FOR THE AMERICAN. REVIEW OF REV. HALL'S COMMUNICATION ON THE Mode of Baptism.

I come now to reply to the direct arguments the merits of the controversy can, very speedily, be settled.

His first argument is founded on the word baptizo, which, he would appear to contend, means only to immerse, and yet he only insiste that such is its primary signification. Well, suppose that it is the first meaning of the word, does that hinder that it should have other meanings! There are hundreds of words in every language that have a variety of meanings ; and given subject, is to examine the various relatwice in the New Testament, and in both cases by wash, which does not, of itself, determine scriptural use of the word denotes the application of water without abstract regard to mode. The mode in which the water is applied in the ordinance of baptism, is to be settled by a variety of circumstantial considerations.

meanings. All the best philologists and critics of that locality as abounding in rivulets. The unite in this. So that, instead of the Lexicons and the Greek scholars being on the side of the Baptists, they are with us to a man. I can call Hall attempts to impose on the unlearned, by conveying the idea that the Baptists have the shameful dishonesty. He then parades the names of some learned pedobaptist writers as confirming his import of the word. I ask what their practice differed entirely from it ? Those great men never intended to be understood that the word did not allow of the application of water by sprinkling or pouring. It is perfectly Ghost says, that he sent John there to baptize, dishonest to attempt to make the impression and for no other purpose. The Holy Ghost that their judgement and conscience were in conflict. To boast thus of those great men is at the expense of their integrity. It is a kiss and a stab.

The second argument of Mr. Hall is de-

that there was much water there in the sense that the Baptists attach to the words, and also that common speech justifies the use of the

phrase abounding in water to signify plenty of of Mr. Hall; and, as far as they are concerned, water, without reference to any large and deep collection of it, as when we say that a section of country abounds in water we mean that it has a plentiful supply of springs or streams. That the words may sometimes mean a large collection of water, such as the sea, I do not deny ; but I do deny that they have such meaning in the passage in dispute. I prove, on the other hand, that they mean a number of springs or streams; and I do this, first, by making Mr. Hall grant that there was no sea so it is with baptizo. The best way to ascer- or river in Enon. He cannot with any face say tain the meaning of a word, in reference to a that there was. Hence he is forced to admit that the words have there a limited meaning. tions and circumstances connected with that The extent of their meaning then must be subject. Now, in the New Testament it is ob- learned from various considerations. I remark vious, that whatever is the original signification then again, that the Greek adjective .-- transof baptizo-it is either left indeterminate, or it lated much, but which would be better transwould be better translated, pour or sprinkle. A lated many, it being in the plural number, and calm investigation of the connections in which the substantive also in the plural number .- is it is there used, and of the different cases of used in its primary sense as opposite to few, and christian baptism there recorded, will show not to much as expressive of quantity in extenthat all the probabilities are against immersion, sion or depth. I remark, further, that there is and in favor of our mode; and, when Mr. Hall no large water in that region but the river Joris ready to enter upon the discussion of baptizo dan, and it was not that. In further support in connection with the cases of baptism, I am of my position, that it means springs or small ready to substantiate this position. I believe streams, I remark that John had been prethat the word is rendered into English but viously baptizing at Jordan; why, therefore, would he remove from a place where there was more water to Enon where there was the mode in which the water is used. The evidently less, if it were for the mere purpose of conveniently immersing. What necessity for it ! This fact shows that his resorting to Enon was for the purpose for which we contend, namely, to accommodate the great multitude of persons and animals, the water be-But Mr. Hall says that all the Lexicons are ing more fit to drink than that of the Jordan, on his side. That they generally give its first and more accessible, for the banks of the Jormeaning to immerse is granted. But, with dan were steep. Another evidence in favor scarcely, if, any exception, they give other of our interpretation is, that travellers speak

