

THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY W. F. DUBOIS & SON, Proprietors.

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not limited by the time of advertising will be considered as made for an indefinite period and will be continued until arrears are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion. Each subsequent insertion will be charged when only published Monthly or Quarterly \$1 per square will be charged. All advertisements containing the desired number of insertions marked on the margin will be continued until forth, and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on liberal terms. It being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For Advertising Extraordinary, Two Dollars, to be paid by the advertiser.

THE PROGRAMME.
The spirit of anti-slavery must be considered just now as the real motive power of Northern politics. All ideas are settling in this movement. It is the universal soul and test of Northernism. Whoever is anti-slavery, is not only a democrat, but a patriot and a statesman. The one idea is absorbing all others in politics and this threatens to survive no party which will not admit this as the primary element in its creed. Whether we call it Abolitionism, or Free Soilism, or Whiggism, or Know-Nothingism, all seek anti-slavery as its nutriment, its necessity and its soul. And this spirit draws after it a host of new abstractions, the overwhelming predominance of Northern views. The Democratic party on its old basis scarcely has an existence. The North is politically arrayed against the South, and for no peaceful purpose. The antagonism is deadly.

We warned our friends when the hollow truth of the Compromise of 1850 was accepted, that we were only deferring an issue that would be forced on us at no distant day, in a shape still more fearful, and now we have it. We have, in fact, wofully mistaken the way of mastering this spirit of anti-slavery. Concessions only embolden and madden its ambition. It is a struggle for power on the part of the North. Every concession is a victory, and every victory a step towards the final triumph of its cause. The people of Missouri are being made to enter into another channel. There can be no peace except by the utter submission of the South, or by the exhibition of such power and determination on her part as to leave no doubt that the further progress of anti-slavery must be, not over remonstrances, resolutions and edicts, minor victories, but over a platform of coercion. The people of Missouri are being made to enter into another channel. There can be no peace except by the utter submission of the South, or by the exhibition of such power and determination on her part as to leave no doubt that the further progress of anti-slavery must be, not over remonstrances, resolutions and edicts, minor victories, but over a platform of coercion.

From the speeches delivered at the recent anti-slavery gatherings in New York, we extract the concluding part of the address of the Know-Nothing Abolition Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson; and we ask our readers to determine for themselves why it is, that after propping all sorts of injuries and insults to the South as parts of the settled policy of the North, the yet dauntless orators are gathering a select set of fanatics; but that year they are assemblies of the general public, and seem to be the centres of political movement. The anti-slavery orators are now, not the prophets of an unfeeling heresy, but the Tribunes of the People, the statesmen and leaders of the North. This is a state of things which we ought to know and be prepared to cope with.

SAD TALENT OF JESTING.—On the 2d instant at Memphis, Tenn., a young man, in a spirit of levity, said to Mrs. Green Wormley, a respectable lady in the neighborhood, that he had just seen the great serpent, a running snake, which he immediately killed, and that he had brought it to her. The announcement gave her such a shock, that she immediately fainted, and in a short time was a corpse.

FINE SEASONS.—We have been blessed with a fine rain in this section of the State, and are gratified to learn that the general drought has passed. Thursday night the rain commenced falling between 9 and 10 o'clock, and did not cease until daylight yesterday morning. That rain, if general, as we are inclined to believe it was, worth millions. At our present writing the clouds are again pouring out their moisture on the thirsty earth, with a promise of abundance to the grain crops, the upper districts and in North Carolina will be greatly improved by these welcome and genial showers.—South Carolinaian.

TRUE, EVERY WORD.—There is not a newspaper editor or publisher in the world who will not fully and truthfully express the views of the people on any subject which will float the rounds of the press.

