THE END OF THE WORLD.

We copy the following anecdote from the New York Sun:

THE END DOUBTFUL.—One of the followers of Mr. Miller, a country farmer, who is the owner of two hundred acres of good land in one of the Eastern States, was accosted by a merchant, and asked if he was as strong in the faith as ever that the 'final end' was to occur in April next. Yes,' said the farmer, 'every day's experience convinces me that the great day is near at hand.' 'And you believe that day is 23d of next April?' interrogated the merchant. I do—such are the prophecies.' 'Now, sir,' said the merchant, 'I have a proposition to make predicated upon the belief you entertain of the certain occurrence of this event at that time. You have a capital farm, one of the best in the town; it is estimated to be worth $10 per acre, and in course you will make no use of it next season; the spring crop cannot be put into the ground before that day arrives, and as there is no object in your laboring longer, I will give you $15 per acre for the farm you may retain possession till the 31st of April, when it shall be delivered up to me. The deeds shall be drawn to-day, and the money paid over INSTANTER. What say you—shall it be a bargain?' 'Well, I don't know really—if I thought it wouldn't be wrong,' replied the farmer, 'I think we could make a bargain. My sons talk of going to Illinois next spring to settle, and they might use the money to advantage in their purchases there, but can't you OFFER A LITTLE MORE?' 'No; the sum I offer is a good deal to lose, you know, in these hard times, besides I run a great risk,' replied the merchant. 'I know it,' said the farmer, 'but there is no better farm.' 'True, Very cheap, too—$15 per acre.' 'Very' Good house and out building?'—'First rate.' 'First rate fences too?'—'Fact.' 'On the whole,' said the farmer, reflecting a moment, 'I think I may as well keep the old place and RUN THE RISK MYSELF.' The merchant went his way perfectly satisfied, and the Millerite returned to his house in deep consideration upon the probable destruction of the world in 1843.

THAT IS THE KIND OF BENEVOLENCE.

The Wheeling Daily Times states that Garrison, the editor of the Boston Liberator, has offered a reward of $4000, to any person who will produce four different passages from the Bible, either of which shall go to prove a requirement, for the observance of any one day in the week as a Sabbath, or that the Apostles ever alluded to the sin of Sabbath-breaking. The editor of the Charlestown Chronicle begs him to pay a portion of the $300 due him, for labor in the Liberator office, first adding that it is no wonder that a man who cheats his white laborers under pretence of helping the blacks, should wish to do away with the Sabbath. It should also be recollected, that William Lloyd Garrison is the man who abused General Washington, in the Abolition meeting in Pennsylvania Hall, (before it was burnt down,) and that several years ago he said before an Abolition squad in Boston, that he should be "ashamed to stand up in the Courts of Europe and acknowledge himself an American citizen."

AN INCIDENT.—We hear that on Thursday last, on the trial of Monroe Edwards in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the judge and the prisoner were left almost alone in the court, and that the great financier instead of walking out of court, as we presume from the narration he might have done, walked coolly up to his honor and said—'Judge, is not this a shame?—there's no one here to take charge of me and take me to dinner." Judge Kent, no doubt astonished, regulated the matter pro. tem., and wrote out and order and served it, as we understand, on the jailor of the Tombs, to put Mr. Edwards under the especial custody of A. M. C. Smith. The information was given us by one of the reporters. It shows how indefatigable our police department is.—N. Y. Atlass.

IMPORTANT—TO CORRECT DAMAGED GRAIN.—Musty grain, totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may, it is said, be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water must be double that of grain to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk or bran of the wheat. In the hot water, all the decayed or rotten grain swims upon the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, without material loss. It is afterwards to be dried, stirring occasionally, on the kiln.

Effectual Cure for Rheumatism. The following recipe, given by an Englishman to a respectable tradesman in this city (Limerick,) who had for a considerable time laboured under the most violent rheumatic pains in all his limbs and joints having been used by him as directed but five or six times, as he states, eradicated the disease completely. Anxious that so effectual a remedy should be made publicly known, he has handed us the recipe which we published at his request as follows:—

"Take 1 oz. of sulpher, 1½ oz. of saltpetre ½ oz. of gum guacum, 2 nutmegs, the whole to be finely pounded in a mortar, 12 oz. of treacle. A teaspoonful of the above to be taken every night on going to bed. Should it operate too much on the bowels a smaller quantity is to be taken."