very name Enon, as is said by some the fountain of On, corroborates our statement, as it might give rise to many small streams. Mr. it by no softer name than deception, when Mr. Hall ridicules the idea of John's resorting to Enon to accommodate the multitude of people and animals with sweet and convenient water. exclusive sanction of Lexicographers for their But if he lived in that country he would no exclusive use of baptizo as meaning to immerse. longer ridicule the idea-his own experience It is high time that they had done with such in travelling on a camel, or an ass if he should prefer it, or staying a few days in a place, would teach him the humanity of John's conduct. And, certainly, much more humane was John than support their opinion gives his mode when the Baptists who even break the ice to dip subjects, thus making the gospel, in that respect, a yoke of bondage, rather than a matter of comfort. But Mr. Hall insists, that the Holy

> says no such thing. The last argument of Mr. Hall turns upon the Greek prepositions; and, such a bungling fist as he has made of them, is enough to cause

rived from the places where baptism was ad- so honored in its classical associations, and so tribunal imposing it. The President also comprecious as the vehicle of sacred truth. He there was much water, therefore the persons shows too plainly here his utter ignorance of assessment, at the expense of the poor .- Globe. were immersed. He, in the fisrt place, brings its character. As to the preposition en he all to our notice, in proof, the river Jordan. A but confines its meaning to in, and intimates very cursory examination of this position will that it signifies at or near but once or twice. his sister were drowned in the Illinois river, near show its weakness, and even destroy his cause. In reply I say, that it means at, with, in, &c., Utics, on the 17th inst. The young man had been I remark, first, that John's was not christian and that it is rendered at more than one hunbaptism, and therefore, no valid argument can dred times. He then assumes his false premise that it means only in, and ridicules L. D. L. by quoting various phrases where its use is absurd, as, when a person is in the grave he is at an baptism in the New Testament there is no it, &c. He starts a false issue, and then makes was watching them from the shore. a special plea in favor of it. Surely he can prove thus any thing he pleases to his own satisfaction, if he is willing to incur the contempt of all honorable minds. Who does not know that in the grave is not at it ? But who does not know that at it is at it, except Mr. Hall ? He then tries his skill at apo, and, with a great deal of complacency, as if he were a perfect Grecian, says that it is properly translated "out of." Now I will stake my reputation, oh ! for a knowledge of Greek, in asserting that will argue that,-because the three thousand the proper meaning of apo is from. Indeed, were baptized in the streets of Jerusalem, in this every child in Greek knows. He then the dry season of the year, the Jailor and fami- either ignorantly or otherwise directs his Engly in the jail, and Saul in a house, where there lish readers to acts 8, 39 in confirmation of his was no river-therefore the water was poured meaning of apo, because the words out of are or sprinkled upon them. But, our argument there found, when lo ! and behold, the original absolutely swallows up theirs, for, if baptism preposition there is not apo but ck. And then was evidently administered where there was he refers to Matthew, to the baptism of Christ, but little water, and being at or in Jordan can where apo is translated out of, but which will, never, of itself, prove immersion, therfore, the directly, with all ease, be proved to be more probability is, that even John applied the wa- correctly translated from than out of. These ter in the way of sprinkling. What, now, Mr. are all his learned remarks on the prepositions. Hall, bacomes of your argument from the river He makes but feeble fight. He then quotes Jordan? Causa to cry the river, the river, some Professor Moore on en and apo. But for what purpose no sensible person can see. I defy any person to make more out of what the Professor says than this-that en when it means in means in, and apo when it means from

tists, and never intended to convey the idea edge of the water, went up the steep bank of the Jordan. The Greek verb absolutely forbids the idea of coming up out of the water from under it.