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Courier of Wednesday morning says: "On Monday the Massachusetts Senate passed a resolution, without debate, and by a large majority, that the members of the bill nullifying the personal liberty laws, which practically nullifies the fugitive slave law of Congress. The meaning of the bill is, that no slave who has escaped from servitude shall be returned until he has passed through such forms of law as shall make his reclamation a nullity. The bill will nullify the laws of Congress, and its effect is to give to the slave States, and to those who regret that Massachusetts is thus placed in opposition to the laws of the Congress of the United States, have no hope except in the action of the Governor, and his veto would be likely to be futile in this instance, even if he should have the will and courage to interpose it."

voice "no danger," no, sir, there is no danger; none, Mr. Mason, of Va., at the close of the session, told the Senate that if a voice "led Senate and march out of the door. [A voice "led Senate and march out of the door. [A voice "led Senate and march out of the door. [A voice "led Senate and march out of the door.

At an election held on Saturday last, at the Edgefield Flying Artillery, Mr. Cicero Adams, was unanimously elected. We congratulate this spirited corps on its excellent selection.

RAIN AND HAIL.
We learn that a portion of the Saluda side of our District was, on Friday last, visited by a severe storm of commingled wind, rain and hail. Considerable damage was done to the young crops, especially cotton, which was completely battered into the earth. Corn will rise again, and, in the end, do about as well as it would have done. But cotton, thus badly bruised, can scarcely recover in time to do much. Some planters, we understand, are replanting their cotton fields in corn. If all were to do so, the storm would prove a blessing rather than a misfortune.

COLD NIGHTS.
The nights for the last two weeks have been remarkably cool for May in our latitude. Fahrenheit's scale has regularly gone down to 70 and in some instances even several degrees lower. It strikes us as being unreasonable and we have been expecting to hear of sickness to a considerable extent. But as yet the health of our district appears to be good in every part.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.
The April number of this Review is received, but we have not had leisure to read any of its articles. Their external are decidedly taking; and we observe that a good judge among our co-workers of the Press pronounces the present number rather a brilliant one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Drs. A. G. & T. J. TEAGUE'S STORE.—The full and admirable advertisement of the Drs. TEAGUE is referred to with particular stress. Medical gentlemen throughout the District would do well to observe it closely. The ladies should look to it, if they desire elegant perfumery. The best thinks of this establishment are due our friends of the Drug-store for the treat of delicious Iced Soda, which were all regaled a day or two since. That Soda Fountain is a great institution.

GRAY BROTHERS, AUGUSTA, GA.—These favorite merchants are now closing out and selling off at New York cost, for cash. Here is a fine opportunity for b. grains. Call and see them, every body.

W. H. CRANE, AUGUSTA, GA.—See also the new advertisement of this old Home. He offers great inducements to purchasers and should command, as doubtless he will, a liberal share of our Edgefield custom.

DEATH OF D. J. McCORD.
We learn with regret that this eminent South Carolina has been gathered to his fathers. Politically unassuming, Mr. McCORD yet possessed, in a higher degree perhaps than any man in our State since the death of D. J. McCORD, an equal political and literary to which characterized the scholar par excellence. He was at one time an active laborer in the outer fields of human effort, and always commanded respect for his independence and information. But of late years, he had retired from the more garish walks of life and devoted himself to a quiet profession of those studies which had ever been the charm of his life. His death is a severe loss to the Republic. His political, his philosophy, their erudition have not been unobserved by the most casual readers of that publication. They have endeavored to many the name of D. J. McCORD, and will result in connecting his name with the history of his State and Country. We tender our brief tribute to the memory of one, who if neither a statesman nor a leader in matters of political spirit, has yet done more than many such aspirants by illustrating to his young countrymen the high character of the gentleman and the scholar.

THE COMBAT DEEPENS.
LATE intelligence from the seat of war represents the Allies in the act of making their grand effort for victory. All preparations possible have been carefully made, the bloodiest act of the Drama opening on the first month with a furious bombardment from the most powerful array of ordinance ever brought to bear upon any battle-field. At last accounts it was still increasing in fury. The next news may tell us of the fall of Sebastopol. Many, however, are rather of opinion that Sebastopol will resist to the end, and after all survive the iron pest. If so, the hopes of the Allies will be indeed blasted. And Russian invincibility will be high-ground forever the world.

THE CHASER.
THAT there are before us fearful political trials, towards which as a people we seem to be steadily moving, is too true to be seen by every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer.

