ante will be interind of Due NTY. FIVE CENTS for carl

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For the Highland Mr. Methodism. NO. IL

leauning my argu them to the U. States to administer the nents to the members of his church. here to introduce the proposition, That articular form of church government in ribed in Scripture. acribed in Scripture. Although it may be admitted, and is admit.

that the government of the primitive

urch was purely episcopul, and would re-gniss no other sort of government, yet it hard, extremely so, to accertain the precise satifications of that government. It certainwdid exist; but that it existed under one escribed form only, independent of the pe-lier relations of the church to circumstances, a conclusion but poorly identified with the y of the primitive church, and not reonble to the teachings of the Apostles. And that this specific and only designated arm was to be strictly observed, prospective. In, by the church of Christ, in her future operations, is not fair and scriptural to presume. There are now various forms of church gov. nment existing. The opiscopal form of ch government among the Roman Cathlics differs from that of the Church of Engand. That of the Church of England dif. ers from that of the Protestant Episcopal ch in the U. States. The Moravians recopal form of church governmire an cris nt, but their's differs from all the rest .re, therefore, are several churches differ. ng in this respect. And it would puzzle the rain of any man, or at any rate, it would be ifficult to " define what powers belonged to superior minister, and mark the lines of

"any particular form of orninght, sgreed upon by governors of the rich, communit to the general rules of plane, to be of divine right. The reason in government is immutable in all times and places, which is the preservation of the perce and unity of the church, but the particular form of that government, the laws

God have left to the prodence of particuar churches to determine. So the same reaion of church government may call for an euality in the persons acting as governors of e church in one place, which may call for periority and subordination in another."ch were the views of this distinguished pre late of the Church of England, and which were freely and frankly expressed. Whilst he contends that it is proper to have some form of church government, he contends that a versity of forms may comport with the will of Christ. And who, having matured the abject well, can deny it ? And again the fact recurs that if Christ had intended to institute but one form, he would have made me positive specifications upon the subject. Certainly a question involving such great importance would have been clearly and satisfactorily expressed, either by Christ of some of his Apostles.

In connection with this point, I will intro. luce a few remarks of Mr. Wesley's: "I read over," says he, "Lord King's account of the primitive church. In spite of the veement prejudice of my education, I was ready to believe that this was a fair and impartial draught. But if so, it would follow that bishops and presbyters are essentially of one of American liberty." General WASHINGTON order; and that originally every christian congregation was a church independent of all others." Again: "As to my own judge. ment, I still believe the episcopal form of the 21st of June ; arrived at Cambridge, Mas-church government to be scriptural and apos- sachusetts, and assumed the command there tolical. I mean, well agreeing with the practice and writings of the Apostles. But that it is prescribed in scripture, I do not believe. This opinion, which I once zealously espoused. I have been heartily ashamed of ever since I read Bishop Stillingfleet's Irenicon .--I think that he has unanswerably proved that neither Christ nor his Apostles prescribed any riot. particular form of church government, and that the plea of divine right for diocesan episcopacy, was never heard of in the primi-