> Besides, Jesus had already been baptized. Baptism, according to the notion of the Baptists, includes going under the water and being raised out of it. Now if the Saviour had been, in the completion of his baptism, raised up from under the water, how could it be afterward said that he went up out of the water ! This would make him come up a second time. The example of the Saviour, in his baptism, also demands our particular consideration. Mr. Hall and all Baptist writers do impose on weak minds, in awing and even terrifying them into what they suppose a compliance with the Saviour's mode of baptism, by an exhibition of the solemn and affecting grandeur of the scene there enacted. We would not dare to detract the least ray of glory from the scene. But still the distinction is to be drawn between the baptism itself and its attendant circomstances, Now there was nothing in the Saviour's baptism itself more than in any ordinary baptism -that is, there was only the application of water by a regularly commissional minister.

His example in baptism is not imitable by is in the dignity arising from his own character, the voice of the Father, and the descent of the Spirit upon him in the emblem of a dove. No such circumstances can attend the baptism of an ordinary individual. It is again no example to us in the design for which it was performed, which seems to have been a solemn visible introduction to his priestly office. And lastly, t is remarkable that neither John nor the Saviour himself ever spake of his example in this respect as requiring our imitation. We are commanded to follow the Saviour in his holy dispositions and conduct, but never in his baptism. If the following of the Saviour into a watery grave, as the Baptists say and insist upon, had been of such special importance as they make it, surely the Saviour would have issued a special command upon the point, or, in some way, particularly held up his example in this respect for our imitation. We would think that it would be much better if Baptist ministers would call upon their hearers to follow the Saviour in his charity, than into the river. This would accord much better with the Saviour's instructions and example than their everlasting ding-dong about a watery A SCRIPTURAL BAPTIST. grave.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY .- The payment of the Mexican debt to the United States has produced considerable excitement in the capital. President Santa Ana has been compelled to resort to a forced loan to provide for the first instalment, and this has led to considerable irritation among the classes on whom it was imposed, and to an altercation between the President himself and the tribunal appointed to give effect to his decree. A part of the contribution was levied on the President himself, who denied the right of the tribunal to assess it, on the score of official immunity, and on the ground that one to weep who loves that beautiful language his estates did not lie within the jurisdiction of the plains that the tribunal favored the rich in th



Salurday, June 24, 1843.

ar We have on hand sixty teams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

OT V. B. PALMER, Esq. at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 104 South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

ar The proceedings of the Borough meetings held at the Court House on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last, have been crowded out for want of room this week.

ar The communication from a "Democrat of Point" cannot appear, unless the author leaves his

The Supreme Court for the Northern District will commence at this place, on Monday the 9th of July next.

TA special Court will be held in this place, on the 17th of October next. His Honor, Judge Lewis, will preside.

C' STRAWBERRIES .- We have had sent us a specimen of several quarts of strawberries, picked from the garden of Alexander Jordan, Esq. of this borough, the average circumference of which exceed two and a half inches. Any of our friends who think they can excel this, will please to send on their berries without delay. The biggest and best lot will be sure to receive the premium.

ar At Milton, the citizens recently held a meeting upon the subject of small not s. The store keepers, tavern keepers and others, resolved not to follow their example in this matter.

C7 Col. D. C. Watson for Assembly, and Jos. Bound, Esq. for Commissioner, have been spoken of as whig candidates at the next election.

The whigs of Union county have nominated their ticket. For Congress, Wm. L. Harris, Esq.; Assembly, Mr. John Hall, of Selinsgrove ; Sheriff, Michael Kleckner ; Treasurer, John D. Bogar,

TT Capt. HUMMEL, of Union county, has been recommended as Canal Commissioner.

TA new Johnson paper, it is said, will be started at Harrisburg.

ar The United States have advertised for a new oan of seven millions of dollars.

OF MONEY MATTERS .- Money is still abundant in the cities. In Philadelphis, on good securities, any amount can be had at 5 per cent., and in New York at 3 to 4 per cent. Stocks of all kinds have advanced. U. S. Bank notes are now quoted at 33, Girard at 13. Relief notes have still further improved, and are now quoted from 3 to 4 per cent.

new namer at Harrisburg formed out of the Key.