NO WORD FOR HOME.
It is true that the French have no word corresponding to our "home." It is, so, of the highest importance that there should be a word in the French language to express the idea of a permanent abode. The French have no word for "home." It is, so, of the highest importance that there should be a word in the French language to express the idea of a permanent abode.

A POLITICAL EPIDEMIC.
The Corner Stone (Columbus, Ga.) thus speaks of the Know Nothing: "The organization which will in its progress do more than any general election; indeed we have been rather inclined to the opinion that it would not last that long every where. We now think that like the measles or the hooping cough, it will go through wherever it starts, but that then it will die away of its own accord." We are of opinion that they will beat Wis in Virginia, and if that old Commonwealth, which withstood the Harrison and Tyler intrusions, shall yield to the power of the Know Nothing.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
To-morrow is the great election day in Virginia. A Governor, members of Congress and State Legislators are to be chosen. The contest is between the sound democracy and a multifarious combination of rotten democracy, whiggery and Know Nothingism. It is supposed that the latter will be successful. Yet Mr. Wise expresses the belief that he will be elected by 12,000. The Know Nothing claim a calculated majority of 30,000. If there is anything in counting, the gentleman from the Eastern shore is whipped. We shall see.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg Herald of the 7th says: "The wheat prospect in Stafford and King George, for the twenty-five miles along the Rappahannock, is unusually promising. In many fields the growth is knee high, promising an early harvest. The joint work generally makes its appearance about the 15th. We have heard but little of it thus far."

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.
EDGEFIELD, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

The communication from "A BACKWOODSMAN" was received too late for this issue.

At an election held on Saturday last, at the Edgefield Flying Artillery, Mr. Cicero Adams, was unanimously elected. We congratulate this spirited corps on its excellent selection.

RAIN AND HAIL.
We learn that a portion of the Saluda side of our District was, on Friday last, visited by a severe storm of commingled wind, rain and hail. Considerable damage was done to the young crops, especially cotton, which was completely battered into the earth. Corn will rise again, and, in the end, do about as well as it would have done. But cotton, thus badly bruised, can scarcely recover in time to do much. Some planters, we understand, are replanting their cotton fields in corn. If all were to do so, the storm would prove a blessing rather than a misfortune.

COLD NIGHTS.
The nights for the last two weeks have been remarkably cool for May in our latitude. Fahrenheit's scale has regularly gone down to 70 and in some instances even several degrees lower. It strikes us as being unreasonable and we have been expecting to hear of sickness to a considerable extent. But as yet the health of our district appears to be good in every part.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.
The April number of this Review is received, but we have not had leisure to read any of its articles. Their external are decidedly taking; and we observe that a good judge among our co-workers of the Press pronounces the present number rather a brilliant one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Drs. A. G. & T. J. TEAGUE'S STORE.—The full and admirable advertisement of the Drs. TEAGUE is referred to with particular stress. Medical gentlemen throughout the District would do well to observe it closely. The ladies should look to it, if they desire elegant perfumery. The best thinks of this establishment are due our friends of the Drug-store for the treat of delicious Iced Soda, which were all regaled a day or two since. That Soda Fountain is a great institution.

GRAY BROTHERS, AUGUSTA, GA.—These favorite merchants are now closing out and selling off at New York cost, for cash. Here is a fine opportunity for b. grains. Call and see them, every body.

W. H. CRANE, AUGUSTA, GA.—See also the new advertisement of this old Home. He offers great inducements to purchasers and should command, as doubtless he will, a liberal share of our Edgefield custom.

DEATH OF D. J. McCORD.
We learn with regret that this eminent South Carolina has been gathered to his fathers. Politically unassuming, Mr. McCORD yet possessed, in a higher degree perhaps than any man in our State since the death of D. J. McCORD, an equal political and literary to which characterized the scholar par excellence. He was at one time an active laborer in the outer fields of human effort, and always commanded respect for his independence and information. But of late years, he had retired from the more garish walks of life and devoted himself to a quiet profession of those studies which had ever been the charm of his life. His death is a severe loss to the Republic. His political, his philosophy, their erudition have not been unobserved by the most casual readers of that publication. They have endeavored to many the name of D. J. McCORD, and will result in connecting his name with the history of his State and Country. We tender our brief tribute to the memory of one, who if neither a statesman nor a leader in matters of political spirit, has yet done more than many such aspirants by illustrating to his young countrymen the high character of the gentleman and the scholar.

