood-gates of wrath upon the Collector. Here is an extract from his article:

Missed his Jump.—Our friend V. L., of Chambers, tells a capital little story of a Dr. Somebody, resident in Columbus, Georgia.

The Doctor had been to a champagne frolic and came home, late at night, as tight as a tick. His wife had gone to bed and the Doctor undressed, and stood before the fire, enjoying his comfortable warmth.

Presently he stretched out his arms to make a jump, and the bed seemed to whirl by him, and he passed for another chance. Again the bed swam round to him and he made a tremendous plunge at it, but found himself in a distant corner of the room instead of on feathers.

So the doctor commenced chasing the bed "on all-fours," and by dint of hard "cooing," and a little assistance from his wife, he eventually succeeded in getting between the sheets. —Wetumpka Whig.

Ground charcoal is said to be capital for wheat land.