us Complaints.

wing facts, and then doubt if you
LVANISM, as applied by Dr.
IC and MAGNETIC CURATIVES is
ve the sufferer from *Dyspepsia*,
, and the long catalogue of diseases

been well known that Galvanism,
the only certain means of reliev-
ills that flesh is heir to, but not
of Dr. Christie of London, was
of application known. For him
of making known
THE WORLD,
disease may be arrested and cured
nauseating drugs, without vomit-
bilitating the patient, without, in
ny of the methods so commonly

LD PRACTITIONERS.
advertisement only permit us to
ing unsought testimony to the vir-

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

Rheumatism,
TRAORDINARY CASE.

the public of the authenticity of the
it has been attested before the

that for the past thirteen years I have
ected with attacks of Rheumatism,
hands and limbs, accompanied with
all the joints. Sometimes the pains
that I have been unable to move,
lth was almost completely destroy-
ed 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.
orts of Europe to which I sailed, I
advice, and was for a considerable
re of the most celebrated physician
But he did me no good. On my arri-
k, last September, I was obliged to
I was unable to walk a step without
other respects was in a dreadful
renewed attacks. I was taken to
al, and put under the care of Dr.
an, and some other physicians of
the space of six weeks; but as I on-
s taken to the Seaman's Hospital, at
I was several weeks undergoing
ury. This nearly killed me, and
I must soon die. As I had read
ts of Dr CHRISTIE in the newspa-
at cures that were said to be made
ticles, I determined, as a last hope,
e and get some. On stating my case,
ds for the wrists and limbs were rec-
the Magnetic Fluid. The people at
hed at me for getting them, and told
m to the doctors. But I put them
Fluid. For the first few hours I felt
ext morning the stiffness in my limbs
and the pain was less. By night, I
y respect, and in *less than two weeks*
tal entirely cured. Since that time,
than a year, I have been to the West
thence to Antwerp, and during all
e had no attack whatever of Rheu-
other pain, and my health has been
respect, though I have been exposed
les of climate. From being so weak
y stand, I have become as strong
y period of my life, and I firmly
se happy and wonderful results have
ed *solely* by the power of Dr. CHRIS-
BANDS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.
HENRY JOHNSON,
No. 335 Pearl street, New York.
day of November, one thousand eight
rty-six, appeared before me the within-
Johnson, and made solemn oath that
nt is substantially true in each and
A. H. MICKLE,
Mayor of the City of New York.

of the Nervous System.

ving is from the Hon. W. A. THOMP-
ber of Congress from the State of New
ent Judge of Sullivan County.
ISTIE:—Dear Friend—I am now 85
I thought I was too old to be help-
but your Rings and Magnetic Fluid
son-in-law, have been of great benefit
six years since I received a severe fall
which injured my back, and brought
stant dizziness in the head. It also
ystem very much. I have used the
s, and though I had little faith, I fol-
be directions, and I now inform you
has entirely gone, as has likewise
ain and weakness. Your Galvanic
Plaster is an invaluable preparation,
the best Plaster in the whole world for
ss and debility. In a word I feel
ter health than I have for many years
ribute the result to nothing but your
cacious remedies.
With high respect, sincerely yours,
W. A. THOMPSON.
, Sullivan Co., N. Y., March 12, 1846.

Special Caution.
ARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

persons have attempted to *imitate*
and thus deceive the public. The che-
y which all these articles are prepared
to the Discoverer, and all imitations are
ess, being devoid of the requisite Gal-
etic influence, and consequently without
effect.
g is copied from the New York Sun:

Rheumatic Gout.

ISTIE:
a fair trial of almost everything without
, I think I must attribute a remarkable
owe of your Galvanic and Magnetic ar-
not mistaken in the cause, they have
relieved me of Rheumatic Gout, of long
the with general Nervous Debility of
I would not part with the article for any
, and think it only right to let the public
t good friends may be had in time of
MRS. MARY JACKSON,
No. 109 Bank street, N. Y.

of similar cases might be cited.—The
ly requested to procure and peruse
rcular" and the Doctors' book on Gal-
medial agent.—These works are to be
the agency, and they will be forwarded
the Union upon application, post paid,
authorized agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We feel it a
the public against purchasing any of
of Dr CHRISTIE's Galvanic articles,
chance to be offered. We can state
in its truth, that these imitations pos-
ial influence whatever, and must be re-
her light than a *direct fraud.* We
genuine articles are really valuable,
the counterfeits to be worse than worth-
say, *be sure to go to the right place.*
e only of the one authorized agent
city, and who is named at the bottom
tisement.
in Nashville,
H. G. SCOVEL,
of the Public Square, 3 doors west of
Inn.
ad, General Agent for the U. S., 189
New York.
Co., agents for New Orleans.
ble. " " Louisville, Ky.
C. Clark, " " Memphis, Tenn.
& Co., " " Tuscumbia, Ala.
1847.

Floor Oil Cloth,
to 12 feet wide, some very handsome.
4. W. GREENFIELD.

THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST.

R. B. C. HOWELL, J. R. GRAVES, } EDITORS.

"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM."

GRAVES & SHANKLAND. W. F. BANG & Co. } *Publishers & Printers.*

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TERMS OF THE
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☞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.

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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 minister.

Protracted and Camp Meetings.

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.

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?

A. A. SANDERS.

Original Articles.

JACKSON, TEN., Sept. 3d, 1847.

THE NEW DOCTRINE SPREADING.

Messrs. Editors:

A few years since, the late pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, published a book on Baptism, in which he endeavored to teach us that Baptism represents the *Trinity*, and that the only mode is sprinkling. He also wisely decided that there could not be different modes of baptism. But if we apprehend him correctly that sprinkling represented the operations of the Holy Spirit, and these operations constitute the *doctrine of the Trinity*, which views seem to be those of Mr. Minnis, as reported by C. N. as published in the Baptist of Aug. 21st, 1847. If the views of Mr. Minnis be those of the late Dr. Alexander A. Campbell, and the "body of Presbyterian divines assembled at Dandridge." This new doctrine has already spread considerably; it is highly probable that it "eats as doth a canker." This new doctrine consists of three items: 1st. That immersion is not baptism. 2d. That sprinkling is baptism. 3d. That the Holy Spirit is not present in these sprinkling and pouring churches except by consubstantiation in sprinkling, or pouring or perhaps the application of water in baptism.