THE COMBAT DEEPENS.
LATE intelligence from the seat of war represents the Allies in the act of making their grand effort for victory. All preparations possible have been carefully made, the bloodiest act of the Drama opening on the first month with a furious bombardment from the most powerful array of ordinance ever brought to bear upon any battle-field. At last accounts it was still increasing in fury. The next news may tell us of the fall of Sebastopol. Many, however, are rather of opinion that Sebastopol will resist to the end, and after all survive the iron pest. If so, the hopes of the Allies will be indeed blasted. And Russian invincibility will be high-ground forever the world.

THE CHASER.
THAT there are before us fearful political trials, towards which as a people we seem to be steadily moving, is too true to be seen by every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer.

NO WORD FOR HOME.
It is true that the French have no word corresponding to our "home." It is, so, of the highest importance that there should be a word in the French language to express the idea of a permanent abode. The French have no word for "home." It is, so, of the highest importance that there should be a word in the French language to express the idea of a permanent abode.

A POLITICAL EPIDEMIC.
The Corner Stone (Columbus, Ga.) thus speaks of the Know Nothing: "The organization which will in its progress do more than any general election; indeed we have been rather inclined to the opinion that it would not last that long every where. We now think that like the measles or the hooping cough, it will go through wherever it starts, but that then it will die away of its own accord." We are of opinion that they will beat Wis in Virginia, and if that old Commonwealth, which withstood the Harrison and Tyler intrusions, shall yield to the power of the Know Nothing.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
To-morrow is the great election day in Virginia. A Governor, members of Congress and State Legislators are to be chosen. The contest is between the sound democracy and a multifarious combination of rotten democracy, whiggery and Know Nothingism. It is supposed that the latter will be successful. Yet Mr. Wise expresses the belief that he will be elected by 12,000. The Know Nothing claim a calculated majority of 30,000. If there is anything in counting, the gentleman from the Eastern shore is whipped. We shall see.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg Herald of the 7th says: "The wheat prospect in Stafford and King George, for the twenty-five miles along the Rappahannock, is unusually promising. In many fields the growth is knee high, promising an early harvest. The joint work generally makes its appearance about the 15th. We have heard but little of it thus far."

LOUIS AND EUGENIE.
We mean the French Emperor and his young wife. Among the nobilities of earth, they are perhaps the most notable just at this time. Their recent visit to the Queen of England (poor Albert) nobody ever mentions him—had the grand subject gone through our newspaper-day for the last three or four weeks. Column after column giving details of his life, his recent expedition, his trip across the Channel, his arrival in England, his visit to the Atlantic. And the cry is still they come—longer columns and fuller details.

Well, they are a very unusual couple, whether as their antecedents or present fortunes. That Louis is an extraordinary personage, may not be gossiped when the coup d'etat by which he was made Emperor unreasonable and we have been expecting to hear of sickness to a considerable extent. But as yet the health of our district appears to be good in every part.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.
The April number of this Review is received, but we have not had leisure to read any of its articles. Their external are decidedly taking; and we observe that a good judge among our co-workers of the Press pronounces the present number rather a brilliant one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Drs. A. G. & T. J. TEAGUE'S STORE.—The full and admirable advertisement of the Drs. TEAGUE is referred to with particular stress. Medical gentlemen throughout the District would do well to observe it closely. The ladies should look to it, if they desire elegant perfumery. The best thinks of this establishment are due our friends of the Drug-store for the treat of delicious Iced Soda, which were all regaled a day or two since. That Soda Fountain is a great institution.

GRAY BROTHERS, AUGUSTA, GA.—These favorite merchants are now closing out and selling off at New York cost, for cash. Here is a fine opportunity for b. grains. Call and see them, every body.

W. H. CRANE, AUGUSTA, GA.—See also the new advertisement of this old Home. He offers great inducements to purchasers and should command, as doubtless he will, a liberal share of our Edgefield custom.

