liset se may be arrested and curvel nausesting drugs, without vomitbilitating the putsent, without, in my of the methods so commonly

LD PRACTITIONERS. advertisement only permit us to

ig unsought testimony to the vir-

A. H. CHRISTIE'S s, Bands, Belts & Magnetic Fluid.

lienmatism.

TRAORDINARY CASE. the public of the authenticity of the

that for the past thuteen years I have icted with attacks of Rheumatism, hands and limbs, accompanied with all the joints. Sometimes the pains at that I have been unable to move, he alth was almost completely destroy-bled with low spirits, my brain was and the incessant and severe pains made me repeatedly wish for an end by death. I think no human being tortures. For relief I tried almost my earnings went to the doctors. advice, and was for a considerable and of the most celebrated physician But he did me no good. On my arri-

L. last September, I was obliged to I was unable to walk a stop without other respects was in a dreadful s renewed attacks. I was taken to tal, and put under the care of Dr. the space of six weeks; but as I on as taken to the Senman's Hospital, at hen I was several weeks undergoing mal must soon die. As I had read to of Dr Chairm in the newspareat cures that were said to be made crticles, I determined, as a last hope, ace and get some. On stating my case, ands for the wrists and limbs were rec the Mugnetic Fluid. The people at nighed at me for getting them, and told them to the doctors. But I put them Fluid. For the first few hours 1 felt next morning the stiffness in my limbs, and the pain was less. By night, I rry respect, and in less than two weeks tal entirely cured. Since that time, than a year, I have been to the West in thence to Antwerp and during all me had no attack unstever of Executive pain, and my health has been y respect, though I have been exposed itudes of climate. From being so weak trdly stand, I have become as strong at any period of my life, and I firmly

HENRY JOHNSON, No. 335 Pearl street, New York. day of November, one thousand eight sty-ux, appeared before me the within-Johnson, and made selemn oath that A. H. MICKLE, Mayor of the City of New York.

ese happy and wonderful results have shed solely by the power of Dr. CHRIS-

IC BANDS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

y of the Nervous System.

llowing is from the Hon W. A. THOMPper of Congress for a the State of New esent Judge of Sullivan County.

HEISTIE - Dear Friend - I am now 85 and I thought I was too old to be help me but your Rings and largnetic Fluid by son-in-law, have been of great benefit ut six years since I need ed a severe fall se, which injured my back, and brought constant dizziness in the head. It also system very much. I have used the igs, and though I had lattle faith, I fol-the directions, and I now inform you ness has entirely gune, as has likewise l pain and weakness. Your Galvanic g Plaster is an invaluable preparation. the best Plaster in the whole world for enass and debility. In a word I feel better health than I have for many years ettribute the result to nothing but your ficacious remedies

With high respect, sincerely you. ile, Sullivan Co., N. Y., March 12, 1846. Special Cantical WARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ded persons have attempted to imitate by which all these articles are prepared ly to the Discoverer, and all iminitions are rthless, being devoid of the requisite Gal-gnetic influence, and consequently without wing is copied from the New York Sun:

Rheumatic Gout

Antistis: ser a fair trial of almost overstning without fact, I think I must attribute a remarkable power of your Galvanic and Magnetic ar-I am not mistaken in the cause, thay have sly relieved me of Rhenmatic Gout, of long ogether with general Nervous Debility of I would not part with the article for any on, and think it only right to let the mblic re such good friends may be had in time of MRS. MARY JACKSON, No. 109 Bank street, N. Y.

is of similar cases might be citad. - The smestly requested to procure and peruse Gircular" and the Doctors' book on Galexemedial agent. These works are to be or the agency, and they will be forwarded of the Union upon application, post paid, authorized agents.

ON TO THE PUBLIC.-We feel it a ation the public against purchasing any of dence in issuant, that these imitations posficial influence whatever, and must b no other light, than a direct fraud. We senuise articles are really valuable some we say, be sure to go to the right place. rehave only of the one anthorized eyent such sity, and who is named at the bottom bestisement.

egency in Nashville, H. G. SCOVEL, e of the Public Square, 3 doors west of wille Inn. Mowheud, General Agent for the U.S., 182

New York. h New York.

E Co., sgents for New Orleans.
Folle, " " Louisville, Ky.

L. C. Clark, " Memphis, Tenn.

Tuscnmbis, Ala.

Floor Oil Cloth, M 3 to 19 feet wide, some very handsome.

THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST.

"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM."

NASHVILLE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

VOL. IV

E B. C. Howell,

TERMS OF THE Tennessee Baptist. The Tennessee Baptist is mudusaca every week on a Super Royal Sheet.

at the end of the year. No subscriptions will be quote to him the words of Miltontaken for less time than one year; and no paper discontinued till all arreasages are paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

Advertisements inserted at the customary

All letters on business or intended for publication, should be addressed "Editors of the Tennessee Baptist," Nashville, Tenn., post paid.

Persons sending us the subscription price of five new subscribers, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Office of the Tennessee Baptist on Union street, opposite the Post Office, at the new Baptist Book-

Protracted and Camp Meetings.

For the Tennessee Baptist. A Protracted meeting will be held with the Baptist church at Little Cedar Lick, to commence on Friday before the third Lord's day in September. Brethren and friends, and particularly ministering brethren, are solicited to NERI LOWE.

For the Tennessee Baptist. The Concord Campmeeting will include the fourth Lord's day in September next. We do affectionately invite our brethren of sister churches to visit us at that time; and beloved brethren in the ministry, we most earnestly request your aid on that important occasion. Aug. 14. WM. A. WHITSITT.

For the Tennessee Baptist. A Protracted meeting will be held at the Mill Creek church, commencing Saturday before the third Sunday in September; and the sister churches, with their ministers, are invited to be present. R. W. JANUARY.

There will be a Campmeeting, if the Lord wills, at Big Spring, Rutherford county, (south east by south from Murfreesboro,) commencing on Friday before the third Lord's day in September next. Bro. Miller, the pastor of this church, affectionately invites ministering brethren to attend and co-operate with him. H. YOUNG.

A Campmeeting will be held with Clear Creek church, McNairy county, four miles from Purdy, commencing on Friday before the second Lord's day in October next. Brethren in the ministry are invited to attend, Will brethren G. Wright of Gibson, Griffin of Mississippi, A. Gilbert of Alabama, and G. W. Day and Savage of Hardeman, attend?

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

A. A. SANDERS.

The WESTERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION will meet with the church at Pleasant Hill, nine miles west of Dresden, Weakley county, on Friday (as I am informed) before the first Lord's day in October. J. J. SMITH.

The CENTRAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next session as the Diant Spring Campground, ten miles east of Trenton, Gibson co., commencing Saturday before the third Lord's day in September next.

its next annual session at Shelbyville, Bedford | He will be immersed, assured that thus he county, on Friday before the third Lord's-day will certainly be baptized, while those who in September.

the services, a collection will be taken to aid in uneasiness on this point. — Chris. Cron. defraying the expense of building the house.

RIG HATCHIE ASSOCIATION will assemble at Piney Grove Church, Hardeman co., Ten., 12 miles northeast of Bolivar, Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in September next; and it is hoped that there will be a full representation of the churches composing said Association at the time appointed, as there will be ample provision made for all that will attend.

The GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF EAST TEN NESSEE is to be held at Beaver Dam church, Knox county, commencing the Friday before the third Saturday in October, 1847.

The NORTHERN ASSOCIATION is to be held at Locust Grove, Grainger co., Tenn., commencing on Friday before the third Saturday in September, 1847. From the Western Baptist Review.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT IS IT TO BE BAPTIZED? Occupying as baptism does so very prominent a place in the New Testament, it must he important to know what it is to be baptized. In seeking the answer to that question, very unfortunately, many are sadly prejudiced, and hence look rather for something to justify a previous practice than for the simple truth. In entering on this inquiry, it is peculiarly neever the truth may lead. If correct princi-

will only add to his condemnation. such as may be perplexed on this subject.

This word does not settle to an English reader papers. And as it is desirable to secure conwhat is to be done. If it had been command- cert in all measures of this sort it would be a ed that he should be dipped, or sprinkled, or plainly imprudent to set about the compilation poured upon, he would nave had no difficulty of a new Hymn Book until the Society shall m understanding what Christ required of him. be reorganized by the denomination generally The meaning of an English word he would comprehend at once; the meaning of the instructed to make us a new Hymn Book. Greek he does not. He must seek for it. How shall he know when he has found it? We take it for granted that when Christ employed prepared to undertake it. We agree with the word baptizo, he designed that it should lordanes that the Virginia selection, Dossey's be understood in its common, literal meaning. Choice, and Buck's Baptist Hymn book will If a parent, now, gives the command to a child not meet the wanta of our churches, and can

wat beat tors on a

to dip a given article is water, he would hardy expect him to sprinkle or pour water upon it. Suppose a child should bring the articles to him besprinkled, and, in reply to the inqui TERMS-\$2 00 per annumn, in advance, or \$2 50 ries of his astonished parent. should gravely

"Yet a cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er,"

and then after philosophizing on the manner the dew's descent, should conclude by asserting that dip certainly did mean, to sprinkle, or pour. His parent might give the child credit for his ingenuity, but he would certainly box his ears for his impertinence. He would tell him that he meant that the thing should be dipped, and that notwithstanding all his ingenious deduction, he was guilty of disobedience. Why should we not thus judge in regard to a command of Christ? Why not when he says "be baptized," inquire for the common literal meaning of the Greek word, and act accordingly? This is the only proper course. It is the course which any simple-

hearted, unbiassed disciple of Christ would What then is the common, literal meaning of baptizo? On this point happily all scholars of any pretensions to learning are agreed. We hear of some men unknown beyond their own little circle, who array themselves against the most learned of all ages. Their ignorance must plead their excuse. We cannot, however, choose them for guides. It is only necessary for us to ask what testimony the best of Greek scholars give on this subject. The Greek L'exicon of Liddell and Scott, is admitted to be the most scholar-like in our language. They are neither of them Baptists, and of course their testimony cannot be sup-posed to be prejudiced. We quote their defi-nition of baptizo and three of its derivatives. Baptizo; to dip repeatedly; of ships, to sink them (Polty. 2, 51, 6, etc.) Passive; to bathe, Eub. Naus 1. 'oi bebaptismenoi, soaked in wine-Latin, vino madidi-Plat. Symp. 176. B; ophelemasi bebaptismenoi, over head and ears in debt. Plut. Galb 21; meirakion baptizomenon, a boy drowned with questions, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 277. D. II. To draw water. Plnt. Alex. 61, of bapto. III. To baptize. New Testament."

"Baptisis-a dipping. Baptism-Ecclesi-

astical writers." "Baptisma—Foregoing. N. T."
"Baptismos—Baptisis. N. T." This is the testimony of the best Greek lexcon in our language. It will be seen that there is no such thing as sprinkling or pouring connected with the word in the estimation of these lexicographers.* Their position, we believe, has not been assailed by any scholar since the publication of the work. One thing ought, however, to be noted. They say, "to dip repeatedly." They, however, give no passage in which the repeated action is imolied. Nor have we seen such a passage. The proper statement of the case would doubtless be, that baptizo is a "frequentative" in form, though not necessarily in reality. There is, however, a multitude of passages, which other. He will inquire of them what the primary, common, literal meaning is. There he The LIBERTY ASSOCIATION will commence | will rest; according to that will be his action. have adopted any thing else as baptism may On Lord's-day, the new Baptist church in find that they have been mistaken. It is cer-Shelbyville will be dedicated to religious pur- tainly a very great satisfaction to those who poses, by appropriate services; sermon on the have been immersed on profession of their occasion by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of faith in Christ, to know that they have been Nashville, and in case of his failure, by Rev. | baptized. However doubtful and uneasy oth-J. R. Graves, of Nashville. At the close of ers may be at times, they have no doubt, no

> *The quotation above from Liddell and Scott, is from the second English Edition. It is a fact which should be known, that the American Edition published by the Harpers of New York, and edited the Henry Drisler, M. A., has been sadly mangled. The American editor professes a desire to do justice to the authors; yet he gives no hint of a change having been made by him in the articles on Baptizo and its cognates. This is the more remarkable, as he notifies those who use his edition, of some changes by a dagger prefixed. All other cases where changes have been made, he professes to give in a list. This list embraces several hundred words, but Baptizo is not among them. Of course the owners of the American Edition are left by Mr. Drisler to suppose that the articles on Baptizo are the product of Messrs. Liddell and Scott. We are at loss to see the justice of such a proceeding. Below we give the amend-ment (?) of the American edition.

Baptizo. To dip repeatedly, dip under, Mid. to bathe, Eubul. Naus. 1: hence, to steep, wet; metaph oi bebaptismenoi, soaked in wine-Lat. vino Madidi-Plat. Symp. 176 B; to pour upon, drench, eisphorais, ophlemasi behaptismenoi, over head and ears in debt. Plub. Galb, meirakion baptizomenon, a boy overwhelmed with questions, Heind. Plat. Sathyd 277 D.
II. To dip a vessel, draw water Plut. Of. Bapto

III. To baptize. N. T. Baptisis. A dipping, bathing; a washing, drawwater; baptism. Eccl.

From the Biblical Recorder.

THE HYMN BOOK SUGGESTION. In the Recorder of July 10th, I find an arcessary to start with correct principles, and with a firm and henest resolution to follow whereso ticle from "loadaness" which is intended to stimulate the "Executive Board" of the "New ples are wanting, the results of the examina- Publication Society"-to set about the compition are not likely to be correct; if an honest and lation of a Southern Ssalmist!" This we firm resolution to follow the truth is not pust think, is going too fast. The Publication Sosessed, the investigation is useless. It is of ciety is hardly organized yet, if we undermanse to any one to know the will of Christ stand the matter; what has been done is merein this matter, if he refuses to obey it. It ly provisional and preparatory to a more permanent arrangement after the Denomination There age, however, many sincere inquirers in the Southern States have had time to exwho are much confused by the varying state-ments of writers on baptism, and who are al-be determined whether the step taken to ormost led to believe at times, that it is not pos- ganize a new Publication Society will meet with the approval of the Southern churches when he commanded his disciples to baptize, generally. There were but few States repreand when he promised "he that believeth and sented in the Convention which formed the is baptized shall be saved." For their benefit new Society-many brethren who feel a deep we throw out a few hints. We trust, the interest in the enterprise were not aware that plain common sense view, will commend it to such a project was intended to be carried into effect at the late meetings at Augusta, until Christ has commanded us to be baptized. they saw its consummation announced in the at the South, and the Board shall have been

But for ourselves we see no need of making another Hymn Book, even if the Board were

blight his hope as to its ueckning, as was expected, "a common Hymnes," with our churches. We do not see the division referred to can alter the character of the book. If it was adapted to the wants of Southern We'are sure our readers will peruse with churches before the division, it must be equalmuch injerest, the following from a new volly so since, as the sentiments and style of po ume restatly reprinted by the Harpers, entietry have undergone no change by this event; tled and I hope we shall never be guilty of the lit-tleness of rejecting a good book because it comes from a region from which we have sep-

arated in certain benevolent operations. I know that there are persons who profess to think that a Hymn Book adapted to the ten version one side of his little farm, and wants of the North cannot suit the South, as where the track, deep between accumulations were not the same in all latitudes. For the Psalmist, though published at the North, is not a Northern book—it does not contain any but levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless he soon because he was to be the levertheless had to be sentiments peculiar to the North. It was examined by a Committee while in a course of publication, most of whom reside at the South, and has been issued by the Publication Society at Philadelphia, which was at the time considered a denominational institution, and which has never done any thing, so far as we are aware, to furnish ground of complaint to the South. We have used the Psalmist for two years, and although we do not consider it as perfect, we regard it as the best collection of sacred poetry which has been put forth by our denomination, and equal to any that can be published. Why, then, set it aside, and incur the trouble and expense of a new publication? No book has ever been published under circumstances better calculated to secure a general circulation among our people than the Psalmist, and if this fails it is useless to attempt to get a "common Hymn Book." We shall best consult our interest, therefore, by adopting the present Psalmist throughout the bounds of the Southern Convention.

