ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO POLITICS, RELIGION, EDUCATION, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. XII--No. 5 { ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1851. } WHOLE NO. 574.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

JAMES M. EDNEY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

The Messenger will be published (50 times a year,) on Wednesdays, at $2 in advance, $2 50 after six months, or $3 00 at the end of the year.

To Widows, Postmasters and Ministers at $1 50 in 6 months, and $2 00 after 6.

Advertisements inserted at $1 for 16 lines, and 15 cents for each continuance.

To Clubs of 5, the Messenger will be furnished for $8 75 of 6 for $10, 10 for $16 00, or 16 for $24 if paid in six months.

Clubs that do not pay at the time agreed or must pay the regular prices.

Job Work of every kind neatly executed at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

No subscription received for less than 6 months.

Postmasters are authorized Agents, and are held responsible for neglect to inform us of persons refusing to take their papers from the office.

All communications and *letters must be* POST PAID.

AGENTS.

T. W. TAYLOR, is our Agent for the County of Henderson.
John W. Stap, is our agent for Charleston.
William Thompson, for Baltimore.
A. R. Scofield, 25 Pine St. for N. Y.
V. B. Palmer, N. Y. Phila. and Boston.
William White, Jun. for Rab[illegible]
J. B. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia, Tenn.
Dr. J. A. Ballew for [illegible]

BLANKS.

We have Blanks for sale by—
Eli B. Herrin, for Haywood.
S. G. R. Mount, for Cherokee.
J. C. Whitson, for McDowell.
Ripley & Patton, for Henderson.
John C. Bryson, for Macon.
E. E. Greenlee, for Burke.
M. P. Penland, for Yancey.
James Nichols for Madison.

We have the following, and other Blanks always on hand.

Blank Warrants, Marriage license, Deeds and Mortgages, Cases, Witness Tickets, Letters Testamentary, Sheriff's Deeds, Depositions, Guardian Bonds, Bastardy, Constables, [illegible], Appeal, Indict. for unlawful fence, for Overseers, " Adultery, " Retailers, " selling to slaves, " slaves hiring their own time, Justice's Attachment.

Bonds Land Claims, Administrator's Bonds, Clerk. Delivery, Possession, Equity Injunction, [illegible], Letters of administration, Orders of Sale, Blank Notes, Vendi. Exponas, Witness Tickets, Juror's Tickets, Injunction, Equity Bonds, Scifas, &c. &c., Tax on land, Entry Taker's warrants, Subpoenas, S. C. C. Subpoenas, S. C. Writs, C. C. Executions.

From the [illegible]

The Falls of Niagara.

BY [illegible]

[illegible]
While it [illegible],
Seems [illegible]
[illegible]
How these [illegible]
Here they pour, and here they thunder,
Till they overwhelm my soul.

When shall [illegible]
[illegible]
Can earth's fountains safely warrant
For [illegible] supply.

O, it seems [illegible]
Into which [illegible] flow,
Should the [illegible]
Soon would [illegible]

Dreadful [illegible]
To thine overwhelming [illegible]
While I see [illegible]
Spanning thee from shore to shore;

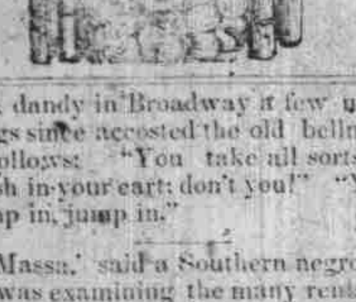
While the earth [illegible]
And I hear no voice but thine,
Thoughts come on but they resemble
None that have before been mine.

Mighty torrent! I'm astonished,
On thy fearful plunge I gaze,
And I feel [illegible]
Of my transitory days.

Thus with [illegible]
Onward [illegible]
Swiftly on my [illegible]
And it can return no more.

Farewell, mighty, mighty river!
Now I turn my back to thee—
Now I have thy [illegible]
And no more thy flood shall see;

But I feel thy nothingness;
Thou hast taught a lesson fair;
On I go to realms of [illegible]—
Thou may'st [illegible] and thunder there.



