

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the recent vote for President and Vice President of the United States, by the several States of the Union:

ELECTORAL VOTES.

| States. | Number of Electors. | CLAY. | POLK. |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Maine | 9 | — | — |
| New Hampshire | 6 | — | — |
| Vermont | 6 | — | — |
| Massachusetts | 12 | — | — |
| Rhode Island | 4 | — | — |
| Connecticut | 6 | — | — |
| New York | 36 | — | — |
| New Jersey | 7 | — | — |
| Pennsylvania | 26 | — | — |
| Delaware | 3 | — | — |
| Maryland | 8 | — | — |
| Virginia | 17 | — | — |
| North Carolina | 11 | — | — |
| South Carolina | 9 | — | — |
| Georgia | 10 | — | — |
| Alabama | 9 | — | — |
| Mississippi | 6 | — | — |
| Louisiana | 6 | — | — |
| Tennessee | 13 | — | — |
| Kentucky | 12 | — | — |
| Ohio | 23 | — | — |
| Indiana | 12 | — | — |
| Illinois | 9 | — | — |
| Missouri | 7 | — | — |
| Arkansas | 3 | — | — |
| Michigan | 5 | — | — |
| | | 105 | 170 |
| | | | 105 |

Polk's majority.....65

For The Baptist.
OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at his residence in Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the 12th ult., Mr. Hiram Lankford, aged fifty four years and eight days.

Mr. Lankford was born and raised in Halifax county, North Carolina; where he was married and lived until the year 1818, at which time he moved to Tennessee, and soon settled the farm which he has recently left. He was industrious and frugal, and had obtained a competency for life; but he has been called to leave it. Mr. Lankford had been complaining some time before his decease, and appeared to be conscious that his departure was near at hand; and though he had been concerned on the subject of religion for more than two years, yet he did not obtain a satisfactory evidence of the pardon of his sins until a few days before his death.

His friends and neighbors seeing his critical situation, and feeling a deep interest in his behalf, sought the Lord continually for him, until he was enabled to realize that God for Christ's sake had forgiven his sins; and from that time, he exhorted all who came to see him, to meet him in heaven; and thus he spent his last moments on earth. It is an affecting spectacle to see a companion, and father, about leaving the world, calling his children, each in turn, and giving them his

last advice, and then bidding adieu to her who had been his companion in youth. Although they mourn, yet it is not like those who have no hope; for they feel assured that their loss has been his everlasting gain. May God sanctify this heavy dispensation of his providence to the good of all left behind, and may they all obey his last injunction to meet him in heaven.

THOMAS ADKINS.

DIED.

In this city, November 28th, 1844, aged 38 years, after a week's severe illness, Mrs. MARY FLY, leaving a husband, and seven children, the youngest in the cradle, and the eldest about seventeen, a Father and Mother, brothers, sisters, and many endeared relatives and friends, to lament their loss. She had been, during many years, eminently devoted to the service of God, and died in the triumphs of faith.

RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions for the first volume of the Baptist:

Mrs. L. Willis, W. B. Hollowell, T. S. Pope, sr., T. S. Pope, jr., V. Rhodes, Amzi Murphy, P. A. Whittaker, J. J. Atchley, Lieut. S. C. Gist, A. Kimborough.

BAPTIST BOOK DEPOSITORY,

NORTH CORNER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, AT THE SADDLER SHOP OF JAMES THOMAS.

NOW on hand and for sale very low, a well selected assortment of Books, among them are—

Bibles, large and small in various bindings.
Testaments, large, with the Book of Psalms annexed.
Testaments, large and small without Psalms.
The Psalms, the new Hymn Book published by the A. M. Baptist Education Society, of various sizes and bindings, some of them very elegant.

Howell on Communion.
Hinton's History of Baptism.
Ripley's Notes on the Gospels—do, do, on Acts.
Jewett on Baptism.
Pengilly's Sermon guide to Baptism.
Church Members' Guide.
Church Discipline, a new and valuable work.
Karen Apostle, or memoir of the first Karen convert, with notes concerning his Nation, with maps and plates, a new work.

Memoir of Mrs. Judson, a very interesting and valuable Book—a new edition.
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Malcom's Travels in South Eastern Asia—sixth edition.
Memoir of William Carey, D. D., forty years missionary in India.

Memoir of Roger Williams, by Rev. James D. Knowles.
Malcom's Bible Dictionary.
Wayland's Moral Science, large and small.
" " Political Economy, " do.

Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress.
Marriage Ring, Cluster of four Jewels, Bible and Closet, and a great variety of other Books suitable for all ages, from Six and a Fourth Cent to Five Dollars.

JAMES THOMAS, Librarian.

Oct. 12, 1844.

"A CARD."

N. J. PEGRAM, H. H. BRYAN.

PEGRAM & BRYAN,

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

New Orleans.

Refer to

Rev. Dr. Howell, } Nashville.
Matthew Watson, Esq. }
Rev. H. L. Beaumont, } Clarksville, Tenn.
Aug. 21, 1844.

THE BAPTIST.

Published for the Tennessee Baptist Education Society—C. K. Winston J. H. Shepherd, J. H. Marshall, Committee.

R. B. C. HOWELL, }
W. CAREY CRANE, } EDITORS.

"One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism."

W. F. BANG & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

VOL. 1.

NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

No. 17.

CARSON ON BAPTISM.

The celebrated work of the late lamented Dr. Carson, on Baptism, has been republished, with the last corrections of the author, by the American Baptist Publication Society. The arguments are positively conclusive, and unanswerable. No intelligent man, of sane and unprejudiced mind, who takes the trouble to understand the arguments, can read this book through, without being convinced that, on the action and subjects of baptism, the Baptists maintain the truth of the word of God. Its typographical execution is very handsome. We most heartily recommend this book to all our friends.

AMERICAN INDIAN MISSION ASSOCIATION.