Now in reference to the two first items above in this new doctrine, we only have this to say: The Lord Jesus, except when he was speaking in reference to some other person, never used the word baptize but on TWO OCCASIONS; the first to represent his crucifixion and the other in giving the law governing the ordinance of baptism.

This fact small the controversy on the mode and subjects of baptism to a very narrow compass, because it contains all the authority in the universe on the subject. No apostle ever had any authority to change the command of the Lord Messiah, nor did they ever attempt it; nay further, they teach us if *themselves* or an *angel* from heaven should preach any other doctrine than that received from the Lord Jesus, *let him be accursed.* Gal. 1: 8 to 12. Acts 4: 19 and 20.

Here then let it be *noted* that the apostles decide that the doctrine even of apostles is to be tested by that of Jesus Christ, and not Jesus Christ's by any other beings whether them or angels. Therefore, if it be practicable to ascertain what the Lord Jesus taught on any point, we are bound to abide by *it*, construing, if there be any necessity for it, *the doctrine* of the apostles in harmony with the Saviour's.

But the Saviour does attach a meaning to the term baptize, and that definition is the only one for which there is any authority in the ordinance of christian baptism in his church. In Matt. 20: 20 to 23. Mark 10: 38. Luke 12: 50. Jesus Christ uses the word "Baptize" *in the sense of Immersion* beyond all doubt or perchance. It is believed not an author in the world ever wrote otherwise when speaking of these scripture passages. It is certain Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Independants, represent the Savior as using the word in the above passages to signify immerse, plunge, overwhelm, cover, &c. It being hereby demonstrated that the Saviour defined in the case above, the use of the word baptize in his own sense of that word, and all the world agrees to that sense as there and then given by the Saviour. It is herein, provided the *Saviour* taught *immersion* as the sense of *baptize*, entirely apparent, until it can be shown to the contrary, that he used it in no other sense; consequently in the commission it means to immerse. But if it cannot be shown that the Lord Jesus used it in any other sense but the one to immerse; it is anti-christian to teach any other mode (as even admitted) by the command of the great head of the church in the commission to baptize. Consequently this new doctrine as taught in the two first items above is heretical and anti-christian, and stands opposed to truth in the same ratio that sprinkling does to immersion; and so immersion is the mode of Christian Baptism, but sprinkle is not; nor any other use of water whatsoever, save immersion.

In reference to the third item in this new doctrine, we will certainly be considered as reasoning fairly when we assume, first the principles laid down by its advocates, second by universal custom, third by analogy.

1st. The advocates of this new doctrine teach us that baptism represents the Spirit's operation, and therefore like the Lord's Supper, in communion, is monumental.

2d. By universal custom, monuments are designed to represent and preserve something past and gone, or one dead, in memory, an absent departed person, as the Lord Jesus who has gone into heaven, therefore absent; whose death is already past and concluded, as is set forth in the monument of bread and wine received in memory of the departed Saviour, and significant of his sufferings on the cross in death, partaken of in the communion of Christ's Church; or as the monuments of Washington declare that he lived and was once among us, but has departed; or as the monument on Bunker Hill declares the battle which once raged on that ground, has passed away and over; so if baptism represent the influences of the Spirit, it proves that he is absent, and therefore the necessity of the baptismal monument of sprinkling to represent his person absent, and work as done and over, and past, and therefore necessary to be kept in memory by monument.

How beautifully the great work of the Saviour achieved in his death, is constantly held forth to view by the ordinance of the last paschal supper. While in heaven he is touched by the feeling of our infirmities and intercedes for the saints, agreeably to the will of God, is able to save all them to the uttermost who come to God by him.

So this new doctrine represents the Holy Spirit in the great work of endowing the apostles and church with power from on high, achieved his great work of enriching the world with his influences through them, so that it is reproved and the saints comforted; this being done the Spirit departed. Therefore, in sprinkling or pouring or dabbling a little water upon one in baptism, this divine spiritual person is set forth in his person and work, for if he were present it would not be necessary to raise a *monument* to him in baptism, for his work would declare his presence, *in fact* he would act for himself, and be his *own representative;* but being absent from the church like the Saviour, he must have an ordinance to represent his work achieved at Pentecost, where christian baptism commenced as they affirm.