tive church." He likewise makes the following remarks in reference to the same subject : " Concerning Diocesan Enis several questions I should be glad to have an. before Boston." The committee the next swered. 1. Where is it prescribed in scrip. day reported a Declaration, "which was read ture? 2. How does it appear that the Apos- and debated, and after some time referred for tles settled it in all the churches they planted? 3. How does it appear that they settled it in 26th, when it was again considered, and, afany, as to make it of perpetual obligation ?--t is allowed Christ and his Apostles did put the churches under some form of government or other. But, 1. Did they put all churches under the same form? If they did, 2. Can after further debate, it was adopted and enterwe prove this to have been the very same thich now remains in the Church of Eng- It was read before the Army at Cambridge land ?" These are rational questions; and on Saturday, the 15th of July. am of the opinion that it would puzzle the Church of England to prove that, if there was bridge and at Prospect Hill was thus noticed prescribed form in the primitive church, she at the time : now has that form. This, however, she can-"Last Saturday, July 15th, the several regiments quartered in this town, (Cambridge,) not do. Hence upon this ground (but not upon this being assembled upon the parade, the Rev. alone, be it remembered,) we argue the proerend Dr. Langdon, President of the College, priety of Mr. Wesley's course in ordaining read to them "A Declaration by the Repremen and sending them to America. It was sentatives of the United Colonies of North not essential to the constitution of the M. E. America, now met in General Congress a Church that it derive its authority and pow. Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and neers through an unbroken succession from St. cessity of their taking up arms.' It was received with great applause, and the approba Peter down to the present period ; or adhere to that form of government regulating the tion of the Army, with that of a great num-Protestant E. Church; for, from this church, ber of other people, was immediately anhe was differently situated. Circumstances, of a very strong character, required that el- General, with several other general officers, Sea Island Cotton, Cuba Tobacco, and Or- to act-but with lips so ripu and red, and ders and deacons be appointed by the author. &c. were present on the occasion. ity of Mr. Wesley. These circumstances "On Tuesday morning, the 18th, accordwere previously alluded to. The fact has fready been hinted at that Mr. Wesley was General Putnam, all the Continental troops jcal character of the climate) at least twice as under his immediate command assembled at constituted Presbyter (you have it proselyte, please correct it, for my meaning is greatly serverted,) by a body of Presbyters of the urch of England. Such was the case .-And Mr. Wesley had as much right to ordain, en and send them to this country, as those elders who ordained Paul and Barnal ent them among the Gentiles to est churches. And I have no could Mr. Wester had his mind steadily fixed upon this fact a the while. And especially was his mind d was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing main staples, many other tropical productions on one side this mote, * An APPEAL TO HEA- flourish here, which it would be tedious to no-ven, * and on the other side, * Qui transtulu tice. ected to the Church of Alexandria, wh by a body of presbyters, consecrated a super-rior minister. And though it was on *itineral*-ing superintendency, yet, according to the news of Mr. Stillingfeet, he did nothing more "The whole was conducted with the utmost cy, good order, and regularity, and the an was strictly correct, and what was reiniversal acceptance of all present; and Phi-istines on Bunker's Hill 'heard the shout of uired by misting exigencies. Thus Mr. an minister would have done under And ma 1 in a a answer to the De hat, in all th emphies of ninety-two pages, entitled "T lever more grossly as his Answer was printed and liberal

C. W. CHARLTON. Nov. 1, 1845.

"The Venerable In relation to the document published under his head by the "Greensborough Patriot, and copied into this paper, the "National In-telligencet" remarks-

The document which accompany paragraph in the Patriot is signed by John Hancock, President, attested by Charles Thompson, Secretary, and dated Philadelphin. July 6, 1775. It is entitled, "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Culonies of North America, now met in General Con- of potatoes will be very abundantgress at Philadelphia, setting forth the cause and necessity of their taking up arms."

As the Editor of the Patriot appears to be maware of the origin and occasion of this ancient document, it may be acceptable to him, injured the cotton grop. Along the whole and perhaps to others, to learn something of line of the Colorado, from Columbia, to Ausits history. This Declaration of July, 1775, tin, it is estimated, says the Houston Telewas the most important and one of the best graph, that the crop will fall short nearly one-knows public papers of its time. It is to be half. On the Brezes above Sen Fulipe, the known public papers of its time. It is to be half. and in many collections of Revolutionary planters will searcely make more than t cuments, in one of which it now lies before thirds of an average us in extenso, belonging to the valuable anti- the crop is as light as on the Colo quarian library of our friend and neighbor P. the eastern counties, the crop is still to Force, Esq., to whom we are indebted for better than it is in any of the counties wes some historical notes connected with the pa-per in question, which may refresh the mem-crop of Texas will scarcely exceed ninety per in question, which may refresh the memories of many of our readers in relation to some important incidents of that heroic age. 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 was appointed the same day, and received his commission of General and Commanderin-chief on the 17th. He left Philadelphia on on the 9th of July, which date his first General Order bears. The Provincial army, previously under the command of General Ward, before Boston, now became the Continental army. It was in justification of this that the Congress published the Declaration new brought to notice by the Greensborough Pat-

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 Genfurther considerations till Monday next," the ter some debate, recommitted ; and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Jefferson were added to the committee. The Declaration was again reported on Thursday, the 6th of July; when, ed at length on the Journal of the Congress. The reading of this Declaration at Cam-

in 1776.

