

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."-Madison.-

# VOLUME 2,

#### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis ;-er, a club of ten sub scribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay ;-and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A fiberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charg ed accordingly.

The Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

#### Weekly Almanac for July, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Tuesday, 6 Wednesday, 7 Thursday, 9 Friday, 9 Saturday, 10 Sunday, 11 Monday,	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D. H. M. Last Quarter, 1 I 33 M New Moon 8 4 54 M First Quarter, 15 11 31 N Full Moon, 22 4 2 M

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER VS. ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Elam J. Teter, is not an inhabitant of this State : It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and " Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer of demur to the said petition , at the judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex-

# CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 5, 1842.

# VALUABLE LAND

64....tf

AT PRIVATE SALE. THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES.

there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the

country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the bers to give their opinions in the case. country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the

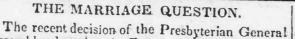
### Carolina Inn. CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels conthat every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order ;- and the Stables will always be supperienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is de- judgment upon it. termined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar estabthe public is, to give him a call.

and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR. Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

TRAVELLERS, TAKE NOTICE. 



Assembly, deposing the Rev. Archibald McQueen, of this State, from the Ministry, and excommunicating him from the Church for the alledged crime of incest in marrying Mary McCloud, a sister of his deceased wife, has awakened a degree of interest beyond the bounds of that Communion. There are many who wish to know the grounds of that of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which decision, and the reasoning by which the members of that body made the connection in question inces-To meet the curiosity awakened on the subtuous. bers as reported.

On Thursday, June 2d, after Rev. Colin Mc-Iver concluded his defence of the Presbytery of respects the abundance of good water, health, and roll was called for the purpose of allowing mem-

The Rev. Mr. Dumont, of the Synod of New Jersey, said, in substance, that his private opinion, land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment as formed from a review of all the arguments in made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER. the case, and a careful examination of the Serinthe case, and a careful examination of the Scriptures, was against such marriages, and so firmly, that he could not enter into a contract of the kind himself, nor could he sanction it in any of his family; neither would he, as a Minister of the Gosple, be engaged in solemnizing it, if he were aware of the fact. But this, continued Mr. D., is a matter of conscience, and, in my opinion, is not cognizable before ecclesiastical tribunals. My conscience is not to be the standard for other men. If they choose to contract matrimony within this degree of affinity, why so be it ; if it be not against their conscienfident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all ces, I see no reason why I should set myself up in who may patronise his House. The travelling pub- judgment against the act, and denounce my fellowlic will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, con- men as criminal, for that which, to say the least, is venience and attention necessary to refresh and re-invigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds-ing it to the mens conscia recti of the individual ing it to the mens conscia recti of the individual. It is a question between him and his God, and I of Polygamy plied with abundance and attended by faithful, ex- very much doubt the power of this court to sit in

The Rev. Dr. Hodge said that he heard it asserted that there was no such crime as incest ; and lishment in the interior country. All he asks from from the course this discussion had taken, he was inclined to think that this sentiment, or something Drovers can at all times be supplied with conve-nient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and pioas brethren of the Presbyterian Church. It has been insinuated that incest is only a crime by virtue of the municipal law. Dr. H. combatted this doctrine by copious references to the Bible, and asked whether, after examining these authorities, it can be said that the prohibition of a man marrying his sister, or his mother, rests only in virtue of positive enactment, and therefore is not in itself crim-

very circumstance, bad. Theft has its origin in the

approach nigh unto any of his near kin;" and then | Presbytery, says that it is not, or that it is doubtful, it proceeds with giving examples wich is prohibited. Taken altogether, said the Dr., after he had quoted ted. The Presbytery, in their reply, allege that it the several passages, the plain declaration appears is doubtful whether the Bible does forbid the broto be, that a man may not marry a near kinswoman ther's act, or in other words, it is doubtful whether of his wife. And, continued Dr. H., some of the the brother be innocent, and they would, therefore, most positive cases of incest are not expressly men- cinvict him, and have judgment to follow at all tioned in the passages alluded to; and yet it is said events. If, Mr. Moderator, this be a crime, it would that, therefore, those positive cases are permitted by seem strange that so large a portion of the Christhe Bible! Such a construction of the law would tain world cannot see it. Sir, it becomes us to be be absurd ; it would permit acts which all the world modest in our judgments, for if this be in reality the joins in condemning as the most open and notorious horrid crime of incest, and we are so blind as not ject, we subjoin the opinions of several of the mem- incest; and it would involve the whole law of mar- to see it, we, who take the side of the brother, deriage in the greatest difficulty. It is my deliberate opinion, that God, in this Chapter of Leviticus, and the cases therein contained, first gave the law, and position they have never hefore taken? No As-Fayetteville, which had deposed Mr. McQueen, the then followed it by giving the rule of interpretation. sembly that has ever before, sat has ever declared