An eminent professional gentleman from the

July 13th, 1847.

city of brotherly love, on a late visit made to Boston, to recruit, after a severe illness, having recovered his wonted energy under the influence of the cool air from the water, together with divers boating and piscatory excursions in the harbor and the bay, as well as a daily and difficulty; the poor beast knew that kind dip and one extra plunge into the briny sea, and having satisfied his curiosity by visiting many of the objects of interest in and about the city, and the special objects of professional attention, thought that he could not return to his arduous duties in the rectangular city without placing his patriotic foot upon the pilgrim rock of Plymouth. In indulging this wish, he met with the following incidents, ilmeaning, is to dip or immerse. This is all that we wish to know. The Christian who is mainly anxious to obey his Lord, will not be Men may attempt to prove to him that in certain passages the word means this, that, or the other. He will inquire of them what the priloitering near the spot, he was arrested by the voice of prayer, and, turning suddenly, he engaged in fervent supplication. At the cone was "a descendant of one of the pilgrims, and he could not rest until he had uttered that prayer upon that rock." As the man was about to wipe a tear which was falling down his cheek, he checked himself, and, stooping forward, he let it fall upon the stone, with the expression, "No, I won't do it! It belongs there—there let it fall." "Give me your hand friend," exclaimed the doctor; "I like your sentiment.

On returning to Boston, the cars were detained at Braintree, as is usual, for another train. Finding at this stop that many of the passengers made a plunge at a certain yellow cake and dark-looking drink, the doctor was induced by curiosity, and a little prompted by hunger, to enter the shantee restaurant and taste the diet bread, which he found not unpalatable, and, after a little hesitation, to drink a tumbler of something, which, under the name of root beer, he thought, from the taste, to be a compound decoction of senna and gentian. On entering the cars he missed his ticket, which he had placed in front of his hat to meet the constant call of the conductor at the frequent stopping places. He once more returned to the refectory in search of it, as he remembered removing his castor there to wipe his brow, and commenced looking for the lost pence, if I will tell you where it is?" "Certainly, I will," said he: "why. I offered you and in an instant was surrounded.
twice as much to find it." "Well, then, sir," "Here we must leave him, how answered the boy, "it is in the back of your may seem. Meanwhile, the two women The gentleman was glad to give the were, as usual, anxiously expecting him boys in the streets .- Boston Post.

sess in this country A gentleman who knew something had happened; the animal was drapwho he was, questioned him closely the other day, but all his inquiries were evaded. The sledge was reversed, and above all, Mart was gentleman finally put the question of con-science to him. "Do you not know it to be Anno was but the girl still, she called quick steam or horse power.—Cincinnati Times.

never secure general and permanent circulation. But we see no reason for his proscribing the Psalmist, or why the division between the Baptists of the North and South should satisfies his conscience in the cheat.—Jour. of

CHASED BY THE WOLVES.

onian Tales." The chase—the athen hungry pack—the combat and nigle—the rescue—form altogether most thrilling scenes imaginable. rening his way home led through a niorassy wood, which stretched for that the animal was quickening his pace unwontedly, again it jerked forward-quicker still-and a low neigh sound of terror effectually aroused the drowsy man. He looked in front; all was as usual-a wide scanty forest, standing knie deep in a bed of snow-the narrow trough of a track winding through ithere and there pyramids of snow which showed the huge art hills of the country-the heavens bright—the earth white—not a living ob-

ject but the horse before him. "He looked behind: the scene was just the same; white snow and leafless trees, and a winding track; but close to the sledge there were three dark, gaunt animals heavily galloping, and another was fast gaining behind. The jaws of the foremost, by the lowness of the sledge, were within the reach of Mart's shoulder. He cared not for that; he knew that it was he horse they wanted first; and saw in an instant that all depended on the animal's courage more than his own. If the frightened creature could have the nerve to keep in the track, the chances were much in its favor, for the moment they turned in orde TRAITS OF YANKEE CHARACTER. to pass and get ahead of it, the depth of the snow diminished their speed; but should the horse, in its terror, plunge aside and flounder in the snow. Mart knew that it would be lost. He leaned forward, called the animal cheerful ly by its name, and laid his hand on its neck, as he was often wont to do in times of fatigue voice and hand-raised its ears, which were laid flat back with terror, and fell into an even-

"Mart shouted violently; but the wolves were either to keen or too many-it made no impression. It was an awful time both for master and horse. Mart kept his hand on the animal while his eye watched the ferocious brutes who were often within arms length .lustrating two somewhat opposite traits of He had a hatchet which he always carried on Yankee character. In the railroad car he encountered an intelligent enthusiast, dressed in rather coarse apparel, carrying with him a use it, for the closer the wolves kept at the carpet-bag of no moderate dimensions. On the arrival at Plymouth, finding no convey-

"One of the wolves was more than usually found his companion on his knees on the rock huge and long limbed, and more than once it had contrived, in spite of the deep snow, to clusion of his touching effusion of the heart, he advance nearer abreast than any of its comagain addressed his companion, and learnt that panions. Upon this grim creature Mart more especially kept his watch, and caught the green light which played from its eye-balls. It turned off again; the snow lay fleeter for a space; the wolf kept its footing; it gained; for their pace is enormous; the little horse's eye glared round at it. Mart withdrew his hand wet with the animal's perspiration; the wolf was just beyond arm's reach, but he kept his hatchet in readiness. The horse was an desperate gallop, and the wolf just abreast; it suddenly turned sharp towards it; now was Mart's time. He dealt a tremendous blow; the wolf avoided it, but stumbled in the snow. and in a few moments was yards behind.

"The distance from home was now quickly shortened beneath the horse's hoofs which continued to carry the sledge at full gallop, till the fear as overturn became the source of fresh anxiety. Mart was quite aware by this time that these were no common lazy wolves he had to deal with, but sharp set determined brutes, to whom man or beast would be alike welcome. These were not the animals to be deterred by the sight of man's dwelling, as is usually the case, and there was an ugly verst of wide, open space between the outskirts of the forest and his house, which he looked to

with real apprehension. "They were now at the very edge of the card. Not finding it, he addressed a group of wood; the road became more open; the wolves boys, from eight to eleven years of age, say- gained on every side; the horse bounded furiousing_"Boys! I have lost my ticket; will you ly forward, canght the sledge against the stump help me find it?" The lads looked at one an- of a tree; it overturned; was swept away at other a little queerly, and engaged in the a tremendous pace, and Mart was left alone in search; but as they did not appear very anx- the snow. In a moment a heavy claw slit ious to find it, the doctor, in order to quicken the throat and down the front of his sheeptheir zeal, said—"Boys! that ticket cost me a ekin; it was well Anno's wrapper lay so thick dollars; if any one of you will find it, I will beneath. He threw off the brute and rose; give him a quarter." Even this did not make his hatchet had been jerked out of his hand in them very earnest in the search, and the stran- the fall; he cast a desperate glance around, but ger was about giving up the point, when one of the younger of the urchins stepped up to the defenceless man, and the other two, dehim, saying-"Sir, will you give me nine- serting the animal, were bounding back to him. Mart faced the foremost, he could do no more, "Here we must leave him, however cruel it

young rogue the full quarter and escape the home; for Mart was late. Anno was sitting deafening shout of the waggish group; and returned to the city, having added this informa- wheel. Liso had risen from hers and gone tion to his fund of knowledge; that the pious into the smaller chamber especially devoted blood of the pilgrims still circulates in the to her. Old Karria Pois was lying before the veins of some of their descendants; and that stove fast asleep. Of a sudden the dog prick-the somewhat equivocal shrewdness which he ed up his ears, listened, rose—ran to the door had before seen in the Yankee pedler was a and whined—then returned to Anno, wagged commodity at the north as common as the his tail, ran back, and whining again, scratched at the door. Karria Pois usually gave signal of Mart's approach, though not in so urgent A PATROON A BEGGAR.—An old blind see her husband. The dog dashed furionsly negro man has been exciting the sympathy of out, and so sight of Mart appeared. The the tender-hearted, by sitting near the brick young wife ran out in the piercing air; saw church and Clinton Hall, with his hat in his and heard nothing, and was slowly turning lap containing a few cents, and looking him- when a sound caught her ear-it was the self as miserable as possible. He has collect- sound of hoofs striking full and sharp upon the ed daily a number of cents. If the world ground. So had Mart never approached bewill believe it, this is the patroon owner of the fore. But there was no time for wonder, for negro colony at Flatbush, L. I. He has a the next moment the borse galloped up to the large landed estate for a colored man to pos- door and stopped. Anno saw instantly that

to her grandmother-the old woman did not answer-she flew into the inner room; Liso was standing motionless with her face turned from the door. There was no light save from the little snowed-up window; but Anno saw enough to know that she stood in prayer .-'Oh! Jumal!' (God) said the poor girl to hersel, 'hear her!' and leaving her undisturbed, she ran again out of the house, gave one look at the trembling horse, and then, all trembling

herself, began to retrace the jagged track through which it had come. "We must now return to Mart, who we have left in a frightful position. He knew what it was to put forth his strength in games and wrestling matches, and it was such shoulder to shoulder and muscles to muscles as few could withstand. But it was nothing now against the heavy weight-the vice-like on every side. For a few moments the desperate violence of a man to whom life is sweet and such a death most horrible, shook off the pitiless assailants, but his own blood had died the snow, and the sight of it seemed to turn ferocity into fury. The blood hounds closed again upon him—they pulled him down!

"People say there is no time to think in sudden danger—they have never known one.— There are more thoughts struck from their mind in one moment's collision with sudden and desperate peril, than in whole days of perfect security. The sweets of this earth; the home that lay so near; the mystery of Heaven swept over poor Mart's mind; aye, even particulars found time to intrude. He thought how Anno and Liso would watch through the night; how his mangled remains would tell all in the morning; Anno's despair; the village lament; he thought of all this, and more, and knew himself in the jaws of the hungry wolves! Then those foul lurid eyes glared over him; the tightning of throat followed and thinking was over. Still he struggled to release his arm; the grasp on his throat was suffocating him; his senses reeled; when, on a sudden dash, came another animal; hard breathing along; threw itself into the midst with one sharp howl, and fastened upon the chief assailant. The wolves relaxed their fury for an instant; Mart reeled giddily to his feet, and recognized his brave dog. For a second he stood stunned and bewildered; when he saw one wolf retreating and all three attacking the dauntless dog. He turned to help him; a bright object caught his eye; it was his hatchet lying on the snow within arm's length. Mart snatched it up and was now himself again. Blood was dripping from him, but his limbs were uninjured, and furious were the

strokes he dealt. "One wolf soon lay dead at his feet-the other crowded and retreated, spilling its blood as it went, and held off skulking round, and now Mart poured his whole fury on the monster which held Karria Pois, and in as stifling a grasp as he had held his master. It was no easy job to release the dog. The hatchet rung on the wolf's skull, rattled on its ribs. and laid bare the gaunt backbone; but the dog's own body interrupted any mortal wound. and the wolf seemed to feel no other. Poor Karria Pois' case was desperate; his legs were all drawn together, protecting the very parts he sought to wound, when suddenly be " worth ratchet was buried deep in the wolf's throat. Many more fierce strokes were needed before and, as Mart rose, a hand on his shoulder startled him, and his wife fell upon his bosom!

MIASMA OVER CITIES.

The Registrar General of London seems to think that over all densely populated cities their hangs an atmosphere totally different from that of the country. To the human animal its effects are only incidental perceptible, because its deleterious influences act but slowly on bis health; but on smaller it sometimes works like a subtle poison. Thus, a bird brought in from the country survives not more than six or nine months, unless sent back again for a space into purer air. Of the existence of miasmatic atmosphere over London, the English Registrar General speaks

over London, the London in a late report:

There is in fact a poison floating in the air (of London,) which causes death. It is not a gas, but a sort of atmorphere of floating particles, undergoing ncessant transformations, probably inodorous and invisible. This disease mist arising from the breath of two millions of people, from open sewers and ces-pools, graves and slaughter-houses, is continually kept up and undergoing changes; in one season it is per-vaded by cholera, in another by influenza; at one time it bears small pox, measles, scarlating and whooping cough among your children; at another it carries fever on its wings. Like an angel of death it has hovered for centuries over London. But it may be driven away by legislation.

A THRILLING INCIDENT .- The New York Exress narrates the following interesting incident in connection with the late conflagration in that city: "So sudden and quick was the spread of the flames that Mr. K. and his family came very near being destroyed by them. One of his daughters, Miss Margaret Kirkman, a young lady of about nineteen years of age, only escaped, after being severely burnt, by jumping from the fourth story front window of the com in which she slept. It was for some moments a scene of the most thrilling and agonizing interest to those who had assembled in front of the burning those who had assembled in front of the burning building. The fourth story, though even with the rest of the edifice, has very small attic windows. At one of these Miss K. appeared, shrieking in alarm, the fire evidently behind her and the smoke pouring out over her head—no ladders had yet arrived, and her destruction seemed inevitable—she tried at first to escape the flames, by which she had been already severely burnt, got out on the sill of the window, but it was evident she must soon perish there, and the cry was raised for her to jump; other voices, among which, by this time, was that of her father, exclaiming "not yet, wait a moment till we get ready, for you." A feather bed was instantly procured, held you." A feather bed was insuming products, about three feet from the ground by six gallant hearts, who were in great jeopardy that she might fall upon and injure one or more of them, but they heeded not and cared not for that. By this time Miss K., to escape from the smoke and flames, was then compelled to let herself down, and was seen hanging by her extended arms from the window. "Jump now," was extended arms from the window. "Jump now," was the cry. Vast numbers of persons had now assembled, and were lookers on the agonising scene. The young lady soon let go her hold from that dizzy height of upward of fifty feet, and in an instant was whirled toward the sidewalk. The heart of every person in that vast multitude started in thrilling emo-tion and suspense, doubtful as to her fate. In a few moments the cry was raised "she is safe," and three hearty cheers went up, which made the very welkin

GREAT INVESTION.—A gentleman in this city has discovered a plan by which he can send a man from this city to New York to transact business in two and a half hours, by a railroad which will not cost more than three times as much as the Telegraph, including viaducts and other etceterss. He can, he says, transport from Cincinnati to New York in a day of ten hours, four hundred tons of merchandise and at a cost not exceeding the usual rates, and that without

GRAVES & SHARKLARD. Publishers & Printers $N^{o.}$

Ladies' Department.

A WOMAN OF GOOD TASTE. The following very happy and equally true sketch is from the London Quarterly Re-

You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurances of shopmen and the recommendations of milliners. She care not how original a pattern may he, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape, if it be awkward. Whatever laws fashion dictates, she follows laws of her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things which people generally suppose to be fetched from Paris, or at least made by a French milliner, but which as often are bought at the nearest town and made up by her own mawi on the chatrary, the wears many a cheap dress, but it is always pretty, and many an old one. but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion of colors, nor does she affect a studied sobriety; but she either refreshes you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with a judicious harmony, not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands or gilt buttons or twisted cordings. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all in her inner borders and beadings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so as that which is. After all there is no great art either in her fashions or her materials. The secret simply consists in her knowing the three grand unities of dressher own station, her own age, and her own points. And no woman can dress well who does not. After this, we need not say that whoever is attracted by the costume will not be disappointed in the wearer. She may not be handsome or accomplished, but we will answer for her being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible, and a complete lady.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There is naught

In all this cold and hollow world, no fount Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within A Mother's heart.

A Mother's love! Who has not known it? Who is there so poor and miserable that has not been thus blessed? And what is there so strong, so sure and undeviating as a dear Mother's Love?

The world may boast of its friendships and truth, and at times dazzle us with its seeming splendor and greatness; man may prove him-self worthy of our affection and frankness, and continue to show us true disinterested attachment;—and in the passing events of life, time may produce other congenial souls whose spirits will unite with ours, and thrill and glow with one common sympathy and delightful ecstacy of passion, and around whose hearts our best affections and desires will entwine, and be nourished, strengthened and beautified by their kindred thoughts and love, until at last by a beautiful and silent quickening influence, and constant nourishment, these tender plants of a flowing the near by the same warmth, and soon grow up a beautiful and majestic tree, which will be rendered the more lovely and noble under the chilling blasts of sorrow misfortune, and thus long continue to nnfold one after another of its heretofore unknown and hidden beauties, until at last it is cut off by the cold and piercing frosts of life's winter. death.

But these ties of affection, although very dear to the heart, are entirely different, these all may change when submitted to the world'a fiery ordeal, and cannot fully compensate us for a mother's patient, vigilant, and unceas-

ing love.
In childhood, happy childhood, when the world appears so bright and beautiful, and we gaze with such wonder and delight on all that it contains, not knowing and unconscious of its treachery and coldness, we think all are as frank and generous hearted as ourselves: and we seize with such avidity and delight upon each new amusement, and so eagerly participate in all their separate pleasures, until, at ast, tired and fatigued, we cast it aside, almost wondering what made it so long pleasing or else abandon it to catch some other, which to our childish imagination, appears more attracting.