A dandy in Broadway a few mornings since accosted the old bellman as follows: "You take all sorts of trash in your cart; don't you?" "Yes, jump in, jump in."

'Massa,' said a Southern negro as he was examining the many rents in his brogans, 'wonder whar shoes come from?'

'Oh, they grow at the North,' was the reply.

'Well, guess he picked fore he ripeden.'

Why is an attorney like a minister?

Because he studies the law and the profits.

'John,' said a careful father, 'don't give cousin Simon's horses too many oats, you know they have hay.'

'Yeth, thur,' said John moving towards the stable.

'And hark ye, John—don't give them too much hay, you know they have oats.'

The Sabbath.

The Sabbath.

Beautiful Sabbath! Thy very breath is melody; thy every sound is musical to the ear. Weary, we come to thee for rest. Sick, we find health in thy hours of prayers and blessing. Weak by the strife and the struggles of the world, we gain strength to pursue our tasks again. Happy are they who know thee; bless the nations where thy name is honored. All is not so. Some know thee not. The dark mantle of sin and ignorance covers the heathen lands, and the Sabbath suns have never shone in upon their gloom, or the Sabbath bells waked to gratitude the joyful hearts of their people. The Sabbath—who does not wish to see it preserved?—Who does not wish to see it honored? What is [illegible] humanity but frowns upon its desecration? God made the Sabbath. He made it for himself. He made it for good to man. Had it not been wise He never would have ordained the Sabbath. Let us honor the Sabbath then; let us love its author. Let us love on that holy day to go up to the house of God and learn its statutes, and listen to the precepts he has given for our salvation. It is no loss to love and honor the Sabbath, but on the contrary a gain.—We are strengthened by the Sabbath's rest to pursue the labor of the week. We are not rendered poorer or less happier; and surely if any may expect the blessings of God upon their labors they are those who honor Him by keeping the Sabbath holy. We will not grudge to the Maker of the world, to whom belongeth all days of the week, one day in seven, especially when this day is devoted to the sweetest and most delightful of all employments, the cultivation of the knowledge of himself. That would be unkind to the author of our existence, and the author of the Sabbath. That would be unkind to ourselves. Therefore, we will honor the Sabbath day, and remember to keep it holy. As we draw near the consecrated hours of the Sabbath, let us remember the [illegible] words of the [illegible] as we give our hearts to prayer and praise:

"Safely through another week
God has brought us on our way;
Let us now a blessing seek,
Waiting in his courts today;
Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest."

If you would be friend one of the best friends of the human body—if you would honor one of the best friends of the human intellect and general education—if you would favor a grand illuminator of the public conscience, and the rich [illegible] powerful supporter of civil law—if you would sustain a law which gives great power to all other divine laws in the human mind—if you would support that which keeps prominently in the sight of all men the great truths of Revelation—if you would sustain that which powerfully guards men [illegible] and crime—if you would favor an agency pre-eminently efficacious in making men fit for eternal scenes of purity, love and joy—keep the Sabbath.

Miscellany.

MORE DIVISIONS.—The number of Divisions still continues to increase finely in our State. Since our last, the Grand Scribe has issued charters for the following: No. 268, in Granville county; 269 in Caldwell county; 270 in Wilson, Edgecombe, and 271, in Bethel, Hertford county. The Brother forwarding the Application for Wilson Division, says: "The petitioners are of the very first citizens of this place—the right men for a speedy and permanent Temperance reform, which the citizens here are alive to. More signatures than these 16 might have been obtained, if the trouble had been taken: but as we have enough already to obtain a charter, we think it unnecessary to delay longer as they will join the first opportunity. We shall commence with at least twenty five, which will soon, it is thought, be swelled to fifty.—*Spirit of the Age.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Barbary E. Laughter, of Henderson county, fell dead in the floor while doing her house hold work, on the 29th of July. She has left a husband with four small children, to mourn their loss.

Forty Ladies attended the Female Medical Colledge at Philadelphia during the session which has just closed.

Anecdote of Universalism.