DEATH OF D. J. McCORD.
We learn with regret that this eminent South Carolina has been gathered to his fathers. Politically unassuming, Mr. McCORD yet possessed, in a higher degree perhaps than any man in our State since the death of D. J. McCORD, an equal political and literary to which characterized the scholar par excellence. He was at one time an active laborer in the outer fields of human effort, and always commanded respect for his independence and information. But of late years, he had retired from the more garish walks of life and devoted himself to a quiet profession of those studies which had ever been the charm of his life. His death is a severe loss to the Republic. His political, his philosophy, their erudition have not been unobserved by the most casual readers of that publication. They have endeavored to many the name of D. J. McCORD, and will result in connecting his name with the history of his State and Country. We tender our brief tribute to the memory of one, who if neither a statesman nor a leader in matters of political spirit, has yet done more than many such aspirants by illustrating to his young countrymen the high character of the gentleman and the scholar.

THE COMBAT DEEPENS.
LATE intelligence from the seat of war represents the Allies in the act of making their grand effort for victory. All preparations possible have been carefully made, the bloodiest act of the Drama opening on the first month with a furious bombardment from the most powerful array of ordinance ever brought to bear upon any battle-field. At last accounts it was still increasing in fury. The next news may tell us of the fall of Sebastopol. Many, however, are rather of opinion that Sebastopol will resist to the end, and after all survive the iron pest. If so, the hopes of the Allies will be indeed blasted. And Russian invincibility will be high-ground forever the world.

THE CHASER.
THAT there are before us fearful political trials, towards which as a people we seem to be steadily moving, is too true to be seen by every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer. We have before us every waking observer.

NO WORD FOR HOME.
It is true that the French have no word corresponding to our "home." It is, so, of the highest importance that there should be a word in the French language to express the idea of a permanent abode. The French have no word for "home." It is, so, of the highest importance that there should be a word in the French language to express the idea of a permanent abode.

A POLITICAL EPIDEMIC.
The Corner Stone (Columbus, Ga.) thus speaks of the Know Nothing: "The organization which will in its progress do more than any general election; indeed we have been rather inclined to the opinion that it would not last that long every where. We now think that like the measles or the hooping cough, it will go through wherever it starts, but that then it will die away of its own accord." We are of opinion that they will beat Wis in Virginia, and if that old Commonwealth, which withstood the Harrison and Tyler intrusions, shall yield to the power of the Know Nothing.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
To-morrow is the great election day in Virginia. A Governor, members of Congress and State Legislators are to be chosen. The contest is between the sound democracy and a multifarious combination of rotten democracy, whiggery and Know Nothingism. It is supposed that the latter will be successful. Yet Mr. Wise expresses the belief that he will be elected by 12,000. The Know Nothing claim a calculated majority of 30,000. If there is anything in counting, the gentleman from the Eastern shore is whipped. We shall see.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg Herald of the 7th says: "The wheat prospect in Stafford and King George, for the twenty-five miles along the Rappahannock, is unusually promising. In many fields the growth is knee high, promising an early harvest. The joint work generally makes its appearance about the 15th. We have heard but little of it thus far."

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Fredericksburg Herald of the 7th says: "The wheat prospect in Stafford and King George, for the twenty-five miles along the Rappahannock, is unusually promising. In many fields the growth is knee high, promising an early harvest. The joint work generally makes its appearance about the 15th. We have heard but little of it thus far."

A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES.

PERSECUTION, religiously speaking, has often been the best evidence of genuineness in the sect persecuted. In the history of christianity, this has been exemplified again and again, from the days of the martyrs down. And, what is more, this persecution has almost all instances been directed by Providence to the good and advancement of the persecuted. Remember the "seed of the Church." Still Protestants then become the inquirers of the 19th century? If they do, it needs no messenger from above to declare towards whom the sympathy of Heaven must flow. Let but the lurid sun of intolerance rise into the midst of our Protestant sky, and "all that is pure and lovely and of good report" will be led of God to seek refuge in the bosom of some holier faith. Should not the reflection "give us pause?" As we love Protestantism, let us eschew aught that savors of persecution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A FEW WORDS ON THE SUCCESSION CONTROVERSY.
BY NEOS EPISCOPUS.