3. By analogy of the use of the ordinances to represent one absent, the Spirit is not present with these churches now. For ever since the day of Pentecost, his great work has been represented by sprinkling in christian baptism. Just as he was about to take his departure from the church, this mode of baptism being instituted then, and for a like purpose with that of the last supper of the Saviour to represent his great work, so of the new birth achieved on the day of Pentecost by instituting christian baptism, for "By the *right* use of the ordinance, the grace promised is *not only* offered but *really exhibited and conferred.*" "The gospel contains not only a doctrine, but a covenant; and by baptism we are brought into that covenant." "God doth in that ordinance seal, confirm, and make over to us all the benefits of the death of Christ." "In the church we are born again of water, and of the Spirit in Holy Baptism, made members of Christ the children of God and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven." "By baptism we who are by nature the children of wrath, are made the children of God." "Take this instant warning, that baptism (where our new life begins) doth represent unto us our profession which is to follow the example of Christ, &c." Therefore, as by the supper in communion, the ascended absent Saviour is represented so by analogy of the ordinances in sprinkling for baptism; the absent spirit from these sprinkling churches is also represented being present. "By the right use of the ordinance," "where our new life begins;" and we "made the children of God," and "God doth in the ordinance seal, confirm and make over all the benefits of the death of Christ." The water being only in appearance to the senses, the element of water being changed into the real quickening life-imparting energies of the Holy Ghost, constitute us the children of God, for such we are told is sprinkling baptism in its effects by the *right use of the ordinance.* But these blessings are the effects of spiritual influences, so that if this new doctrine be true, the doctrine of consubstantiation is without doubt most certainly taught in this monumental, baptismal sprinkling, representing the influence of the Holy Spirit. Whoever thought of the necessity of representing a person present or his acts? The idea is absurd in the highest degree. Who can doubt upon a moment's reflection that the doctrine of transubstantiation in the *sacrament* of the bread and wine in the communion of the body of Christ, and consubstantiation in the *sacrament* of baptism by sprinkling, or in any other application of water, had its origin in that power spoken of in the word of God, "into whose hands it is given to change times laws?" The advocates of this *new god expelling doctrine* will, perhaps, say they are misrepresented, for they believe and teach that the Holy Spirit dwells in the saints, for they are "the temples of the Holy Spirit." But has that declaration (which we admit to be true,) any more bearing on the natural and certain consequences of this *new doctrine*, than the declaration of transubstantialists, when they say "Christ is formed in the christian the hope of Glory," and that he "dwells in them," (which is also admitted to be true.) Nor can the facts be disguised whether the advocates of the new doctrine admit the word *consubstantiation* as applicable to their *system* of figurative baptism or not; it has nevertheless been shown above to be true, (but we suppose they will not deny it, neither that they will rejoice in it.) Their doctrine of baptism representing and imparting the influences of the Spirit, has not as good a foundation for a plausible argument as that of transubstantiation in the other ordinance, for the Lord Jesus in the days of his humilition, knowing that his body would suffer death and go to Glory, did appoint the *Institutions of the supper and Christian immersion as two monuments to represent his sufferings, death, burial and resurrection, when his suffering, dead resurrected body should go to heaven and be glorified.* Hence, absent from the church on earth, and these *monuments speak these solemn facts in a voice not to be misapprehended to this very day*, with as much certainty as the monument erected by *Napoleon Bonaparte* in Paris to represent himself after his death, speaks the fact NOW that Bonaparte was once *Emperor of France.* Therefore, if the crucified body of the Lord Jesus is now in any sense, actually present in the church, it must be by transubstantiation; but the absurdity of Christ's crucified body being actually present in the church, is demonstrated by *its monuments*, and in like manner the Spirit, if *he has a monument.*

Whereas, the Lord Jesus did represent the Spirit by the emblem of water *while absent before he was given;* (John 7: 38 and 39;) but when given HE was to ABIDE in the church; therefore never represented nor to be represented after that event, because always and every where present manifesting his own influences in "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, fidelity, meekness, temperance," and such like fruits.

Messrs. Editors, I should not have sent you this expose of the *new doctrine*, but for the hope that it might be the means of opening the eyes of some misguided persons, enabling them to see its *heretical* tendency, and to prevent others who may read it from being entangled in its errors by those who are its sophistical advocates.

In conclusion, if the figurative character of baptism be suffered to remain upon the old foundation of setting forth the death, burial and resurrection of the Saviour, and our own death to sin; and as baptism is necessarily govermental in its character, so are its benefits govermental to the *proper subjects of its command*, leaving the Spirit to prepare the subjects thereof by *quickening, sealing, sanctifying and comforting them through the truth*, much evil would be avoided, and great good result to the church of Christ, and the conversion of sinners promoted, and Christ Jesus obeyed in the subjects and mode of baptism according to his command, "go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

A DISCIPLE OF CHRIST.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

"HOW TO BE A MAN."—"HOW TO BE A LADY."

Such are the titles of two small volumes, recently from the press of Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, Boston, and purporting to be written by Harvey Newcomb. 'The two books cover substantially the same ground; some parts of both are identical; while other parts are entirely different.' They contain a variety of precepts and directions in regard to the manners and obligations of young people, founded on the basis of the christian religion. While the community is flooded with such an amount of *light literature*, adapted to fascinate our youth and lead them astray, it is consoling to see occasionally a pious champion step forth to resist the torrent of corruption, and to point out to them the way of duty and happiness. The active minds of our children will be employed, certainly in devising the 'mischief of idle hands,' if to no better purpose. When they read, they are much inclined to select the entertaining and the pernicious; to counteract this propensity, and to induce a course of reading at the same time amusing, instructive and salutary, must be the aim of every judicious christian parent. To avert many of the evils incident to the rising generation, is the tendency of these interesting little volumes. They are intended for early youth, from eight or ten to fifteen or sixteen years of age." Even maturer minds may consult them to much advantage. Books like these should be placed in the hands of all the sons and daughters of our land. Some brief extracts are presented. The first is on *feeling big.*

"Boys of a certain age are frequently disposed to show their importance, by assuming to be wiser than their parents. They call in question the wisdom of their parents' directions, and seek, in every possible way, to set up their own will. This is particularly the case with respect to the authority of the mother; *they feel too big to be governed by a woman;* and if obliged to obey, they will be sullen about it. Instead of requiting her care, by studying to be helpful,—anticipating her wishes,—they seem to lose all sense of obligation, and regard what she requires of them as an unreasonable interference with their pleasures, and so, they will meet her requests in a snarling, snappish manner, like an impertinent young mastiff, slighting, in every possible way, the thing to be done. And if, in the Providence of God, such boys are left without a father, they take advantage of the widowhood of their mother, to resist her authority. I can scarcely think of any thing more *unmanly* than this. It is *mean* and *despicable.* The mother, by all the ties of gratitude, in these desolate circumstances, is entitled to the kindness, assistance, and protection, of her sons; and to rebel against her authority, because she may not have strength to enforce it, manifests a very *black heart.* A young man, who, in any circumstances, will treat his mother ill, is to be despised; but one who will take advantage of her widowhood, to cast off her just authority, is to be detested and abhorred."