Bunker Hill Monument Celebration.

The celebration of the completion of Bunker Hill Monument, at Boston, on the 17th inst., waone of the most splendid and imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in the United States. Three hundred thousand persons, it is supposed, attended the ceremonies. The deepest manifestation of enthusiasm was reserved for the appearance of the sur viving SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who arrived in carriages, and, alighting in the centre of the square, tottered with feeble steps to their places on the platform. They were one hundred and eight in number, twelve of whom had shared in the perils and glories of the bloody struggle on this very ground sixty eight years ago. The orator of the day was the Hon, Daniel Webster, who delivered an address on the occasion, well worthy of the fame and di-tinguished talents of one whose in tellectual powers have seldom been equalled, and cannot be surpassed by any man living. We are no admirer of Mr. Webster's political career, but, in common with the whole civilized world, we cannot withhold from him the tribute of praise so justly due his mighty intellect.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Tribune : "The Corner-stone of the Monument was laid in 1825 by LAVATETTE ; and DANIEL WEBSTER pronounced on that occasion one of the most eloquent and admired Orations that ever fell from the lips of man. Among his auditors be had about thirty survivors of the Battle of Bunker Hill-the "venerable men" whom he addressed with such sublime and startling effect.

The monument stands upon the summit, when the small redoubt was thrown up by the Americans on the night of June 16th, 1775 .- Previous to its erection, the ground was distinguished by a small column in honor of WARREY, who fell upon the spot, elected in 1794 by a lodge of Free Masons -Warren, at the time of his glorious death, being the Grand Master of the Free Masons of North America. Subser pl'ons were first asked for the pre-

sent Monument in 1824 .- An Association, called 'The Bunker Hill Monument Association,' was formed, membership of which was to be enjoyed by those who subscribed five dollars. An engraved receive any after the 24th inst. Our citizens should diploma was their certificate, and their names were inscribed upon the parchment records deposited within the corner stone. The corner stone was laid June 17th, 1825, but this work was not resumed until March, 1827

> The structure was placed under the superintendence of Mr. James Savage, of Boston, by whom the foundation and fourteen courses of the superstructure were laid, when, in August, 1828, the work was suspended on account of a deficiency in funds. About \$56,000 had then been extended. The work was not resumed till the summer of 1834. when sixteen additional cour-es were laid and the work was again stopped in 1835, about \$20,000 having been expended. All business way then greatly depre-sed and the project of holding a public Fair was suggested, at which every female in the Union who desired it might contribute aid for the completion of the monument.

The Fair was held in Boston, in September, 1840, and its proceeds, with a few munificent donations, put within the hards of the committee of the Bunker Hill Association a sum sufficient to complete the great object. Mr. Savage, by a contract with the Building Committee, was engaged,

TT The "Democratic Union" is the title of the in the autumn of 1840, to complete the work for 43.800. He resumed his labor by Living first stone May 2J, 1841, and finished it with entire success, by depositing the aper on July 23, 1842. The last stone was raised at 6 o'clock in the morning of that day, with the discharge of cannon ; Mr. Edward Carnes, Jr., of Charleston, accompanying their union. We would suggest the propriety of it in its ascent, and waving the American flag du-There are ninety courses of stone in the whole structure, eighty four of them being above the ground, and six of them below. The base is thirty CT JOSEPH CANTER has been indicted for the | feet square ; in a rise of two hundred and eight feet, the point where the formation of the apex begins, there is a dimunition of fourteen feet, seven and a half inches. The net rise of the stone from the base to the apex, is two hundred and nineteen feet and ten inches, the seams of the mortar making the whole elevation two hun ited and twenty-one feet. No man can stand and look at the structure. or scan it with a close observation, without being impressed with the wonderful mathematical accuracy which distinguishes it. The joints of the stone seem to be chiseled with great exactness ; and the diminution of the obelisk has been faultlessly