Amid all the changes of the world, and

through all the trials and vicissitudes of life, there is one who cannot change-who has constantly blessed us from infancy with her overflowing kindness, and will continue through all life's varying scenes, to show us real, sincere, undying love, which will continue to grow stronger as afflictions gather around us, and cling the more closely when trouble's dark cloud hovers near us, whose countenance will beam with greater kindness when others frown upon us? It is our Mother—the Mother who has always blessed us-whose heart will continue to pulsate with the warmest, truest love. when all others become cold and changedwhich will ever remain with us through life. until death's cold and inexorable hand shall chill that dear mother's heart with his icy touch, and make her form become cold, inanimate and lifeless, and our mother lies mouldering in the dark and silent tomb. And even then, (if, as some tell us, the spirits of the blessed hover around us here on earth to protect and guide us.) perhaps, O! glorious thought! she will even then be watching us, as a kind guardian angel, still to protect the cherished child whom she so long continued to bless and make happy with a Mother's Love.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT .- During the last conflict with Great Britain, a number of our troops were engaged in repairing the shattered fortifications at Niagara, and while so engaged, the enemy commenced a gara, and while so engaged, the enemy commenced a pretty sharp fire, so that it occupied nearly all the time of our forces to keep on the look out for the shots of the enemy. Finding they did not make much headway, they stationed a son of the Emerald Isle to give waining whenever a shot or shell was coming, that they might be prepared for it. This the sentined faithfully performed; alternately singing out, 'shot,' 'shell,' until finally the enemy started a congreve rock, et, which Pat had never seen before. He hesitated a moment and seeing it elevated, he shouted, 'shot,' and by jabers the gun with it.

From the National Intelligeneer of Saturday. THE GILDED LANTERN AND LOFTY MAST WORD raised to their intended position above the dome of the Capitol yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. The mast was first seen projecting newards about two o'clock, and in two hours, its lower extremity was safely placed in its socket. The gilded lantern presents a very splendid appearance in the rays of the sun. It is gratifying to learn that the mast was raised without accident of any kind or personal injury to any one of the workmen.

TENNESSEE BAPTIST

Nashville, September 11. 1817.

IN COVENANT WITH GOD.

We notice in the Nashville Christian *Advocate of September 3rd, a long and remarkably ably written article, on "The Essential Nature, and Design of Baptism," by a correspondent signing himself "A." We transfer those parts of it to our colums which contain the sum and essence of the whole, for two reasons; first, that our readers may see the opinious, regarding the efficacy of baptism, entertnined by the best writers on the Pedobaptist side, as expressed in their own words; and secondly that we may briefly point out a half a dozen of the many errors which this short extract contains. The first passage is as

"That there exists a bona fide covenant between God and the members of his visible church, is abundantly evident from the teachings of God's holy Word, and from the essential nature of an ecclesiastical institution. The church, as an organization, has solemnly covenanted with God, if not in form, at least by a clearly implied stimulation to teach His ter His holy ordinances; and those moral rules which He had appointed; and to be "a witness for Jesus" to all men "until He comes again." And God has covenanted with His church, that "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it:" that "He will be with its ministry always, even to the end of the world,"-that "the Holy Comforter, whom the world cannot receive, shall dwell with and be in" His covenant people. Here then is a stipulated contract,-a solemn covenant engagement, existing between God and His church considered as a whole,—as an ecclesiastical organization.

Again: Each individual (adult) member of Christ's Church, has solemnly promised "to renounce the Devil and all his works; the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covet-ous desires of the same; and the carnel desires of the flesh," and "to obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and to walk in the same all the days of his life." To each member of His church God has promised. that "He will be their God," (in covenant):that "He will give them a new heart:"-that "He will give them grace and glory, and with-hold no good thing:"—that He will sustain and comfort them in life, support them in death, and that "where He is there shall they be al so, to behold His glory," and dwell with Him forever. Here, too, is a positive contract, a covenant engagement, between God and the individual members of His church."

.

In all this we cheerfully concur with the writer, if he will allow us an explanation upon three points-Provided it is the true Church of Christ; provided none are members but "adults:" and provided every individual member is really born again of the Spirit of God. These things being so, then all that is said of the Church collectively and individually, being in covenant with God, and of the nature and purposes, of that covenant, is true.

The writer then proceeds as follows: "If, then, there is a covenant, in nature if not in name, existing between the Divine Being and the members of His visible Church: by what formal act do men enter into this covenant with God, and become members of His visible church? The formal act by which we ye be Christ'a then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3: 27-29. We renew this covenant engagement, when we partake of His holy Supper, and drink of that cup "which is Christ's blood of the New Testament (or covenant) which is shed for many, for the remission of sins:" but the formal act by which we first enter into covenant with God, by "putting on Christ," or "taking his yoke upon us," is holy Christian

Far be it from us, to limit the Divine mercy, or circumscribe the blessing and agency of of Heaven, in the saving influences of Divine grace. Yet we cannot warrantably encourage any, on the principles of God's holy covenant with his chruck, under the Gospel institution, TO CLAIM God's covenant blessings, but those who are in covenant with Him. We shall not deny, but that one may so embrace the truth and promises of the gospel, and so covenant in his heart with the Redeemer, without the external forms, and the overt act of entering the visible church, by the Divinely appointed door, - Christian Baptism, - the sealing ordinance of the covenent of grace; as that he may realize, the mercy of God, through Christ, in the forgiveness of his personal sins; and the agency of the Holy Ghost, in his regeneration, and in witnessing his pardon and adoption; but we affirm, that the promise of God's covenant blessings specially made to those who are in covenant with Him; that "remission of sins," the being "created anew in Christ Jesus," and the sanctifving, comforting and saving influences of the Holy Ghost, are among God's special covenant blessings; and that holy Baptism is the official seal and confirmatory act of the covenant of grace, and the door of admission into the Christian Church. If these affirmations be true, then it follows, that by how far the overt act o. submitting to Christian Baptism is essential to a formal entrance into covenant with God; and by how far our having formally entered into covenant with God, is essential to our warran tably claiming covenant blessings: and by hor far "remission of sins," and the regenerating witnessing, and comforting influences of the Holy Ghost, are among the special blessings of the covenentof grace: By so far is the overt ac of entering formally into covenant with God by holy Baptism, essential to "remission c sins," and that entire class of spiritual agen cies on the soul, which are indispensable t spiritual religion, regeneration, sanctification holy christian comfert, and enternal salvation, "This view of the subject stamps upon Bar tism as the covenant-scaling sacrament, of the institution of grace, through Christ Jesus, a.

Te first error we notice in this statement into which the writer has fallen, is the supposition that it is the same act that brings us in to covenant with God,—the covenant of grace -which makes us members of the visible church This is the starting point of all his mistakes The act by which we enter into covenant wir God, is another and altogether a different ac from that by which we connect ourselves with the vinble church.

importance and an interest, which many professed Christians little understand or appre

The second error of this writer consists in the proposition, that we enter with God int. the covenant of grace by baptism. None of the passages to which he refera convey any suc idea, nor does any other text in the whole Bi ble. No; it is the eet by which we embrary Christ that brings us really into the covenant

of grace. - Faith, by which being justified, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and not haptism, by which simply we has as follows:profess that faill. Paul said to one of the primitive churches:--"As many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." But he said this to mark the fact that noue were then baptized except those who previous to their baptism, were truly believers

The third error we notice in this extract, is the supposition that "Christian baptism is the sealing ordinance of the Corenant of grace." Never was there an idea more entirely unfounded. It is not even seemingly favored by one single passage of the divine word. Neither baptism nor any other ordinance, seals or ever did, or ever will seal the covenant of grace. And yet we are sealed. Not, however, by baptism, but, as Paul declares by the Holy Spirit,-"Sealed by the Holy Spirit of prom-

The fourth error is involved in the notion of Mr. "A," that baptism is a sort of first step in religion, a primary act upon which, and not until it is taken, God extends his favor to us, the only act or way in which we can lawfully - Line annualuse into the notice

The fifth error is the opinion that all who are baptized and so have entered the church, have peculiar claims upon Christ, which those, however penitent or believing, who have not been baptized, dare not entertain, for his pardoning, comforting, and saving grace. But if miserable offenders such as we are, could have any claims upon God at all, how could such claims be established and confirmed by our doing an unauthorized act, such as making in baptism a profession of religion, when at the same time we confessedly have no religion? "He that believeth" is the person God has ommanded to be baptized. No other is authorized by his word to approach that sacred

The sixth error, and as it makes up our half ozen, the last we shall now notice of our Metho: st brother, in the above extract, is that he makes aptism a substitute for, or makes it supercede, both faith and the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit, since, as he teaches. without baptism previously received, these blessings are not to be hoped for by us nor any of their co. sequences. True he professes that he will not "limit the divine mercy," and he grants that the omnipotent God, possibly can bestow these blessings without bapism; but that if he does, it will not be agreeably with the stipulations of his covenant—that

This, according to "A," is not the Campbellite nor the Puseyite, but the Methodist doctrine of the efficacy of baptism. What now is the difference between the Methodist doctrine, as maintained by this writer, and the Baptist doctrine on this subject?

The Methodist doctrine, as here set forth, maintains that by baptism we are introduced into God's covenant of grace; that baptism seals to us the blessings of that covenantamong which are "the agency of the Holy "put on Christ," and enter into covenant with among which are "the agency of the Holy Gol, is, unquestionably, holy Christian Bap- Ghost in regeneration, and in witnessing our issed into Christ, have put on Christ; and it we have the "remission of sins," and that entire class of spiritual agencies on the soul which are indispensable to spiritual religion. regeneration, sanctification, holy christian comfort, and eternal salvation." Such Mr. "A" teaches as Methodism. The Baptist doctrine is the opposite of all this. We hold that "by grace through faith" in our Lord Jesus Christ, we are brought into and made partakers of all the blessings of the covenant of grace; that these blessings are sealed upon our hearts, and infused into our lives, by the renewing and sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit of God; and that by baptism we, in accordance with Christ's command, publicly profess all this, formally unite ourselves with the Church, and we (do not only promise to, but actually) do "renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh; and [vow] obediently to keep God's holy will and commandments, and to walk in the same all the days of our life."

Here, dear readers, are Methodist and Baptist doctrine on this topic in contrast. Guided by the word of God which do you like the

The doctrine so far as this topic is conerned of our Methodist, and the same is true of our Episcopal and Preshyterian brethren, scertainly and decidedly unevangelical. But t is due to them all to say that their experimental religion, their knowledge of the word of God, and their good sense, enables them generally to throw off these trammels, and to preach the true doctrines of justification by faith. We lament, exceedingly, that such christians as are many of our Pedo-baptist brethren, should be so led astray on this point, and oblidged to carry such an injurious load of superstitions and puerilities, as is imposed on them by their baptismal notions. When will all who love Christ, take his word for their guide, and be consistent in all their principles?

REVIVALS.

We have heard, incidentally, that at a late meeting at Hopewell, in Robertson county, ame forty persons professed religion. Also that a large number were brought to the knowledge of the truth at a meeting that closed last week at Macrory's, in this county. Will the brethren give us definite information regarding these, and the numerous other meetings, that have been or may be held in all parts of the country?

Since the above was written, we have reeived a letter from bro. Baker regarding the meeting at McCrory's, which see.

INDIAN - MISSIONS. Let it be remembered by all our brethren, that the American Indian Mission Association will hold its next amual meeting in Nashville. Its session will commence on Thursday the 28th day of October. One of the missionaries and an Indian preacher, are expected to | ny of the parables might not be thoroughly

QUERY. A subscriber, among other things, writes to

Messrs. Editors: Presuming that you are at all times willing to give your light upon state of mind, and were thus prepared for he Bible, or upon any part of it and having further disclosures, the Saviour spoke more seen a similar request in a former number of your paper; I too, will ask for an exposition of the 11th and 12th verses of the 4th chapter of Mark. They read thus:

"And he said unto them, Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God: but unto them that are without all these things are done in parables: That seeing, they may see, and not perceive; and hearing, they may hear, and not understand; lest at any time they should be converted, and their sins should be forgiven them."

These appear to be the words of Christ himself; and believing that he spake nothing unadvisedly, or without a thorough knowledge of the influence it would have upon the minds of men both in time and in eternity; I should be glad to see your views upon that text, particularly upon the words "without" and "lest," and why this seeming solicitude to conceal from a part of those around him, a knowledge of that which was intended to instruct and to benefit and to benefit another part of the same multitude? For if you will notice verse 34 of the same chapter, it says: When they were alone, he expounded all things to his disciples.

Yours respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER. ANSWER.

It is very easy to understand what our Saious meant by saying, "Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God.' The persons spoken to were his Apostles. Them he inspired and taught fully he mystery of the kingdom, in other words, the docrines of the Gospel of God. To them this honor was giren, that they might teach their age, organise the church, and record the New Testament. But "unto them that are without, ell these

things are done in parables: That seeing they may see, and not perceive; and hearing they may hear, and not understand lest at any time they should be converted, and their sins should be forgiven them." Can itbe supposed, as would seem here to be indicated, and as "A Subscriber" evidently thinks was the case. Ureek, Maury county, the 22nd of next that our Saviour would employ his time in month. Brethren and Churches, are you speaking to the multitudes not his followers, ready for our anniversaries? (who we presume were "those who were without,") in riddles, for the express purpose that they might not understand him a be benefited by what he said! Did our Savour intend to conceal from a part of those around him any of the truths of the Gospel! Surely not. This would accord neither with the truth, sincerity, or benevolence of God. Mattiew gives an account of this same conversation, and his more full and explicit detail, expains, and divests of all seeming inconsistency, the brief record of Mark. Matthew says: "And the disciples came, and said unto him, Why speakest thou unto them in parables? He answered and said unto them. Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be token away even newspapers in the city of Richmond. The that he hath. Therefore speak I to them in Religious Herald, (which, by the way, we, parables; because they, seeing, see not; and nearly twenty years ago, aided in originating) hearing, they hear not, neither do they under- has paramount claims upon the people of Virof related and industry, by its present editor, for mahear, and shall not understand; and seeing ye shall see, and shall not perceive: For this being one among the very best, and most usepeople's heart is waxed gross, and their ears ful publications of its class in all our land. It are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. But blessed are your eyes, for they see: and your ears, for they hear."

The language of Luke is more Hebraistic than this of Matthew. Hence, in Luke's statement the blindness and ignorance, and impenitence of the people, appear to us, according to our idioms of language, to be produced by Christ; but to a Jew, it would not so appear. Christ says, according to Matthew, of the crowds about him-"They seeing, see not; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand." They do not consequently turn, (convert) from their sins, and they are, therefore, not pardoned. The reasons of this are all explained in the 15th verse, and shown to be the work not of God, but of the men themselves-"For this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them." The original word translated 'lest." is frequently used in the scriptures to indicate not the design for which a thing is done or permitted, but the results or consequences of that thing. The real thought expressed is this:-"The moral perceptions of this people are all corrupt, so that they will not embrace the truth, nor turn from their sins, and therefore I will not pardon them."

The reasons for the employment of parables by our Saviour, are thus explained:

"Such being the moral condition of the people, kindness and wisdom required that their Teacher should condescend to their low estate, and adapt his manner of instruction to their crowded assemblies. Many of our friends capacities. Through the influence of false teachers during many generations, the people had sadly degenerated, and had contracted a multitude of religious errors. The method of has our very best wishes for the eminent sucinstruction by parables was peculiarly adapted to their state. It was interesting, and would excite attention, and many of the similes would be long remembered, and their true meaning would insensibly break forth upon their minds. It would lead them to some correct views before they were aware; for, by the force of an illustration, assent would be almost unconsciously yielded. At the same time, the truths thus delivered were covered by a thin veil, and were not immediately apprehended: thus, while instant rejection might be the result of presenting the naked truth, attention to the truth was secured by the interesting covering under which it was couched; and yet, without reflection, the truth delivered would not be discerned; so that there was need of attention and thought, for want of which many heard as though they heard not. Thus this method of instruction, while it was adapted to their low state of moral and religious perception, still made a demand upon their attention and candor. And though maapprehended at the time they were spoken, we want to know it forthwith .- Verb. Sat.

