



FOR THE AMERICAN.

Reflections,

On visiting Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia.

And is this spot of beauty for the dead!

That moulder in their narrow cells below!

While bending mourners' tears of anguish shed,

And gazing strangers, sigh, nor tear bestow

On the departed;—while the river's flow

Is heard in murmurs soft, or gliding seen,

And fragrance fills the air, and music low

Sighs through the grove, now clad in freshest green,

As early summer spreads her glori' o'er the scene.

And Nature, bursting into life and bloom,

Renews her varied richness, mantling o'er

With verdure hill and vale, and e'en the tomb.

But can she warmth, and joy, and love restore!

Alas! they're fled, to be renew'd no more!

And the cold clay, now fest'ring 'neath the sod,

Unconscious lies—nor summer's smile, nor roar

Of tempest knows;—the spirit, freed its clod

Of earth, has gone on high, to its Creator, God.

As thus, contemplative with sad'nd heart,

My soul drinks in the splendora I behold,

Where living tints of earth and heaven impart

A beauty to the grave,—and bright and cold

The marble gleams, where chisell'd words have

told

The brief, sad history of the once warm dust,—

Perchance a noble deed is there enroll'd,

Or love has traced the fond and holy trust,

To meet in purer worlds, the honor'd, loved, and

There breathes a hallow'd influence from the scene,

To lift the thoughts above the cares of earth,

And fix them on that deep blue Heaven serene,

Now smiling o'er us, faintly shadowing forth

That better world. I gaze, but feel the death

Of words to speak the spirit's longing here.

Vainly I strive,—deep feeling has no birth

In syllables. Then let me look a prayer,

To find my spirit's home, unfading glory, There.

Sunbury, June, 1843. CATHERINE.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To M— W—.

M— thou'rt lovely as the evening star

That in the Western sky so brightly shines,

And calls our weary, wandering thoughts afar

From Earth, to other and to happier climes.

Thy form is graceful, thy complexion fair;

Beauty's impress is stamped upon thy cheek;

Her smiles of innocence are playing there,

And, O, how pure's the language that they

speak!

Such charms as those attract the stranger's gaze;

But thou hast others, far more lovely still,

That are more worthy of our highest praise,

And that our hearts with admiration fill.

Thy pure heart and thy cultivated mind

Excite a flame of deep and holy love,

That's not alone to this dull earth confined,

But is approved by spirits in heaven above.

Thy blooming beauty may soon fade away,

And the roses from thy cheeks may depart;

Thy raven ringlets may, through sorrow turn

gray,

But time can never change thy virtuous heart.

Sunbury, June, 1843. O. V. Q. Z.

HEAD AND HAND LABOR.—The Bangor Whig

has the following excellent remarks on the

subject of labor:

What honest vocation can be named that does

not contribute, in a greater or less degree,

to the enjoyment of men? It may be humble,

indeed, but it goes to swell the mighty aggregate;

it may be the rill that trickles from the moun-

tain side, but it diffuses fertility through the

valley, and mingles its drops at last with the

ocean. The true American motto is and must

be marked upon our foreheads, written upon

our door posts—channeled in the earth, and wa-

ted upon the waves—Industry—Labor is Ho-

norable, and idleness is dishonorable, and I care

not if it be labor, whether it be the head or

the hands. Away with the miserable jargon of

the political economists, who write so compla-

cantly about the producing and non-producing

classes. It has no foundation in nature or in

experience. Whitney, whose cotton gin dou-

bled the value of every acre of land in the South,

raised more cotton with his head than any twenty

men ever raised with their hands. Let me

exhort those of you who are devoted to intellec-

tual pursuits, to cherish, on your part, an ex-

alted and a just idea of the dignity and value

of manual labor, and to make that opinion known

in our works and seen in the earnest of our ac-

tion. The laboring men of this country are

vast in number and respectable in character.

We owe to them, under Providence, the most

gladdest spectacle the sun beholds in its course

a land of cultivated and fertile fields, an ocean

white with canvases. We owe to them the an-

nuual spectacle of golden harvests, which carry

plenty and happiness alike to the palaces and

the cottages. We owe to them the fustiness

that guard our coasts—the ships that have borne

our flag to every clime and carried the thun-

der of our cannon triumphant over the waters

of the deep.

CAMELIAS.—A Parisian Florist, famed for

his camellias, sells £500 worth of that flower

alone during the Parisian season, for ladies'

bouquets.

Shipman the absconding agent, has been ta-

ken to New York to be tried.