The term Universalism is applied, in this country, to that system of *so called* Christianity, which teaches that all lapsed intelligences shall be finally restored to the moral semblance and favor of God. In America, the name is usually understood to signify the code of doctrine which denies the reality of a personal devil, and of future punishments. The following occurrence, which actually took place, shows the system in no favorable point of view:

A Christian gentleman, one Colonel Richardson, was in a boat with two Universalists, on the Niagara river, some distance above the Falls of Niagara. The Universalists began to rally the Colonel for his belief of future punishment, and expressed their astonishment that a man of his powers of mind should be so far misled as to believe this horrid dogma. The Colonel defended his opinion, and the result was controversy, which was carried on so long and earnestly that, when they, after some time, looked around, they found now that the boat was hurrying with great rapidity towards the Falls! The Universalists at once dropped the oars and began to cry to God to have mercy on them. Richardson laid hold of the oars, exerted all his strength, and by God's mercy pulled ashore. When they landed, he addressed his companions: "Gentlemen, it is not long since you were railing at me for believing in future punishment. Your opinion is, that when a man dies the first thing of which he is conscious, is being in heaven. Now I want to know why you were so terribly frightened when you thought in five minutes more you'd be over the Falls into glory?" The Universalists were silent for some time; at length one of them scratching his head, said, "I'll tell you what, Colonel, Universalism does very well in smooth water, but it will not do to go over the Falls of Niagara with."—*Presbyterian Observer.*

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following is an abstract of the Secretary's Report for the past year, which was read at the anniversary of this society. The number of families visited by the visiting committee is 41,230, among whom 6,342 volumes of Bibles and Testaments were distributed. Since the commencement of the committee's labors in March, 1849, the city has been explored with the exception of 12th, 18th, 18th, 19th and part of the 9th Wards. 103 55,[illegible] families visited since that time, 3,542 had not the scriptures; 3,161 refused to take them. The total number of volumes distributed in this department of the work, is 8,914.—Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of arrivals at this port of 16,[illegible] persons—the total number of the present year being 217,995—the distribution has greatly exceeded that of last year. 7,485 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed among these emigrants. The number of Bibles and Testaments supplied to the various vessels of the navy is 163.—The distribution for the year by the marine committee and general agent has been 2,089 Bibles and 4,932 Testaments, making a total of 8,001 volumes. 1,418 volumes, Bibles and Testaments, have been distributed by the committee on humane and criminal institutions. Under the superintendance of the committee on military stations, 882 Bibles and Testaments, printed in various languages, have been circulated. The total number of volumes distributed during the past year is 10,211. Of these 20,583 Bibles and 28,[illegible] Testaments [illegible]nated. The amount paid to the American Bible society is $30,050 22.

THE CHANGES OF LIFE.—There are a thousand things in the world to afflict and sadden; but oh! how many that are beautiful and good. The world teems with beauty, and objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would.—There are ills that we cannot escape; the approach of diseases and death, of misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties, and the canker-worm of grief; but a vast majority of the evils that beset us might be avoided. The course of intemperance, interwoven as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon record of its progress: nothing to shield it from the blood of thousands. Do away with all this—let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity and kindness, mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too selfish as if the world was made for us alone. How much happier should we be, were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home which is not dark. There is sunshine everywhere—in the sky, upon earth there would be in our hearts, if we would look at [illegible]. The storms die away and a bright sun shines out. Summer [illegible] tinted curtain upon the earth which is very beautiful, even when autumn breathes her changing breath upon it. God reigns in Heaven. Murmur not at [illegible] being so bountiful, and we shall be happier than we are.

SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The stock holders held their meeting to organize, at Unionville, on Monday and Tuesday last. The balloting resulted finally in the election of the following officers:

President
Hon. Jas. CANNON, Spartanburg.
Directors.

J. Wi[illegible],	Spartanburg.
J. T. Kirby,	
P. M. Wall[illegible],	
S. N. Evans,	
Jas. Cannon,	North Carolina.
J. H. D[illegible],	Union.
W. H. G[illegible],	
J. M. G[illegible],	
J. B. Jeter,	
J. M. Lyles,	Fairfield.
Hon. J. B. O'Neall,	Newberry.