FLATTERING FROM ALABAMA. their effect would be seen hereafter. An ob-Our much esteemed friend and brother A servation in Mark 4: 33, sustains this view of Jarman, clerk of the Mt. Pleasant Church, he reason why Jesus taught by narables. Ala., writes us a very flattering letter. He To the disciples, as they were somewhat enlightened, and were in a comparatively candid of new subscribers and money. unreservedly, and explained the parables whenever they requested it. Mark (4: 21,

&c.) and Luke (8: 16, &c.) present the addi-

tional thought that the disciples were in due

The sense of the whole passage then with

the expositions we have now given, will be

seen to be this-You, my Apostles are taught

to know the whole doctrine of salvation, and

acter, I speak to them in parables, because

this is the only method by which their atten-

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

be sent to subscribers "at only one dollar,

[equivalent to two dollars for a weekly] per

annum, payable invariably in advance." The

sheet is about the size of ours, and the paper,

type, and press work, are all in the handsomest

style. The matter of the number before us

is very excellent, and the reputation of the

editor is a guaranty that the Guardian will

be conducted in the ablest manner. We are

at a loss, however, to determine why it should

be thought necessary to have two Baptist

ny years, maintaining always the character of

appears to us that all the ends proposed by

both papers could be much better secured by

one. We, however, who are wholly unin-

formed, have no authority to ask questions.

All may be perfectly right. Our brethren of

both papers, so far as their purposes are equit-

able and religious, have our most hearty wish-

THE FINE ARTS.

Our brother J. W. Dodge, so well know here,

and throughout our country, as an unrivalled

painter, especially of miniatures, has been en-

gaged nearly all the past year, in the execu-

tion of several large oil paintings of a wholly

new and unusually interesting character, which

he intends publicly exhibiting at the Masonic

Hall in this city, the latter part of the present

month. The paintings are, we learn, on can-

vass, each subject covering about two hundred

square feet. The novel manner of their exe-

cution, and the surprising brilliancy of their

effect, as described to us by the artist, must.

in a community like ours, where the people

know how to appreciate excellence render their

exhibition exceeding entertaining and popular.

The high reputation of Mr. Dodge in all de-

partments of the fine arts. is a sufficient guar-

anty that the most exalted expectations of our

citizens will be fully realised. Some of the

subjects of these paintings are from the scrip-

thres, illustrating the most touching and sub-

lime incidents described in the sacred pages.

Others represent beautiful and romantic scenes

in art, in nature, and in fancy. The manner

of the exhibition, the astonishing changes and

transformations produced in the pictures them-

selves, by the varying of light and shade, and

the amazingly life-like appearance of the

whole, will certainly attract the attendance of

who have heard of the design are most impa-

tient to see them. The distinguished artist

cess of his truly beautiful enterprise. H.

REVIVALS.

the result of the Campmeeting held with the

McCrory Creek Church, Davidson county.

Bro. A. H. Booth writes us from Antioch

Church, Tippah county, Mi., and reports

some 40 professions during a protracted meet-

TO TRAVELLING AGENTS.

In all cases where money is received in ad-

vance for the paper, we expect it to be sent to

us with the name. We hear of some who

have paid our travelling agent money for sub-

scription in advance, but no money has reach-

ed us. If it has been lost through the mails,

ing of 11 days. See the letter in this paper.

See his letter.

Bro. W. D. Baker reports 27 professions as

es for their unbounded success.

the passage in question.

time to make known clearly the Saviour's in-

structions."

He says, "I will do my best to have it sustained; be assured it is doing good." Also that bro. Stephenson, who went from that Association, if he will continue his studies, shall tion, &c.

would not be deprived of the pleasure of pay- desire to call out and foster the native female I speak to you plainly; but those are not so informed, who is to become my disciples, and, accommodating my teaching to their charing \$5 00. We know bro. Jarman to be a lib-1st Lords' day in October, as the Association ly preserve. tion can be at all attracted. The ingenuity of (Muscle Shoals) is within one fourth of a parables, gilds the truth, and allures them to mile of me." In all probability you will, if hear what they do. But led by the gross apnot on Friday, on Saturday at the fartherest, petites of their sinful nature, they do not perunless some providence prevents, we shall of two new subscribers. ceive the truth, nor understand its import; they doubtless be with you. are therefore not converted, and their sins are not forgiven them. This we conceive to be OVERWHELMING CALAMITY.

the obvious, plain, common sense, meaning of Our beloved brother Isaac Taylor Hinton is epidemic in New Orleans, and nobly and glo-MISSIONARY. "The Southern Baptist Missionary Journal" for September, and also "The Baptist Missionary Magazine" for September, are received. They both come loaded with rich and most interesting intelligence. All our Foreign Missions, whether in Asia. Africa or Europe are prosperous, and some of them exceedingly intimately associated with him during the last all. so, especially the mission among the Karens.

fifteen years. We have no words by which Remittances have likewise been received Brethren, let these unequivocal indications of the favor of God, encourage our prayers and ing calamity, to his large and interesting family, reply to their letters. contributions for the conversion of the world. to the Church in New Orleans, and to the cause every where. The following is the notice of this melan-

The General Association of Tennessee is of the 30th of last month. near at hand. It will assemble at Carter's "THE LATE REV. I. T. HINTON.—This estiin St. Charles street, expired on Saturday last, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., of the prevailing epidemic, in the forty-eighth year of his age. We knew something of Mr. H., and can say A NEW PAPER. with truth, that a more zealous minister, one The first number of a new paper, entitled nore unaffectedly pious, or more imbued with THE BAPTIST GUARDIAN," published in berul learning, did not, at his decease, live in this community. Undismayed by the ravages Richmond, Va., by bro. H. K. Ellyson, and which the Yellow Fever was making among edited by Rev. bro. J. L. Reynolds, has all classes of our population, he stood firmly reached us. This is a semi-monthly "Reliat his post, resisting every tempting voice that gious and Family Newspaper," which is to pointed to a short absence, as security against

s attacks, and carrying the consolations of reigion to the death-bed of those of his congregation, and others, who preceded him to the grave, through the same awful visitation. Herein, he was a model to be followed by all his sacred calling. Mr. Hinton, emphatially died "in the harness," and no doubt he nas received "the exceeding rich reward"

which his devotedness merited. Deceased was a native of England, the worhy son of a werthy minister of the same peruasion. He came to the United States about ixteen or eighteen years ago, and was sucessively pastor of Baptist churches in Richnond, Va., Chicago, Ill., and in St. Louis, Missouri. His labors here in New Orleans had been crowned with unusual success. His Sunday Schools were models of that kind and the children of the poor and working classes. erable; the predominant trait in his style of address was warmth, almost enthusiasm. Mr. H. was the author of several popular works. His works were, as may be supposed, theological, principally turning on doctrinal points. We feel unusual regret at chronicling the decease of this excellent man. It is a loss to the whole community; although the juvenile members of his congregation will be more sensible

of it than others.' Since writing the above we have seen the following notice in the Daily Delta of the 29th

DEATH OF A DIVINE.—It becomes our solemn duty to announce the death of one of God's chosen ministers—the Rev. I. T. Hinton, pastor of the Baptist Church in St. harles street. He died yesterday, at about ter. half-past ten o'clock, A. M. Mr. Hinton was forty-eight years of age, and, besides his flock, who were dearly attached to him, he has left hundreds of friends to mourn his untimely loss In the very harvest-time of his career, when he was gathering in souls to fill the garner of for this year, ending July, 1847, amounted to heaven, and fulfilling with the most active and self-sacrificing zeal and courage the severe and painful duties which, during the present epidemic, devolve upon the ministers of the Gospel, he was suddenly brought down himself by the fell pestilence, and, after a short illness. died in the full assurance of a "blessed immor

It has been our pleasure to know Mr. Hinton long and well. He was born in England -the son of an ancient Baptist preacher who,

work on the United States.* Well educated and of a literary turn, Mr. Hinton followed the example of his father, and pecame a minister of the Baptist persuasion, and as such attained an elevated position .-Sixteen or eighteen years ago he emigrated to the United States, and officiated as pastor of a church in Richmond, Va., where he was much respected and beloved. But, desiring a larger field for his talents and labors in the West, he removed to Chicago and afterwards to St. Louis, where he resided several years, having | Female Seminaries of respectable character charge of a Baptist church. Finally, at the colicitation of the Home Mission Society of Baptists, he came to New Orleans, where he its great superiority of members, and its high soon succeeded in establishing a highly respectable church. He was growing rapidly in the of Alabama, and from several of the adjoining esteem and admiration of our people and in the States. love and affection of his flock, when the remorseless disease which now rages in our city took him from the sphere of his usefulness in the very summer of life and hope. Mr. Hinton was a learned theologian, and wrote several works of high authority and utility in the

religious world. What now is to be done for the infant bnt apidly growing Church in New Orleans?-The Lord sustain his own cause. * That work was written not by his Father, but by

prother Hinton himself, with the aid of his brother John Howard Hinton, of Oxford England. We leave this week to be present at the Duck River and Liberty Associations. The results of these Anniversaries we will endeav-

or to furnish to the readers of the Baptist. The Muscle Shoal Association of North Alabama, will hold its next session with the Mt. Pleasant Church in Lawrence co., commencing on Friday before the First Sabbath id Oct. The editors of the Ten. Baptist ex- nations, the other two being the "NASHVILLE pect to be present on the occasion,

TO THE LADIES OF TENNESSEE.

We have devoted one department of our sheet for the particular benefit of the Ladies of our State and country, because we believsends us his best wishes for the fourth volume ed that there was sufficient literary talent of the paper in a tangeble form, in the shape among them to sustain it and render it the most interesting department of our sheet. We most earnestly invite original articles from their pens. Sketches, Tales, etc. articles of domestic duties, Education, Parental Instruc-

Several Female contributors have. from Bro. Jarman hopes that there will be no time to time, favored us with their articles, and failure in endowing Union University, as he we request a continuance of like favors. We talent of our State, by this department. We eral hearted effort Baptist, to whom the cause are conscious that there are talents here that of Religion or Benevolence never appealed in would adorn any literary paper, and names vain. He says: "I hope bro. G. to see you and which would be the pride of any State, if bro Howell at my house on Friday before the once waked from the silence they too willing-

> LETTERS OF BUSINESS. Rev. P. M. Musgrove sends us the names

Three new subscribers from as many different States have, during the past week sent us their orders for the paper.

Bro. A. Jarmon of Lawrence Co. Ala., no more. He fell a victim to the prevailing sends a remittance for two new subscribers also, one for himself, and one dollar for Bro. Steriously sunk at his post. But a few days be- phenson a beneficiary at Murfreesborough, fore his death, he wrote us a long letter, sta- which we have sent to brother S. as requested.

ting that he had resolved to continue in the We suspect that brother Jarmon forgets city, and that, for the good of the cause, he how often he makes remittances for his paper. preferred greatly to die rather than leave his We believe this last, pays np to 1851. We people in the hour of their distress. We (the have a few subscribers who seem to forget Sen. Ed.) know bro. Hinton well, having been | that it is necessary to pay for their paper at

we can express our sense of this overwhelm- from J. J. Canada and J. Jarnagin. We shall Rev. J. P. Arnold, sends us a letter that

gives cheering hopes and encouragement. We are too well pleased with its spirit, to with hold cholly event by the N. O. Commercial Times from our readers some extracts from it, although he did not design it for publication. "The "Ten. Baptist" comes to hand this week mable clergyman, pastor of the Baptist Church, in an entire new dress, and so much enlarged, as certainly, to give no cause of complaint to any baptist of Tennessee, on account of size or price. Its rich contents afford a delightful repast to the mind, and I often wonder how it is, that any baptist of Ten., can consent to dispense with such an entertaining visitor. It is deeply to be regretted that so many of our brethren can not duly appreciate the important advantages that a sound religious paper presents to their children while their minds are capable of receiving deep and lasting impressions for good. I will do all that I can in getting new subscribers, for I want to see the paper sustained.

"From the last 'Baptist" I learn that you intend to publish a South-western Register, and Baptist Almanack, as an experiment, to contain a statistical table of our denomination in this State, and of the south-west generally. With this 1 am well pleased, and as soon as it is published, you may send me four doz. for the Beaver Dam Church."

MORE INFORMATION WANTED. man. W. Mashows, has sent us a remittance for his subscription to the Ten. Baptist. There has been some tmistake made as to his post-office address. We shall be much obliged to brother Mathews or to any other person that will give us the name of his post office, so as to enable us to correct the mistake.

PUBLISHERS.

CLERKS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND KENTUCKY.

Will confer the greatest possible favor by sending us a copy of their minutes, for which favor they shall receive a copy of the New South Western Baptist Register free of charge. Please insert the P. O. of each minis-

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

We learn from the catalogue of this unrivalled institution, that the number of students 140. We copy below the concluding remarks. Such an institution is justly the pride of Alabama and the south. We hope that the day is not far distant

When "Tennessee can boast as great As any other sister State'

the matter of a like Female Institution.

The Judson Female Institute has entered on the ninth year of its prosperous career, under we mistake not, wrote a large and popular the direction of the same Principal. While several institutions which were in operation when the Judson was opened have been abandoned, or have alternately flourished and declined, under frequent changes of teachers, and of the methods of instruction and government, the Judson has remained under the control of the same presiding officer, and the same principles of instruction and discipline have continued, without interruption, to promote the highest interests of the pupils.

Since the establishment of the Institute, ten have been opened within the distance of sixty or eighty miles; yet the Judson has maintained of Alabama, and from several of the adjoining

The reasons of its unexampled prosperity are to be sought in the excellence of the principles on which it is founded; the number. ability, zeal and fidelity of the teachers; the salubrity of its location; the commodiousness of the seminary edifice; the value of its library, apparatus, and other facilities for imparting a thorough and accomplished education; the soundness of its principles of government and instruction; and the pure moral and religious influences which surround it. In conclusion, an intelligent public may be

assured, that the Trustees and Principal will continue their unremitted exertions to deserve and maintain the celebrity and usefulness which the Judson has acquired,

THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST.

This excellent paper has again been enlarged and improved. It is now one of the most interesting religious publications with which we are acquainted. Our city has now three papers, the organs of different religious denomi-CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE," and the "CHRISTIAN

RECORD," all ably Edited and well descry of patronage, not only by the religious co munity, but by all who desire good fari newspapers to advance religion and morali in our midst .- Repub. Banner.

> For the Tennessee Baptist. AUGUST 31, 1847.

Dear Brethren Editors:

I take this opportunity to say to yound your readers, that the Lord has been d ing great things here. For we think that t conversion of immortal souls to be somethis great. On last Sabbath evening we closone of the most interesting meetings I ha ever attended in my life. It was held with Antioch Church, Tippah county, Mis 16 miles east of Ripley. This Church I met with great opposition on every side,
Anti-effort and Pedo-baptist and whisk drinkers, and Sabbath breakers. But her i defatigable pastor (Prier Scally, though b a youth in the ministry,) with unwearied zehas stood up and advocated her cause. Si now prospers; parents and children are r joicing together, because God has heard the prayers; and the love of God is shed abro in their hearts. We commenced the meeti under very unfavorable circumstances. had expected the assistance of other ministe ing brethren; but being disappointed we (the writer of this and P. Scally) resolved, by the hely of the Lord, to protract the meeting, a preach as long as we could. We had a ni of the time the services of our much below bro. Prescott, and the services of E. Ruyn nearly all the time. The meeting contint sixteen days and nights, with increasing int est; during which time, between 30 and were hopefully converted, and 35 united the Church, 23 by experience; I saw 22 1 by their pastor (P. Scally) down into our J dan (Hatchy River.) and were buried w Christ by baptism; among whom were for of his own children. It truly was a time refreshing from the presence of the Lal Christians were made to rejoice in hope the glory of God, feeling to say indeed, that was good to be here, for the Lord was hell We left about 25 penitent individuals. May the Lord revive his work more about

dantly, and add to the church daily such wil. be saved in a coming day, is the pray of your fellow laborer in the cause of common Lord.