AMERICAN FLOUR.—The London Correspondent of the New York Union states that during the recent discussion in the London papers respecting the relative prices of flour and bread a curious fact has transpired. It appears that Lemana, a biscuit baker, who has made an immense fortune by his business, found that in either biscuit or bread American flour will absorb from a 13th to a 6th more of its weight in water than any other flour. Mrs. Rundell, in her Domestic Cookery states also that 14lbs. of American flour will make 21½ lb. of bread, while the best kind of English flour will, from a like quantity, produce only 12½ lb. of bread.—This is a curious fact, and as it is now taking the rounds of the English journals, must operate favorably for American flour.

THE DUEL.—The Philadelphia Chronicle of yesterday gives the following version of the duel fought at Burlington, N. J. on Saturday morning. No one, it appears, was killed: "Two young midshipmen had a crack—or rather, six cracks—at each other, on Saturday last The "affair of honor" came off near Burlington, N. J. shortly after sunrise. The principals were a midshipman Rhind, of New York, and a midshipman Knapp, stationed at the Naval Asylum in this city. The duel was arranged to be fought at ten paces—five shots were exchanged without effect. It was then agreed that each should advance one pace. The sixth round was accordingly fought at eight paces. At the word "fire," Rhind's ball struck Knapp on the cheek, which it passed through, and lodged in his mouth. He afterwards spit it out, and was doing well last evening. A son of Com. Downes acted as a second to Knapp, which caused his name to be circulated, during Saturday, as one of the principals.—Knapp, the young man shot, is a native of Erie, in this State; and neither of the principals, we are told, has yet attained his majority.

The causes which led to the duel, have not yet transpired—some assert that the valiant youg gentlemen were suitors for the hand of a lady whose fortune is some seventy thousand dollars. Another story is that the young gentlemen, while at the Naval School, had an altercation about some trifling matters; then there are two or three other stories, that we need not give as they are, no doubt, all conjecture. Immediately after Knapp fell, Rhind and his friends crossed the river Delaware, from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and were brought to this city by private conveyance. We were told that during the afternoon of Saturday they left the State, in consequence of the excitement that existed.

POTATO TRADE.—The Wiscasset (Maine) Republican says:

The Potato trade in this town now appears pretty well under way. They are selling quick at a shilling per bushel, cash, and 20 cents in exchange for Goods. The crop in this section is heavy.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH FRIGATE.—The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says:—"The British frigate Spartan, whose intended visit to this port we announced some days since, arrived here yesterday afternoon, to await the arrival of Lord Spencer, the Bishop of Newfoundland, who is now on a tour up the Hudson river, in New York, and who will be conveyed by the frigate to Bermuda.—This is the first instance of the visit of a British frigate to our harbor for many years; and the pacification which has recently been effected between the nation which she represents and our own, will render her arrival at the present moment doubly acceptable. We trust that her visit here will be made agreeable, by the general assent of all our citizens."

SAW MILLS.—We stopped a saw mill snugly ensconced on a one horse wagon as it was passing a woodpile at our office last week, and in 12 minutes the BUZ SAW cut a cord of 4 foot wood, each stick twice off and many of them three times. The buz saw seems destined to make as great a revolution in cutting up timber into every variety of scantling, as steam power has in cutting down hills and levelling land for railroads.

[Northampton (Mass.) Democrat.

The magnificent country retreat, on the banks of the river Delaware, about twelve miles above the city, known as "ANDALUSIA," is advertised, in a Doylestown paper, by the Sheriff of Bucks County, to be sold on the 4th day of November next; comprising between ninety and a hundred acres of land, green houses, graperies, &c. &c.—*Phila. Eve. Jour.*

[This is Nicholas Biddle's property.]

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th instant says—"The Steamboat Carrier reports having passed the steamboat Eliza, on Thursday evening, at 2 o'clock, in the Mississippi, two miles above the mouth of Ohio, sunk, to the hurricane deck. Forty passengers are supposed to have been drowned, and among them the Captain's wife and child. The Carrier rounded to, but could not render any assistance. The Eliza was bound for New Orleans."

In the New York Court of sessions on Tuesday, Col. WEBB was acquitted of the offence charged against him. The Recorder read the opinion of the Court, which set forth that on comparing the indictment with the law, it was discovered that it did not charge the prisoner with any offence according to the statute.—The law makes it a penal offence to leave the State with the intention of giving or receiving a challenge and giving or receiving one; whereas the indictment simply charged that Col. Webb left with such intention. The indictment was, therefore, declared void, and Col. Webb discharged from custody.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. CLAY.