the rising of the sun, and at the setting of the sun, and amid the blaze of noon-day, and in the milder effulgence of lunar light, there it stands. It looks -it speaks-it acts to the full comprehension of every American mind, and to the awakening of the highest enthusiasm in every true American heart. (Great applause) Its silent but awful utterance -the deep pathos with which as we look upon it, brings before us the 17th of June, 1775, and the consequences resulting from the even's of that day to us, to our country, and to the world-conses quences which must continue "to gain influence" on the destinics of mankind to the end of timesurpasses all that the study of the closet or even the inspiration of genius could produce. To-day -to-day it speaks to us. The future auditors will be the successive generations of men. As they shall rise up before us and gather round its base. its speech will be of courage and patriotism-of religion and liberty-of good government-of the renown of those who have sacrificed themselves to the good of their country."

Eclectic and Museum

Of Foreign Literature, for June, 1843. E. Littell, 168 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The present number of this excellent work contains, among its twenty leading articles, a valuable body of reading matter, independent of the miscellany with which each number is well stored. The Life of Sir Astley Cooper, Ludy Siles' Journal, Stephens' Incidents of Travels in Yucatan, Statics of the Human Chest, are articles of no ordinary interest. The present number has also an excellent Mezzotint of Napoleon looking out upon the ocean from his solitary abode at St. Helena, which is peculiarly impr. ssive. The effect conveys associations connected with the fate of the great warrior, that are truly sublime and imposing. Each number of the Mu-cum will contain an engraving on steel, Published monthly, at six dollars per an um. A truly valuable work.

The great sale of stock belonging to the State, took place at Philadelphia on Thursday last, There were ninety-right purchasers, and the whole amount paid to the Commissioners was four hundred and sixty-fire thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents. Includ.d. in the sale were 3666 shares of Phil delphia Bank and 1143 shares of Pennsylvania Bank stock. This money is appropriated for the benefit of the domestic creditors.

C ? THE TROUBLIS IN INCLAND are on the increase. The Repealers are determined to carry out their measures. The government, in the mean time, are busily engaged in sending arms and amonition from the tower of Lon lon to the different military posts in Ireland. O'Connell has already so far committed himself, that he must either rise or fall with the people. The Catholic clergy are almost unanimous in favor of Repeal. The following items we extract from the news brought over by the Columbia :

"Military position in Ireland.-The batterics at Tarbert have, unexpectedly, been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery, and an additional force of one officer and fitteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain ; all the guns are to be mounted without delay.

A man of war steamer went up the Shannon on Friday week, with two hundred stand of arms for Limerick. Four other stea despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men of war steamers will be stationed in the Shannanone at Tarbert, and another at Grass Island.

be drawn from it in proving the mode of christian baptism. But not to insist on this now, 1 remark, secondly, that in all the cases of chrstimention of a river. Lydia was near a river when she was converted, and yet it is not said that even she and her household were baptized there. Now, if in the only case were a river was handy no mention is made of it, is it not more than folly for the Baptists to make out a strong argument in favor of immersion, because John baptized in or at the Jordan ! But, besides, the argument turns to our favor -for, if the Baptists argue because John baptized at Jordan, therefore he immersed, we when you can't prove that christian baptism, in a single instance, was administered in a river.

He next refers us to Enon, where, in our translation, it is said "there was much water there." Mr. Hall contends that it signifies a large quantity of water. His first proof is, that some two or three pedobaptist writers my that the original words mean so. I reply that they do not say that they mean so in the place to which Mr. Hall refers ; also, that if they did I could bring a large number of great men who can never be made out from the original. In say that the words mean many springs or the English the words used are "went up out of streams. Having then nearly all the scholars the water." In the Greek there are two words, on my side here, according to Mr. Hall's kind the preposition apo and a verb. Out of is the of proof, he must confess that he is beaten, for translation of apo, which, as I have already the great majority must rule.