Among the many able and efficient gentlemen who has been spoken of in connection with the office to be filled we of course cannot make comparisons. But we congratulate the company upon getting so able and efficient a body of men, whose energy and public spirit will we trust, and believe ensure the early and brilliant success of this great public enterprise. Our friend, the Hon. G. Cannon, is extensively and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the State, as a firm, intelligent, prudent, and eminently practical gentleman, who has done the District and State some good service. We predict a safe and successful progress under his administration.—*Spartan.*

Communications.

N. Y. Correspondence.

New York, July 26, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—The dread sentence of the law was executed yesterday, at 11 o'clock, on two of the wretched culprits who participated in the murder of Haynes, the second mate of the bark Glenn.

Douglass, who had throughout his [illegible] played a revolting [illegible] and recklessness, maintained his bold demeanor to the last: his conduct, even while he was standing on the scaffold, was that of a callous, unimpressed spectator. he minutely examined the grim apparatus of death, and noticed with an air of nonchalance, to every one who was confined in one of the cells which commands a view of the execution-yard. He made a short address to the spectators in the usual style of gallows orations: in which, while he admitted, in general terms, that "the wages of sin is death," and that he was justly meeting death as the result of sin, he avoided either a denial or admission of his guilt of the particular crime for which he was about to suffer: altho' he exonerated Clements, the convict who has been reprieved, from the actual commission of the murder. His voice was clear, and free from apparent emotion; and, as he had for some days evinced a sort of impatience for his last moment to arrive, he died without a struggle. He was a mere youth—only 22 years old—endowed with a considerable share of talent, and of a poetic and imaginative turn of mind. He occupied a large portion of his time, during his imprisonment, in stringing together rhymes, and in preparing a tale which he declared contains a sketch of his own career, with imaginative embellishments. He was, I fear, the type of a fearfully increasing class who prowl about our large cities, utterly void of all moral culture; the plague spots of our boasted civilization. Of a bold and restless disposition, he served, during the Mexican War, as a spy, in which capacity, I am told, he rendered valuable services to Gen. Taylor. On the return of peace, the wretched youth, cast once more upon the world, and ignorant of any art or trade, prowled an idler round the land, for many months, until, ultimately, he palmed himself off as a carpenter, and shipped as such, on board the Glenn.

The other malefactor, Benson, a colored man, only 23 years of age, appeared to feel deep contrition for the crimes of an ill spent life: but his deportment, though calm and decent, was, to my mind, scarcely less painful, though less revolting than that of Douglass: for it was, I fear, rather that of an illiterate fanatic, who, parrot like, had picked up a few religious phrases, than that of a spirit clearly imbued with the pure light of Revelation. However, as he expressed himself prepared to meet his Maker, let us hope that the Judge of All may mete out abundantly to him, the mercy we all so greatly need.

He also addressed a few words to the spectators, denying his commission of the murder, though admitting his participation in the mutiny. He declared the innocence of the reprieved convict, Clements.

Prior to the removal of the prisoners from the Brooklyn Jail to the Tombs, in reply to a wish expressed by Benson, that they might meet in a better world, Clements doggedly said: "I scarce expect to have so much luck there, as you will have."

He received the announcement of his reprieve, on Wednesday night, with utter indifference: but, strange to say, during the night, he was extremely wakeful, and occasionally burst forth into almost delirious expressions of joy. His reprieve was granted on the representations made to the Government by Rev. Mr. Hodge, who tells me, that Benson, in his confession and other confidential communications had corroborated the constant assertion made by Clements, of his (Clements') innocence: a corroboration which has since acquired fresh strength from the dying testimony of Douglas, who up to that period, had persisted in attributing the firing of the gun, to Clements.—Rev. Mr. Hodge says, that he entertains little doubt that the unfortunate man's sentence will be commuted into imprisonment for life.

There is quite a difference between a writer and a doer. One would have thought that De Toqueville, who writes well on Democracy, would have known enough to "let well alone," or, at least, until well could be made "better," without a risk of being made "worse," in the attempt. Yet M. De Toqueville, in his ethereal capacity of Chairman on the Revision of the Constitution of France, has reported in favor of a thorough revision.