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Jeffersonian.

lant adopted the doctrines of the Confession of Faith. disavowed those doctrines.

the brother did wrong not to pay deference to the helpless children the heritage of bastardy. But feelings of his bretheren in the Lord. He said he the article in the Confession of faith is held up becould not look upon the article in the Confession of fore us to influence our judgments; and from what Faith, as sanctioned by divine authority. If this I have heard to-day, I begin to doubt the propriety were an offence, he could not view it in any light of confessions and authoritative creeds. but as an offence, against a law of man's enactment The gentleman went on to contend, that when a have seen here to day what I never saw before, and man dies, his wife is free; that death dissolved the what has struck me with astonishment. On this marriage and all its incidents; all connections floor, in the presence of learned and pious fathers which might by possibility result from it. He con- of the church, I have seen the Confession of Faith cluded by construing the passages in Leviticus, which torbid the taking of a sister of a wife, while

any longer at the sacred altar.

Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, sustained gument by saying-

As to the severity of the punishment, I can see no other alternative but to turn him out of the look upon this as no offence; and I am assured that Church at once, or to try him every week for con- if we pass laws, or make decisions that are contratinuing to live in the state which our Church must ry to the opinions of all the world, our decisions pronounce to be sinful. Besides, he has no cause of complaint: he has sinned with the law before his tleman then went on to say that these arguments ingle of complaint: he has sinned which rest al. of complaint he ought has to thim foundation in the nature of things, and are from this taken by the consequences. were only applicable when the points were indiffer-

-Editor and Publisher. NUMBER 69.

serve the sentence of this church for participating in his offence. Is this assembly prepared to take a As to the severity of the punishment, he did not this act to be incest. The very fact that the Presthink that a matter which should enter into our con- bytery who condemned brother McQueen, feit pain sideration; and indeed his opinion was, that no oth- in passing sentence upon him, proves that there is er punishment could reach the case. The appel- a great doubt upon the subject; and they should have hesitated long and prayerfully before they put with his eyes open, and by his recent act he has this stigma upon his fair fame; passed upon him sentence of excommunication from the church of Rev. P. O. Studdiford could not vote to sustain the Christ; heaped infamy upon the head of her, who action of the Presbytery; although, in his opinion, has acted innocently in this matter; and gave to his

I have not long been in this Assembly, and I put in the place of the word of God. Mr. Moderator, I fear we do not distinguish the fundamental the wife was living, and also the taking of a woman doctrines of this confession and those that are minor and her daughter, as only prohibiting certain forms and indifferent-things of no essential importance. There is nothing "jure divino" in the mere forms Rev. Wm. W. Latta said he came to this Assem- of this confession, as is proven by the fact that in no bly with his mind made up to sustain the appeal; less than fifteen particulars they are neglected; and, but, after hearing the arguments, this resolve is sir, it is universally conceded that in some of them somewhat shaken; and he cannot now, in view of they ought to be disobeyed, to be consistent with the the whole question, with the lights which had been enlarged morality of an enlightened age. The dethed upon it, vote to allow Mr. McQueen to remain cision of this body is to come under the review of an enlightened world. We should be sure that acts of the kind charged upon brother McQueen are ofthe sentence of Presbytery, and concluded a long ar- fences, and that they commend themselves as such to the judgments of all mankind. I hold, sir, that a vast majority of the people of the United States

and laws will fall into contempt. The Rev. gen-

Rev. Mr. Lea, of Ohio, said he must sustain the trines clearly laid down in the Bible, and where ent; but when, on the contrary, they involved doc-

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lvertisement er, one copy containing Watchman,

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842. J. B. KERR, c. M. s. c.

Printer's fee \$10.

#### State of North Carolina. MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842. DELITHA C. SPECK )

Petition for Divorce. VS. WILLIAM H. SPECK. )

N this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William H. Speck, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition ; otherwise judgment will he taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex-

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee \$10.

### State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleus and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON Attachment levied ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. on Land,

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Abram F. Alexander, is not an inhabitant of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and

costs. Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C. Price adv. 5.60.

## Notice. THE Boad of Commissioners for building a Court-house are urgently requested to meet in

Charlotte, on Saturday, the 16th of July next. As business of great importance will come before the Board, it is earnestly hoped that every member without fail will be present. STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

June 25, 1842.



THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEE-LER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64 .... 4 W

## TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for pub lic accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patron-

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure. His BAR will be found furnished with a choice And the divine law has guarded the offspring of soselection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

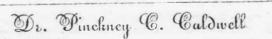
His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender. N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion

House. Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 61....6m IT REMOVAL. I

## Dr. J. M. Happoldt

1 HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

IF A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at ows, that therefore it is right to do so now, when any time to compare charges, and weigh his service none of these circumstances exist. The Levitical with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be dis-tinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all all subjects of a general nature, is forever binding. cases be REASONABLE. 43...tf Jan. 4, 1842.



WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed

at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of 'Trust from John Sloan to me, I will on the 4th Monday of July next, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte ;--also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons

gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time. NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustec.



ners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will of- guilty of the offence for which he has been susfer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, on pended. Tuesday the 12th of July next, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock Stores.

Terms,-a credit, to be made known at the Sale. ADAM ALEXANDER, C. T. ALEXANDER, Admrs. & Surv. Par's. Charlotte, June 4, 1842;

formation of society. Without society there can be no right of property, and without a right of property existing somewhere, there can be no theft. And will any person, therefore, contend that theft, resting only in positive enactment, is not bad in itself? Just the same thing occurs in relation to the law of marriage. This law, to some extent, is founded in positive institutions, must exist with society, and cannot be abrogated, without at the same

time dissolving society into its original elements. cicty, the right of property, and the institution of marriage, with equal care ; for the same law which says, "thou shalt not steal," also commands man to abstain from committing adultery, incest, or any act which is calculated to interfere with the institution of marriage. Those laws were not, therefore, abrogated with the Levitical dispensation. They were addressed to the Jews, not as Jews, but as men -as husbands, fathers, and brothers. They are as binding now as they ever were, and will continue to be binding to the end of time. There might have been a time when the laws in relation to marriage were inapplicable; when, as in the case of the first family, it was necessary for the children of the same Parent to intermarry in order to people the world; but we are not to argue, from hence. that they are inoperative now; that because God,

under peculiar circumstances, and for a specific object, allowed the Jews to marry their brothers' wid-The Doctor then recurred to the Confession of

Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and said, it is admitted on all hands, that our book is clear upon the subject, condemning unequivocally all such marriages as that of Mr. McQueen's. And it did appear to him that this Court were concluded by this

admission. Like the temporal Courts, we are his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors bound to ascertain what the law is, and the state of above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found the facts as applicable thereto, and having done so.

our only duty is to pronounce a corresponding judgment. The Rev. gentleman then cited some cases in support of his position, arriving at the conclusion that the Assembly had no discretion in the matter, that the act for which Mr. McQueen had been suspended was against the Constitution of the Church. and therefore the judgment of the Presbytery must

be affirmed. But the defendant, continued Dr. Hodge, has appealed from the Constitution of the Church to the word of God. The question depends upon the interpretation of that word; for if the Constitution of put her away. the Church is not according to the word of God, it

is not binding. The decision of this case will therefore turn upon the construction to be given to the 18th chapter of Liviticus. If the cases mentioned excluded all other, then it is clear that Mr. Mc-Queen has committed no offeuce; but if, on the oth-

We must interpret the law by a comparison only any other light than as examples of the degrees with-in which a man may not marry. The law com-brother McQeen has been suspended from the min-ber; but can a passage be shown where the divine mences with the command, that "a man shall not istry, be incest? The brother, in his reply to the indignation was manifested against them for marry-

from being forbidden, it was enjoined by the Jewishlaw; men were subjected to the greatest indignities if they did not obey the injunction; and this was sufficient to show that at no time could it be an offence of any great moral turpitude.

He then examined the origin of the relationship of sister by affinity. Our sister by blood, said Mr. occupied by all womankind who are strangers to age. Our wife is the cause of this connection of affinity: and when that cause is removed by death, the effect is also removed. But the brother has vilaw of God, whether the act, for which he has been suspended, be prohibited, there is no doubt as to the meaning of the Contession of Faith. As therefore support, he should no longer be suffered to remain minister of the Presbyterian Church!

Rev. S. S. Templeton .- It is a hard task to conpost facto law;" we have suffered our Ministers to ble, then I want none of it. transgress from time to time, and have thus far given color to the impression that the law has become Presbyterian church.

ed that the Scripture settles all the cases of affinity among the rest, by necessary implication. And acts in the face of the Confession of Faith must not

with itself. This is decidedly the best and safest McQueen be guilty of the horrid crime of incest, believe, gives a very succinct account of that event: comprises every article usually kept in back country rule of interpretation that can possibly be resorted to; for horrible it is, in every aspect in which we can and I should like those brethren to put their finger and, examined by this rule, I cannot see how the view it, there is no punishment that could be too upon the passage which warrants that construction. cases mentioned in Leviticus can be considered in severe for him. But, Mr. Moderator, the question All sorts of abominations were practised by the Anany other light than as examples of the degrees with- to be decided here is, whether the act for which tedeluvians, and no doubt incest was among the num-

Presbytery on the ground that the brother has vio- there was no doubt upon the subject, the opinions lated the Confession of Faith. He was not, hower- and practices of the world were to go for nought. er, prepared to say that his offence was of such a He contended that the Bible did not forbid the marheinous nature, as it had been represented. So far riage of a deceased wife's sister, and that the opinions and practices of some of the most pious and learned men the world ever saw, furnished very good and conclusive commentaries-upon those passages which the brethren wished to strain so as to cover the case now under consideration.