From the New York Express.

MR. CLAY IN INDIANA.

Mr. Clay's speech in Indiana was in his best style. Speaking of his enthusiastic reception, he said that his return from Dayton resembled more the progress of a Roman conquerer, after the successful conquest of rival nations, than the reception of an humble citizen of an humble State, without power and without patronage. He could not help contrasting the scenes of the last few days with his condition fifteen years ago. Then said Mr. Clay, (raising his voice) it appeared as if all mankind conspired against me. My motives were traduced, my character aspersed and vilified; but I was strong *here*, HERE, (striking his breast) in honesty and fidelity to my country. I said then—and thank God the People of Indiana are sustaining the declaration!—that "Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain." But, fellow citizens, gratifying as are these manifestations of regard to me, personally, and pleased as I am to reciprocate them, I am not vain or presumptuous enough to suppose that I am worthy of the scene which surrounds me. No, no! *It is the cause*—THE GLORIOUS CAUSE—the system of National Policy, of which I have long been an humble advocate, that calls forth this exhibition of feeling—this display of sensibility.

Mr. Clay stated what those principles were—

1st. "A currency of uniform value, springing from the will of the Nation."

2d. "The duty of the National Legislature to give protection to the industry of the People of the United States."

Mr. Clay said he would not quarrel with any one about FORMS. The bill would meet his approbation which afforded satisfaction to the greatest numbers. He looked to the substance rather than to the form. He should prefer that the principles of the Compromise Act be adhered to as closely as possible. The HOME valuable provision should have been insisted upon, though some gentlemen of the South deemed it impracticable. Mr. Clay differed with them on this subject. He knew that the Compromise Act of 1833, never could have received the sanction of Congress but for the incorporation of this most salutary principle; and if it cannot now be carried out, the Compromise should be abandoned. He was for a Tariff for Revenue to the Government and Protection to the manufacturers."

3d The curtailment of the arbitrary use of the Executive power, and especially the resistance of the monarchial feature, the Veto, transferred from foreign governments, and engrafted on our own.

4th The Distribution of the proceeds of the public Lands, which, though now suspended by the exercise of Executive power, he hoped would not be longer than the suspension of some of the Banks in the redemtion of their notes.

5th Upon the subject of Internal Improvements. Mr. Clay said that although he did not doubt the power of the General Government to carry out a system of public improvements, as heretofore expressed in the Senate, he would be willing to abandon that power, in exchange for the one of distribution, except as it related to Lake Harbors, the Commerce of the Seaboard and the National Roads. These ought to be prosecuted under authority of the General Government.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express.

Astor House, N, Y. Oct. 20 1842

I read in your journal the following:

"A correspondent of the 'Richmond Whig,' asserts and offers to prove, if it is denied, that General Harrison was opposed to inviting Mr. Webster to take a seat in the Cabinet, and that he would not have done so but for the urgent advice of Mr. Clay."

Annexed is an extract from my diary of January and February, 1841, being minutes of confidential conversations held with our lamented President, in Baltimore, when on his way to his birth place—the President not considering it consistent with delicacy to remain at the seat of Government until a few days previous to his inauguration.

"The moment I ascertained my elevation to the Chief Magistracy, I decided to avail myself of the invaluable services of Mr. Clay, proceeded to Ashland, urged and entreated him to occupy the first or any other position in my administration at home or abroad, that might be acceptable to him Mr. Clay firmly and unhesitatingly declined."

Next to you, sir, (he said to Mr. Clay,) I look to Mr. Webster to aid me in the high duties that devolve me. It is due to Mr. Webster and the Republic, Mr. Clay replied, that he should be invited to occupy any situation that he may prefer. I delayed all further arrangements (said the good old man,) until I could receive Mr. Webster's answer,—having determined in case any thing should prevent his thus forming the Cabinet to invite "honest John Davis," of Mass. to the head of the Treasury Department.

The sequel is well known. This conversation took place returning from St. Paul's Church, in company with the Hon. D. Jenifer, Minister to Austria—also high in the confidence of the good President—but as the General had my arm and was addressing *himself* to me, it may not have been distinctly heard by Mr. Jenifer.—Then the communication was confidential; it is now a portion of the history of the eventful drama of 1841, and is Gospel truth, word for word, let who will deny it. Yours, respectfully

JOHN BARNEY, of Baltimore.