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

As the vast majority of the readers of the American belong to denominations differing from the Baptists, justice demands, that Mr. Hall should be answered through the same medium which made public his communications. Having waited, in vain, a reasonable time for a reply from L. D. L., and for the conclusion of Mr. Hall's remarks, I proceed to fulfil my conditional pledge to furnish an answer.

It would be much more agreeable to me, and better calculated to give a full view of our side of the question, to exhibit the subject in the form of an essay. But, as it has assumed a controversial shape, it seems proper to meet it in that aspect. Finding it impossible to classify Mr. Hall's thoughts, or reduce them to any logical order, the necessity is imposed on me of following him in his wanderings from Dan to Beersheba. It is not at all necessary to a proper view of the main subject to reply to every thing that he has written; but it is expedient to do so, because there are many whose minds are perplexed by the merest trifles, especially when uttered with that air of self-confidence which so preeminently distinguishes the pieces of Mr. Hall. The weakest assertion often convinces such minds, when the strongest argument fails to make any impression.

As I must have some kind of method, I will notice, in this number, the remarks of Mr. Hall which have an appearance of connection with his arguments, and which he probably thought were arguments strong enough for ignorant minds; afterwards, examine and dispose of his strong points; and, lastly, take my farewell of the Rev. gentleman and his labors, by a proper reference to various gratuitous and irrelevant assertions scattered through his communications.

As it regards the piece of L. D. L., to which Mr. Hall has replied, I have to state, that I do not approve it entirely, though most of its arguments are sound. Unfortunately, its merit is much greater than its adaptation to common minds—it contains more learning than even Mr. Hall's mind seems able to comprehend.

My readers need only be reminded, that any piece, relating to baptism, written by a Baptist, will be most dogmatical, and have very weak points—for, however enlarged may be his understanding, and however much he may be like other christians in all other matters, yet, on this subject, his mind contracts to the smallest possible point, and he can see nothing but much water, even in a sandy desert where no mirage in the distance creates the delusion.

Mr. Hall censures and ridicules L. D. L. for referring to the Old Testament in support of sprinkling and pouring, and says, that, in the passages to which L. refers, the word baptize does not occur. This is disingenuous, inasmuch as L. does not say that they contain the word. The argument of L. from the passages is of the analogical kind, and is perfectly sound. It is this: That, as the influences of the spirit are represented in the Old Testament by sprinkling and pouring, therefore, baptism, which is an emblem of purification, is fitly administered by the corresponding mode of applying the water, viz: by sprinkling or pouring. L. then confirms his argument by the assertion of John, that Christ would baptize with the Holy Ghost and fire, which assertion he shows was verified on the day of Pentecost, when the prophecy of Joel was fulfilled, that the spirit should be poured out. The baptism of the Holy Ghost, and the pouring out of the spirit then are equivalent expressions, and, of course, the pouring of water on the subject is baptism.

Mr. Hall, nettled by the force which he knows this kind of argument will exert on candid minds, though he attempts to despise it, Goliath like, defies L. to prove that sprinkle and pour are of the same signification with the word, baptize. Goliath can defy, but David can silence in death the boasting champion. I have just proved that to baptize signifies to pour; and, I here assert, that to baptize means to apply water with the view of cleansing, and therefore it is proper to use any mode, but that sprinkling or pouring is more significant than any other method.

Mr. Hall then asks, with no little irreverence, if L. supposes that the immortal God (the Spirit) was "poured out or sprinkled about in particles." I reply, that in the language of scripture the Spirit is said to be poured out. This is a sufficient answer to every teachable and humble mind. Then he refers his readers to Acts ii. 2, 3, 4, for a rule, as he says, by which he measures the baptism of the Spirit. He asserts that the "Spirit filled" all the house where they were sitting. If he had looked either at the construction of the sentence, or at the original, he would have found that it was the sound, and not the spirit, that filled all the house. But he says, in the fourth verse, that they were filled with the Holy Ghost, and that, therefore, the baptism of the Holy Ghost agrees with immersion, and not with sprinkling or pouring. Strong argument indeed! I remark here, first, that a particular emblem of the communication of the Spirit is pouring, and he cannot get over it; secondly, that the filling of the disciples with the Holy Ghost was the effect and not the mode, and therefore, has no connection with the mode of baptism, which is not an effect, but an action; and, thirdly, that it does not represent immersion, for that is a surrounding, and covering over, of the body with water, and not a filling of it with water.