In conclusion, I will call your attention to the baptism of the Saviour. There are two points here worthy of consideration, the baptism itself, and the example of the Saviour. That the baptism of Christ was by immersion said, means properly from. The verb trans. | panion His other proof is, that the Sunday School lated "went up" means to ascend a hill, a tree,

means from.

Dictionary says that Enon was a place abound. a metrum, &c. It is never used for emerging ing in water. In reply to this I remark that or going up out of water. The meaning then the directors of that Institution are pedobap- is evidently this, that the Saviour, from the

Successo - A young man named Crozier and married only three weeks. He had just conveyed his wife over the river in a small skiff, and returned for his sister. Whilst recrossing, the boat was upset by a sudden gust of wind, and Mr. C. and aister were drowned in sight of the agonized wif-, who

Two honness Dnowsen,-The body of a drowned man was taken from the Ohio, on the 16th inst., near Salt River, with \$1,760 in gold on his person, and the next day another was found at the same place with \$500 in gold in his pocket They are supposed to be the bodies of two individuals who robbed a gentleman of \$2,200 in gold, on board the steamboat Vicksburg, on the night of her arrival at Louisville, about two weeks ago. The robbers jumped overboard from the afterguards of the bost, with the intention of swimming ashore with their booty, but it seems that both ing sketch of that thriving borougb. The popuwere drowned.

"THE HANDKERCHIEF"-WHAT A HANDKER. are now in progress of building. The place is CHIRF .- A great laugh, on a small scale, was created during the progress of the Presidential pageant through the lower part of Broadway, last Monday week ; and had the circumstance which gave rise to it been more extensively noticed, the joke would doubtless have created more extensive glee. A young lady waved from the window of one of the most fashionable mansions below Grace Church-not a handkerchief-but a miniature rether garment, intended for an expected permanent visiter to the family. Her lover was alone in the room with her. She had neglected her handkerchief, and called upon her devoted to bring it her. The President was almost before the window; the lover was a wag; the littlewhat d'ye call it !-- was lying on her work table. provokingly invited a joke-he placed it on her hand, and in her eagerness overlocking the cheat, she waved the thing of tender and peculiar associations "with an appetite" almost in the faces of the passing crowd, who burst out in a rude and boisterous guffau at the damsel's signal. She started back from the window like a startled fawn, and looked with astonishment and mortification, first at her supposed handkerchief, and then at her com-

Then up she rose with nimble toes, And opened the parlor door, Turned out a lover, who in a lover Never will venture more. [Byron amended. N. Y. Bulletin.

stone proper, and the other two stones or wedges (the Reporter and State Capitol Gazette) of the great Democratic arch. We think our friends should have preserved the geological or min-ralogical character of their nomes as much as possible in calling the new paper the "Constante," of, ring the process, what is more common, the "PUPPIESOSTONE," which geologically signifies a union of small stones or peb. bles into one mass.

late murder in Warren county, N. J. The jury were engaged more than a week in investigating the matter.

or Dr. HAGAN, of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was recently killed in a street fight with a Mr. D. M. Adams. The Doctor had become somewhat famous on account of his numerous street fights and duels. He was a violent and bitter opponent of the gamblers and speculators.

TT READING .- A correspondent of the Reading Gazette has given in a series of articles, an interest. lation now exceeds 11,000, having more than doubled in 13 years. From 70 to 100 new houses healthy, neat and cleanly. Provisions cheaper than in many places of the interior. Butter, for instance, is now selling at 8 to 9 cts, per pound.

The Baltimoreans, this season, have comdete sway of the wheat market. Our Philadelphia friends have generally been from three to five cts. per bushel behind their neighbors, which induced a umber of boat loads from this section, destined for Havre de Grace for Baltimore. We learn from the Baltimore American of Saturday last, that from 70 to 80 boat loads of Penn's. produce arrived at that city by way of the Tide Water Canal, during the last week.