A. H. BOOTH

For the Tennesssee Baptist. DAVIDSON Co., TEN., Sept. 4. 1842 Brethren Editors:

As we believe it would be gratify to the lovers of Jesus, to hear that he has vived his work in this part of his vineyn we give some of the outlines of a revi in the church at McCrory's Creek. campmeeting commenced on the Friday :if before the fifth Lord's day in last month, closed this day, being in progress eight de at the commencement of the meeting we no ministers with us except bro. Grimmitt. our pastor bro. P. Fuqua. On Saturday Meachum fell in with us and remained a Thursday evening; on Sunday bro. L. came in and remained until the close of l meeting. Brethren W. A. Whitsitt, Fisk Davidson, and two of our Methodist breth Hessey and Willis were with us part of time, but the principal laborers were bretl Luck, Meacham and Grimmett. At the mencement of the meeting we were surrol ed by very unfavorable circumstances; brethren most all appeared to be in a cold i of feeling, and of course manifested but little interest; but thank God he was our midst and attended the word prear and the result was that christians were ed, sinners convicted and penitents conveil The meeting continued to increase in irth until the close; the number of professions cellent Presbyterian brethren and sisters hanan, to state that they occupied one of camps, and manifested that degree of inte which has always characterised them. different denominations all seemed equall terested in the glorious cause of our ble

The church at McCrory's Creek have up (the Lord willing.) to have a protracted ing commencing the Saturday before the Lord's day in October next. Brother F Talliaferro, whose praise is in all the chu and our excellent bro. Luck, if provid permits, will be in attendance. Our mini ing brethren generally are affectionately i ed to be present.

Yours affectionately,
W. D. BAKE

Miscellaneous.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

That distinguished jurist, Sir William. after having made himself familiar with twenty different languages, and with the ral circle of literature and science, mad following memorandum on the closing la his Bible, in which he was, from chill deeply interested:

"I have carefully and regularly per these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion the volume, independently of its divine contains more sublimity, purer morality: important history, and finer strains of quence, than can be collected from all books, in whatever language they may been written."

Young readers may be curious to something of the early history of this good man. After the instructions of mother, the sequel is told in the follow tract from "Life in Earnest," a beautif volume, to be found in the Union

School Depository: "Long ago, a little boy was entered row School. He was put in a class his years, and where all the scholars I advantage of previous instruction del him. His master chide him for his d and all his own efforts could not raise in the lowest place on the form. But daunted, he procured the grammars and elementary books, which his class-fello gone through in previous terms. He is the hours of play, and not a few of the of alsop, to these, till in a few weeks gan to rise, and it was not long till he ahead of all his companions, and became only the leader of that division, but the of Harrow. You may see the statue boy whose career began with this fit getic application, in St. Paul's Cation ac lived to be the greatest oriental sc

modern Europe,-it was William Jone When young scholars see the lofty of attainment, on which that name is posing, they feel as if it had been there, rather than had travelled thith such thing. The most illustrious in nals of philosophy once knew no m than the illiterate now do. And ho arrive at his peerless dignity? By diligence, by downright painstaking.

Messrs. Graves & Shankland ceived and laid upon our table, a copy tise by W. Bodenhamer, M. D., up ons diseases which is particularly add the consideration of the "non medical le contributors have, from en us with their arricles, and inuance of like favors. We and foster the native female b, by this department. We there are talents here that literary paper, and names the pride of any State, if the silence they too willing-,

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was good to be here, for the Lord was here. We left about 25 penitent individuals. May the Lord revive his work more abundantly, and add to the church daily such as will be saved in a coming day, is the prayer of your fellow laborer in the cause of our

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Brethren Editors: As we believe it would be gratifying to the lovers of Jesus, to hear that he has revived his work in this part of his vineyard. we give some of the outlines of a revival ocean, and two and a half per cent. as the in the church at McCrory's Creek. Our campmeeting commenced on the Friday night | the waters entirely evaporated, the saline rebefore the fifth Lord's day in last month, and sidue would form a stratum of salt more than closed this day, being in progress eight days; four hundred feet in thickness, covering three at the commencement of the meeting we had no ministers with us except bro. Grimmitt, and | this mass of salt were evenly spread over the our pastor bro. P. Fuqua. On Saturday bro. Thursday evening; on Sunday bro. Luck and fifty feet. But no more than one tifth of came in and remained until the close of the the earth's surface is habitable. Were, then, meeting. Brethren W. A. Whitsitt, Fisk and the salt contained in the ocean spread over all Davidson, and two of our Methodist brethren, the habitable parts of the globe, it would cover time, but the principal laborers were brethren Lack. Meacham and Grimmett. At the commencement of the meeting we were surrounded by very nnfavorable circumstances: the brethren most all appeared to be in a cold state of feeling, and of course manifested but very with intelligence. It regulates, with perfect little interest; but thank God he was in our midst and attended the word preached, strokes in a given time, and moreover counts and the result was that christians were reviv- or records them, to tell how much it has done, ed, sinners convicted and penitents converted. as a clock records the beats of a pendulum.— The meeting continued to increase in interest It regulates the supply of water to the boiler, until the close; the number of professions was the briskness of the fire, and the quantity of twenty-seven. We feel that it is due to our ex- steam admitted to work; opens and shuts its cellent Presbyterian brethren and sisters Buc- valves with absolute precision, oils its joints, hanan, to state that they occupied one of the takes out any air which may accidentally enter camps, and manifested that degree of interest which has always characterised them. The different denominations all seemed equally in- | not of itself rectify, it warns its attendants by terested in the glorious cause of our blessed

Master. The church at McCrory's Creek have agreed (the Lord willing.) to have a protracted meeting commencing the Saturday before the fifth bustibles: but it consuems none while idle. It Lord's day in October next. Brother R. H. Talliaferro, whose praise is in all the churches and our excellent bro. Luck, if providence permits, will be in attendance. Our ministering brethren generally are affectionately invited to be present.

Yours affectionately,
W. D. BAKER.

Miscellaneons.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE. That distinguished jurist, Sir William Jones after having made himself familiar with some twenty different languages, and with the gene ral circle of literature and science, made the following memorandum on the closing leaf of his Bible, in which he was, from childhood,

deeply interested: "I have carefully and regularly perused the volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of elobooks, in whatever language they may have

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"Long ago, a little boy was entered at Harrow School. He was put in a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction denied to him. His master chide him for his dullness, and all his own efforts could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books, which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to these, till in a few weeks he began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only the leader of that division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's Cathedral, for the lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of

modern Europe, -it was William Jones." When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment, on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there, rather than had travelled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more of i than the illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of dais ence, by downright painstaking .- Anon.

P'Messrs. Graves & Shankland have reved and laid upon our table, a copy of a treaby W. Bodenhamer, M. D., npon varithe consideration of the anon medical reader," with what it feeds on."—Ex.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER. A bold, vigorous man, what a tone he gives to the company he may be in, to the society in which he lives, to the nation wherein he was born! Men seem inebriated with the atmosphere around him, so completely are they overcome by his presence. He is never weary, never languid; there is nothing enervating falls from him in action or speech. He strengthens and arouses; he sets men of no confidence on their feet, not purposely, but by his own example. They see him one of themselves, the boy that they went to school with, played with, expanded into a man and drawing all af ter him in the vortex in which he moves. He one of the most interesting meetings I have ever attended in my life. It was held with who fancy they are by temperament or situathe Antioch Church, Tippah county, Mis ... tion precluded from possessing or manifesting 16 miles east of Ripley. This Church has that daring, animating power. Energy of met with great opposition on every side, by character is continually renovating society; elevating men to a level whence they see how a youth in the ministry,) with unwearied zeal, or thought, lifted them up. It is animating to

is a perpetual reproach to the sluggard, a joy easy it is, or seems, to become as great and joyful, as strong and vigorous as he who, by act see men press on in the emulation inspired by some noble fellow who figures in the past, or is present among them. The enthusiasm one man can create by bold and earnest action is The enthusiasm one in their hearts. We commenced the meeting astonishing. One jovial, free hearted, generous stranger, coming by accident or otherwise among us, will often upset and reinvigorate a clique of friends inured, completely trained in writer of this and P. Scally) resolved, by the to dullness and customary quiet. The enthusiasm of the moment overbears all our pre conceived notions of order, and our silent re spectful decorum, our fear of giving offence pitiful but common vice, which makes us careful, even to folly, in what we say, is by the sixteen days and nights, with increasing inter- current of this man's spirit, rolling through us est; during which time, between 30 and 40 and forcing up ours, swept away; and the were hopefully converted, and 35 united to night, the day, the time whenever it is, from the Church, 28 by experience; I saw 22 led thenceforth a bright spot in our history. It is by their pastor (P. Scally) down into our Jor- from this, public meetings derive their intense dan (Hatchy River,) and were buried with interest, and public opinion its force. We are Christ by baptism; among whom were four sure of meeting some earnest man who will of his own children. It truly was a time of cheer us, give us keener, fuller sensations, and

millions by mysuc chains of sympathy, com-

municate the fire of their own minds to every

dormant intellect of all .- Anon-

man, until its powerful energy awakens the

AMOUNT OF SALT IN THE OCEAN. Bakewell estimates the average amount of salt in the ocean at two and a half per cent. From computations based upon the amount of the tides, it is highly probable that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are in their central parts not less than nine or ten miles in depth. Were wetto place the average depth of the ocean at five miles, it would doubtless be a moderate estimate. In superficial extent it covers full three fifths of the earth's surface. Assuming then, five miles as the average depth of the average amount of salt contained in it, were entire amount of land on the earth's surface, it Meachum fell in with us and remained until would cover it to the depth of seven hundred Hessey and Willis were with us part of the them to the depth of fifteen hundred feet, or something more than a quarter of a mile.

THE STEAM HORSE.

The steam engine, in its present improved state, appears to be a thing almost endowed accuracy and uniformity, the number of its into parts where a perfect vacuum is required; and when any thing goes wrong which it canringing a bell. Yet with all these talents, and even when possessing the power of six hundred horses, it is obedient to the hand of a child. Its aliment is coal, wood, or other comnever tires, and it wants no sleep. It is not subject to any malady when originally well made-and only refuses to work when worn out with age.

It is equally active in all climates, and will do work of any kind. It is a water pumper, a miner, a sailor, a cotton spinner, a weaver, a blacksmith, a miller. And a small engine, in the character of a steam poney, may be seen dragging after it, on a railroad, an hundred tons of merchandise, or a regiment of soldiers, with a greater speed than that of our fleetest coaches. It is the king of machines, and a permanent realization of the Genii of Eastern fables, whose supernatural powers were occasionally at the command of man .- Arnott.

The Lady Managers of the Orphan Asylum tender their thanks to the friends of the Institution for the very liberal patronage extended to it at the "Ice Cream Soiree," on Tuesday evening last. The receipts on which occasion, amounted to the sum of \$264 25. these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that | They beg leave to inform the citizens, that at the request of several persons, they have concluded to give another Soiree on Thursday, the 16th instant, at the quence, than can be collected from all other Masonic Hall, the use of which has been again kindly tendered them by the Masons. On which occasion they trust to have the pleasure of meeting their numerous friends.

The Lady Managers pledge themselves that no effort shall be wanting on their part to contribute to the entertainment of their visitors.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th says: THE EPIDEMIC .- At the end of another week few words upon the prevailing epidemic may be look ed for by our readers. It is consolatory to know that the ravages of the disease have not been much more extensive the past week than the one preceding it; at the same time it must be confessed that it is extend-ing itself in classes which were in the earlier stages of the epidemic almost exempt. The reports of in terments in the city during the week ending yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, show a total of 442, of which 311 were of yellow fever. The reports of the week immediately preceding showed a total of 428 inter-ments, of which 307 were of yellow fever. This shows but a slight increase in the number of deaths. but the number of cases was no doubt very considerably larger the past week than the one previous. The fever prevails now among classes better able to with-stand its ravages.

Upon referring to the reports of the Charity Hos-pital it is gratifying to perceive that a much smaller number of cases terminate fatally there than was the case a few days since. The admissions there the past week were 434 against 376 the previous week and yet the deaths by yellow fever were only 92 against 133 the previous week. This is an encouraging sign, if any thing may be called encouraging in the ravages of a pestilence which threatens to make this year noted as among the most fatal years of epi-

CORN MEAL CARES .- Excellent breakfast cakes can be made in the following manner: Mix two quarts of corn meal at night, with water, and a little yeast of corn meal at night, with water, and a little yeast and salt, just thin enough to stir easy. In the morning stir in three or four eggs, a little saleratus, and a cup of sour milk, so as to leave it thin enough to pour out of a pan; bake three quarters of an honr, and you will have light, rich, honey-comb cakes; and with a good cup of coffee and sweet butter at breakfast, and finds with Hamlet. "increase of america to grow Army News.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 30th ult.

Mexico. LATER FROM VERA CRUZ!

Train attacked-Skirmishes with the Guerrillas-General Scott at Ayutta, within eight leagues of the Capital.

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the Cruz, the evening of the 21st instant, we have cans to an advantageous situation to listen to received files of El Sol de Anahuac to the 20th, propositions of peace. and El Arco Iris to the 21st instant, with an the schooner is, in one point of view, of great importance, since it announces that General Scott's army had at latest dates received from his head quarters, reached a point within eight leagues of the Capital, with apparently no opposition from the enemy. At least, so we surmise from the paragraph which in, relation thereto, we find in the Sol de Anahuac of the 20th. It is to this effect:

Later from Gen. Scott .- A gentleman arrived here this morning from the interior, brought intelligence of the arrival of Gen. Scott, on the 11th inst., at Ayutla, eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

He has by this time no doubt taken the capital. We may therefore expect news every

MAJOR LALLY'S TRAIN.—It appears that the train under the escort of Major Lally did not wait for the urrival of reinforcements sent out to him, on requisition, under the command of Captains Wells, Haile and Fairchild, but pushed on, and successfully resisted all the attacks of the guerillas, passing the National Bridge with comparatively little loss. The latest news from him is contained in the following, taken from the Sol de Anahuac, of the

learned that a Mexican who arrived this morn-Gordo, unmolested.

RETREAT OF THE ADDITIONAL TRAIN. the command of Captains Wells, Haile and Fairchild, were not able to overtake that officer, through the overwhelming guerilla force brought in conflict with them, almost from the instant of their march. The Sol de Anahuac of the 18th gives the following details of their

A Train Returned .- The small train, consisting of ten wagons and a quantity of mules loaded with ammunition, and other articles, accompanied by about 175 men, commanded by Captain Wells, Haile and Fairchild, which left this city last week, to reinforce Major Lally's command, who were said to be in a very before they reached the National Bridge, always driving the enemy before them. On arriving at that point, which is strongly fortified by the Mexicans, who had a piece of artillery with them, they were overpowered by the number and the extraordinary strength of the position which the enemy occupied.

The first volley fired by the enemy, killed er ceasing fire of their concealed enemies .- head of the Government, and there protect l But at last they had to retreat, which they did and all the mules, one wagon being saved by and all the mules, one wagon being saved by the bravery and daring of the wagon master, whose name we neglected in the excitement of ambition otherwise. the moment to ask. The loss of the Americans is said to be five killed and two wounded; that of the enemy is not known. Major Lally's train has not been heard from; but they have no doubt passed the bridge and gone on. Nothing from Captain Besangon's command. It is supposed they are with Major Lally.

The following are additional particulars from

Et Sol of the 19th instant: the National Bridge. Maj. Lally was supplied with artillery and vet was obliged to call for aid; from some cause he did not await its arrival, but passed the bridge, leaving the enemy again to fall in his rear, and intercept the reinforcement.

The reinforcement commenced its fighting two miles beyond Santa Fe, and it continued on with more or less skirmishing every day. At a bridge four miles this side of the National Bridge, in a deep gorge, flanked by almost impassable heights thickly studded with chaparral, the guerrillas evidently intended to take the train and the command. A complete ambuscade was formed, and allowing the train to advance upon the bridge, a heavy fire was opened on the right, left, front and rear. The cavalry under Captain Fairchild received the first fire, returning it with spirit, and he was followed by the infantry, all standing in position for several rounds, when the enemy was discovered in retreat, and were pursued home,

with loud and hearty cheering. The night was too dark for continuing pursuit, and the command, cavalry and Infantry, remained entrenched near the bridge, and awaited the return of day. At three o'clock in the morning, the surrounding heights were taken possession of by our men, on the right, left, front and rear, and at four the fighting commenced. Captain Haile's company fired upon and charged the enemy on the left ad vance, and completely routed the attacking party, and a division of Captain Fairchild's company charged in the rear, routing the enemy with some loss. Capt. Wells' company guarding the open passes and occasionally firing on the retreating enemy.

The train was soon after put in motion, and moved on to the National Bridge, where they confidently expected to meet Maj. Lally; but who unfortunately for this gallant little band, had passed, leaving this strong-hold to be reoccupied by the infamous predatory bands of guerrillas; thus completely cuting off his reinrcement.