Mr. Hall's next remarks betray much inconsistency and ignorance. He avers, in opposi-

tion to L. that the blood of sprinkling has no analogy to baptism, and that baptism represents regeneration. Not to stop to find fault with the sentence, which is unmeaning as he has written it, I proceed to remark, that he is correct in saying that baptism is an emblem of purification; but he is incorrect in saying, that the sprinkling of the blood of Christ is not typified by the sprinkling of water in baptism—for, sprinkling was an emblem of purification, and, hence, is used in connection with the blood of Christ for the very purpose of setting forth its purifying influence, and, consequently, according to his own admission, that baptism is emblematical of cleansing, it is of the sprinkling of the blood of Christ on the heart. And when he grants that baptism denotes the washing of regeneration, he also ignorantly grants, (what he intends to deny,) that pouring also is a proper mode, for the regenerating influences of the Spirit are represented by pouring. As to his remarks, that the sprinkling of the blood of the Saviour has inclusive reference to the Lord's supper, it only shows that he has need to study theology.

As to baptism being emblematical of the death and resurrection of Christ, and of our death and resurrection, as he has simply made the assertion without any proof, I assert on the contrary, that the Baptists altogether mistake the meaning of the texts on which they rely for their argument. As far as the figurative language of the texts, "being buried in baptism," is concerned, it imports a spiritual death and resurrection—death to sin, and resurrection to a new life, and has, in itself, no reference to the mode of baptism, and this we are prepared to prove at any proper time. Mr. Hall, in the true spirit of a baptist, makes some remarks upon the proper action in baptizing, and at once settles it in favor of immersion. I wonder that all the baptists in the world are not drowned—for they hardly start from any point without running as fast as they can, and plunging into the water over head. He says, some practice immersion, and others practice sprinkling and pouring, and he is sure that they cannot all be right, for the actions are different. Yes, Mr. Hall, both ways can be right, for there are often many ways of doing the same thing. But Mr. Hall will have it, whether or not, that his way is right, and ours a deviation from Divine authority, and, therefore, a more human invention. Well, it is some comfort that Mr. Hall is not to be our Judge, or, we would find no mercy. But, delightful, the Saviour is to be our Judge, who, we know, is not particular about an indifferent matter as are Mr. Hall and all baptists, and, therefore, we rest easy in our practice in relation to the mode of baptism. Mr. Hall then says that if the Saviour had intended to authorize pouring or sprinkling, he would have used certain words. Well but, Mr. Hall, why did you not proceed further and say, that if the Saviour had intended to authorize immersion exclusively, he would have selected a word which signifies nothing else, of which there are several in the Greek language? You assert that the word baptizo is not once rendered in the Bible by either pouring, or sprinkling. Nor is it rendered once in the New Testament by immersion. So here again we are even with you, notwithstanding your attempt to impose on those who are ignorant of the original. But more of baptism in my next communication.

In closing this number, I wish particularly to call the attention of my readers to several remarks of great importance. The first is, that no Greek words to express baptism could have been selected which would have admitted different practices under them so well as those which are used in the New Testament. My next remark is, that, therefore, the Holy Ghost seems to have provided against uncharitableness growing out of the mode.

A third remark of great interest is, though we are willing to let the Baptists indulge a reasonable preference for immersion,—that, taking together the various circumstances connected with the different cases of baptism on record in the New Testament, the evidence is greatly in favor of the mode of sprinkling, or pouring; and, as an universal mode, there is no unprejudiced mind but must see that it is particularly proper, and, that it especially suits cold climates. Our mode also agrees best with the scripture emblems of purification, with the mild genius of the gospel, with convenience, decency, and practicability; and we are sure, that, as a matter of practice, it is not connected with bigotry, as is the practice of immersion.

A SCRIPTURAL BAPTIST.

MR. BRUNEL RECOVERED.—Mr. Brunel, whose life was endangered by the dropping of a piece of coin into the windpipe, after several attempts to remove it by Sir Benjamin Brodie, was finally relieved on the 13th of May. An attempt to remove it by the forceps by means of an opening in the windpipe, was unsuccessful. Several attempts were made to remove the coin by placing the body of the patient in an inverted position, the last of which proved successful.—He was placed on an apparatus, prepared for the purpose; his body inverted, and the back gently struck.—After two or three coughs, he felt the coin quit its place, and in a few seconds, it dropped from his mouth.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are much pained to learn that on Thursday evening last, as the Rev. Mr. Hasinger of this Borough, was driving into town, near the York Store, his horse became frightened and started upon a full run—when himself and little daughter either jumped or were thrown from the wagon, and very seriously injured, the latter so much that she died on the following morning.—*Exeter Emancipator.*



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 17, 1843.