The infallibility of creeds; continued the Reverend gentleman, is a doctrine which none but the Lea, is in reality our sister: but our sister by church of Rome has ever asserted. If we receive marriage, five minutes before that relationship was the interpretations of the framers of the Confession constituted, stood in the same position to us that was of Faith, as infallible, we do what they themselves never dreamed of asking at our hands. Why, sir, our family and our blood. Thus it is evident that the church of Rome, that mother of harlots, as we the origin, head and front of this relation is marri- are wont to designate her, claims nothing more. And yet her doctrines, and this one in particular. we are wont to denounce as anti-christiain. No, sir. This confession is but the marked declaration olated the standards, to which he subscribed upon that the framers believed thus and so; and among entering the ministry; and if it is doubtful by the other things they asserted, as a fundamental doctrine, that the consciences of men were to be free and untrammelled.

But brethren tell me that the Levitical law is now he has disavowed the rule which he undertook to in force. If such be the case, what right have they to dispense with any portion of it? What right have they to dispense with the punishment of death. which that law annexes to certain offences; and, if arm the decision of the Presbytery, when we reflect their construction of the law be correct, to this ofupon the effect it will have on the wife and children | fence also? Or do they undertake to judge for all of brother McQueen, and other brethren in the the world, to suit perhaps their own convenience,church. Yet I believe it ought to be done. We what portion of it is in force and what obsolete ?have Doctors of the Church, who are living in this Do they claim that right for the framers of the Conconnexion, and under these circumstances it is hard fession of Faith ? Sir, if the Confession of Faith is to enforce the law. It is almost virtually an "ex- to be received as the only true exponent of the Bi-

After referring to the gentleman who had been prevented from being sent to this Assembly because obsolete. If it be hard to confirm this decision, it is he entertained doctrines favorable to Mr. McQueen, much harder not to confirm it; for it is in accor- and because he had written a pamphlet upon the dance with the word of God and the standards of the subject, Mr. S. continued :- This pamphlet was sen t down to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, when this. Rev. Benjamin M. Smith, of Virginia, contend- subject was under discussion; so conclusive are its arguments, that no members of the Presbytery could within which a man may not marry, and this case be so wanting in common sense as not to rise from its perusal with the conviction forced upon their there is no hardship in the sentence, for a man who minds, that the act of Brother McQueen was perfectly allowable. The enlightened opinions of all mancomplain if the Confession is sustained by his breth- kind, at the present day, are against this prohibition. ren. Mr. S. asserted that the wife of Mr. McQueen and this Presbytery deciding against the brother occupies a disgraceful position before the Christian have shown themselves a century behind the age. world, and this Assembly would be doing her a There is a law upon the subject in Virginia, and I great service, if their censures could induce him to was informed a few days since by an eminent member of the bar in that State, that so much was pub-Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton, of Virginia.—This lic sentiment opposed to the law, it could not be car-debate has taken a wide scope, Mr. Moderator. A ried into effect. No person could be convicted ungreat many things have been said that cold be an- der it, or if they were the fine imposed was but noswered; positions taken that could be shown to be minal, and the defendant lost no partical of his retherein are to be taken as specific instances which fallacious. If I could express a wish at this time, spectability. And what, sir, is the use of laws, if it would be, that the brethren would all speak out public opinion attaches no odium to their violation. upon this subject; that those brothers who have when the man who has been tried and perhaps coner hand, those cases are given only as examples of been so eloquent to-day, would give their opinions victed of breaking them, loses no caste, and in the the degrees within which marriage shall not take to the world, and I think, Mr. Moderator, they next moment after, is received into the bosom of the THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of be degrees within which marriage shall not take to the world, and I think, Mr. Moderator, they next moment after, is received into the bosom of the place, then it is equally clear that the appellant is would be put to greater difficulty to maintain the family of the judge who passed sentence upon him? William Alexander, decd., and surviving partaware of. This is a question that will go forth and world was destroyed on account of the prevalence of exercise a great influence in this world. If Mr. this horrid crime of incest. Now, sir, the Bible. I