Considering the great exposure of our mer o fire from ambuscades and strong forts, it is almost a miracle they were not destroyed. The loss is, however, small-five killed and wounded. Several of Capt. Fairchild's horses were shot. He did not lose a single man .-The ambulance containing the mail was saved by John Toher, formerly of Captain Burk's company, 3d artillery. He did so without any directions from the wagonmaster, as we are informed, and to him alone credit is due.

CAPT. FAIRCHILD .- This gentleman has the opposite side of the river at the bridge, from which they assailed the Americans, who could not get at them. The former had a so far. Both the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondent believed the Cruz papers and our correspondent believed to the cruz papers and our cruz papers are cruz papers and our cruz papers and our cruz papers are cruz papers are cruz papers are cruz papers and our cruz papers are cruz piece of artillery, which they served with grape. Our small party had no ordnance. Reported loss of Dr. Cooper and Fourteen

Men-Dr. Cooper, Surgeon to the smaller train, with fourteen men, went ahead of Capt. Wells's command, to endeavor to open a communication with Major Lally. They never returned, and it is supposed that they were all either killed or made prisoners.

AMERICAN COURIER CAPTURED .- El Boletin, of Jalapa, of the 13th instant, speaks of the capture of a courier, carrying despatches and letters for the Americans. The private Friday, and two cases on Saturday, 28th and 29th letters, the editor says, contain rens de ex- ult.

tremely offensive and irritating against the Mexicans. The Boletin says, in a paragraph under the heading, "Aspect of Negotiations," that an American division of 3000 men left Puebla on the 7th, an equal number on the 8th, and on the 10th the remainder (4000) were to start. This statement is evidently inexact, materially reducing the real figure to which the American force reaches. That paper speculates on the issue of the battle then imminent between the two hostile armies. schooner Mississippi, Capt. Clark, from Vera prognosticating that it would bring the Mexi-

The Fashion will be up to-day, it is probainteresting letter from our correspondent Tar ble, when we shall have ample details of what Bucket. The intelligence brought hither by has transpired in relation to the American army, in its triumphant march from Puebla to the proud city of the Aztecs.

> Correspondence of the Commercial Times. V: RA CRUZ, August 17, 1847.

Gentlemen-Since I last wrote you there has been quite a move in our circle of authorities. The Har our-master has been removed from his office in conseuence of allowing General Paredes to land. So poor Mr. Clark lost his office by doing General Parades good deed. It appears that Messrs. Atache and Tam ara were the gentlemen who accompanied the General to their or his domicile. The Governor had Mr Attache up about it, who told him that he was not an informer. This was ration digging for his Ex-cellency. We have received some accounts from Alvariado; it appears that Capt. — got his vessel, the Hecla, staunch brig-of-war ashore on the bar, and when he and twelve of his crew landed in the bont they were made prisoners by a party of Alvaradians, men who have been treated more like friends than enemies. It is my opinion that Commodore Perry should go to work with his squadron and lay these treacherous towns to the ground, and not let his oflicers all complain that they cannot have a fight. People say here that if under a different order of things they would have plenty to do and not lie at Antonio Lisardi doing nothing allowing Mexicans and Generals to land with impunity, &c. &c. If private in the viduals cannot do the harbor duty, let some of our old From Major Lally's Train.—We have just naval officers have the appointment; they will do their duty, and be thankful for the office, which would ining reports that the train had passed Cerro crease their pay. Such is the talk here; but people will always be grumbling. A gentleman named Peters (a gasconiary) has been appointed Harbor-master in the place of Mr. Clark. A report has just The reinforcements sent to Major Lally, under | came in that our troops had a severe action at the National Bridge, when they killed seventy Mexicans. ge, when they works
Your obedient servant,
TAR BUCKET.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 19, 1847. Since writing the above, Captain Fairchild has come back from the National Bridge with the re-mainder of his men, the Mexicans abliging him to tetreat, having taken or killed all his mules and horres, with the whole of the wagons containing munisions and provisions that he was sent with to Major Lally. This, I am sorry to remark, does not sound well for our Louisianans; but, in fact, the Colonel was advised not to send so few men to escort the additional train. It appears that Capt. Fairchild had but one hundred and odd men, whilst the guerrillas dangero is position, were attacked five times had two pieces of cannon at the Bridge, and were very numerous-too much so for that small command.

meeting of the Mexican Generals at Mexico. All out three including Santa Anna, have decided in favor of delivering up the city of Mexico to General Scott. General Valencia and two others determined to fight it out to the last, and not give up. We now discover Santa Anna's character in full. Finding wo-thirds of our mules, and for many hours that he could not whip the Yankees, he intends to this little band of Americans sustained the nev- make them the instruments of placing him at the This is one of his ruses, and is in keeping with the in good order, but with the loss of nine wagons report that he promised our Government he would make peace if they would give him a passport to re-

Commodore Perry came up yesterday on a visit. He gave Captain F. of the sloop-of war S. a severe lecture for not overhauling the British steamer and arresting Gon. Paredes. Our men-of-war certainly are of great service to us here! They all lie at Antonio Lizardi, a distance of 11 miles; and in reference to them, it may be justly said that the guerrillas, could, were they strong and during enough, come in and cut all one strongs to before we could get my assistance from them. The best excuse they have, is The train, from its smallness and the apparent there is no sickness there, although some say that it is rent embarrassments, has been open to more as bad there, if not worse, than here. For all the annovance than any other train ever started good they do as, they had better be at home. It is for the interior. The train was merely start-ed as a reinforcement to Maj. Lally, who, in vesterlay, we have only 27 vessels in port principally his communication to Gov. Wilson, stated small ones. Flour \$11 50 per bbl., duty and charges that he would await its arrival this side, or at the National Bridge. Mai. Lally was supgood 124 to 18c., everthing in abundance, but the ga-hals, a fresh cargo of them would do well, if in good condition. The schr. Mississippi will leave to-morrow, if the weather permits. Last night Edmond Williams died on board of the U. S. ship American; he belonged to Marilborough, State of Maine. Sickness is very bad here. Yours,

TAR BUCKET.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 31st August.

VERA CRUZ. In addition to the Mexican intelligence which we aid before our readers yesterday, we have since received by the arrival of the ship Agnes, Capt. Kelly, letter of a later date, from our correspondent a Vera Cruz, in which he communicates the unplea ant rumor hat General Scott had encountered a large Mexican furce at Bio Frio, and had been com pelled to retreat. We place no reliance in the re port. The rumor in regard to Major Lally's position may be true, but we prefer to withhold our belief intil later intelligence comes to hand.

VERA CRUZ, August 21, 1847. Gentlemen—Some very unpleasant reports have reached us this morning which I sincerely trust may prove to be unfounded; but such as they are, you have

General Scott, it is said, encountered an over whelming force on his march to Mexico, and had to fall back from Rio Frio. Major Lally Is reported to be hemmed in between Puente National and Jalapa, not able to advance nor retreat. Captain Fairchild lost all of his train and some men, and made good his

retreat to this place.
Captain Elliot, acting Quartermaster, has mad quite a revolution in his department. He has sent cargoes of coal dust back to Baltimore, and cargoes of provisions to your city, and Tampico and Brazos; he has discharged about 25t laborers and teamsters, and sent them away; he has cut down the clerk hire and suckers of his office; and, in ta.t, he is some pump

If our Government does not send 30,050 troops here by the first of November, our army will stand a good chance of being cut up, and all our glories lost to us. The Mexicans have now about 50 000 men in the field, of all classes, guerrillas and soldiers. You should stir up our Government for more troops. Your obedient servant,
TAR BUCKET.

The Picayane of the 31st, notices the above rumor

but discred that. It says:
In regard to Gen. Scott's march, there were rum Vera Cruz that he had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost 800 men. This the Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part, at their loss was insignificant. Notwith standing these details, our correspondent writes that there is no trath in them whatever. He also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac that Gen. Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th as a state stated to a friend of his that the Mexicans, in the late affair, occupied some high ground on the opposite side of the river at the bridge, been in Ayotla on the 13th, having met no resistance Mexico by the 20th inst., but they had no information to this effect.

> The official list of Interments in the City of New Orleans from 9, A. M., of Saturday, the 28th to Monday, the 30th of August, at the same honr, shows Monday, the 30th of August at the 139 in all, of which 104 were of Yellow Fever.
>
> [Pic. 31st.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.—The board of health of Mobile reported three cases of yellow fever on FOREIGN NEWS.



By Telegraph to Cincinnati. Arrival of the steamship Caledonia FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 2, 11 P. M. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston early thi norming, via Halifax, where she arrived on the 31st ult. at 74 o'clock, and left again at 11 A. M. She rought 137 passengers to Boston. The Cambria hence for Liverpool, anchored in the

roads, on account of a dense fog, at ten o'clock this morning, having been detained 12 hours. The Caledonia passed the Sarah Sands off Kinsale bound for New Yerk from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 19, 10 A. M. A serious downward tendency has taken place in the corn market since the sailing of the steamer of the 4th, only occasionally arrested by repeated broken weather, this however has failed to give a firm tone to the market, though at yesterday's market our quotations were freely realized and more confidence was mainfested among buyers. The prospects of a bountiful harvest at home, coupled with the continued large reports of foreign breadstuffs forced upon our market by the necessity of holders, must exercise a still stronger depressing influence upon trade, and it may be fairly inferred that the markets have not yet retrograded to anything like the point to which they appear

In the London market a similar languor has taken place, accelerated by the numerous heavy failures. The following comparison shows the prices of flour and grain at Liverpool on the respective dates:

August 19. Flour, W. Canal 27n27s 6d 20a26s 25a25s 6d

Orleans & Ohio 23a25s. 22a23s The Cotton market continues dull at prices rather in favor of purchasers. Bowed Georgia may be quoted at for ordinary to middling 64a67d., fair to good fair 74a74d.; fine 74d.; middling ordinary to middling 68a74d.; good fair 74d.; fine 78da8d. Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling 6 a 6 d. New Orleans, ordinary to middling 6\footnote{3}\text{a6\tilde{3}\tilde{4}}\tilde{3}\ ing brought by the last steamer, would give vitality to the markets, but they did not have any material

The commercial and financial money markets, owing to a variety of causes, have become seriously depressed since our last advices per Cambria. l'rimary causes of this state of things are advanced rates f discount demanded by the Bank of England, whose example is followed by the private and joint stock banks of the empire, and a succession of failures in the West India and American trade. Up to last night the actual bankruptcy and stoppages were little short of £2,000,000 sterling, and it is apprehended that many of these will fall heavily upon Ameri

Yesterday in London the public securities had somewhat recovered from the depression of the pre ceding day, and fluctuated merely from the turn of the market. Consols for account were 861 a8, and for money 863 a865; 3 per cent reduced 87 20874; 34 per cent 88 a88 and 89. Exchequer bills 2s. discount to 1s. premium. Mexican bonds are noted at

Among manufacturers business wears a most gloomy aspect, nor will there be any hope of im-provement until restrictions shall be eased. This is the natural result of a state of things which renders all bills of longer dates than three months unavaila ble, and which not only paralizes our colonial trade, but seriously affects our commercial transaction with America.

General Intelligence .- A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Louis Phillippe had been assassinated, but the London papers of this morning bring no confirmation of the report. The elections have nearly closed, and show an increase in favor of the liberal ministry. The Queen has arrived in Scotland. Her tour will

be completed in about three weeks. Lieut. Monroe, of the Life Guards, was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Col. Faucett, whom he slew in a duel about four years ago. The verdict of the jury has caused considerable excitement and sur-

The political aspect of France is threatening e A fierce contest is waging between the Government and the opposition press. The latter charges the ministry with corruption, and the failure of the financial administration. The French have lightly participated in the concernastinents caused by raising the rates of discount in England.

Portugal is quiet, and the Spanish forces have been withdrawn from Oporto.

In Switzerland, the Federal diet has required the discontinuation of the Catholic Sinderabondos, being

hostile to the general welfare of the country.

The accounts from Italy vary; the progress of liberal opinions, particularly in the Papal States, is viewed with great alarm by both France and Aus-

In Ireland, the elections have been somewhat more stormy than in this country, and the returns will stand much as they did in the last Parliament. O'connell's funeral was celebrated with great pomp. The event has left no after excitement of any consequence. General Armstrong goes by the Caledonia with desparches. The Caledonia takes 30,000 pounds in specie.

Press On .- We find the following noble sentiment, or key to fortune, in a late English periodi-

"The mystery of Napoleon's career was this: under all difficulties and discouragements to "Press on." It solves the problem of all heroes; it is the rule by which to judge rightly of all wonderful success and triumphal marches to fortune and genius. It should be the motto of all, high and low, fortunate and unfortunate, so called—"press on," never despair, never be discouraged; however stormy the heavens, however dark the way, however great the difficulties, or repeated the failures, "press on." If fortune has repeated the failures, "press on." If fortune has played false with thee to-day, do thou play true for this to-morrow. Let the foolishness of yesterday make thee wise to-day. If the affections have been poured out like water in the desert, do not sit down and perish of thirst, but "press on"—a heautiful basis is before thee, and then mayest reach it, if thou wilt. If another has been false to thee, do not thou increase the evil by being false to thyself. Do not say the world hath lost its poetry and beauty; it is not so; and even if it be so, make thine own poetry and beauty, by a brave, a true, and above all, a re-

DIED, In this city; on Snnday night Sept. 5th, WILLIAM SANDERS, infant son of Mr. Charles A. Fuller, aged bout 22 months.

"The cup of life just to his lips he prest, Found the taste bitter, and declined the rest; Then gently turning from the light of day, He softly sighed his little soul away."

RECEIPTS OF THE BAPTIST UP TO THIS DATE.

ligious life.'

J. Q. Marshall, Rev. R. D. Potts, D. G. Ball, Mrs. M. J. Greene, T. C. Johnson, J. Thomas, J. Dutleson, A. Kimbrough, J. Malloy, T. Norwood, J. Burleson, A. A. Burleson, H. S. Hank, A. Baird, H. Kimbrough, H. Young, J. A. Jennings, G. D. Crosth wait, J. W. Summer, J. Brown, A. A. Sanders, R. C. Donnell, Rev. E. Maddex, J. R. McLelland, N. L. Ward, J. R. Woodson, C. Faircloth, E. Madden, A. Jarman, Rov. J. M. Hurt. W. Alexander, J. Patterson, S. H. Hare, B. Ganaway, F. Fugitt, C. C. Trabue, J. J. Canada, J Jarnegin, C. H. Blackman.

Union University. THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 27th of July.

July 10, 1847.—3m.

SABBATH SCHOOL MINSTREL,
New Edition—Thirteenth Thousand.
The collection of Music and Hymns embraced in

this work, has been made with especial reference to the wants of the Sabbath School. The style of the music is simple and devotional; and while it will gratify those somewhat advanced in the science, it may be learned with facility by even the youngest scholar. be learned with facility by even the youngest scholar. The object has been to introduce as large a number of appropriate hymns as possible, varying in length and in measure; and all adapted to the exercises of the Sabbath School, its Anniversaries, Celebrations, &c. It contains 64 pages, and embraces 36 tunes, and 156

hymns. Price, 6 cents, or \$6 per hundred.
Published by
L COLBY & CO.,
June 96 122 Nassau street, New York March 6, 1847.

CITY MUSIC, FURNITURE AND

CARPET STORE.

We GREENFIELD has removed his stock to the large new building 2 doors below the Sewanee House, and adjoining Stacker, Woods & Con where he invested to long. Co., where he intends to keep a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Bedsteads, Matrasses, Carpeting. Floor Oil Cloths, Canton Matting. Clocks, Lamps, Girandoles, Looking Glasses, Gilt Window Cornices, Venetian Window Blinds, &c., &c. Also, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Brass Instruments, &c.. &c., all of which he is determined permanently located and determined to try and please all, hopes to receive a liberal patronage. Every article warranted to be as represented. Any kind of Cabinet work done to order. Orders for extra size Mirrors, extra fine Carpeting, &c., &c., filled at Eastern prices and transportation and delivered in good order. Please call. W. GREENFIELD. Sept. 10.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum. HE Trustees of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School take pleasure in giving notice that the exercises of this Institution, which closed under such favorable auspices on the first of this month, will be resumed on the 1st day of October next. They feel warranted in commending this school to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb throughout the State, as an Institution where persons deprived of the senses of hearing and speech may be readily and thoroughly educated, and where the pupils in the course of their instruction may expect, as they will certainly receive, that parental care and attention which they so much

The Trustees are happy in being able to state that they still retain the Rev. Thomas MacIntire as Principal of the Institution, and Mr. O. W. Myers as Assistant; and the high success attending the labors of these gentlemen heretofore, is a sufficient guarranty of what may be expected in future.