The following is selected from the chapter on reading. "Reading occupies a very important place in education. It is one of the principal means of treasuring up knowledge. It is, therefore, highly necessary that a taste for reading should be early cultivated. But a mere *taste for reading*, uncontrolled by intelligent principle, is a dangerous appetite. It may lead to ruinous consequences. The habit of reading *merely for amusement*, is a dangerous habit. *Reading for amusement* furnishes a constant temptation for reading what is injurious. It promotes, also, an *unprofitable manner* of reading. Reading in a hasty and cursory manner, without exercising your own thoughts upon what you read, induces a bad habit of mind. To profit by reading depends, not so much on the *quantity* which is read, as upon the *manner* in which it is read. You may read a great deal, in a gormandizing way, as the glutton consumes food, and yet be none the better, but the worse for what you read.

If you would profit by reading, you must, in the first place, be careful *what you read.* There are a multitude of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, in circulation at the present day, which cannot be read, especially by the young, without great injury, both to the mind and heart. If any one should propose to you to associate with men and women of the lowest and most abandoned character, you would shrink from the thought—you would be indignant at the proposition. But it is not the mere bodily presence of such characters that makes their society dangerous. It is the communion which you have with their minds and hearts, in their conduct and conversation. But a great portion of the popular literature of the day is written by such characters. By reading their writings, you come into communion with their minds and hearts, as much as if you were personally in their company. In their writings, the fancies which fill their corrupt minds, and the false and dangerous principles which dwell in their depraved hearts, are transferred to paper, to corrupt the unweary reader. There are, likewise, glowing descriptions of evil conduct, more fascinating to the youthful heart than the example itself would be, because the mischief is artfully concealed behind the drapery of fine literary taste, and beautiful language. There are, likewise, many such writings, the productions of persons of *moral lives*, but of *corrupt principles*, which are equally dangerous. You would not associate with a person whom you knew to be an unprincipled character, even though he might be outwardly moral. He would be the more dangerous, because you would be less on your guard. If it is dangerous to keep company with persons of bad character or bad principles, it is much more so to keep company with bad books."

Such sentiments commend themselves to the approbation of every one. If the attention of parents can, in some degree, be called to the importance of placing suitable books in the hands of their children, the purpose, on the present occasion, will be answered.

BETA.

September 6, 1847.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

CLAY CREEK CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled at Clay Creek Church, Cocke county, Tennessee, on the 24th of July, 1847, composed of delegates of the Baptist Denomination, present as the result of their deliberations, the following rules for the transaction of business in the churches of the East Tennessee Association, and respectfully submit the same for their consideration and adoption.

This Convention does not assume to dictate or enact laws for the churches; but on the other hand, it holds that Christ is law-giver in his own church. That his law as laid down in the books of the Old and New Testament, are the only rules of "Faith and Practice" of binding authority. That the highest authority which a church can properly exercise, is to administer the laws as already enacted and recorded in the word of God.

Therefore, this Convention consider all they are justifiable in doing, is to devise and lay before the churches such precautionary measures and rules as are calculated to preserve order, consistency and uniformity in the administration of the Law.

RULES.

RULE 1. The church shall not permit any member to enter a complaint of personal trespass against another member until the complainant has first taken the steps prescribed in Matthew 18: 15 and 16.

RULE 2. The church shall not enter into the examination of any charge against a member for any alledged offence, until the charge is specifically set forth in writing.

RULE 3. Members charged with offence shall be served with a copy of the charge or charges, and due notice given of the time and place of trial.

RULE 4. Any member who shall commit offence against the laws of Christ (which is not personal,) that is, not against any particular member more than another, shall be held accountable to, and be proceeded against by the church at the suggestion of any one of its members.

RULE 5. Any member knowing of the commission of offences as contemplated by rule 4th, shall make the same known to the church; and if the church shall deem the reported offence of such character as to demand its action, it shall proceed as in rule 3d.

RULE 6. All disinterested members shall be considered competent witnesses, and the church may hear and consider the evidence of other persons.

RULE 7. The decisions of the church shall be made by a majority of the members present: except in the excommunication of a member which shall require two thirds; and in the reception of a member shall require a unanimous vote of all the members present.

RULE 8. The law of the land is deemed a good tribunal to decide matters of dispute of a worldly nature, but in prosecuting a course of law, if any member shall violate what the church consider moral obligation, such member shall be held accountable to the church. Nevertheless, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the settlement of difficulties between its members by the church.

RULES OF DECORUM.

RULE 1. A Moderator shall be elected by the church, and preside in the transaction of business, whose duty it shall be to preserve, and see that the rules of the church are faithfully executed, [and give the casting vote.]

RULE 2. A Clerk shall be elected by the church, whose duty it shall be to make a faithful record of its proceedings in a book kept by the church for that purpose.

RULE 3. The proceedings of each meeting shall, after being read and approved of by the church, be signed by the Moderator and attested by the Clerk.

RULE 4. Church business shall be opened and closed by prayer.

RULE 5. So soon as the Moderator shall take the chair and call the meeting to order every member shall take his seat in order, and not absent himself from the business of the church without the consent of the church.

RULE 6. Every motion made and seconded by a member, shall be entertained by the church in its order, unless withdrawn by the mover before acted upon.

RULE 6. Any member desirous to speak, shall first rise in his place and address the Moderator and obtain leave. Shall confine his remarks to the subject under consideration; and shall not be allowed to cast personal reflections upon any other.

RULE 8. But one member shall speak at a time, and no member shall be allowed to interrupt another whilst speaking; nor shall any member speak more than three times to the same subject, unless by permission of the church.

RULE 9. The Moderator may speak to any subject, provided he calls to the chair some member of the church.

RULE 10. Members addressing each other, shall use the term brother or sister, as the case may be.

RULE 11. The Moderator and any member may call another member in debate to order; and when so called to order he shall take his seat and without debate the Moderator shall declare the rule and permit or refuse the speaker to proceed.