Crops in Tezas .--- The New O ises the news of the state of the in Texas as fullows : Corn Crop .- The corn crop in the Rec River and Northern counties has been greatly jured by the drouth. The editor of the Vorthero Standard mentions that the neighborhood of Clarksville is the only section the Red River counties where there will be much corn for sale. He states also the corn in the Choetaw Nation is burned up. Fortunately for the people of that section, the crop

Cotton Crop .- The severe drouth that prevailed during nearly the whole of the mo of July and August, throughout the western and middle counties of Texas, has materially esop ; and on the Trinity west of thousand bales. Last year it was estimated at over one hundred thousand bales.

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

"Old Rip."

We observe that the kind friend who, du ing the last two weeks, has relieved us o 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. The letter, though amusing, does injustice to N Carolina. The writer has himself been asleep or he could not but have seen and appreciated the enterprize of "Old Rip." Is it nothing to have one of the longest and best Rail Roads. and the most elegant and durable State Capi tol in the Union ? Is it common in the Southern States, to find a million invested in man. ufactures? Does it not betoken some enterprize to have more steam power at work in

wed at all all an tions of the n of Florinot 40 miles Indics, as well as to the best markets in the

United States, gives it many advantages."

A Female Riot. The Factory Girls of Alleghany, Pa., are tting up all sorts of queer capers. In t orts to introduce the ten hour system amo 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. Of all uaruly things, an unruly wor s allowed to be the most troublesome, and when hundreds of them are united and bent pon mischief; they present, to civil function s, a most appalling spectacle. A riot ong men is a matter of mere moonshi compared with this-in the latter case, t millitary are called out, and the measures for the suppression of disorder prompt and efficient. But in the case of females, and your and handsome ones at that, what is to b done ? To call upon the militia is out of th question-for no true soldier could bring h fusee to bear upon them-the fire of their bright eyes would completely destroy his sight, and render his prowess of no avail .-We cannot give our readers a better idea of the existing state of things at Alleghany, however, than by copying the following from the

Pittsburg Gazette : "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 s general shout reiterated the sentiment. "Give him a cent," said his own party have come to the same conclu another, and four or five stepped forward to offer him that liberal reward for discharging home and abroad, with a virulence of lanhis duties. "Now, ladies," said the 'Squire, "lef me in-TREAT"--whack ! went a handful of mud, missing his squireship's head by an low.

inch or two. "Let him alone, did'nt you hear him say he was going to treat?"-"Real. ter to Ohio, speaking in no very complia

There seems to ard ! Mr. Polk be Tyler and his cheated General Friend, Major Lowis, heated Van Buren, W ning its pre- in the matter of not amointing their is appendent to A. C. Flags, as his Secretary of the Tree their other friend, J. J. Co. Collectorably of the part of A cheated Gov. Van Ness, in im as Collector! And now th ficial organ cries out that there

plish certain designs at his Inder to the Lucelocas, of cau is it not the are of Lucethe Why the thing is now done in broad day I as constantly and perseveringly as the di sures of Mackenzie show that it formerly accomplished by his old political friend Hoyte, Batlers, Van Burens, Alicas, brelings, &cc., in the darkness of profe secrecy !

A Locafuco member of Congress was he a short time since manœvering most dil ly. A friend of his met him and far exclaimed, "Well, what have you come at ter this time ?" The reply was, "I have got all I come for !" "But not until you first promised to vote for the editor of the organ for the printer" interrogated the friend.-"At all events," with a knowing wink and a poculiar leer, "I got all that I wanted!" That member may cheat the President and his official editor.-Corr. of the Balt. Pat.