This body held its second annual session in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31—Nov. 2, 1844, Rev. W. C. BUCK, President, Rev. ISAAC MCCOY, Louisville, Ky., Corresponding Secretary, and General Agent, C. VAN BUSKIRK, Treasurer. Members were present from Indiana, and Georgia, besides Kentucky. The next annual meeting is appointed to be held in Louisville, to commence on the last Thursday in October 1845. We will, when the minutes are received, present such extracts as we may think will interest our readers.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Our brethren in East Tennessee are active, self-denying, laborious, and eminently successful in their efforts to advance the cause of truth. The Church in Knoxville, under the pastorate of our indefatigable brother Sears, have the brick part of their new house of worship completed. The edifice is sixty by forty three feet, with a basement, and, when finished, will be an ornament to the city. In Dandridge the brethren are just finishing a beautiful house of worship. In Tazewell

a delightful state of religion is prevailing; a Church is soon to be organized; and the brethren and friends have already subscribed nearly enough to build a meeting house there. The Lord hasten the time when his Church shall erect such monuments of their piety and zeal in every town, and village, throughout that beautiful land. The ministry of the Switzerland of the south, (it would be invidious to designate names) with what energy and success do they preach, and that, too, almost without compensation! What, in some sections of our country, would be thought of men, attending three or four Churches, some of them at considerable distances, laboring every day while at home for bread for their families, and then studying a good part of the night by torch light! Yet there are many such instances there. God bless the ministers, and brethren, of East Tennessee.

THE COLPORTEUR.

We earnestly solicit the attention of our brethren and friends, to the appointments published in this paper, of our Colporteur, bro. A. Wedge. His objects are all of the most important character, for the interests of truth. He proposes to circulate good books for the dissemination of Bible knowledge; to receive the bounty of friends for the spread of the word of God among the destitute; and to receive subscribers and collect subscriptions, for this paper. Do you not, brethren and friends, approve all this? Then be ready, when brother Wedge calls upon you, to do what you regard as your duty to God, and his cause.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We take it for granted that all our readers wish to see the Message of the President of the United States. Many of them take no other paper than this. Therefore we think it

our duty to publish it, as we shall other papers of similar character. To do so we find it necessary to defer several of the communications of our friends, which are already in type, until next week. To shorten it, we have omitted some of the first part, which consists in a chain of common place remarks upon government, and political morals generally, amounting to little more than ordinary truisms. We have inserted all of the paper which we think to be of interest to the people.

THREE SWEETWATER ASSOCIATIONS!!

SWEETWATER ASSOCIATION No. 1.—This body held its 14th annual session with the Church at Chestua, Monroe county, Tenn., on Friday before the second Saturday in October 1844, George Snider, Moderator, and John Scruggs, Clerk. It has 22 Churches, 31 ministers, and 1937 members—baptised during the year 288, received by letter 75, restored 21, dismissed by letter 156, excluded 48, dead 12, nett increase 158. Next annual meeting at Liberty, Polk county, at the usual time. Delegates to the next General Association of East Tennessee, Bishops R. Sneed, B. T. Smith, A. Stapp, John Scruggs, and brother R. M. Newman.

SWEETWATER ASSOCIATION No. 2.—held its 14th annual session at Newhopewell Church, McMinn county, Tenn., on Friday before the fourth Saturday in September 1844, Isham Simmons, Moderator, and Z. Rose, Clerk. This body has 13 Churches, 10 ministers, and 499 members,—baptised during the year 23, received by letter 34, restored 2, excluded 35, dismissed by letter 20, dead 1, nett increase 8. The next annual meeting at the usual time, at Bethlehem, Monroe county.

SWEETWATER ASSOCIATION No. 3.—"convened at Fourmilecreek Church, Blount co., Tenn., commencing on Friday before the fourth Saturday in September 1844, Robert Gregory, Moderator, and Cha's. N. George, Clerk. This body numbers 9 Churches, how many ministers we are not informed, and 234 members—baptised since the last meeting, 9, received by letter 5, restored 3, dismissed by letter 24, excommunicated 177, dead 4, nett decrease 188, next annual meeting at the usual time, with the Church at Zionhill, McMinn county, Tennessee.

These three Associations together number 44 Churches, about 45 ministers, and 2670

members. No. 2, it would appear separated from No. 1, on account of missions, and No. 3 broke off from No. 2, because as they say, they are arminian, and prohibit the fellowship of their Primitive brethren! This condition of things in the Sweetwater Association is greatly to be deprecated. It will, surely, unless remedied very soon, result in the overthrow of the parties in fault. Our Saviour has said that—"A house divided against itself can not stand." Re-union is the only ground upon which, according to the word of God, they can continue to live.

That each of these parties conscientiously believes itself to be right, we have no doubt. They ought, therefore, to treat each other with mutual kindness and forbearance. What they need is more knowledge, and more of the spirit of Christ, and personal association. Will not influential brethren in that quarter interpose, and endeavour to heal these painful dissensions? Surely it is not impossible to unite *christians*, who have *one Bible, "one Lord, one faith, one baptism."* Christian unity, is an essential part of christian principle. Sweetwater needs the activity of No. 1, the adherence to the faith of No. 2, and the orthodoxy of No. 3, which surely are not inconsistent with each other, and never should lead to separation. Can we, without sin, *divide the body of Christ?* We earnestly entreat our brethren to seek, by all proper means, a restoration and perpetuation of union. "To do this we are aware more prayer, more religion, more scriptural knowledge, more brotherly love, and more christian forbearance, will be required. Seek them, dear brethren. They will add to your happiness and usefulness, they will be the ornament of the Church, and the cement of its union, and they will enable you more fully to glorify God.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SHELBYVILLE, Dec'r. 6, 1844.

BROTHER HOWELL:

I wish you to announce the following appointments through "The Baptist," to the Churches of the Liberty and the Muscleshools Associations: I will attend and preach, Providence permitting, at the Forks of Mulberry,—on the 3d Sabbath in December.

Enon, (Liberty Ass.)—on the 4th Sabbath in Dec.

Huntsville,—Tuesday night following.

Athens,—on the 5th Sabbath in Dec.

Roundisland,—Tuesday, 11 o'clock, Dec. 31st.