However, M. De Toqueville is to be pitied. His weakness is a national as well as an individual one. The French are the best theorists in the world: but they are incapable of reducing to practice, their truly philosophical conceptions. They can even take what is called an eminently practical view of a subject: but they can not, as a nation act practically. So it is with individuals of the nation, especially those of the educated classes. They act quickly and energetically, but they are more sanguine than nervous: hence they lack that intensity, necessary to final and complete success.

The French never attain all they contend for. Their leading temperament is sanguine, and their predominent phrenological developements, (Hope and Approbativeness,) that make them quick, hoping and courteous, rather than intense, firm and persevering drive them, also, when under reactionary influences, to apathy, despair and cruelty. Hence, massacres—hence the vast number of suicides, far exceeding that of any other civilized nation—hence—but let us hope for the best—the speedy return to monarchy, or a worse despotism, foreshadowed by this unwise report of M. De Toqueville. There are few boys of twenty years old, in practical America that would not see at a glance, if their attention were directed to the present condition of affairs in France, that it is better for the French Republicans at present, to bear the ills they have, than fly to others they know not of—who would not see that, in a dozen years, the workings of a Republican Constitution would have been tested and triumphantly pointed out, and that true reforms could then be made without danger: but that, now, the only hope of monarchy and despotism is, to slip a wedge into the cracks consequent upon discussion, and to steal and annihilate a few of the disruptured fragments. [illegible] the word discussion, etymologically, which, as you know, means, shaking to pieces.

The Emigrant Runners, those harpies who infest our city, and whose unholy trade consists in practicing the grossest frauds on the miserable immigrants that throng our wharves, finding that, as our municipal authorities did not dare to give the slightest check on their iniquities, the Mayor of Albany, who is not obliged to solicit their sweet voices on election day, had come down to endeavor to arouse our city Fathers from their shameful lethargy, and that an exposure of their tricks was threatened, assembled on Saturday last, in solemn conclave and passed a string of resolutions. In their holy new-born zeal, they have published these resolutions, and placarded them, round the wharves. They denounce the abominable extortion of the owners of the steamers, New world, in charging $2, to Albany, and declare the determination of their virtuous body to support the opposition boat, which charges only 25 cents.

This is really rich, and, as a specimen of cool, modest assumption of outrage, high-toned morality, and virtuous indignation has seldom been surpassed. Yours truly,

MANHATTAN.

Foreign Correspondence.

Tracks of a Traveller.

City of London, June 3, 1851.

When I last wrote, I had not completed my examination of the rich and interesting contents of the Crystal Palace, nor had I seen sufficiently the Houses of Lords and Commons to speak of them and their legislative proceedings, as contrasted with our distinguished men. That your readers may well understand the character and mode of representation in Great Brittain, I will give it in detail as published, in as few words as possible. The House of Lords or House of Peers, consist of the following personages:

Peers of the Blood Royal 3: Archbishops 2; Dukes 20; Marquises 21; Earls 116; Viscounts 22; Bishops 24; Barons 197; Scotch Representatives, Peers 16; Irish Representatives, Peers 28, one of whom is also a Peer of Great Britain; Irish spiritual Peers 4;—total 452, of whom 13 are minors, making the actual number of the House of Peers 439.

House of Commons.—England, 40 counties, 143 members; Isle of Wight 1; 186 cities, boroughs, with two contributary boroughs, 321, 2 universities 4, making 469; Wales, 12 counties, 15 41 boroughs with 45 contributary boroughs, 14, making 29. Scotland, 33 counties 30, seven cities and town 9, 14 districts and boroughs 14, making 53. Ireland, 32 counties, 54, 36 cities and boroughs 39, one university 2—total 656.

Lord Truro (Lord Chancellor) Speaker of the House of Peers; Lord Denman, Lord Campbell, Speakers by Royal commission.

The present is the 4th session of the 15th Parliament, of the United Kingdom, and the 3d of Queen Victoria. Speakers of the House, Rt. Hon. Ch. Shaw Lefere. The present session met the 4th February, 1851.

Her Majesty's Chief Officers of State.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russel; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Truro; Chancellor of Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood; Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne; Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minton.