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

In another column will be found a communication from a "SCRIPTURAL BAPTIST," in answer to the Rev. W. S. Hall.

The poem by "CATHERINE," entitled "Reflections on visiting Laurel Hill Cemetery," is beautiful and impressive, possessing more than ordinary merit.

The lines by "O. V. Q. Z.," are defective in metre.

On our first page will be found a number of interesting articles.

The Special Court, Judge Brunsie presiding, commenced at this place on Monday last. The Judge, however, came to the conclusion that he had no jurisdiction under the act of Assembly, and the Court broke up the same day.

MASONIC CELEBRATIONS.—There will be a Masonic procession at this place on St. John's day, (the 24th inst.) by the Lodge in this place and brethren of neighboring Lodges. An oration will be delivered on the occasion. The procession, we understand, will be large; probably not less than one hundred of the fraternity will be present.

The late frost has not done as much damage as was expected. The corn has taken a fresh start and appears well and thriving. The crops generally wear a favorable appearance.

There was a great hail storm in Upper Mahanetown township, Schuylkill county, on Monday week last. Hail stones of the size of an egg fell. The crops, in many places, were very much cut up and injured.

"STRAWBERRIES.—This delicious fruit was tolerably plenty in our markets this (Saturday morning inst.) at prices from 25 to 50 cents per quart."—*Phil. Gaz.*

We are enabled to indulge in this luxury at a much cheaper rate than our Philadelphia friends, having purchased some very fine ones at six cents per quart, on Monday last.

"Mr. Adam Worley, of York, Pa., has invented a new milk strainer, or milk bucket, which strains the milk by the simple operation of pouring it out, thus saving much trouble to those having charge of a dairy."—*Potts' Emp.*

Mr. Adam Worley is rather late with his invention, as such buckets have been used in this section for five years past.

Judges Parsons and Jones, have suspended Wm White, Esq. of the Philadelphia bar, for the period of six months, for having used insulting and discourteous language to the court.

The capture of the Sandwich Island's by the British Government has caused a considerable sensation in Boston. A memorial, numerously signed, has been sent to Washington, remonstrating against their proceedings, asking the interference of our government in the matter.

Moses Y. Beach, of the N. Y. Sun, who has been prosecuted by Bennett of the Herald, for a libel upon the wife of Bennett, has settled the matter by making a full retraction in his paper, and paying Bennett \$5,000. This is paying dearly for the abuse of the press.

The President's reception at Philadelphia on Saturday last, was not as flattering as a President of the United States might reasonably expect. The military companies were out in considerable numbers. Curiosity to see the "captain," who has made considerable stir in the political world of late, naturally being together a large concourse. The papers do not concur in the account of the reception. The Ledger and Sentinel say he was warmly and cordially received. The whig papers, on the other hand, say the whole thing was a failure, cold and formal, and rather disgraceful to the city. President Tyler is certainly far from popular in Philadelphia.

ERIAL VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—Mr. Wise, astronomer, announces through the Lancaster Intelligencer, that he intends making a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean in the summer of 1844, and therefore cautions all persons unaccustomed to the sight of a Baloon, not to be alarmed if they see him sailing through the atmosphere. He says that he has discovered that there is a current of air blowing at all times from west to east, with a velocity from 20 to 40 miles per hour. He has discovered a composition that will render silk or muslin impervious to hydrogen gas, and enable him to keep aloft several weeks. While at Danville last summer, Mr. Wise spoke upon this subject, and expressed to us then his most entire confidence in the practicability of his scheme. He says:

"The balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give a nett ascending power twenty-five thousand pounds—being amply sufficient to make every thing safe and comfortable. A sea-worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case the balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons, viz: an astronomer, a navigator and a scientific landman."

Canal Commissioners.