Poplar creek,—Wednesday, 11 o'clock, Jan. 1st, 1845.

Springhill,—1st Sabbath in Jan., Muscleshools Association, Ala.

Friendship,—2d Sabbath in Jan.,

Hopewell,—Tuesday, 11 o'clock, 14th Jan.

Mount Pisgah,—3d Sabbath in Jan.

Enon, Lawrence co.,—Tuesday, 11 o'clock Jan. 21st.

Moulton,—Thursday night, Jan. 23d.

Salem, in Lawrence,—4th Sabbath in Jan.

I shall have with me a full assortment of books, of the Baptist Publication Society, and I hope the Churches will be prepared, to purchase such as they need. The claims of the Publication Society, Union University, and the American and Foreign Bible Society, will be presented in order to the several Churches; which I trust they will be ready to patronize, to the extent of their ability. In addition to the above, "The Baptist" will engage our attention. The subscribers who are in arrears will have a good opportunity to pay their subscriptions. Others who have not subscribed, would do themselves and the cause good to give us their names.

Yours in the Gospel,

A. WEDGE, Agent.

REV. DOCTOR HOWELL:

Dear Brother.—Having just returned from a visit in Kentucky, where I had the pleasure of spending three weeks with my Parents, and the friends of my boyhood, in compliance with a request, I now proceed to give you some information with regard to the prosperity of Zion in this portion of the State. The young members of our Church remain steadfast, the Church enjoys union, and notwithstanding we meet opposition on account of our distinguishing sentiments, our meetings are well attended. On last Lord's day I baptised one, and there are a number of serious persons in our congregation who are inquiring what they must do to be saved—so that we have abundant reason to thank God that he still remembers in mercy Mount Lebanon Church.

In reviewing the abundant success with which the Lord has crowned my feeble efforts during the past thirteen months, which have been spent in Tennessee, my heart is melted down in gratitude to God. By referring to my journal, I find that I have rode three thousand three hundred and twenty miles—preached two hundred and nineteen sermons—witnessed the hopeful conversion of four hundred and twenty persons—baptised two hundred and forty-five, (*fifty of whom were Pedobaptists*)—assisted in the constitution of two Churches, and in the ordination of seven Deacons—and have obtained one hundred and four subscribers for the BAPTIST.

A. W. MEACHAM.

SHELBYVILLE, Dec. 5, 1844.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF OUR COLORED POPULATION.

The christian religion inspires universal benevolence. It eradicates from the child of

nature the supreme love of self, and substitutes as a principle of action, love to God and to all mankind.

Influenced by this principle, many in ancient and modern times have left their native land and all the endearments of civilised life, and consecrated their lives to the spiritual instruction of the heathen. Others have contributed of their substance to sustain these self-denying laborers. And others again, fired by the same holy love have labored to instruct the benighted in their own land.—And this christian love has led to those praise worthy efforts made in many portions of the South for the religious improvement of servants. In Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, our brethren have long been laboring in this good cause, and their labors have not been in vain in the Lord. In Kentucky and Tennessee also—and in many parts of the new State of Mississippi, our brethren hold separate meetings for the blacks—which have been the means of bringing many of these sons of Ethiopia to the saving knowledge of Christ.—At Louisville Ky., a large Church of colored members has been organized, who sustain an efficient preacher of their own color—and have a neat brick meeting house, in which they meet every Lord's day. In several places in Tennessee, our Churches hold separate and stated meetings for the colored people, and in Columbia there is a small Church who are supplied by a colored man. I have recently heard of one brother in Mississippi, who has erected a meeting house and holds stated meetings with his servants—many of our good sisters also have shown their piety by reading and explaining the scriptures to their household servants. And the religious instruction of servants is not a new thing under the sun. Abraham, the father of the faithful, instructed not only his children, but all his household, Gen. 18: 19. Paul and Peter were warm friends to this cause. In four of Paul's Epistles (Eph. 6: 5. Col. 3: 22. 1 Tim. 6: 1, 2.) In 1 Peter 2: 18, we have specific instructions given for servants who were members of the Church. This frequent mention of them shows not only the interest which the inspired Apostles took in their spiritual welfare, but also the success which attended their labors among them. And shall we, beloved brethren, not imitate their example—shall we not proclaim to them the Saviour, who died for sinners? Now in favor of the religious instruction of our servants, the following among other reasons may be urged:

1. They have souls of inestimable value.
2. They are all sinners and in a perishing condition.
3. The Gospel is adapted to their condition.
4. The preaching of the Gospel will be the means of saving multitudes.
5. It will exert a happy influence upon our temporal interests.
6. Providence has committed them especially to our care for instruction.

A. W. MEACHAM.

LIMESTONE CO., ALABAMA, }
December 2, 1844. }

REV. R. B. C. HOWELL:

It is to give my views scripturally to some who read the Baptist, concerning the support of the ministry, that I now write. And the first scripture we notice, is 2 Sam'l. 24: 24. And the king said unto Araunah, Nay; but I will surely buy it of thee at a price: neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth cost me nothing. Now Paul says, Hebrews 7: 12. For the priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law. And the apostle Peter says, 1 Peter, 2: 5. Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ. Now then, it is the law of offering that is changed. And it is the priesthood that is to offer up those spiritual sacrifices. And shall the minister spend his time in reading and studying, (for we hold that no minister can preach to profit without,) and wear out his lungs in praying and preaching for the instruction, comfort and encouragement of the Church and cost the Church nothing? Surely not. And again,—Solomon says, Prov. 23: 23. Buy the truth and sell it not, also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding. And again, he says, 2: 9. Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase. And again,—Prov. 14: 4. Where no oxen are, the crib is clean, but much increase is by the strength of the ox. Now the apostle Paul in 1 Cor. 9: 9. says,—It is written, thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox—10 v. he says, doth God take care for oxen? No, for our sakes it is written. Well then, if we would have our ministers strong in spiritual things, they should be comfortably situated and well provided for in temporal things, with ample means to purchase any books of information that they may need, and through the blessing of God we may expect much increase from their labors. And again,—1 Cor. 9: from the 7, to the 19, it is as plainly laid down as it could be, as is stated in the 14 v. Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel. Now, we do not wish to be understood, that we are an advocate for annual stipulated salaries, for the Apostle Paul says, 1 Cor. 9: 16. Yea, wo is unto me, if I preach not the Gospel. And again he says,—Hebrews 6: 4. And no man taketh this honor to himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. And again, the Apostle Peter says,—1 Peter 5: 2. Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind. And this is the way with our Baptist ministers we believe at any rate, we know it has been the way with our very worthy and beloved minister, the Rev. J. Seale, who has the pastoral charge of the Roundisland Church, Limestone county, Ala. But this does not do away the duty of the Church to pay him for his labor. We sometimes hear