RULE 12. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Moderator, may appeal to the church.

RULE 13. Female members are not permitted to speak in debate, but may communicate their views through the male members. See 1 Cor. 14: 34, 35.

EPHRAIM MORE, *Moderator.*

WM. C. NEWEL, *Clerk.*

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.—While Col. Davis, with his command, was hotly engaged with the enemy, exposed to their direct fire, a man in a long grey surtout suddenly rode up, and, dismounting, placing himself in the middle of the street. There, in face of the enemy, amidst the thickest of their fire, he coolly drew from a case, suspended about his person, a spy glass, with which, having adjusted it to a proper focus, he proceeded to reconnoitre the Mexican battery. Having satisfied himself as to the information he sought, he shut up the glass, returned it to its case, and approaching Col. Davis, said to him: "Sir, the enemy has but two pieces, and by making a detour to the right, you can take them in flank." "And who are you!" "I, sir, am Major Mansfield, of the Corps of Engineers." "All right! come on boys!" responded the Colonel. The battery was soon carried.

WONDERFUL FEAT.—A brick building at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, was moved 11 or 12 feet on Saturday, including the cellar walls, upon a temporary railway, by means of Jack screws. The building was estimated to be 200 tons in weight, but scarcely a jar was felt in the process of moving—not so much as the rollin of a barrel of flour upon the floor—and the contents of the grocery store, for which it was used, were not removed, but the ordinary business continued all the while without interruption. This is the first feat of the kind ever accomplished, and as may be readily imagined was a work of much difficulty.

TAKING A GLASS.—The fashionable hatters of New York are now making their fall hats with a small looking glass neatly fixed in the crown, for the purpose of accommodating such of the exquisites of Gotham as desire to take frequent examination of the condition of their cravats, the state of their whiskers, imperials, moustaches, &c.

THE CANALS.—The aggregate amount of tolls collected on all the New York State Canals from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August inclusive, (123 days,) is $2,215,303 31. During the same period in 1846, (138 days,) $1,507,778 00. Increase, $707,525 31.

EASTMAN 11

TENNESSEE BAPTIST

Nashville, September 25, 1847.

OUR READERS

Will excuse the want of editorial matter in one or two of the subsequent numbers of the Baptist, as the Editors will leave on Tuesday morning for the Muscle Shoals Association, to convene at Mt. Pleasant Church, Ala.

TO THE BRETHREN IN FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

Dr. Howell will preach in Florence, Thursday night, on his way to the Muscle Shoals Association.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Something near a hundred new subscribers to our paper were obtained by us, and pledged to us, at the Liberty Association. H.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

We have on file a large number of original articles, the favors of friends and brethren, and we happen, just now to be behind-hand in their publication. We beg a little indulgence, and, mean time, promise that they shall all be laid before our readers, as soon as possible. H.

THANKS.

We have received, and with pleasure publish, the following:—

"The Union Baptist Church in Madison county, Alabama, desire, thus publicly, to present their thanks to their Cumberland brethren, for the liberality they have so kindly extended in permitting us to use their house of worship, since May of 1846. We acknowledge with pleasure, this debt of gratitude, and trust that, in the blessing of God, they will receive a rich reward." HIRAM PROVINCE.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF TENNESSEE.

The General Association of Tennessee, and the Bible, Education, Publication, and Foreign Mission Societies, will hold their next Annual Meeting at Carter's Creek, three or four miles from Spring Hill, Maury county, commencing on Friday before the fourth Lord's day in next month, which will be the 22d day of October. The Introductory sermon before the Bible Society will be preached on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, by bro. O. J. Fisk; on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock the Introductory sermon before the General Association will be preached by bro. J. R. Graves, his alternate bro. J. H. Eaton; bro. Hillsman will preach the Introductory sermon before the Education Society, and also a sermon on Foreign Mission on Sunday, and take up a collection for the support of our missionaries. H.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

We learn, by a communication from the Corresponding Secretary, that brethren John L. Walker, of Woodford, A. D. Sears, and S. Dyer, of Louisville, J. M. Pendleton, of Bowling Green, S. Baker of Hopkinsville, J. W. Burns of Russelville, and other ministers of Kentucky will be in Nashville at the annual meeting of the American Indian Mission Association, which is to commence its session here on Thursday the 28th day of next month. Brother Crane, and others, of Mississippi, are expected, and also brethren from Alabama and Georgia. The Secretary states further that two of the missionaries, Ramsay D. Potts, and Joseph Islands (a Creek Indian,) are to be with us. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of Tennessee brethren, and that the Association will have a good anniversary. H.

NEW WORK.

We have received, and read with the deepest interest, a neat little work, by our brother *Rev. S. Remington*, of New York, who when a Methodist Minister, was in Nashville, and is known to many of our people, entitled "PEDOBAPTISTS NOT OPEN COMMUNIONISTS. A DEFENCE OF RESTRICTED COMMUNION." We should be delighted to see this little production in the hands of all our friends. Graves and Shankland will, we trust, soon have a full supply. It will cost, we suppose, about a dime. Buy it brethren, every one of you, and read it carefully, and then send it on the rounds among all your neighbors. Let light be disseminated every where. H.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS.

A week or two since, we had occasion to notice, and correct, a grave charge against "IMMERSIONISTS," by which name we suppose is meant Baptist ministers, made by *a writer* in the Nashville Christian Advocate. In that paper of yesterday, the charge is repeated *editorially*, as follows:—

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas it has been represented to us from various quarters, and by highly respectable persons, that certain *immersionists* are in the habit of stating publicly and privately, that Mr. John Wesley and Dr. Adam Clarke, and perhaps other distinguished Methodist writers, have yielded the point, that *the scriptural mode* of baptism is *immersion*, and not sprinkling or pouring: now therefore be it known, that we pronounce the declarations of such immersionists as without foundation, and that we pledge ourselves to show, when called on. from the writings of Mr. Wesley, Dr. Clarke, and every other distinguished and acknowledged writer of the Methodist Church, both of Europe and America, that such statements are without the evidence of truth. And we thus call upon all immersionists to cease their misrepresentations of Mr. Wesley and Dr. Clarke, and notify all our friends of the fraud that has been attempted to be practiced upon the public by such gentlemen. Furthermore, if our friends will give us the names of those pedlars of misrepresentations, we will put them in print and acquaint the world of their whereabouts."