The Florida papers give disastrous accounts of the effects of the recent gale on the cotton crop. The Tallahassee Star says that half a million of dollars will not make up for the losses to Middle Florida.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 29.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.

The Legislature of New Jersey convened on Thursday last. The council was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Wm. Chetwood, of Essex, as Vice President, by a vote of 9 to 7 over John Cassedy, of Bergen. Charles G. McChesney, Esq. of Mercer, was unanimously elected Secretary; and R. D. Shreve, of Burlington, Sergeant-at arms.

In the Assembly, the Hon. Samuel B. Halsey, of Morris, was elected Speaker, by a vote of 31 to 26 over Dr. J. Conover, of Monmouth. Alexander A. Cattel, of Salem, was elected Clerk over F. S. Mills, the editor of the Trenton Emporium, by a vote of 32 to 26. D. D. Britton was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.—Those elected are all whigs.

We shall in our next publish the reply of Mr. Clay, to the application made to him by Mr. Mendenhall, to release his slaves.—It will be read by all with pleasure, slaveholders and non-slaveholders.

We have received a package of Medicated Horehound Candy from Henry J. Strandburg of Chestertown; whose advertisement will be found in to-day's paper. Dawson & Brother are the agents.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont on Friday last proceeded to the election of a United States Senator for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 228: necessary to a choice, 115.

William Upham, Whig		122
William C. Bradley, Loco	100	
Scattering	6	106
Upham over Bradley 22; over all		16

So Hon. William Upham of Montpelier is chosen Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Legislature has unanimously passed resolutions in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law. A Locofoco having (says the Tribune) introduced the resolution, the Whigs did not see fit to breast the clamor which would be raised on its rejection, and let it pass without opposition.

We understand that Hanson B. Pigman, Esq. has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Allegany County in the place of E. A. Lynch, Esq. resigned; the appointment to take place from and after the 1st day of November next.—[Cumberland (Md.) Civillian.

We understand that WILLIAM B CLARKE, Esq., of Hagerstown has been appointed by the Attorney General of the State, Prosecuting Attorney for Washington County,—Torch.

John Quincy Adams has been again nominated by a Convention of his constituents for Congress. Baker Burnell has also been re-nominated from the District now represented by him.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—The Philadelphia Chronicle says:—We are positively assured that Richard Vaux, Esq. will be appointed Postmaster of this city, in the room of Mr. John C. Montgomery, and that the change will take place in about 3 weeks.

THE WHIG PARTY IN OHIO.

The recent defeat in Ohio has by no means disheartened the Whigs of that great State. The Columbus Journal concludes a spirited article as follows:

Never was the Whig party so strong before in the hour of temporary defeat—We have been checked but not conquered. Never had we such a host of true hearts, as have suffered and now sympathise together, under this adverse dispensation. Let us swear anew upon the alters of our country's good, that we will not retire from this battle field, until the eagles of victory shall perch upon our standard! Dismiss every unmanly fear and doubt. Our principles are immutable. Under none other can internal security and national prosperity be established.—When the people would win back the welfare and happiness they once enjoyed, they will employ the agents and means which the Whig party point to their adoption and place at their disposal. They cannot be insensible to the wisdom of our counsels forever, when such fatal issues attend the alternative.—We shall yet triumph in the downfall of that malign influence which has attained such a fearful dominion, and produced such deplorable consequences, and whose reign, by fortuitous circumstances, has been so unfortunately prolonged!

Up, then, with our banner! Perish the thought of submission! Close up our ranks, and pass the watch words along the line—Vigilance. Faith and Perseverance!

AN ENIGMA FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

In a garden there strayed a beautiful maid
As fair as the flowers of morn
The first hour of her life made her a wife
And she died before she was born.

ON DITS AT WASHINGTON.

Extract of a private letter to the Editor dated Washington, Oct. 21, 1842.

"It is now ascertained that if Mr. Webster is to leave the Cabinet, it will be on COMPULSION. He will not resign, neither will Mr. Forward. When the late session closed the matter was considered fixed, that Mr. Webster would resign, and such assurances were given to Mr. Cushing for the Treasury, that it is difficult to know how the President can get over them. Mr. Forward has boldly said, that he had no idea of resigning.