OUR own "department" being filled up and the paper struck off, we have requested a small space in the inside of the paper, to say that we cannot consent to discuss the question any further, except upon two conditions. First, that all communications on this subject be addressed to our "department," and thus subjected to our inspection before being published. Secondly, that such communications profess at least to be original. If the publishers and inside Editor see fit to republish all the Roman Catholic literature, from Illidebrand to the "Immaculate Conception," it surely is no concern of ours. That is a matter entirely between the parties. But for our own part we have too much work on hand, to consume time in writing replies to the stale and stereotyped and a thousand times refuted essays and homilies, about "ecclesie docens," "the Rock," the "keys," &c. et omnia genera. We say this not from any feeling of ill humor, much less of disrespect to the gentleman that furnished the article signed "INQUIRER," for we esteem him to be a man of talents.

We also would respectfully request the publication of the communication signed "PRESEBYTER," on the inside, as we had no space for it in our "department."

For the Advertiser.
To the Editor of the Religious Department of the Edgefield Advertiser:
My DEAR SIR—In your editorial of the 9th instant you have briefly discussed the very important question: "What is an Apostle?" Your answer to that question, enables you to draw the conclusion that it is a simple for any one to claim successorship to the original Twelve, as it would be for one who had never won a crown or swayed a sceptre, to set himself up as successor of Henry VIII.

I am fully persuaded that your motive is a laudable one in this investigation, and that you will, therefore, allow a subscriber, who regards the Apostolic succession as essential to the preservation of the truth, to bring your definition to the test of that only correct record of Christ's doctrine, the Holy Scriptures. If your premises are incorrect, your conclusions must be also.

Now, according to the terms of your definition of an Apostle, he is one who, last, has seen the Lord, 2d, heard his voice, 3d, can work miracles. On turning to the New Testament find, 1st, that devout women, and above five hundred brethren at once saw the Lord after he was risen; and although St. Paul appeals to them as living witnesses of the resurrection, yet surely they were not all Apostles. I find again, 2d, that several women heard his voice after his Resurrection, yet they were not numbered among the Twelve. And yet again, 3d, I read that the Demons, Stephen and Philip, and other brethren filled Jerusalem and Samaria with the fame of their stupendous miracles, and that the scattered Presbyters, spoken of by St. James, could raise the sick by anointing them with oil; yet plainly these were not all Apostles! One thing is therefore certain, either that the Elders and Deacons and Laymen, and women, were all Apostles, and that thus there was a multitudinous succession; or else that to have seen the Lord, to have heard his voice, and to possess the power of working miracles, were never the marks by which to distinguish an Apostle from a Deacon, or even from a Layman or woman.

According to the editorial in question, an Apostle is one who is in possession of some attribute or power, or authority, which no other members of Christ's Church possess.

From the instances cited above, I am persuaded it must be evident on reflection, not to consist in either of the facts of having seen or heard the Lord, or being able to work miracles. These were incidental to the age and possessed in common by his followers. You remember the Saviour's own promise: "It is my will that all who believe in me shall share in my glory; they shall take up their spears; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."—Mark XVI, 17, 18. As logically therefore, might you reason that a Deacon is not a Deacon, because he does not work the works of St. Stephen; or that an Elder is not an Elder, because he does not anoint and raise the sick, as did the Elders of St. James; or that believers are not believers, because they do not show the signs promised to "follow them that believe;" or the Apostles are not Apostles, because they do not the works of St. Peter or St. Paul, or have not their extraordinary qualifications. It follows then that there may be Apostles still in the Church, as well as believers, and that they are as necessary a part of the body as believers; "for the body is not one member, but many."—1 Cor. XII, 14.