We again state our belief that, if the Advocate refers to Baptist ministers, in this charge, it is mistaken. Baptist ministers know what Mr. Wesley and Dr. Clarke have written, about as well perhaps as most Methodist ministers. No one of them ever, in our opinion, stated *publicly* or *privately*, "that Mr. John Wesley and Dr. Adam Clarke, and perhaps other distinguished Methodist writers, have yielded the point, that the scriptural mode of baptism is immersion, *and not sprinkling or pouring*." We all know that both these distinguished men *admitted that immersion in baptism is scriptural and apostolical*, and that *the former*, believed in it at one period so strongly, that in one instance at least, *he refused to baptize except by immersion*, but that he afterwards, and Dr. Clarke also, both wrote and preached in favor of sprinkling and pouring as modes of baptism. Baptist ministers, we say, all know this, therefore we cannot believe that they have ever, any where, made statements in conflict with the facts in the case. It is enough for them that the Bible teaches that there can be no baptism without immersion. We are sorry to see the Advocate writing in the style and spirit of the above article. To call Baptist ministers as it does, "PEDLARS OF MISREPRESENTATION," and persons who are attempting to practice a fraud, will probably do no good to that paper, and, we could hope, not much *harm* to our brethren. Such malignity commonly overreaches itself. It is, we trust, too late for any *successful* attempt to make the public believe, that Baptist ministers are remarkable for either *ignorance* or *dishonesty*. Surely the regular editors of the Advocate cannot be at home. H.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

We returned home on Tuesday last from the Liberty Association at Shelbyville. The proceedings throughout, were of the most interesting character, and we cannot but think that, with the divine blessing, much good will result. The new and very handsome meeting house of the Church in Shelbyville, was, on Lord's day morning, by appropriate services, dedicated to the service of God. The congregations, day and night, were crowded, and evidently deeply interested. Our junior associate, who was present, will, no doubt, give a full account of the meeting. H.

LETTERS ON BUSINESS.

Rev. J. C. Vincent of Russelville, Franklin county, Ala., has sent us the names of five new subscribers. He has our thanks for his generous exertions in behalf of our paper.

Since our last, the names of two new subscribers from the immediate vicinity of our city, have been handed in.

Prof. P. C. Edwards of the Furman Institute, Winnsboro', S. C., has sent us a remittance which pays for two and a half years.

We shall send our paper to the Furman Atheneum without charge.

The names of three new subscribers have been received from Athens, Ala., also one from New Market, Ala., one from Lowville, Ala.; one from Meridianville, Ala.; one from Berkley, Ala., and one with a remittance from Lynch Creek, S. C.

Daniel Smith of Dixon's Spring, Tenn., sends us a remittance for himself and for one new subscriber.

Rev. W. R. Alexander of Jackson, Tenn., has sent us a remittance for three new subscribers. We hope to hear from him often.

Rev. Wm. S. Perry has sent us from the Western District, the names of nine new subscribers. He has our thanks for his exertions.

Rev. D. Buckley of Smithville, De Kalb county, Tenn., the names of two new subscribers. It affords us pleasure to hear from him so frequently.

Another letter with a remittance enclosed has been received from J. Jarnagin and J. J. Canada of Clinton, Tenn.

The Junior editor of the paper has just returned from the meetings of the Duck River and Liberty Associations, with the names of twenty new subscribers.

From the above it will be seen that fifty new subscribers have been received during the last week! A thousand thanks, brethren—a thousand thanks for your hearty and cheerful efforts in behalf of the Tennessee Baptist. We thank you in behalf of ourselves—we thank you in behalf of the Denomination. PUBLISHERS.

The following from our estimable bro. Burleson will be read with interest. We rejoice that the little churches in Florence and Tuscumbia, are prospering. We do earnestly solicit the continuance of favors from our fair correspondent Cynthia, they will ever be welcome to our columns.

TUSCUMBIA, Aug. 16, 1847.

Dear Brother Graves:

Your kind favor of the 5th inst., is now before me. You are getting on so finely with the paper now that it seems to me your enterprise will make the paper one of the most interesting religious newspapers of the land; indeed, I think it is so now. Is not the article in a late number, "on the importance of female education" an admirable thing? How much good, hard practical sense is in every sentence! I hope "Cynthia" will become a regular contributor to the paper.

You speak of being on "the point of making the *grand enlargement*." I am glad to hear of that; however, you know that I am not in favor of having a very large mammoth newspaper. A large paper defeats its own object. The object of a religious paper is to diffuse useful knowledge among the people. A subscriber to a large paper will, commonly, read nine or ten of the first numbers through because of the novelty of the thing. But there is no editor, or corps of editors of such a paper, that can so interest all their readers as to induce them to read every number. The consequence is, that after reading a few of the first numbers they lose their interest in the paper; because, about one third of the articles of all such papers ought. of a right, to go down to the oblivious grave never to be resurrected in this life, neither in the life to come. It is frequently the case that the paper is not taken out of the post office, or if it is, it is brought into the family and thrown down, some will, perhaps, look over a few of its articles, others again will not even take it into their hands. The most common use that is made of such a paper, is for enveloping, or some "naughty boy" will make wadding of it for his gun, as has been the case. Thus a large paper generally, defeats its own object. While on the other hand, if a religious newspaper is of a moderate size on a superoyal sheet, clear type, and last, though NOT least, freighted with USEFUL editorials, a *chaste* correspondence, and *good* selections, it will never fail to receive a hearty welcome from those who love the cause of the Redeemer. And will thus become a powerful lever in promoting the increase of moral power in the Church of Christ.