Portrait of a 'Democrat' by a Democrat.

Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, is a man famous in his day and generation. He now, by Presidential appointment, Collector of Boston, but it is extremely doubtful if he be Collector of Boston long after the Sunate shall have his name submitted to it. The Whigs always said Marcus Morton was a cunning, selfish, dishonest politician, and now sion. He is denounced by them, both at guage beyond anything the Whigs over applied to him. A specimen is presented be

It seems that Collector Morton wrote a le

his powers in distinction from the powers of each inferior minister, and to show with exactitude the peculiar jurisdiction of each, as a respects their relation to each other."

Neither is it essential to the constitution of may 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. Has he done so? On the contrary, the church is left to exercise its own discretion upon this subject, so that " all things be one to edification." " It is not necessary that rites and ceremonies should in all places be the same : for they have always been different, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word."

In these views, as a church, we are not alone. Some of the ablest writers on church government, communicants of other churches, have advocated, with profound ability, the views already adverted to. Men of extensive erudition and deep research have admitted the truth of this position, with a candor characteristic of true greatness of mind .--Among these it would not be amiss to reckon Stillingfleet. "I confess," says he, " the discipline of the primitive church hash been very much misrepresented to us, by men look. ing upon it through the glass of modern pr tices and customs among us. Whether a shall succeed the Aposiles in superiority power over Presbyters, or all remain governing the church in equality of power, is no where determined by the will of Christ in scripture ; and so not necessarily bindin on christians." He adds, " That Christ did never intend to institute any one form of gov-ernment in his church ;--- no one form is prescribed in scripture ;--all the standing laws respecting church government may be refer-red to three hands: 1. The qualifications of the persons for the office of government. Such as require a management of their office S. Such as lay down rules for the management of their office. Now are all these ily applicable to either of the equally required as uncessary other taken for one of a su

samp matterer writer observes, 's' God,

ad hoth in Grant Britnin and Am

the instance, it was said, of the British Gov-

a single scaport than may be found in a half. dozen neighboring cities? Shall not credit be taken for keeping out of debt and educating her people, by the honest, industrious old State? We humbly opine, that in all that is useful, and worthy of imitation, there is no State, South of Mason & Dixon's line, which North Carolina! 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 Morchead-men who in any assembly in the civilized world would command attention .-Happy the State whose reputation is in better hands than these! We are content that sneer. ers shall sneer, while we can point to THREE! -Welumpka (Ala.) Whig.

Florida.

An intelligent citizen of Georgia, who has been examining the Southern portion of Floof July last: "The productions of this peninsula are by

far the most valuable in the United States State in the Union that can compete with it. with excitement, what are the police to do?"

ing to orders issued the day before by Major The best lands here yield (awing to the tropmuch sugar to the acre as the best lands in Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Louisiana. In Louisiana one thousand pounds Continental Congress was made by the Rev. to the acre is a good average crop; in East Mr. Lesnard, Chaplain to General Putnam's Florida the average crop is two thousand five regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent hundred pounds, and as much as four thous. prayer, when General Putnam gave the sig- and pounds have been produced on an acre! nal, and the whole army shouted their loud Sen Island cotton of the best quality grows amen by three cheers; immediately upon in every portion of the peninsula; and the towhich a cannon was fired from the fort, and bacco and oranges have already become celehe standard lately sent to General Putnum brated for their superiority. Besides these

"The ranges for cattle and hogs in this penicsula are inexhaustible, and the who country is already beginning to swarm with both. The woods abound every where in deer and turkeys, and other game, and there the Israelites, and, being very fearful, pa-inded the main in battle array." This Declaration was circulated through. extent, teem with the figest fish, and there i scarcely a point on the whole coast where finest oysters and turtle cannot be for Turtle is, indeed, in reach every

he coast the green turile is I and the inkes in the in "East Florida is well

ly, now, I"-and here the 'Squire's harangue was interrupted by another handful of dirt- taken charge of the Ohio Statesman, the prin this time hitting him in the face. He brush. cipal Loco Foco organ there. The letter be ed it away, and taking off his hat, wiped his came public. Thereupon, the editor of the face, without a word. This forbearance ap. organ opened his flood gates of wrath upon peared to have more effect than all he could the Collector. Here is an extract from his deserves to be compared with incorruptible have said, for after a few more shouts and article: cheers they dispersed.