Secretaries of State—Home Department, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey. Foreign Affairs—Viscount Palmerston. Colonies—Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir L. T. Baring; Prest. Board of Controll, Lord Broughton; Prest. Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere; Post Master General, Marquis of Clanricarde; Chancellor Duchy of Lan. Earl of Carlisle; Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Fox Maule; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby d'Dresby; Lord Steward, Marq. Westminster; Ld. Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Earl Marshall and Marshall of the House, Duke of Norfolk; Commander in Chief, Duke of Wellington; First Commissioner of Woods, Lord Seymour.

The Law Courts, Chancery—Lord High Chancellor Lord Truro; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romily; Vice Chancellor, Sir James L. K. Bruce; Lord Cranworth, Sir George L. Turner.

Queen's Bench.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Campbell; Sir John Patterson; Sir J. T. Coleridge; Sir Wm. Wightman; Sir Wm. Erle.

Common Pleas.—Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Jervis; Sir Wm. H. Maule; Sir C. Cresswell; Sir Edward V. Williams; Sir Thomas N. Talford.

Exchequer.—Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock. *Barons*—Sir Jas. Parke; Sir Edward H. Anderson; Sir Thomas J. Platt; Sir Samuel Martin.

Attorney General—A. J. E. Cockburn.

Solicitor General—Sir W. P. Wood.

Ireland.—Lord Lieut., Earl of Clarendon; Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Master of Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Rt. Hon. J. Mitchell; Solicitor General, H. G. Hughes, Esq.

The House of Lords is an oblong square, say 40 by 80 ft., seats lengthwise with no table or writing desks, with narrow contracted galleries, and the end galleries set apart for spectators would not contain more than 40 or 50 persons. The whole arrangement is very common place, in very bad taste, and bears no comparison with the construction of the American Senate. The House of Commons is like that of Lords, and quite as [illegible]. I heard the Lord Chancellor make one of his ablest efforts upon the East India Booty question. I also heard the old Duke of Wellington, Lansdowne, Chesterfield, Cornwallis, Earl of Granville, M. Hastings, and many others, as well as many of the most distinguished in the House of Commons, among them Sir James Graham, and the son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Edward Stanly, Spencer H. Walpole, H. C. Plowden, William Johnson, Tos. Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, and others, whose efforts afforded me a fair opportunity of judging, in my humble way, of the talent of the English orators and statesmen, as compared with those of the American Congress, and I must say our great men are vastly superior to any in the Houses of Great Britain, both in debate and Parliamentary manner, and the order and decorum of our Legislative Halls are greatly superior to those of Her Majesty.—Sir James Graham is among the noblest and finest looking men in the Lower House: he is of the Peel party, but it is said not at all reliable. Her Majesty's Government was, during the suspension of the Ministry, in a singular situation, one of the members perpetrated quite an amusing antithesis in relation to the parties, viz:—The Peelites have a *cabinet without a party.* The Protectionists a party without a cabinet. The Whigs (the present Government) has neither a cabinet nor a party.

Young Peel is a handsome and accomplished debater, not much below the highest order, though quite a young man. The Duke of Wellington speaks remarkably well for a man of his great age, now 82. The officers of the House of Peers continue to keep alive the habits of olden times, wearing long gray wigs, hanging far down the back and over the shoulders, and large black robes, and so do the Judges of the Law Courts, which give them quite an antique and imposing appearance, very unlike the simple and republican garbs of our public men; and I think the less of forms we have, the more of the substance we are likely to understand and enjoy, for, really, the old States of Europe, are nothing else than mere forms of base and idolatrous worship, which are all now that keep their corrupt and rotten Governments together; tear down and destroy the naked madonnas and bloody crucifixes, and the gross rabbles which now swell the throngs in their churches and public processions would fly to arms and rip up the kingdoms which have so long held them in base subjection, and are now only held together by the cohesive power of armies from other kingdoms. For example behold the sickly condition of old Rome, with all her boasted bravery, sunk, and fast sinking into disgrace and ruins. A short time back, Rome stood supreme in Europe, she enacted laws for Princes, made and deposed Kings, all of which was said to have been done, in early days, by the grace of God and the Pope, and the Priesthood, made the reign of the Pope, yet keeps up a sort of linen decency, with hearts as