You will rejoice with me when I tell you that we have had nine or ten additions to our church in Florence since you were with us there. Others will join us soon. Thank you, *thank you*, again and again, my dear brother, for the sermon you preached for us there. It has done us great good, I assure you.

The cause is moving on in Tuscumbia.

Hoping in God our Father,
RICHARD B. BURLESON.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

Brethren Howell and Graves:

On Lord's day the 20th inst., I had the pleasure of leading down into the baptismal waters, twenty converts who coming up out of the water, went on their way rejoicing.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. MEACHAM

Mt. Lebanon, Ten.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

LAGUARDO, Sept. 6, 1847.

Dear Bro. Howell:

DEAR SIR: The first number, 4th volume of the Tennessee Baptist is at hand, and is now one of the finest, as well as one of the cheapest religious Gazettes being published in the South West.

Heretofore it was too small fully to answer the purposes of the Baptist denomination in Tennessee. Not so now; its cheapness, its capacity, and the ability with which that capacity abounds in said number, are such, that I can recommend it, and will. Up to this point of improvement let it be sustained,—I will contribute my mite; —and you will find the mere literalists —the reading men of the country— swelling your numbers.

The American Tract Society; that best exponent of the age of man's positive advancement in what is great and good, by its cheap literature and colportage system for distribution, is rapidly creating a taste for reading among the *masses;* the Baptist having enlarged its borders without enlarging its price has cheapened its literature and made it greatly more desirable to its readers. You will profit by the change.

The Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge in London, whose Organ is the Penny Magazine and head, Henry Lord Brougham first gave the world this idea. The commencement of that periodical was a day of small things; it is now a corner stone of the Temple "polished after the similitude of a palace," and is shining in "hither India," Botany Bay, and Port Jackson need I tell you it has reached even these "our once distant and peaceful shores." And who is Lord Brougham? An orphan boy picked up in the streets of London, and educated upon charity, now the *agitator* of the age; the great projector and sustainer of the Penny Magazine. Does he get pay for this great labor, no sir; —but for sitting on the "wool sack," for agitating the British Senate, or for presiding over Her Majesty's Exchequer as Lord High Chancellor; you say he does get pay. No doubt he did. But which of these important duties (in a faithful and able discharge of each at its proper time,) have so endeared him to the British people and to man? That by which he made knowledge cheaper than he found it. At that job sir, he may be said "to resemble the Sun in his evening declination, he remits his splendor, but retains his magnitude."

Admire Lord Lyndhurst—not alone because he was born in Boston,—and Aberdeen; I love Sir Robert Peel; I venerate Brougham; because he is the only man in the British Empire capable of conceiving, entertaining and bringing forth that grand *idea* whose embodiment is the London Penny Magazine. What thought more full of philanthropy? What more worthy of the admiration of present or future generation, could emanate from the head of that great intellectual battery, composed the names above; none I apprehend but that which brought into existence the American Tract Society. Shall I say this is the second edition of that original thought enlarged and improved?

Who works here without pay? The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen—Hallock, Eastman, Coock and Kingsbury —Beecher, Milledoler, Stuyvesant and Crosby—Ackley, Magie, Tappan and Bacon—Knox, Johns—the lamented Milnor and S. S. Schumucker—Nehemiah Adams, Stowe, Spaulding and Dodd—Dean, Kain, Parker and Forsythe; together with a host of Directors for life and Members for life; all workers and co-workers without a prospect or desire for pay.

The gratuitous enlargement of the Tennessee Baptist, together with its editorial labors without compensation, have led me into this train of thought. Now my dear sir, if the remark of a distinguished philanthropist, who, when he was about to expire, said, "I am about to loose all, except that which I have given away," be true, all men who spend and are spent for the benefit of others without *cash in hand* payment, are the only men who give away *real* estate; while all who hold on to the *pelf* and only pander to cupidity until death doth them part, cannot be said ever to give any thing away.

The man who is seated at the head of the Baptist press in Tennessee, occupies no mean seat; if he does not possess *in fe*, he is controling to a great extent a part of the real and personal estate of the country. What has influenced the Baptists of Tennessee to contribute $50,000 to the cause of education in less than two years? I apprehend your paper has mostly done it. Is "yellow dirt" better pay than the consciousness that one has been essentially instrumental in bringing into existence such an institution as Union University? I don't charge you with entertaining any such a thought.

Work on, and if pecuniary compensations never come—which is not certain,—work on, it will place your name along side of Brougham, Frelinghuysen, Milledoler and Stowe, and this is "glory enough."

Very truly,
TURNER VAUGHAN.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

UNION MEEING—88 CONVERTS.

Dear Brethren:

It cannot fail to interest your numerous readers, to know the results of a Union Meeting held at Knob Spring, Smith county, Tenn.

By resolution of a committee raised by members of the Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches; brothers LeRoy, H. Cage, J. P. Campbell, and myself, were appointed to conduct the services of the meeting, which appointment was most cordially accepted. The meeting was opened on the morning of the 29th ult., and continued ten days and nights. I was chosen to fill the place of brother Wiseman who was detained by sickness.