The return to work has not been, by any means, a general one. Perhaps two hundred have gone to work-and from the almost fe. rocious determination exhibited by the others, we are induced to believe that no reconcilia. tion will be affected for some time.

The Alleghany 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 come under our observa-cal malignity, and who is compelled to con tion. You can do nothing with them; if you attempt to reason with them, they can speak ous saliva, in hope that it may injure rida, gives the following graphic picture of it, ten words to your one. You might as well who are not like himself, so unspeakably vil-in a letter written at Tampa Bay on the 22d attempt to lay a railway with snakes. If you lanous that degradation of animated nature Campbell-with mire and mud; while it would be a shame on all manhood to use force with oppression of the poor, and the bose surren. not excepting Louisiana nor the new State such a callection of young and pretty women. swered by three huzzas. His excellency the of Texas. Its main staples will be Sugar, If they were old hags, one would know how anges; and in all these, there is no other saucy, and eyes that speak so intelligently

> Paradozical.-In Elkton, Maryland, a mar of the name of Nathan Green, was lately in dicted, as a white man, for larcony. His unsel succeeded to quashing the indictmen on the ground that Green was not a white man but a negro. On a second trial he was indicted as such, but his lawyer attempted to prove that he was an Indian, in which, however, they were not as successful as before and the jury being satisfied that Green was neither white nor red wisely determined that he must be black, and so found him guilty .-This reminds us of the old enigma :-- "When is a black berry green? Answer : when it is red."-- Charleston Evening News.

> Southern Travel .--- The chesp traveling sys tem is finding its way South. On the route between Mobile and New Orleans, where some of the finest few pressum boats ever stry, are running, the pa passage is to be regularly reduced to figwill in the han been 88 00 for the last year of he fare o, and was formerly \$12 00. The Marmon Temple is about one fourth lolomon's Temple, and will hold ----

last wheat erop in Ver that State has produced for seven or eig a lo ils venra pust

"His character stands no higher here than it does in Massachusetts, of than it will in the United States Senate, when he shall come before that body for confirmation. He stands a convicted liar, a coiner and circulator of slanders, and is de-pised most thoroughly by all who are acquainted with his conduct. He has shown a just taste in selecting his corres. pondents in this State. It is fitting that common liar should select his assistants in do. ing his vile work. A superanuated wolf dors not bite and rend, simply because his physitent himself with feebly scattering kably vil. remonstrate angrily, they will daub you-a la can no further go; and among the least of whose sins is a disregard of official oaths, the der of American rights."- Wilmington Chron.

> 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 champagee from ic and came home, late at night, 'as tig a tick.' His wife had gone to bed and the Doctor undressed, and stood before the fire en chemise, enjoying its comfortable warmth His wife perceiving that he was slightly "the worse for wear" called him, telling him to come to bed and not fall into the fire. "Stop, my dear," said the Doctor, who was

> experiencing the sensation of ninversal rotation common after a debauch-"stop, niv lanr, I'll get in as soon as the lad gets re here."

> Presently he stretched out his arms to ma iump, and the bed seamed to which be and he paus d for another chance the bed swam round to bim and he made remendous plunge at it, but found himself in a distant corner of the room instead of on feathers.

"Well now, my dear," said he, rubbing his head, "did you ever see anything whiz by lek Just as lief try to jump in a sail car under full head way !" So the doctor o sing the bei "on all-fores, "and by dint of hard" and a little assistance from his wife, he ev tually succeeded in getting between the sheets - Wetumpka Whig. Ground charcoal is said to be capital