it called giving to the minister. But we consider it but paying a just and honorable debt, as recognized both by the laws of God and man—for the laws of our land say, a man shall not have something for nothing.—And again, others say sometimes, he has plenty, he is able to preach without pay. Brethren, suppose you were to call or request (which is the same thing,) a man to attend to some business for you at stated times the year round, and he was to attend punctually and faithfully to it for you, and then you were to say you have enough, you can do without any pay; would it not be very ungrateful in you. We care not how well off a minister may be in the goods of this world, if a Church calls him to labor for them in word and doctrine, they should pay him for it. If he has enough without it, he can bestow it on some benevolent object. Remember one of the sins that brought down the wrath of heaven's King upon the Jews was ingratitude. We would refer you to the 31 chapter of Malachi, and 8th verse of that chapter, which says,—Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. We have written enough, we shall close this communication by adding the Apostle Paul's injunction to Timothy, which you will find in 1 Timothy 6: 17. which say,—Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly, all things to enjoy; 18 v. That they do good that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate.

P. S. Brethren, to communicate as expressed by the Apostle, is to give, for he says in Phillipians 4th chapter, latter part of the 15th verse. No Church communicated with me as concerning giving and receiving, but ye only. And again it is said,—But to do good, is to communicate, forget not, for with such sacrifices, God is well pleased.

R. SAMPLE.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, Nov. 30, 1844.

MILTON A. HAYNES, Esq.—

SIR: I have read, with much interest, as published, your eloquent speech delivered at White's Creek Springs, on the 4th of July last, on the subject of the early settlement of the Cumberland Valley, when, in the Spring of the year 1780, Gen. Robertson and his gallant compeers landed at the French Lick, (now Nashville.) This was the boldest, and most hazardous adventure perhaps, ever made in the West, that to Kentucky in 1775, excepted. The graphic description you have given of *all* is worthy of the subject. And although you have fallen into some (not very material) errors—and in some cases may have laid the colors a little too thick, it is nevertheless well done—better than I had supposed any young man, at this remote distance of time, could have done it: when there is little but tradition to guide him—more especially as this tradition is now second or third handed.

The sufferings and privations incident to their situation can be but imperfectly imagined by any who have not experienced something of that kind of life. It is much to be regretted that the history of those times had not been written when the materials for the purpose were available. Haywood undertook it and published a confused and very imperfect narrative, which was of great injury, because it forestalled others who might have done it right.

Col. Robt. Weakly, Major Thomas Hickman of Davidson; Hugh F. Bell of Montgomery; Gen. Wm. Hall and James Douglass, Esq., of Sumner, and myself, are the only men, now living, that I know of, who were participants of those hardships and dangers, and we too, were all after comers—not among the first.

I am delighted with your eulogy of Genl. Robertson. But you have (as any other who might attempt it at this late day would do) fallen far—very far short of the merits and well earned fame of that great and good man. For he was as good as great. I speak not unadvisedly, for I knew him long and well, even to intimacy. He was to this country (long called Cumberland) what General Washington was to the United States—the *Father*.

Nor were his gallant services limited to this region—for the most gallant act of his useful life was perhaps at the Battle of Point Pleasant, on the 10th of Oct. 1774—the most severely contested and hardest fought battle probably, that ever took place between white men and Indians any where. It commenced at the rising of the sun, and continued until nightfall, when the Indians gave way. Many gallant men fell that day to rise no more. On that occasion Gen. Robertson acted a distinguished part. He was the first that discovered the approach of the Indians. They killed his companion, and he ran into camp and gave the alarm.

In his after life he accepted the appointment of agent to the Chickasaws, where he lived some time, and where he finally died.

His remains were brought and deposited in the public burying ground at Nashville, where they now repose so far as I know.

When I heard of this deposit, I was mortified to think of the remains of the man, who had done so much for this country, who had at the expense of so much toil and suffering, cleared and opened the way for an immense population, now rioting on the fruit of his hard earnings—should be neglected in the "Potter's field." And I wrote forthwith to some of the friends at Nashville, proposing that measures be taken to raise those remains and place them in a conspicuous situation on the College lot, and, that a suitable monument be erected over them, with appropriate inscriptions. But neither this nor any thing like it has ever been done, so far as I know. I proposed the College lot because Gen. Robertson was the principal founder of that institution. Even now, after the lapse of so many years, it is not too late to do jus-

tice to long neglected merit. It is with this view I now address you this letter, presuming that from the sympathies felt by you on the occasion, clearly discoverable in your speech referred to, and from my knowledge of the generosity of your nature, you might be disposed to make a move in this praiseworthy undertaking. The expense would be inconsiderable, and if proper measures were taken, the necessary fund might be procured, I apprehend, with but little difficulty. It requires only to go into it with spirit to insure success.

Should you think with me on the subject, and be inclined to make an effort that way you are at liberty to let any of our friends see this letter.

I should be glad to hear from you when your convenience will admit.

In the meantime, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MARTIN.