Now consider this, the Apostles had all the qualities of believers; they had those of the Elders, they were chosen by the Lord, and they were not members of the Church, they must have had some other quality or power, which they did not have. Now what was that? It was that which we have called "the power of making and governing the ministers of the Church." I beg your attention to this. The gathering of the Christian Church was accomplished by preaching to make conversions, and by baptism to introduce men into the Church. This preaching and this baptism were performed by a class of men set apart for the purpose. Thus the church was brought into being by functions committed by our Lord exclusively to an authorized ministry. It was to be continued by the same means, viz: the conversion and baptism of mankind. Persons may be converted by other means than preaching, and without any human agency, except, perhaps, that of the individual himself. But without baptism, no one can become a member of the visible church. Accordingly, the first act of our Lord, in the actual gathering of his church, was the appointment of a ministry. They were appointed when the church had no existence. From their hands, and through their agency, it came into being, for Christ himself baptized not, but only his disciples.—St. John IV, 2. The Eucharist, the discipline, and all other things which the members of the church are to be edified after they are admitted, were committed to the ministry. By this ministry these blessings were to be perpetuated in the Church until Christ's second advent. Now observe, it is equally as important to perpetuate this ministry. Their ranks were to be constantly filled up and enlarged, and they must be ruled and governed. This was the office of the Apostles, and this is the power which they had and which

distinguished them from their brethren. If, therefore, this office of sending out and governing the ministry, is still essential to the preservation of the church, then the Apostolic office must still be in existence, and the original Twelve must have successors. You seem to think the original Twelve had no successors. And you ask what does Succession mean? Why, evidently when the word is applied to the Apostles it is not illustrated and explained by one of the examples you give. It is, however, illustrated by that sort of Succession which exists in corporations, and which is the very soul and essence of a corporation. Of the reason or origin of corporations, Blackstone says: "As all personal rights die with the person, and as the necessary forms of investing a series of individuals, one after another, with the same identical rights, would be very inconvenient, if not impracticable, it has been found necessary, when it is for the advantage of the public to have any particular rights kept on foot and continued, to constitute artificial persons, who may maintain a perpetual succession and enjoy a kind of legal immortality." "The privileges and immunities, the status and possessions of the corporation, when once vested in them will be forever vested, without any new conveyance, to new associates; for all the individual members that have existed from the foundation to the present time, or that shall ever hereafter exist, are but one person in law, a person that never dies; in like manner as the river Thames is still the same river, though the parts which compose it are changing every instant." Instances are found in the Mayor and Commonalty of a city, a Board of Trustees and trading companies. This is the meaning of the word succession. The Apostles were constituted a close corporation and hence had the power of self-perpetuation, and the authority and power vested in them continued in their body on from age to age, and it still possessed and exercised by their lawful successors. Hence it was that the Saviour said to the Apostles, the holy corporate, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—St. Mat. XXVIII, 20. If he is with them it must be in the person of their successors. PRESBYTER.

For the Advertiser.
APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION NO. 2.
MR. EDITOR.—Having disclaimed all pretensions to originality, and desiring neither victory nor fame upon this matter, but simply to elicit the truth, I shall use the thoughts and the words of others whenever I think them better than my own.

This is a matter upon which I have spent many anxious thoughts in my inquiries whether there be at this time on earth a visible authoritative body of teachers of the revealed law of God, in the Apostolic succession, without which faith is impossible and infidelity inevitable.

In our first article we proved, as we think, from scripture the first part of our proposition. We will undertake to show the same from positive necessity. We proceed. By the Church we understand, when taken in its widest sense without any limitation of space or time, the whole of the Lord's family, the whole congregation of the faithful united in the true worship of God under Christ the head. In this sense it comprehends the faithful of the Old Testament, not only those belonging to the synagogue, but also those out of it, as Job, Melchisedek, &c., the best—even the angels in heaven, and those on the way.

As comprehending the blest in heaven, it is called the Church Triumphant; believers on the way, Church Militant; not that these are different churches but different states of one and the same Church.

But the question before us turns on the Church Militant, in which we must distinguish between the ecclesia credens, the congregation of the faithful, and the ecclesia docens, or congregation of pastors and teachers, referred to in our preceding article. But the church as the simple congregation of believers, taken exclusively as believers, is not a visible organization, nor an authoritative body. The authority of the church in this sense is a fiction—a mere mischievous fiction, as the history of our religious sects for these hundred years of their existence sufficiently establishes.