The election of proper persons to fill the really responsible and important office of Canal Commissioner, is beginning to attract considerable attention. In the election of these officers, the people have a greater interest at stake than many suppose. To the farmer and landholder, it is of the utmost importance that the canals and rail roads should be so managed, as to yield an income that would eventually relieve them from the payment of the State taxes that are now becoming so burdensome and oppressive. To accomplish this, men should be selected, who would have an eye single to the interests of the people, without regard to the plans of interested expectants—men whose probity, character and qualifications have been tried, and in whom they could place implicit confidence. It was with these views that we offered to the public the name of the Hon. LEWIS DEWART as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. Those who best know him will readily concur with us, that he is just such a man that Pennsylvania should have at this crisis. His integrity and unimpeachable conduct through life, as well as his correct business habits are proverbial, and eminently qualify him for the station. As a man of wealth and independent circumstances, acquired in a manner as creditable to himself as it has often been beneficial to his friends, he would be placed far above the temptations that beset, and too often swerve men of integrity and the strictest rectitude of intentions, from the line of justice and duty. These are some of the considerations that induced us to urge the nomination of Lewis Dewart as a candidate for one of the Canal Commissioners, to be elected in October next, to which we are confident a large majority of those who are emphatically the people, will cheerfully respond.

SMALL NOTES.—Measures should be immediately adopted to rid the community of this trash. We have taxes enough of our own, without paying those of other boroughs.

Money Matters.

Money still continues abundant in the cities, and the banks have but little to do, even at a reduced rate of interest. The following is the rate of Relief Money, according to Bicknell of Tuesday last: Relief Notes of Penn. Township, Moyamensing, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Lewistown, Berks county, Erie, Northampton, Towanda, Wilkes barre and West Branch banks, 4 1/2; Pittsburg banks, Columbia Bridge Co., Farmers bank of Lancaster, 4 1/2; Pennsylvania bank, Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Delaware county, Chester county, Germantown, and Farmers bank of Bucks county, par; Other Relief Notes, 4 1/2.

New Counterfeits.

Keep a look out for the following new counterfeits.—Many of them have the appearance of being torn and pasted, for the purpose of deception. A number of these notes have been lately put into circulation:

Bank of Northumberland, Northumberland, Pa.—5's altered from 1's Relief issues. The vignette of the 1's and the altered bills is a female holding a golden eagle. That of the true 5's two females, one holding a bucket with one hand, with the other a bonnet; and the other in a sitting posture. Country scene in the distance.

Southwark Bank, Philadelphia.—10's altered from Southwark Savings Bank, a fraud. Signed F. Roberts, Cashier; F. Burkett, Pres. No such officers of this bank at any time. These spurious notes have recently been put about at Pittsburg.

Towanda Bank, Towanda, Pa.—2's, altered from the genuine plate, Boyd and Dyer emission, by attaching the signatures cut from 1's of the regular issues. Very well done. Hold up to the light.

Lancaster County Bank, Pa.—5's, 10's, 20's and 50's, altered from broken Southwark Savings Institution. Signed F. Roberts cash; Burkett Pres. The true notes of this Bank are signed Robert D. Carson, cash; John Lander, Pres.

Western Bank of Phila., Philadelphia.—10's, altered D. pay W. H. Stover, August 1, 1842. G. M. Troutman, Cash, Jos. Patterson, Pres. The signature of the Cashier is a good imitation of some of Mr. Troutman's—that of the President is rather stiff. The curl of the "T" in the word Ten in the bad note, almost touches the flowers around the figure of the female, while in the genuine it is nearly 1-8 of an inch from it.—The engraving generally, is too dark and heavy.

Exchange Bank of Pittsburg.—1's and 2's altered with a pen from Towanda Relief notes. The genuine are signed W. James, Jr. or J. B. Murray, Clerks, with the names of President and Cashier engraved on the left.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—As I was at Sunbury this week, and there saw a certain man pushing himself forward for the office of County Treasurer, who we think is not entitled to the support of the Democratic party, to which he is looking for his support, please permit me, through your columns, to recommend JOHN FARNSWORTH, of your place, for that office, who I think a competent man, and one who at this time is needy, and a deserving man. For he has stuck to the party through evil as well as good report. Therefore, I hope the people will consider his claims, and do him justice at the next delegate convention. A DEMOCRAT.

Northumberland county, June 17, 1843.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—As the time is fast approaching when the citizens of Northumberland county will be called on to select candidates to fill the different offices, and as a Commissioner will be elected to fill the vacancy which will occur by the expiration of Mr. Rhoads' term, and the forks being entitled to the commissioner, please permit us, through the columns of your paper, to recommend JOSEPH HUGENBLODER, of Milton, as a fit man and a firm Democrat, and who, in our opinion, would make a good commissioner.

SEVERAL CITIZENS OF SUNBURY. Sunbury, June 17th, 1843.

MAJOR MAJORIBANKS.

The Charleston Courier publishes an interesting correspondence between Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, and the Duke of Wellington, through Lord Fitzroy Somerset. Gen. Hamilton transmitted to the Duke of Wellington a black cypress