LEXINGTON, TENN., Nov. 19, 1844.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

BROTHER HOWELL:

I became acquainted some twelve months ago with a widow Lady, who lost her husband in N. Carolina, leaving her with a large family of children,—and in very moderate circumstances. In Nov'r. 1834 she obtained a letter of dismission from the Baptist Church at Mount Gilead, Chatham county, and commended by the Church to the providence of God, and the kind and christian fellowship of any other kindred body, she set out with her children for the Western District of Tennessee, and landed in Carroll county, where she made her settlement amidst our anti-Baptist brethren. This atmosphere however, not being congenial to her views of Gospel truth, she kept her letter until a few days ago. In the mean while her sons grew up, imitating her habits of honest industry, by which she raised them in credit and respectability. Some twelve months ago, they (her sons,) resolved on building convenient to their mother, a house for the worship of God, and assisted only by a few non professors, have succeeded in getting up quite a comfortable and roomy house, soon after which, I preached in it the first Sermon, and called it *Bibleunion*, and on the first Sabbath in this month, assisted by our untiring Pioneer of the District, brother (Obadiah Dotson,) we constituted a Church in the above house. This widow lady and one of her sons (the son recently professed in the house he helped to build,) forming part of the number, and present prospects authorize at least the hope that ere long a flourishing body of devoted christians will meet and worship together there. What may not a well directed zeal for the cause of God accomplish.

On Thursday night preceding the third Sabbath, brethren Wade, Lea and myself commenced a meeting in Lexington. On Saturday according to an order of the As-

sociation, brother Shipman and Whittlesey came in and united with us in the ordination of bro. W. M. Lea to the Gospel ministry. Brother Wade delivered a very appropriate discourse on the occasion, from 2 Tim. ii. chap., whereupon the candidate was then examined before the Church and congregation by the Pastor—ordaining prayer by bro. Shipman—charge by bro. Whittlesey—the Bible presented by bro. Wade—the Church and Presbytery then sung a missionary song, and extended the right hand of fellowship, while tears of gratitude and thanksgiving flowed freely from almost every eye, and a word of exhortation and prayer by the Pastor closed the exercises.

The Sabbath was excessively rainy, still our meeting on that day was well attended. On Sunday night in the private dwelling of my only son, we had a most happy meeting, and received by experience one as a candidate for baptism. I need not mention particulars, whereby I am made to thank God and take courage. Our onward course has not been so rapid as some, but by the blessing of God, it has been steady and uniform since my settlement here. I have been the honored instrument of constituting within ten miles of Lexington, four Churches—and ordaining three ministers. Prejudice is giving way; our congregations are increasing, and truth is prevailing. O, that God may grant us faith, patience and perseverance and a gracious revival of pure and undefiled religion, is my constant prayer—Farewell!

E. COLLINS.

For the Baptist.

MISSIONARY SERMON,

BY THE REV. J. C. KEENEY.

Delivered before the Chickasaw and Columbus Associations, at their meeting near Aberdeen, Miss., on the 2d Lord's day, in Sept., 1844.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Let us contemplate as proposed:

II. The economy of grace, as manifested in the disciples' going everywhere preaching the word.

1. It was needful they should go everywhere preaching, as testimony of their confidence in their risen Lord.

They not only believed, but their faith was of that practical, operative kind which led them to act out what they believed—"that all power in heaven and earth is given into his hands; that he has the keys of death and hell; that he openeth, and no man shutteth; he shutteth, and no man openeth."

The Saviour's death and ascension had prepared the way for their going abroad in the removal of the centre of attraction, his bodily presence. And moreover, a most fierce persecution soon arose. Stephen, a man full of the Holy Ghost, was stoned to death. Satan appeared to imagine he could now con-

tend successfully against the Apostles, as they had no longer the personal presence and protection of their Lord, and that by dispersion, they and their cause would sink into inevitable ruin. By persecution it is true they were scattered abroad; but the effect was like an attempt to extinguish a fire in the midst of a large city, by hurling the fire-brands hither and thither, and thereby greatly augmenting the flame.

The Apostles, with a holy influence burning in their devoted hearts, go forth and kindle a fire which inflames the world! Their zeal was not a sudden gust or ebullition of feeling, which soon abates; or like the mountain torrent which soon runs dry—but as a perennial stream of love and holy fervor which animated their souls, prompting them to go everywhere preaching the word; and they ceased not to advocate the cause of virtue and religion, till their heads were adorned with the crown of martyrdom; till they had sealed their devotion to their sovereign Lord with their blood; "till they had exchanged the church militant for the church triumphant!"

Such, brethren, was the confidence, and such the faith, of those who had seen the Lord. "Blessed are they who have not seen, and yet have believed!"

2. It was necessary they should go everywhere, preaching the word, because the gospel is adapted to the character and condition of all nations.

Take a retrospect of the past and see how the gospel has been propagated. Trace the Apostle Paul in his missionary tours. He did not confine his labors to Judea where the gospel was first preached; but being led on step by step, by vision after vision, he penetrated to the utmost boundary of Asia, where, in the far West, a Macedonian cry is heard, "Come over and help us!" Animated with holy courage, that noble minded Apostle, boldly overstepping the boundary of Jewish restriction, leaves the confines of Asia, and plants the standard of the cross in Europe; and he felt himself intrusted with the high commission of conveying to a lost world, the news of salvation. It was not more than six years after Paul preached the gospel in Jerusalem, before he carried it into Arabia; and not more than twenty before he published it throughout the whole of the Roman Empire. Worldly ease and human applause had no charms for him; wealth had no bribes; persecutions had no terrors. He says, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the gospel of the grace of God." He published the victories of the cross, and erected its standard in the strong holds of sin and idolatry, and proclaimed the name of Jesus in the very citadel of the arch enemy.

With the torch of Divine truth in his hand, he goes to the most remote parts of the then known world, and kindles a fire here and there, so that the earth's population may the

sooner behold the light. He deposits the gospel leaven in various parts, that the great mass of the inhabitants of the globe may be the sooner leavened.

It appears to be the dictate of reason, even if we had no express command, that we should "go every where preaching the word," and I appeal to you, not only as Christians, but as patriots and philanthropists to say, if you are not under moral obligations to aid in the use of these means, that the God of heaven has ordained for the conversion of the world?