When we contend for the church as a visible, authoritative body or corporation, we mean the body of pastors and teachers—the ministry as we say.

The question before us turns on this ecclesia docens. Has our blessed Saviour established a body of teachers for his Church, that is for the congregation of the faithful? Has he given them authority to teach and govern unto the consummation of all days?

As a matter of course we take it for granted that our Friend admires or intends to admit the Divine origin and authority of the christian religion, and that the name of Jesus is the only name "given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved." It would be discursive therefore on our part to reason with him as we would with a Jew, Pagan, Mohometan or Infidel. We assume, therefore, that he holds or intends to hold that the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is the only law of life, without obedience to which no one can be saved. The Church comprehends the followers of Christ. No one who is not in the church is a follower of Christ. If the gospel of Christ be the only law of life no one that is outside of Christ can be saved, and consequently no one not a member of the Church of Christ be saved. To deny this is to reject christianity altogether, or to fall into complete infidelity. If men can be saved, or be acceptable to their Maker in one religion as well as in another, wherein is one preferable to another? If the christian revelation was not necessary to our salvation, why was it given us, and why did God send his only begotten Son to make it, and why was it declared to be of such inestimable value as we? If our blessed Saviour taught that salvation is attainable in all religions, or in any religion but his own, why were the Apostles so enraptured with the Gospel, and why did they make such sacrifices for its promulgation? If they had not been taught to regard it as the only way to salvation, their conduct is unaccountable; and if it be not the only way to salvation they and their Master can be regarded only as a company of deluded fanatics, whose labors, sacrifices and cruel deaths may indeed exert some pity but cannot command our respect. We presume our friend concurs with us in all this, and therefore we shall presume that he holds with us, that all mankind are bound to worship God, and that there is one true religion and that this true religion is the Christian religion.

He who does not admit this can by no allowable stretch of courtesy be called a Christian. This premise, we proceed.

In order to be saved, to enter into life, or to be born acceptable to God, one must be a Christian. To be a Christian one must be a believer. No one is a Christian who is not a follower of Christ. Every follower of Christ is a member of the church of Christ, and the members of the church of Christ are a company of believers. Therefore a christian cannot be a believer. He who is a believer is a believer because he believes something. Therefore in order to be a christian it is necessary to believe something.

Christ was commissioned by Almighty God to teach, and to teach the truth. But one cannot be said to be a follower of a teacher unless he believes what the teacher teaches. This is further evident from the Holy Scriptures—"For without faith it is impossible to please God;" Heb. XI, ch. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be condemned;" St. Mat. 16 chapter.

This is sufficient to establish that in order to be a Christian it is necessary to be a believer, that is, to believe something. This something which it is to

believed is not falsehood, but truth. What we are required to believe is that, for not believing which, we shall be condemned. But God is a God of truth, truth itself, and it is repugnant to reason to assume that he will condemn us for not believing falsehood. The belief demanded is also essential to our salvation; for "He that believeth not shall be condemned." But it is equally repugnant to reason to maintain that a God of truth who is truth can make belief in falsehood essential to salvation. Therefore the belief demanded, as to its object, is truth not falsehood. The truth we are commanded to believe is the revelation which Almighty God has made us through his Son, Jesus Christ, or in other words, the truth which Jesus Christ taught or revealed.

The belief in question is Christian belief, that which makes one a christian believer, a follower of Jesus, a member of his Church.

But all that Jesus taught was truth. Therefore to be a Christian believer, truly a follower of Christ, it is necessary to believe explicitly or implicitly all the truth he taught.

Hence the commission to the Apostles was to teach all nations and to teach them to observe "all things whatsoever" their Master had commanded them.—St. Mat. 28, ch.

But the truth which Jesus Christ taught or revealed, appertains, in part, at least, to the supernatural order. By which we understand the order above nature; that is above the order of creation. All creatures, whether brute matter, vegetables, animals, men or angels, are in God, and without him could neither be, live nor move. But God has created them all "after their kind," and each with a specific nature.

What is included in this nature or promised by it, although having its origin