"Meetings, were held at the President's after Congress adjourned, when were present, Wise, Proffit, and Parmelee; the former of whom urged upon Mr Tyler the appointment of Louis McLane. Parmelee as warmly dissented, and his Excellency had to interfere with this rebuke, "come gentlemen our party is small enough, let us have no dissentions among ourselves.' The President though friendly to Mr. McLane, felt much delicacy in deciding in his favor as Mr. Webster was so deadly hostile to him, and at that time it was generally thought Mr. W. would resign. If a change should take place, let me assure you that Gov. Cass will be offered the premiership—the President's other friends insisting that such an appointment would materially strengthen his administration.

"Though Bob Tyler condemned Webster's *ego et rex meus* speech before the arrival of his father, he has since been silent, and *his Accidency* pretends to be much delighted. You may rely implicitly on these little matters, and use them as you please. I mention them to show you how the government has fallen.—Tyler is so infatuated that he thinks the late elections attributable to his popularity, and deems them sure indications of his re-election."—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

MR. WEBSTER.—This gentlemen arived in Boston on Saturday from New Hampshire. The New York Express says, It is supposed Mr. Webster will resign his place in the Cabinet at an early day after his return to Washington. It is rumored, too, that he will accept of a mission to England.

The New York express of Monday evening says—

Mr. Spencer, we learn, has written a letter against Mr. Clay and his friends.—We are impatient to see what he can say against either.

The New York Union of Monday has the following:

We shall publish to-morrow a letter from the Hon. John C. Spencer, in reply to a communication from a number of the friends of the administration of President Tyler asking an explanation of the course of the administration, and an exposition of its policy. It will be read with great interest.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The New York Tribune of 24th says:—"The Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, came down to New York on Sunday from Albany, on his return to Washington. It is understood that he has formally renounced the Whig party, and has written a letter to a Western friend, which is to be published at the season most calculated to render it effective, denouncing Mr. Clay and the Whig measures, a Protective Tariff expected."

Mr. Calhoun's Nomination.—In noticing the nomination, by the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, "without the action of any convention," the National Intelligencer observes—

"The editor of the Richmond Inquirer squints awfully at the above, and begs Mr. Calhoun to come in and take his chance in a National Convention, which the editor very well knows will be *no chance at all*, and this Mr. Calhoun and all his supporters knew very well too. The editor pledges himself that if Mr. Calhoun will abide the decision of a Convention, and should get the nomination; he "will support him with the greatest pleasure." Alas!

"The Albany Argus, while trembling with fear, cries 'all's well." It says with affected calmness, "so far the discussion of the Presidential question and the presentation of candidates for nomination have all been in a spirit that promises the best results. A State or personal partiality for one candidate has not sought its gratification by the disparagement of another.

The Madisonian says: "We predict that in less than six months Mr. Calhoun will be read out of the Democratic ranks by the Regency party, if the *ability* is possessed to do it."

"WHERE SHALL I GO?"—What will Mr. Cushing do now? Should Mr. Webster's speech make *his* peace at washington, the former will be chouced, as it will never do to have two Secretaries from the same State. '*Where shall I go?*' exclaims Mr. Webster—and *Where shall I go?*' may also exclaim Mr. Cushing: that is, should he not succeed in propitiating his indignant constituents. We see, by the Eastern papers, that powerful efforts are being made to reinstate him in their favor; but from Mr. Webster's reception by the Massachusetts Whigs, or rather from the reception of his speech, we should think that Mr. Cushing's chance is rather a poor one.—Mr. Wise, too, another of 'the Guard,' has addressed a long letter to his constituents, as if there was trouble there too; he likewise may exclaim' *Where shall I go?*' And Governor Gilmer will certainly have to exclaim next spring, '*Where shall I go?*' His constituents are excessively tired of him and would instruct him out if that plan would answer. Proffit, likewise, from all accounts, will soon cry, *Where shall I go?*' And last and least, John Tyler, at the end of his term, may well exclaim. '*Where shall I go?*' He has made his own District too hot for him, for proof of which witness the reception of Mr. Botts. *Savannah Repub.*

For the Easton Gazette.