To make this obligation more sensibly felt let us take a short retrospect of the past, and contemplate a few of the many blessings we enjoy, which may be directly traced to the labors of others.

King James of England caused the Bible to be translated from the Oriental languages into our own; hence we "read of the wonderful works of God in our own tongue, wherein we were born." If we have never rendered any adequate compensation for this service, which has put us in possession of so great a treasure, shall we not open a liberal hand to supply the wants of others who are ignorant of the words of eternal life?

But this is not all. It was by missionaries that the gospel was published in Great Britain; and she has felt her obligations, and has responded to the calls of others. "A society for the propagation of religion in foreign parts, was formed in England more than a hundred and forty years ago; principally to impart religious instruction to the American colonies.

"This society sent its first missionary to Carolina in 1702. Its labors were continued in the colonies throughout a period of seventy four years, during which time it expended \$1,123,931; and in the vicinity of Charleston alone \$56,453. These missionaries distributed 2,000 volumes of religious books, and a vast number of tracts."

Under the reign of Charles of England, "the Baptists were greatly persecuted and prevented from doing any thing publicly for the spread of the gospel. But under the administration of Cromwell, God gave them a respite, and they were allowed to meet together and devise plans for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom."

In a Baptist Association which convened at Abergavenny, in the year 1653, (191 years ago,) "collections were made and funds raised to send out missionaries." And, moreover, "at this association they passed a unanimous vote, that by sending out, and supporting missionaries, as they had done before the days of their persecution, they would revive the ancient order of things." See Davis' History of the Welsh Baptists, page 85 &c.)

"Soon after the accession of William and Mary to the throne, the Baptists emerged from a long and bitter persecution, during the continuance of which, many of their

ministers had ended their days in prison, and many others to escape a similar fate had hid themselves in different parts of England, and on the continent, especially in Germany." In 1689 our brethren assumed courage to meet in a great Association in London, in which one hundred and seven churches were represented by delegates." On the 3rd day of their session, they resolved, 1st, "to assist those churches that are not able to maintain their own ministry." 2d, "to send ministers to preach in the city and among the destitute, and to visit the churches." It was further resolved, that the donation should be "a free will offering;" that it was the duty of every member of every Baptist church in England, to aid in this work, as his ability should enable him; and that "ministers should show a good example." (See Rippon's Register, apud Cross and Journal, vol. 4, No. 27.)

"In 1717 the Baptist churches in and about London, united and sent two missionaries to the colony in Virginia," whose names were "Thos. White and Robert Nordin." (Benedict's History of the Baptists, vol. 2, Art. Virginia.)

"In 1753 the Philadelphia Association sent Rev. John Gano, as a missionary to the churches in North Carolina, which were soon after formed into the Kehukee Association. The next year, the association sent two other missionaries to assist him, elders Benjamin Miller and Peter P. Vaughan." (His. of Bap. vol. 1, p. 295.)

It is evident, therefore, that primitive Baptists were missionary in principle and in practice, and that the religious character of these United States is greatly indebted to missionary labor. It is through the instrumentality of enlightened minds, and devoted hearts, under the blessings of Heaven, that we are not this day heathen, offering worship to the hosts of heaven, or bowing before gods made with our own hands. It is because we have the Bible that these mothers are not offering their lovely babes in sacrifice to devils; or casting them into the jaws of the devouring crocodile; or drowning them in the waters of the Ganges, like the Hindoo mother, to appease the wrath of their gods. It is not because we are better by nature than others, that we are not making a pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina to pay our homage to the false prophet; or that we are not on a journey to worship the idol juggernaut, and to fall before its massy wheels to be crushed to death, as many thousands of the human family have done. So numerous have been the pilgrims who have died on their journey to worship before this idol, that the sands for fifty miles round have become white from their disintegrated bones. (See Buchanan's Researches in India.)

Shall we not, therefore, pay back into the treasury of the Lord, for the benefit of others, some portion of that which has been so liberally drawn out from time to time, for us and our ancestors?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:*

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind Providence, has enjoyed during the past year.

There has been no material change in the foreign relation since my last Annual Message to Congress. With all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper amongst the enlightened every where; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most efficient are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory.—That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendation contained in previous messages; designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter.

These posts would continue places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government

has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of the laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable—should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are altogether insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and people. Great Britain having recognized her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injuries inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, fall with severity upon the individual claimants, and make a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint committee appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, established by the treaty of Washington, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expense of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia the great Northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the counsels

of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell and some duration from the internal convulsions which have through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessing from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in turn, on our part, a reduction of duties on such articles the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The Executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was, therefore, negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty.

In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of all duty under the act of Congress commonly known as the compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated for on our part. The treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when for the want, as I am bound to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty, that its ratification should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed. The executive acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret, however, to say that his efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. I am nevertheless not without hope that the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. The measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly by foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definite intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission has been crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States,

is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, for the payment of \$18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru, of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic; but no definite action was taken upon that subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last Annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursion, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered.

In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed almost without an object to persevere in war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known disposition of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made or proposed to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity, and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all

christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of its country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying dispatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico.

Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclination of those numerous tribes leads them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico has no just ground of displeasure against this Government or People for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading Powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot?

So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to re-conquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico.

The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of these provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and

to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty.

The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation, and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she may have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico.

This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our People, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free-will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the people of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences sooner than submit to such condition.

But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion, that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the

treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress, as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People.

The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and, that, until their opinion was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that whatever may be your action upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients in preference to those of arms.

The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic.

It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas should be annexed to the Union, promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, to be paid with the exception of a sum falling short of \$400,000 exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since our last session, to induce a doubt that the disposition of Texas remains unaltered.—No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and People, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develop themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such an event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of equity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are; as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into the Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed—through their respective agents—upon the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution or act, to be perfected and made binding upon the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries—have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister of Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Maj. Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government, and the forcible entry into the Custom-house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans and the issue of Treasury notes, to

a large amount, has passed away, and after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than \$5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return, to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications (so as to prevent an accumulation of surplusses and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under the other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—based upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between the different parts of the Union, which in 1841 denoted, by their enormous amount the great depreciation, and in fact utter worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country, like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the sur-

plus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount—require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interests of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans, and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania every where seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists, and in the language of the day money becomes plenty.

Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. —The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue, has, at all times, an important part to perform in connection with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows.

The important power of taxation, which when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to under various pretences, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of

the Government, and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified.

This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would always suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the government, without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the great principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction. The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country, will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment,

and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp growing region must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matter to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the department, for the last four years, have been so conducted, as from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system.

There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage, as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first few years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would

accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, therefore, been such as to have precluded the recommendations of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steam ships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country.

Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails, on our principal water-courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad.

We cannot be blind to the fact that other nations have already added large numbers of steamships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionise the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterised the conduct of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws; as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all.

This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the seat of government for the settlement of their transactions with the government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory their claims have been promptly admitted; and this too in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim its affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those

matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country.

Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure, under suitable agents;—and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane; who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, Gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration.—Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted.

A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless.

Commerce and Manufactures, which have suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative

mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and be rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country are destined at an early day to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity.

I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact, that when under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December, 1844.

HOME MISSION BOARD.

The Biblical Recorder, the organ of our Carolina brethren, thus approves the proceedings of the Home Mission Board, regarding the application, from Georgia, to appoint brother Reeve as a missionary. Referring to strictures in the Alabama Baptist, the Recorder says:

It has seemed strange to us, that a case so simple in itself, and so clearly explained in the Board's circular, should be so monstrously misunderstood. "If an auxiliary claims the appointment of a certain missionary, and the individual named is constitutionally eligible in other respects, the Board has no right to inquire whether he be a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery man—they must make the appointment without any reference whatever to the subject of slavery." So says the Alabama Baptist. So say we. And so say the Board of the Home Mission Society! But *did they* inquire whether Mr. Reeve was a slaveholder? They did not. *Did they* introduce the subject of slavery in connexion with his case? They did not. The subject of slavery was introduced by the *application*—and the appointment of Mr. Reeve was requested *because* he was a slaveholder, and with an express avowal of that fact—and with a view, further, of *testing* the action of the Board, touching an important point of the slavery question.

The Baptist goes on to state, as a reason for *dropping all connection with the Society*—that the "Board has refused to entertain the application of Mr. Reeve, *because he is a slaveholder.*" We ask, *where* have the Board said this, or any thing like it? The words of the Board are these: "The application seeks the appointment, not in the usual

manner, merely of a missionary, but of a slaveholder, and is designed as a test whether the Board will appoint a slaveholder," &c. It is clear that exception is here taken to the application, on account both of its manner and its object; but if any objection was raised against the *candidate* for appointment, it certainly does not appear in the above, nor in any thing else that we have seen from the Board.

It is our opinion that there are *real* causes of disturbance on hand, quite sufficient for present purposes, without drawing on the imagination for more; and that, if we must err, it is much best to err on the side of candor, forbearance, and magnanimity. The Board have pledged themselves, in the very circular objected to, not only to have nothing to do with the subject of slavery, in any form, but to appoint *all* applicants, constitutionally eligible, and regularly and properly recommended—at least as far as their means will go. If this will not satisfy the South we are at a loss to conjecture what will.

For the Baptist.

THOUGHTS AMID THE TOMBS.

'Tis the deep still hour of death—
Midnight's holy hour, the time
That brings profoundest thought—
The hour of woe—imagination is
Passing o'er the earth.
Moments of golden thought
Come o'er my wandering soul
And there indelibly impress
The light of truth.

Alone I
Walk amid the dead. The
Still pale moon looks sweetly
Down upon the solemn burial
Place, the bourne whose deep
Dark vaults are ever open to
Receive life—departed clay. The
Commemorated sacred slabs whose
Touch betokens the icy coldness
Of forms once proud and noble,
Now, alas! mouldering into dust
Beneath them—cast their consecrated
Shadows lengthened out upon
The frost cold ground.

I stand
Upon the brink of a new and
Deep made grave, whose dreary
Yawn awaits some loved, some
Lifeless form. Soon alas, its
Created contents shall be the
Travellers winding sheet as he
Journies through the valley and
Shadow of death.

Be still my
Soul! 'tis the resting place
Of flesh, 'tis the screening of
Corruption and the undying spirit
That through this darksome way
Passes to light and life eternal,
And thy tabernacle my soul ere
Long shall seek those depths and
Crumble into ashes there.

I gently tread
The grass grown hillocks
One by one they rise up in my
Pathway, marking alike the resting
Place of the great, the small, the
Rich and the poor, all all
Mingling as one into nothingness.
And here at least there's
No distinction made 'twixt
Corruption and corruption, save
That to some tombs earth's wanderer
Is led by monuments of stone,
To others the monument of sacred
Memory alone, in warm hearts
Reared tells where loved ones lie.

I pause,
I kneel, I pray, for deep in
My heart sweet fostered friendship
Tells of one o'er whose ashes I
Now bend, one who wandering far
From friends in worldly hopes and
Prospects bright was seized whilst
Yet in manhood's bloom and pride
And as a frost-nipt flower
Given to autumn's sere bleak blast,
Borne on by death to this cold
Spot. No stone is o'er the stranger's head,
And but a gentle roll of earth
Now speaks his grave, but on
One heart is deeply graven, sacred
To the memory of a friend
Virtuous, kind, and good, whose
Faults forgotten be, whose virtues
Brightened by the hand of death
Linger in hearts of the living, and
Rise as incense sweet, up to the
Throne of grace.

Yeholy,
Lonely solitude of death! soon
Shall my body greet thee, soon
Must I in mortality seek thee,
Mother earth, and in thy silent
Depths lie low. But ere that day
On God! give me a pardon full,
A hope that to me thou wilt not
Say depart! depart ye cursed!
A hope that my spirit with the
Loved of earth shall find a rest
With thee in Heaven.