C' BARNET NIXON .- It will be seen by the ollowing notice from a Philadelphia paper, that Barney Nixon, who escaped from the jail of this place a few months since, has been indulging in the same pranks at other places. Barney is destined to make a figure yet in-the work house. "Arrest of a Fugitive .-- A young man calling himself Barney Nixon, was arrested on

Friday as a tugitive from the jail of Bellefonte, in this state, and on the charge of the larceny of some money from a relation of his in this city. On him was found several pocket pieces resembling sovereigns, four spurious three dollar notes of the Globe Bank of New York, and a \$100 note, of similar character, of the Merchants' Banking Company of New York. He was taken before Alderman Mitchell and committed for a further hearing."

We have room only for the following extract of Mr. Webster's last speech :

executed."

"Yes, BUNKER HILL MONUMENT is completed, Here it stands. Fortunate in the natural eminence on which it is placed, higher infinitely in its object and its purpose-behold it rise over the land and over the sea, and visible this moment to 300 000 of the citizens of Massachu-etts, There it standsa memorial of the past--a monitor to the present and to all succeeding generations of men. I have spoken of its purpose. If it had been without any the Philadelphia market, to change their course at other purpose than the creation of a work of art, the granite of which it is composed, would have continued to sleep on its native bed. But it has a purpose, and that purpose gives it dignity and causes us to look upon it with awe .- That purp se it is which enrobes it with a moral grandeur-that

purpose it is which seems to invest it with the attributes of an august, intellectual personage. It is itself the great Onaron of this occasion. (Great cheering.) It is not from my lips, nor could it be from any human lips that that strain of eloquence is to flow, most competent to utter the emotions of this multitude. The potent speaker stands motionless before you. (Here the speaker paused, and with outstretched arms, looked upward to the summit of the solemn pile, and the vast as-emblage joined in one loud and long shout of enthusiastic O. Tropic if they will 'insert gratis any little puff applause.) It is a plain shaft; it bears no in- he may require,' and sends one as a specimen. scription, fronting the rising sun, from which the The editors insert the puff, and 'with pleasure' "if future antiquarian shall be employed to wipe away his ice-cream and sodar are half as cool as his imthe dust ; nor does the rising sun awaken strains of pudence, his customers will have no cause to commu ic on its summit ; but there it stands, and at plain." A hard hit but richly merited.

The repeal affair of Cork was very brilliant. It is said that upwards of 500,000 persons were congregated on this occasion.

Scotland, too, has been the scene of a religious movement, the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. Nearly 500 ministers-the heart's blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent, and energy-have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to an interference in matters of discipline with the civil power."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Member of Assembly.

Ma. Entron :- Permit me to recommend to the oters of Northumberland county, HUGH H. TEATS, E.q., of Shamokin, as a candidate for Asembly. Mr. Teats is an industrious and intelligent farmer, and would, if elected, give very general sati-MANY OF SHAMOKIN. faction.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO BOOK AC-COUNTS .- It was decided at the late sitting of the Superior Court, of Stewart co., Ga., by his honor Judge Sturgis, that the rule of law allowing the introduction of books of accounts as evidence in courts of justice, applied only to the books of merchants, and that physicians, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, &c. &c., must prove each and every item of service rendered, or articles sold and delivered, by some disinterested witness.

OUR WILD LAND SETTLING .- A new association of emigrants, composed of highly respectable, as well as wealthy Germans in Philadelphis, have recently made a purchase of 10,000 acres of land in Warren county in this State, within a short distance from the Allegheny river. They contemplate farming and manufacturing on an extensive scale.

A Goon Cow .- The Wheeling Times states that on trial of a cow owned by a Mr. Sprigg. of that city, to see how much milk she wolud give, it was found that in six days she gave nine gallons and a fraction each day, making fifty five gallons in the six days.

An ice-cream dealer offers to subscribe to the N.