Mrs. MacIntire will still continue to give to the Females the same diligent and careful attention she has hitherto rendered with so much acceptance and satisfaction. And so anxious are the Trustees that all the Deaf

and Dumb in the State, of proper age and capacity, should be educated, that they are determined to turn away none who shall apply. A want of the means of support shall be no barrier to their admission. Those who are able to pay, will be charged \$100 per session of ten mouths. This amount will cover all the expenses of tuition, boarding, washing, lodging, mending, books and every thing except clothing. Such as are not able to pay the full amount, shall be charged according to their ability; and those who have not the means to meet such expense, will be received free of charge. Pupils will be received at any age between 10 and 25 years. As there will be but one vacation during the year, each pupil should be provided with suitable clothing sufficient to last the

whole session of ten months. The dark cloud which for many months hung over the Institution, has been blown away. A portiou of the citizens of Tennessee have, with noble generosity, furnished, by private contributions, a lot, and put buildings upon it, the value of which is not less than \$5,000. And although the present buildings are entirely inadequate to the wants of the State, the Trustres feel confident that an enlightened Legislature will not fail to make such additions to the buildings and funds, as the necessities of the school may mand.

Application for admission may be made to Rev. Thos. MacIntire, Principal of the Institution.
By order of the Board of Trustees, R. B. McMULLEN, President. Knoxville, Sept. 13, 1847.

Pedo-Baptists not Open-Communionists.—A defence of restricted communion by Rev. S. Remington, pastor of the Stanton street Baptist church, New York; and author of "Reasons for becoming a Baptist." Price 6 cts.
L. COLBY & CO., publishers,

Sept. 4, 1847-3t. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. Just Published.—THE PIEDMONTESE ENVOY; or, The Men, Manners, and Religion of "Commonwealth." A Tale. By Prothesia S. Goss (now Mrs. Romeo Elton); price \$1 00.
Published by L. COLBY & CO., Sept. 4, 1847—3t. 122 Naussau street, N. Y.



GRAVES & SHANKLAND, Union Street, Nashville, Tenn., nearly opposite the

Post Office,

HAVE constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL, MISCELLA-NEOUS, SCHOOL AND BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A COMPLETE DEPOSITORY OF BIBLES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS All of which will be furnished on the most reasons ble terms. Orders from teachers and the country will receive special attention. May 1, 1847.

Jacob O. Wright, JOINER AND HOUSE-CARPENTER. Shop and residence on Vine street, between Spring and Broad, three doors from the dwelling of John

H. Ewin, Druggist—

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Nashville and the public generally, that he has recently commenced the above business, and from practical experience in his profession, he flatters himsels that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to all those who may tavor him with their patronage. Those who favor him with their custom, may rest assured that their work shall be executed with promptness an in the most elegant style of taste and fashion, and of the best materials.

He would also inform the public that he has devo-

ted considerable time in the study of Architectural Draughting, and is now prepared to draw Ground Plans, Front Elevations, &c., with accuracy and good He solicits a share of public patronage.

June 12, 1847.

HILL & McINTOSH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENS.,

WOULD respectfully say to Merchante throughout this State, that they have recently opened a splendid assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which are warrend prices. Persons uine, and will be sold at reduced prices. Persons who purchase articles in our line of business, would do well to call on us before purchasing, as we do not intend to be out-done. We will sell almost at your own prices. We have always on hand an assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS, neatly arranged—they should be kept in all families, as they are almost indispensable. Our present stock consists in part of the following articles: Burgandy Pitch, Cream Tartar, Aqua Amo.

Borax, refined, Caster, Russia, " Fortis. Sulph Acid, Buchu leaves, Calomel, Eng. Bictromate Potass, Jalap, Pulv. Muriatic Acid, Blood Root, Æther Sulph.

Arrow root.

Blk. drops,
Balsam Copaiba. Rhi. Aloes " Arrow root, Veratrin" Bay Rum, Aspaltum, Elateream, Eng. Almonds, bitter, Balsam fur, Sup. C. Soda, Tartaric Acid,

Bitter sweet, Caustic Potass, " Root, Carbo. Iron, &c. &c. Red Lead, Bay Berry Bark, Citrate. Terri. Logwood, Redwood, Blue Mass, Riewood,

White Lcad, Black Linseed Oil, Iddine, Riewood,
Hyd. Potass, Ext. Logwood,
Morphene, sulph. Ven. Red,

acetate, Sp. Brown, Turpentine, " acetate, Sp. Brown, &c.
All orders will be thankfally received and prompt

ly attended to. HILL & McINTOSH.

Cleon, and not I.

Clean, true, possesseth neres, But the landscape I; Half the charms to me it yieldeth Money cannot buy; Clean harbors sloth and duliness-

Freshening vigor I; He in velvet, I in fustain, Richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur-Free as hought am I; Clean fees a scare of doctors-Need of none have 1; Wealth-surrounded, care environed, Cleon fears to die; Death may come, he'll find me rendy-Happier man am I.

Cleou sees no charms in nature-In a dalsy I; Cleon hears no anthems ringing In the sea and sky. Nature sing to me forever-Earnest listener I; State for state, with all attendants, Who would change?-Not I.

Youth's Department.

THE ORPHAN BOY. "He faded, yet so calm and meek, So gently wan, so sweetly weak."

The bustle of the fight was over; the prisoners had been secured, and the decks washed down, the watch piped, and the schooner had once more relapsed into midnight quiet and repose. I sought my hammock, and soon fell asleep. But my sumbers were disturbed by wild dreams, which, like the visions of a fever, agitated and unnerved me: he tlate strife. the hardships of my early life, and a thousand other things mingled together as figures in a phantasmagoria. Suddenly a hand was laid on my shoulder, and starting up, I beheld the

surgeon's mate.
"Little Dick, sir, is dying," he said. At once I sprang from my hammock. Little Dick was a sort of protege of mine. He was a pale, delicate chill, said to be an orphan, and used to gentle nurture; and from the first hour I joined the schooner, my heart yearned towards him, for I too had once been friendless and alone in the world. He had often talked to me in confidence of his mother, whose memory, he regarded with holy reverence, while to the other poya of the ship he had little to say; for they were rude and coarse, he delicate and sensitive. Often when they jeered him for his melancholy, he would go apart by himself and weep. He never complained of his lot, though his companions imposed on him continually. Poor lad! his heart was in

the grave with his lost parents. I took a strange interest in him, and had lightened his task as much as possible. During the late fight I had owed my life to him, for he rushed in, just as a sabre stroke was leveled at me, and by interposing his feeble cutlass, had averted the deadly blow. In the hurry and confusion since, I had quite forgotten to inquire if he was hurt, though, at the time, I inwardly resolved to exert all my little influence to procure him a midshipman's warrant in requital for his service. It was with a pang of reproachful agony, therefore, that I My God!" I exclaimed, "you don't mean

it. He is not dying?"
"I fear, sir," said the messenger, shaking his head sadly, "that he cannot live till morn-

"And I have been lying idle here!" I ex-claimed with remorse. "Lead me to him!" "He is delirious, but in the intervals of lunacy he asks for you, sir," and as the man spoke we stood beside the bedside of the dy-

The aufferer did not lie in his usual hammock, for it was jung in the very midst of the crew, and the close air around it was too stifling; but he had been carried under the open listchway, and laid there in a little open space of about four feet square. From the sound of the ripples, I judged the schooner was in motion, while the clear, calm, blue sky, seen thon, while the clear, caim, blue sky, seen through the opening overhead, and dotted with myriads of stars, betokened that the fog harbroken away. How calm it smiled down on the wan face of the dying boy. Occasionally a light current of wind—O! how deliciously cool in that pent up hold-eddied down the hatchway, and lifted the dark chesnut locks of the sufferer, as with his head reposing in the lap of an old veteran, he lay in an unquiet slumber. His shirt collar was unbuttoned. and his childish bosom, as white as that of a girl, was open and exposed. He breathed quick and heavily. The wound of which he was dying had been intensely painful, but within the last half hour had somewhat lulled. though even now his thin fingers tightly grasped the bed-clothes, as if he suffered the great-

A battle-stained and grey haired seaman stood beside him, holding a dull lantern in his hand, and gazing sorrowfully down upon the aufferer. The surgeon knelt, with his finger on the boy's pulse. As I approached, they all looked up. The veteran who held him shook his head, and would have spoken, but the tears gathered too chokingly in his eyes.

see this?" as he spoke, he lifted up a rich gold locket, which had lain upon the boy's breast. "He has seen better days."

I could not answer, for my heart was fullhere was the being to whom, but a few hours before, I had owed my life-a poor, slight, unprotected child—lying before me, with death already written upon his brow, and yet I had never known his danger, nor ever sought him out after the conflict. How bitterly my heart reproached me in that hour. They noticed my agitation, and his old friend-the seaman that held his head-said sadly,

"Poor little Dick-you'll never see the shore you have wished mr so long. But there 'll be more than one"-he spoke with emotion

-"to mourn over you."
Suddenly the little fellow opened his eyes, and looked vacantly around.
"Has he come yet?" he asked, in a low

voice. "Why won't he come?"
"I am here," said I, taking the little fellow's hand; "don't you know me, Dick?" "He smiled faintly is my face. He then

said, "You have been kind to me, sir-kinder than most people are to a poor orphan boy. I you will take the Bible you will find in my the rates of transportation. Latterly, however, the trunk. It's a small offering, I know; but it is all I have."

Latterly, however, the market has assumed an upward tendency, and has ranged between \$20 and \$100.

I burst into tears: he resumed, "Doctor, I am dying; ain't I? for my sight grows dim. God bless you, Mr. Danforth." "Can I do nothing for you, Dick?" said I;
"you saved my life. I would coin my life

to buy yours.' "I have nothing to ask-I don't want to live-only, if it is possible, let me be buried by mother-you'll find the name of the place and all about it in my trunk."

"Anything—everything, my poor lad," I answered, chokingly.

The little fellow smiled faintly—t was like an angel's smile-but he did not answer. His eyes were fixed on the stars flickering in that patch of the blue sky overhead. His mind

wandered. "It's a long-long way up there-but there are bright angels among them? Mother used to say that I would meet her there. How near they come, and I see sweet faces smiling on me from among them. Hark! is that music!" And lifting his finger, he seemed listening for a moment. He fell back, and the old veteran burst into tears. The child was dead. Did he indeed hear angel's voices? God grant it .-National Intelligencer.

Miscellaneous.

ANCIENT AND MODERN BATTLES. At a moment when war and battle and the rumors of battle occupy so much of public attention, it will not be without interest probably to many of our readers to have before their eyes a very spirited modern description of a very famous and sanguinary ancient battle. It is extracted from a review of Roman His-tory in the New York Literary World. It is Dr. Arnold's description of the disastrous battle of Canna —when led by Varro, the Consul, the Romau army was overthrown and slaughtered more than 2000 years ago by the Carthageuians under Hannibal—40,000 Romans were left on the field, with a loss to the Carthagenians of only 6000-and the slaughter, it is to be remembered, was wrought by no flying artillery dealing out grape shot upon crowded columns, no rattling musketry-for as yet gunpowder was not invented-but by hand to hand fight, or the distant slin-

gers and javelin men:
"Meanwhile," that is during the formation of the Carthagenian army, says Arnold, "the masses of the Roman infantry were forming their line opposite.—
The sun on their left flashed obliquely on their brazen helmets now uncovered for battle, and lit up the wavng forest of their red and black plumes, which, rose pright from their helmets a foot and a half high. "They stood brandishing their formidable pila, covered with their long shields, and bearing on their right thigh the peculiar and fatal weapon, the heavy word fitted alike to cut and to stab. On the right of the line were the Roman legions; on the left the in fantry of the allies; while, between the Roman right and the river, were the Roman horsemen, ad of them of wealthy or noble families; and on the left, opposed to the Numidians, were the horsemen of the Italians and the Latin name. The velites or light infan try covered the front, and were ready to skirmish with

the light troops and slingers of the enemy. "For some reason or other, which is not explained in any account of the battle, the Roman infantry were formed in columns rather than in line, the files of the maniples containing many more than their ranks. This seems an extraordinary tactic to be adopted in a plain by an army inferior in cavalry but very superior in intantry. Whether the Romans relied on the river as a protection to their right flack, | O RANGE GUM SHELLAC, for sale by and their left was covered in some manner which is not mentioned (one account would lead us to suppose that it reached nearly to the sea) or whether the great portion of new levies obliged the Romans to ado: t the system of the phalanx, and to place their raw soldiers in the rear, as incapable of fighting in the front ranks with Hannibal's veterans—it appears at any rate that the Roman infantry, though nearly double the number of the enemy's yet formed a line only of equal length with Hannibal's.

"The skirmishing of the light armed troops pre luded as usual to the battle. The Balerian slingers slung their stones like hail into the ranks of the Roman line, and severely wounded the Consul Emilius himself. Then the Spanish and Gaulish horse charged the Romans front to front, and maintained a standing fight with them, many leaping off the r horses and fighting on foot, till the Romans, outnumbered and badly armed, without cuirasses, with light and brittle spears, and with shields made only of oxhide, were totally routed and driven off the field.— Hasdrubal, who commanded the Gauls and Spaniards, followed up his work effectually; he chused the Romans along the river till he had almost destroyed them, riding off to the right, he came up to aid the Numidians, who, after their manner, had been skirnishing indecisively with the cavalry of the Italian These, on seeing the Gauls and Spaniards advancing, broke away and fled; the myrmidon more effective in pursuing a flying enemy, chased them with unweariable speed, and slaughtered them unsparingly; while Hasdrubal, to complete his signal ervices on this day, charged fiercely on the rear of he Roman infantry.

"He found its huge mass already weltering in help ess confusion, crowded one upon another, totally disorganized, and fighting each man as he best could, but still struggling on against all hope by mere indomita-ble courage. For the Roman columns on the right and left finding the Gaulish and Spanish foot advancing in a convex line or wedge, pressed forward to assail what seemed the flanks of the enemy's column; so that being already drawn up with too narrow a front by their original formation, they now became compressed still more by their own movements the right and left converging towards the centre, till the whole army became one dense column, which forced its way onwards by the weight of its charge, and drove back the Gauls and Spaniards into the rear of

their own i he. "Meanw ile the victorious advance had carried it, like that ofthe English column at Fontency, into the midst of Hannibal's army; it had passed between the African infantry on its right and left; and now, whilst its head was struggling with the Gauls and Spaniards, its long flanks were assailed fiercely by the Africans, who facing about to the right and left. state, when they were forced together into one unwieldy crowd, and already falling by thousands, whilst the Gauls and Spaniards now advancing in their turn were barring further progress in front, and whilst the Africans were tearing their mass to pieces on both flanks, Hasdrubal with his victorions Gaulish and Spanish horsemen broke with thundering fury upon their rear. Then followed a butchery which has no recorded equal except the slaughter of the Persians in their camp, after the Greeks forced it after the bat-tle of Platma."

HEMP.-We learn from the St. Louis Reveille that the receipts of dew-rotted hemp at that place since the beginning of the present year more than double those of the whole preceding year. The receipts this year amount to 72,394 bales, while the receipts for the corresponding period last year were but 27,942 bales, and for the whole year 33,853 bales. The receipts for 1844, amounted to 59,292, and those for 1845 were 30,997 bales. After making these state-

ments, the Reveille says:

Ments not to be inforced, however, from the fact, that
the crop of 1846, was in the same ratio with the receipts of 1847. Since 1844, when hemp commanded a remunerating price, much of the product of this State has been held back, owing to the low prices which here ruled up to the beginning of the present year. During last year, in particular, there was lit-tle inducement to ship. Stocks were held back, and the diminution in receipts here almost solely attributed to this causo. The current price through the year ranged, for the most part from \$40 to \$50 per ton. The demand for bale rope and bagging was light, a consequence of the diminished demand for cotton abroad, and the hemp market, throughout the country was characterised by dullness.