GENIO.

Nashville, Dec. 2, 1844.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF A RADICAL.

SAMUEL BAMFORD, a Lancashire operative, has put forth a book under this title which is full of political instruction. The following extract has a terrible significance.

One night in a meditative mood, he made up his mind to what has become his settled faith.

"That the industrious and poor man best served his country by doing his duty to his family at home. That he best amends his country by giving it good children: and if he have not any, by setting a good example himself. That he best governs by obeying the laws, and by RULING IN LOVE AND MERCY HIS OWN LITTLE KINGDOM AT HOME. That his best reform is that which corrects irregularities on his own hearth. That his best meetings are those with his own family, by his own fireside. That his best resolutions are those which he carries into effect for his own amendment, and those of his

household. That his best speeches are those which promote 'peace on earth and good will to-wards mankind.' That his best petitions are those of a contrite heart, addressed to the King of Heaven, by whom 'they will not be despised;' and those to the governors of the earth, for the peaceable obtainment of ameliorations for his brother man. And that his best means for such obtainment is the cultivation of good feeling in the hearts, and of good sense in the heads of those around him. That his best riches is contentment. That his best love is that which comforts his family. That his best instruction is that which humanizes and ennobles their hearts. And that his best religion is that which leads to 'do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God.' Would he triumph? let him learn to endure. Would he be a hero? let him subdue himself. Would he govern? let him first obey."

RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions for the first volume of the Baptist:

Dr. J. Carson, Rev. E. E. Hodson, J. Hartsfield, B. Burns, H. Jarrell, M. T. Anderson, W. H. Taylor, T. Simpson, S. Dutton, Susan Curd, Thomas Gibson, J. W. Barton & Co.

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Howell on Communion.
Hinton's history of Baptism.
Ripley's Notes on the Gospels—do. do. on Acts.

Jewett on Baptism.
Pengilly's Scripture guide to Baptism.
Church Members' Guide.

Church Discipline, a new and valuable work.
Karen Apostle, or memoir of the first Karen convert, with notices concerning his Nation, with maps and plates, a new work.

Memoir of Mrs. Judson, a very interesting and valuable Book—a new edition.

Memoir of George D. Boardman, embellished with a likeness.

Malcom's Travels in South Eastern Asia—sixth edition.
Memoir of William Carey, D. D., forty years missionary in India.

Memoir of Roger Williams, by Rev. James D. Knowles.
Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

Wayland's Moral Science, large and small.
Political Economy, do.

Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress.
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Oct. 12, 1844.

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Aug. 31, 1844.

ALMANAC & BAPTIST REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR 1845,

Just received, and for sale at the Depository, North corner of the Square, Nashville, Tennessee.

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November 16, 1844.—Sw.

THE BAPTIST.

Published for the Tennessee Baptist Education Society---C. K. Winston J. H. Shepherd, J. H. Marshall, Committee.

R. B. C. HOWELL, }
W. CAREY CRANE, } EDITORS.

"One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism."

W. F. BANG & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

VOL. 1.

NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

No. 18.

OUR NOTES.

We have received numerous solicitations to continue the publication of our notes of discourses. We have concluded to do so, and have commenced, as will be seen, this week.

NOTES OF A TOUR.

We extract from the Baptist Memorial, the notes, as far as they are published, by our Rev. brother R. Babcock, D. D., of his late visit to Tennessee. They will be found very interesting to all, and peculiarly so to those who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him. We will publish the remainder as soon as they come to hand.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

We have, in our Depository, some elegantly bound and gilt copies of the Bible, the Psalmist, and several other excellent works, suitable for New Year's presents. They will be sold at Philadelphia prices. We advise our friends to call on Mr. James Thomas, north east corner of the Public Square, and supply themselves.

A TEACHER.

A gentleman, who is a native of New Jersey, a minister of the Gospel, and a graduate of the Columbian College, D. C., who has twenty years' experience as a teacher, and has in that profession, with great popularity, occupied some of the most prominent positions, in our country, finds it necessary, on account of the failing health of some members of his family, to remove his residence to the south. He prefers Middle or West Tennessee, and will, if desired, take charge of a school forthwith. Our friends who may need one, now have a rare opportunity of securing the services of a distinguished Instructor. Any communication addressed, post paid, to the Senior Editor of this paper, will receive immediate attention.

BAPTIST AFFAIRS.

We close in this paper a series of most interesting articles from the pen of our distinguished brother, J. M. Peck. We need not call attention to them. The intrinsic importance of the subject has been apparent to all our readers. Brethren, how amazing, and fearful are our responsibilities! Shall we not awake to renewed zeal and activity?

REV. W. H. MUSE.

At a meeting of the Nashville Baptist Church, held at their place of worship, December 1st, 1844, the following preamble and resolutions were presented, and after mature deliberation, adopted:

Whereas, Wm. H. MUSE, formerly a member of this Church, and by us called to ordination, was, after full and free examination by the ordaining Presbytery, regarded as orthodox, fully embracing the doctrinal sentiments, and practices, of the Baptist Denomination; and

Whereas, Since his connection with the Baptist Church in Huntsville, he has embraced, and publicly taught, by oral address, and a paper, called "The Baptist Evangelist," sentiments which this Church, its Pastor, and the Presbytery by which he was ordained, repudiate, in words following, to wit: (Bap. Evan., p. 107, for Nov. 1844.)

"2. I have taught that this one God presented to the world an example of an holy life, in the person of Jesus Christ, and in him completed the plan of the redemption of humanity, and, hence, the entire divinity of Christ, and not a third part only. For in Christ the Divinity abode (not a God-head) bodily set forth.

"3. I have taught that faith is a sentiment originated in the mind by the force of testimony, and that this sentiment partakes of the nature of the testimony, whether it be human or divine, true or false.

"4. I have taught that the faith of the Gospel is one, and is obtained upon the recognition of the record God has given of his Son, in the same manner that faith is obtained in any fact whatever, and is inseparably connected with a change of heart towards God. So the words