AN ECHO OF THE VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

Mr. Editor.—To one of the extracts by C. C. from the writings of Mr. Wesley, in which that founder of Methodism exhorts his followers by all that is dear to them, never to forsake the Church, your correspondent J. H. has replied by another extract, which he considers as altogether in opposition to that of C. C. To the communication of J. H. an answer appeared from C. C. on Sept. 3d and J. H. has not replied. In addition let me be permitted to observe, that if the extract of C. C. Aug. 20, is neither garbled, nor wanting in genuineness, an extract from Mr. Wesley of an opposite tendency, must establish the inconsistency of Mr. Wesley himself. But inconsistency in a writer, can only arise from confusion of mind, or from change of views. With the former species of inconsistency, there are few men who will charge Mr. Wesley; and from the latter, the closing declarations of his life are a sufficient exoneration. At the close of his life, there remains his testimony, as a part of the standing discipline of the Methodists. "*How should an assistant*, it is asked, *be qualified for his charge?* And the answer is, "*By walking closely with God, and by loving the Church of England, and resolving not to separate from it. Let this be well observed.*" So far Mr. Wesley was not inconsistent.—His last breath was drawn in the church, was spent in deprecating on the part of those connected with him a lapse into that great sin, a separation from the Church. The extract given by J. H. does not involve him in such inconsistency. For although Mr. Wesley might believe that a Presbyter and Bishop were originally the same it does not follow that he believed a Presbyter WITH the power to ordain was equivalent to a Presbyter without the power to ordain and Mr. Wesley had received no such power. But that extract, it may be said, does involve him in creating a ministry in contravention of the laws of the Church of England, and of every Christian Church for 1500 years. To this point equally tends, Mr. Editor, the communication of M. D. K., another of your correspondents, who would evade the solemn disavowal by Mr. Wesley of the rank of Bishop for himself or any of his associates, on the plea, that the *office* was claimed though from humility, the TITLE was disallowed. But the plea is at once set aside, by the whole conduct of that extraordinary man. The chief office of a Bishop is to ordain; and Mr. Wesley does not say that he ORDAINED but that he APPOINTED. Dr. Coke, whom he so appointed, to represent him in this country, was ALREADY as was Mr. Wesley a Presbyter of the English Church; and by what legerdemain, could that appointment become an elevation to any ministerial order? While, with regard to others, on their return to England they were not allowed by their spiritual father—so to call him—to administer the sacraments. But, what if it were not so, what if Mr Wesley had presumed himself competent to raise his fellow Presbyter Dr. Coke or any other, by the imposition of hands, to the power of ordaining? Does the assumption of a right, constitute its valid exercise? Let the term Presbyter, or Bishop, or any other, be used, and let them be supposed synonymous, Mr. Wesley had at least by implication, solemnly vowed at the altar, on his ordination, not to ordain. Was he competent to break that vow, or if he meant to do so, would it avail? No man can give what he has not received, that power to ordain was specially withholden by the man who ordained him; and could that which was so withholden, be transferred? To claim that power for inward piety—all necessary as it is for the personal salvation of the administrator—is to cut off the recipient of any sacrament from all assurance, because of no man's competency to decide on the purity of the human heart. It was among other causes, to give that assurance that our Lord established another and a surer test of which all men may judge, the test of an outward commission, derived by unbroken descent from the supreme head of the Church himself against which commission to set up another is the same in the Church, as to raise an illegal governor or other magistrate would be in the State.

Little does that man know of the nature of schism, who supposes it affected by the interposition of land or sea. Where there is not that outward commission there is schism.

In conclusion, I am reminded of the claim which both your correspondents have made to some higher work than that connected with the subject of their communications. For myself, I can conceive of none higher than that of presenting the gospel in the Church rather than out of it, of presenting the renewal of man's fallen nature according to the divine plan, rather than according to any pattern of human device.

To the extract from Mr. Wesley, enforcing the use of a prescribed Liturgy, in the Book of Common Prayer, your correspondents have said nothing, and why may I not suppose, it is because they have nothing to say, scorn is not argument, self glorification is not the evidence of truth.

C. C.

In addition to the news we published yesterday from Texas we learn that Mr. Van Ness, and one other of the Santa Fe prisoners, being the only two found in San Antonio at the time of its capture by the Mexicans, were taken out by order of General Wall, and deliberately shot. It is said that these persons were not in arms at the time, but were executed in pursuance of an order from the Mexican Government to shoot the Sante Fe prisoners wherever found in Texas. Mr. Van Ness was, we believe, a nephew of General Van Ness, of Washington.

Nat. Int.

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