The present year, however, opened auspiciously for the agriculturist. The general appreciation of bread-stuffs brought an influx of money to the trade. Persons engaged in commerce and manufactures found themselves better able, and were more disposed to extend their business. A local matter, too, operated in our own market, in favor of the hemp trade, quite carly in the season. Nearly all the stock on hand was busied, and bence, when the business season opened, there was none of the article on which to operrate. This created some activity on the outset, and ppreciation of prices that after materially gave way. From the 1st of February until within a few weeks, the range of the market, for the most part, was from have no way to show my gratitude—unless \$70 to \$90, elevated or depressed by the changes in

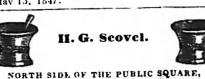
"I WAS DRUNK!" The St. Louis Union of the 30th ult. states that

Stewart who shot Turuey on the Die Vermon, visued he wounded man at the Hospital on the 28th. Tarney acknowledged that he alone was to blame, that he was drunk at the time of the difficulty, and had done wrong. They shook hands, and Tarney told Stewart that be forgave him, and entertained no ill-feelings towards him. He died at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 30th, at the Marine Hospital. Stewart left St. Louis the previous morning.

Sleavin & Collins, MERCHANT TAILORS.

Deaderick street, Nashville, Tenn. THANKFUL for the former liberal patronage of their friends and customers are still and on their friends and customers are still and their friends and customers.

All orders thankfully received and promptly May 15, 1847.



Three doors west of Nashville Inn, NASHVILLE, TENN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Mediciucs, Chemicals, Perfumery Brushes.

Paints. Fancy Articles, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Spices, SODA WATER, &c.

Brushes. HAIR, Clothes, Scouring, White-Wash, Sweeping, Marking (of a superior quality,) Dairy, Horse, Teeth, Tanners' Scouring and Blacking, Nail and Shoe Brushes-for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. June 12, 1847.

Printer's Ink. PRINTER'S News and Book lak, warranted—for sale by MOTHER'S RELIEF, for the prevention and

which females, in varied conditions, are subject, can be had with the accompanying explanatory pample-lets, at H. G. SCOVEL'S, North side of the Public Square, three doors we n WISTAR'S BALSAM or WILD CHERRY, for

and beneficial results,) can be had genuine at June 12, 1847. H. G. SCOVEL'S. Refined Tanner's Oil. A GALLONS refined Tanner's Oilceived and for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. For the Ladies.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of Stone FLOWER POTS, much prettier, durable, and in every way better than the kind ordina-H. G. SCOVEL OLD WINDSOR SOAP, for which the Barbers (for shaving) have a decided preference-for H. G. SCOVEL

II. G. SCOVEL. LOG WOOD, (Campeachy.) for sale by H. G. SC H. G. SCOVEL. SPANISH FLOAT INDIGO, for sale by May 22 H. G SCC H. G SCOVEL.

MADDER, for sale H. G. SCOVEL. DURE and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, IN OIL, for sale at the lowest market price, by H. G. SCOVEL. May 22 Oils.

INSEED, Tanners, Neat Foot, and Lard Oil, for LA sale by H. G. SCOVEL. May 22 VANILLA BEANS, of the best quality, for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. LEMON SYRUP. for making

H. G. SCOVEL. DETER COOPER'S REFINED AMERICAN ISINGLASS, for making Table Jellies, Blanc Mange, and of great service in diseases where deli

cate animal food is required, for sale by
May 22
H. G. SCOVEL. May 22 DARIS GREEN, a beautiful article of Paris Green, in Oil, can be had at
H. G. SCOVEL.

TENUINE LIMERICK HOOKS, of all sizes: Trout Hooks, assorted; River Hooks, together with a large supply of good common Hooks, for H. G. SCOVEL. COACH, Furniture, Jupan and black VARNISH for sale by

May 22 H. G. SCOVEL. 8×10 , 10×12 , 10×14 , 12×16 , 12×18 , 14×20 , 16×24 , 24×30 , and 24×36 WIN. DOW GLASS, for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. May 22 DORT WINE, of a superior quality, for the sick and convalescent, for sale by
H. G. SCOVEL. May 22

DRUS. BLUE, Ultra Marine Blue, Antwerp Blue Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Red, Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, &c., for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. No. 1 FURNITURE VARNISH, which the Cubinet Makers will attest is unsurpassed in Tennesser, for sale by

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For the Sick. TALL and get a very superior article of TAPICCA -which being nutritious, and at the same time easy of digestion, and destitute of all irritating properties, forms an excellent diet for the sick and con-H. G. SCOVEL'S alescent, at North side of the Public Square, 3 doors from the Nashville Inn.

RESH RICE, which needs no comment in proof of its nutritiousness, for sule by H. G. SCOVEL. May 22. EARL SAGO, another nutritious article of diet

easy of digestion and very serviceable in febrile s, for sale at H. G. SOUVEL'S. cases, for sale at DEARL BARLEY, one of the mildest and least irritating of farinaceous substances, forms by de-

coction with water; a drink admirably adapted to febrile and inflammatory complaints. For sale by
May 22. H. G. SCOVEL. CODA OR MINERAL WATER, superior to which none can be found—as those will attest who have experienced its healing, healthful and exhilerating effects. The sick and convalescent would do well to repair to this Fountain of Health. All who feel indisposed, whether of strong or densate physical constitutions, will be greatly benefitted, if not perfectly relieved, by partaking often of this selicious beverage, at

H. G. SCOVEL'S,

Public Square, 3 doors west of the Nasl villo Inn. May 22. May 22.

SUPERIOR KENTUCKY MUSTARD, warranted best quality, in can, bottles, or bulks, for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. May 22.

MILLET SEED, for sale at the lowest market H. G. SCOVEL. - price, by May 22.

To dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Glass, Glassware, &c. The subscriber is prepared to, and will sell every urticle in his line, not at cost, (as that kind of business cannot be advantageously continued by any person or persons.) but at reasonable prices, or advances on eastern cost. An licited.

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Nov. 21, 1846.

CITY HOTEL, Nashville, Tennessec.

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May 15, 1847. Valuable Beligious Books, OR THE FIRESIDE AND SABBATH SCHOOL. MISS CHUBBUCK'S (now Mrs. Judson) Prac-tical Stories. Revised Editions.

Charles Linn, or How to observe the Golden Rule. Allen Lucas, or the Self-made Man. Miss Chubbuck, the authoress, now Mrs. Judson, and better known as "Fanny Forrester," never wrote a line that was not pleasing an I instructive. Combining these two qualities in an eminent degree in her productions, she has succeeded most admirably m their friends and customers, are still prepared to CUT and MAKE GARMENTS in the most curing a high and worthy name in the temple of their winning her way to the hearts of her readers, and se-Fashionable St les. at prices that cannot fail to give praise. The work before us is worthy of her gifted uen. It is just what its title purports to be—the history of Allen Lucas, who by dint of his just views, honorable principles and meritorious condect, won his way to tame and honor. It should be read extensivety.—Saturday Emporium.

Just published by L. COLBY & CO., 122 Nussau street, N. York.

July 31, 1847.

Job Printing. THE publishers of the "Tennessee Baptist are prepared to print Minutes of Associations, and all other kinds of Book and Job Work in the handsomest manner, at as short notice, and on as good terms, us it is believed can be done in the southwest. Their office is on the south side of Deaderick street, in the same building with the Republican Banner, where they invite all their friends to give them a call. May 15, 1847.

THE PSALMIST: NEW Collection of Hymns for the use of the A NEW Collection in April Churches. By BARON STOW and S. F. SMITH. Assisted by

Assisted by
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, New York, GKORGK B. IDE, Philadelphia, Pa., RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, Philadelphia, Pa., STEPHEN P. HILL, Baltimore, Md., JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richmond, Va JOHN L. DAGO, Penfield, Ga., W. T. BRANTLEY, Charleston, S. C. R. B. C. Howell, Nashville, Ten. S. W. LYND, St. Louis, Mo. This work contains nearly twelve hundred Hymns, original and selected, by 161 writers, besides pieces

cure of many of those painful affections to credited to fitty collections of hymns or other works, the authorship of which is unknown. Forty-five are anonymous, being traced neither to author nor collec-

All of Watts's Hymns, possessing lyrical spirit, and suited to the worship of a christian assembly, are inserted; and a large number of hymns heretofore unthe cureof Coughs, Colds, and all affections of known in this country have been introduced. The disthe Lungs, (which has been used with such decided tinction of psalms and hymns, usually made in other collections, has been avoided in this, and all have been arranged together, under their appropriate heads, and numbered in regular, unbroken succession. There are four valuable Indexes, -a 'ceneral Index' of subjects. a "Particular Index." an "Index of First Lines," and an extended "Scripture Index."

Bxtracts from a few of the many Notices and Reviews. From an extended notice in the Christian Review.

We hazard little in saying, that it is the best collec-tion of hymns ever published in the English language. They have been drawn from the best sources, and probably, from a greater number of authors than those in any hymn book extent. From the New York Baptist Register.

The l'salmist is one of the most delightful and complete books of the kind we ever had the privilege of examining. It is the very book wanted. The poetry is choice and beautiful, the sentiments are scriptural, expressed with peculiar felicity and force, and adapted to every variety of condition,-there is somthing for every body and every occasion.

From the Religious Herald, Richmond, Va. It has evidently been compiled with much care, and comprises a sufficient variety of hymns for all the purposes of worship. The work deserves high praise for its purity of style and expression. It has great and deserved merit, and as a whole is not only well adapted to the object aimed at, but superior to its predecessors.

From the Alabama Baptist. We think it decidedly superior to any collection of Psalms or Hymns ever before issued from the American press. In the number, variety, and adaptation of subjects, this volume exceeds all others. There are ad mirable hymns on all the great doctrines of the Bible. excellence, adapted to revivals, camp meetings, protracted meetings, prayer meetings, conferences, family worship. We earnestly commend The Psalmist to the attention of pastors and churches.

Extracts of Letters. From the Rev. Geo. B. Ide, Philadelphia. Such another collection of hymns for public worship, I do not believe the world can furnish, and I am certain the English language cannot. It is a work, in every respect, of such surpassing excellence, as to leave nothing in its department to be desired. From Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., New York. I have no hesitancy in saying it is better adapted to

the wants of our churches, and affords greater facilities to those who lead in worship, in the selection of appropriate psalms and hymns, than any other compilation with which I am acquainted. Its postio and evangelical features are worthy of all praise.

From Rev. W. T. Brantley, Augusta, Ga. A desideratum is now supplied which has existed and been seriously fest by pastors for many years. Brother Ide did not speak extravagantly when nounced the Psalmist "perfect in its kind, leaving nothing more to be desired for this department of " I think your book only requires to be known to secure for it an extensive circulation Fram Rev. Gco. F. Adams, Ballimore, Md.

It is time we had one Hymn Book for general use. Let "The Psalmist," be that book. Let our preach et a be as active as those of the Methodist Episcopal hurch, and it will be done. From the Rev. C. D. Mallary, Ga.

The object of this communication is, to inquire if you have made any atrangements to supply our section of the country with your new Hymn Book, the Psalmist. I am very anxious to have it generally circulated in Georgia, believing that it has claims para-mount to all other Hymn Books in use.

From Rev. A. D. Scars, Louisville, Ky. I have given it an attentive examination, and I un hesitatingly pronounce it unequalled. Whether it be considered as a book of sacred poetry, or as adapted to refine the taste, and promote the interest of our de nominational worship, it stands unrivalled, and must supersede the use of every other Hymn Book ever published by the denomination. I am satisfied that every friend of the denomination, east, west, north and south, must see the propriety of sustaining one Hymn Book common to the Baptist chyrch. Psalmist is that book.

The united testimony of pastors of Baptish church es in Boston and vicinity, in New York, and in Phila-delphia, of the most decided and flattering character, has been given in favor of the book. Also by the Professors in Hamilton Literary and Theological In-Stitution, and the Newton Theological Institution. The same also has been done by a great number of clergymen, churches, Associations and Conventions in every State in the Union.

Among the Associations and Conventions, the following have each expressed sentiments similar to those given in the Letters and Reviews inserted above, viz: Kennebec, (Me.) Baptist Association; Portsmouth, (N. H.) Baptist Association; Boston Baptist Associa tion; Philadelphia Baptist Association; Munroe, (N.Y.) Baptist Association; Huron, (Ohio,) Baptist Association; Bethel, (Tenn.) Baptist Association; Alabami State Convention; North Carolina State Convention; Illinois State Convention; North District Association, 111. Niagara Baptist Association, N. Y.; Rocky River, (Ohio) Association; Miami, (Ohio) Baptist Associa-

As an evidence of the popularity of the work, it is proper to state that near eighty thousand copies have ready been called for. The price of the 12mo. pulpit size, in splendid binding, from \$1 25 to 3 CO. 18mo. pew size, handsomely bound in sheep. 75 cts. 32mo, pocket size, haudsomely bound in sheep, 624 cts. The different sizes are also bound in various extra styles, price cor-

responding.

A liberal discount to churches introducing it. reasonable prices, or advances on eastern cost. An examination of stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

H. G. SCOVEL, sheet, GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, American Baptist Publication Society, Philad.

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A PURE RELIGION THE WORLD'S ONLY HOPE
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simple and efficacious remedies. With high respect, sincerely yours W. A. THOMPSON. Thompsonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., March 12, 1846. Special Caution.

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June 28, 1847.

EDITORS.

J. R. GRAVES.

TERMS OF THE Tennessee Baptist.

The Tennessee Baptist is published every wes a Super Royal Sheet. TERMS-\$2 00 per annuma, in advance, nr \$ at the end of the year. No subscriptions wil taken for less time than one year, and no paper continued till all arrearages are paid, except is discretion of the publishers. Advertisements inserted at the cusum

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sending us a copy of their minutes, for w favor they shall receive a copy of the South Western Baptist Register free of cha Please insert the P. O. of each mi

Protracted and Camp Meetings.

For the Tennessee Baptist. A Protracted meeting will be held with Baptist church at Little Cedar Lick, to the mence on Friday before the third Lord's in September. Brethren and friends, and ticularly ministering brethren, are solicite be with ns. NERI LOWI

For the Tennessee Baptist. The Concord Campmeeting will include fourth Lord's day in September next. do affectionately invite our brethren of si churches to visit us at that time; and belo brethren in the ministry, we most ear in request your aid on that important occasion Aug. 14. WM. A. WHITSIM

A Campmeeting will be held with C Creek church, McNairy county, four I from Purdy, commencing on Friday between second Lord's day in October next. Brat in the ministry are invited to attend. brethren G. Wright of Gibson, Griffin of sissippi, A. Gilbert of Alabama, and G. Day and Savage of Hardeman, attend? A. A. SANDEIL

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS. BIG HATCHIE ASSOCIATION WILL ASSE at Piney Grove Church, Hardeman co., Il 12 miles northeast of Bolivar, Saturday be the fourth Sabbath in September next; a is hoped that there will be a tull repres tion of the churches composing said Ass tion at the time appointed, as there will ample provision made for all that will att

Minister's Department.

From the Southern Bap. Missionary Jones A SUMMARY OF THE FACI TIES AND DIFFICULTIES THE WAY OF MISSIONAL LABOR.

As the leading article of the pre number, we introduce a chapter i a London work, entitled, "The nese as they are, in their Moral, 30 and Literary Character, by G. Tre scant Lay, Esq., Naturalist in Bet ey's Expedition, and late residen Canton." The book before us is in this country, and will probably seen by none of our readers. In tempting the conversion of the d nese people, it will be important to vey all the peculiar obstructions will lie in the way, in common with the cumstances which encourage us prosecute the work. All succes indeed of God. Without his age no skill or effort will avail. Of we cannot be too thoroughly convir This, however, will not obviate propriety of a wise adaptation of me to ends. The chapter before us nishes suggestions, from an eyeness of Chinese life, and a candid server of Chinese character. think our readers will not fail to b terested in its perusal.

When I left China, there wer

least half a million of natives li

within the range of our daily ex

sions with whom a missionary n have as many interviews as he r ed. No other form of introdu was required than what the cust ry modes of salutation would su indeed, a remark made, or a quel asked, in the tone with which we dress a neighbor, was more than cient. In one of my walks I sto look at a festive pageant, which sisted of a large circular plane set with many groups of figures in rious kind of relief. While thus cupied, the company from the ac ing market-place came up and str mute suspense, wondering, per why I should bestow so much atte upon things which foreigners are apt to slight. "What a multitud Chinese are gazing at this fan ky was the soliloquy of the stranger tered just loud enough to be hear the bystanders. This unexpected leace was caught by those who near, and by a sort of living eche veyed to the rest; and in a mome lence was exchanged for accert applause, and every counted beamed with a good-natured Had I praised the skill display