The novelty of such a meeting (being the first of the kind in the country,) drew a great multitude together to witness the result of such a project. Many approved of it, and no doubt prayed for its success. Some had secret misgivings about it at first, but soon joined in hearty co-operation. A very small number were openly opposed to it; these soon became silent and confounded. Blessed be the name of God; the brethren seemed to be in the spirit for such a meeting. They got into the work at once. By their joint efforts in faith, prayer and preaching, the Holy Spirit came down in mighty power. God's people were abundantly revived and comforted; and many precious souls were awakened and converted. There was no effort at display in the pulpit. No metaphysical hair splitting upon doctrinal points. No compassing of sea and land to make Methodists, Baptists or Cumberlands. All were united in vigorous and determined efforts to promote the cause of our common salvation. The preaching was plain, practical, spiritual and powerful in God's strength; although there were many present who were strangers to each other, as far as I can learn no one enquired for the church relations of the other. You could not have known any difference; all seemed at *home, easy* and *free* during the meeting; many were heard to say, I never enjoyed so *pure*, so *sweet* an atmosphere before; I never saw congregations so *solemn* and *attentive;* convictions so *deep* and pungent; conversions so *clear* and *powerful*. The congregation met early each day, with baskets of provisions to last till night. For the first four mornings services were opened with a prayer meeting. Then a short sermon preached, after which the anxious were invited to the altar; then conversation, prayer and praise continued till one o'clock; then we had one hour for refreshment and more general religious conversation. Like exercises were continued in the evening and also at night. It was indeed and in truth, a *union meeting*. I would, if I could, describe the *glowing raptures* of *holy delight*, which *thrilled* the whole assembly from day to day.

O, it was overwhelmingly interesting to see our late volunteers enlisting for life as soldiers of Jesus Christ! To see them fall on each others necks with streaming eyes, and fondly press each in the other's bosom with a *patriot's, brother's* and *christian's* love. To hear them recount the perils of the deep; when by a storm they were cast off upon the Gulf of Mexico; the perils of sickness in the camp, and of the more furious battle. More than once there was a scene displayed before us which surpassed in moral grandeur and sublimity any thing we had ever seen. The banquet of Kings—the gaudy trappings of Royalty—the enchantment of music, and the dance or plays of Shakspeare, are mean and contemptible things when compared with the feast of reason, and the flow of soul enjoyed on this occasion.—Aside from the great number of hopeful conversions at the meeting, the churches around are aroused from a state of apathy and coldness. Many who were scarcely known as members of any church, were restored to their first love, and seemed as happy as new converts. We never saw more love and union among the members of our church. It was easy to preach. It was easy to get the anxious to the altar. It seemed comparatively easy to get them to believe in Christ; we felt as if a new era was opening upon us. Would to God that all our beloved brethren every where would come up together to the help of the Lord,—to the help of the Lord against the mighty; the like, and more glorious results would be seen and felt all over Protestant Christendom. As near as as we could ascertain eighty-eight souls made profession of faith in Christ at the meeting; and about twenty on the last night anxiously enquiring the way of salvation. Let our dear brethren every where make one long, strong and united effort, and see if God will not do for them things they looked not for. Yours in Christ, &c.

DAVID BANDAY.

August 8th, 1847.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

TIPTON CO., TEN. Sept. 9, 1847.

Brethren Howell and Graves:

There is at this time, and has been for the last two months, an interesting state of religious feeling in our congregation (near Covington) which is large and attentive both day and night. In the course of a few weeks, I have baptized thirty-two, mostly young people, among the number were two of my sons and a grand daughter. In the general, happier baptisms I have never witnessed. Christians in tears, were standing on the margin of our little Jordan, apparently in full communion with the Holy Spirit, which gave a Heavenly sweetness to Zion's songs, while welcoming returning sons and daughters to the bosom of Christ's Church. The convictions were deep and pungent. The conversions clear and sensible; joyfully embracing the promises and promptly obeying the commandments of God.

Among the baptized was a deaf and dumb man, about forty-three years of age. a very sensible and industrious man. Not being able to examine him relative to his faith in Jesus Christ, change of heart, &c., I called on a brother who was able to converse with him, who proceeded with the usual interrogatories all being answered in the most satisfactory manner when interpreted to the Church, the whole house was literally electrified, as if for a while we had lost the power of self-government. The next time we met for baptism, his lady Mrs. Wiseman, confessed her Saviour, and they both went down into the water together and were buried with Christ by baptism into his death, and a happier man I have never seen, and they both went on their way rejoicing.

Our most excellent and beloved ministering brethren George W. Young, Joseph H. Borum and Milton Turner, were my co-laborers at a protracted meeting of six days and nights, where they labored with great success.

A description of that meeting, its scenes, the repeated manifestations of divine power and glory, I dare not undertake to describe.

When we all meet in Heaven, Eternity will tell it. Glory be to God, so let it be: Amen!

PEYTON SMITH.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

GOOD NEWS.

Dear Bro. Howell:

With pleasure I communicate to you, and the readers of the Baptist, more good news in reference to the triumphs of the Cross of Christ.

The campmeeting at Brawley's Fork, which commenced on Thursday the 26th of August, closed last Monday the 6th of September. During this meeting, six or seven professed religion, and were enabled to rejoice, having the love of God shed abroad in their hearts by the Holy Ghost. One of this number was a Campbellite. Thirty-one united with this church, five by recommendation, and twenty-six by experience; twenty-two of whom were immersed. Four of this number were Methodists, and two had been Campbellites. This was indeed a glorious time.

Last Saturday night was the great night of the feast. It was a remarkable time. After 9 o'clock, the powers of darkness came forth in battle array, and commenced showering down rocks on the shelter, under which we were engaged in the worship of our God, but this did not frighten the children of light; they continued in prayer, and God answered in the salvation of trembling sinners. Whilst the devil was hailing rocks around us, God poured out his Spirit on his children in a wonderful manner. I never witnessed such a time before, and never expect to again in this world. All the time christians were praising their blessed Saviour, the devil was carrying on his work of darkness, but did not accomplish any thing that would be for his glory, or add any honor to his servants.

J. M. D. CATES.

N. B. Ministers present on this occasion, were Breidenthal, January, Henderson, Hale, Odom and Johnson, these remained the first days of the meeting; but Harris and Miller remained until the close of the campmeeting. C.

Cannon Co. Ten., Sept. 8, 1847.

MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

The friends of Missions in Tennessee are informed that Messrs. Graves and Shankland are authorized agents to receive subscriptions and forward money for the Missionary Journal. Their receipt will be sufficient in all cases. H. K. ELLYSON,
Publisher.

Richmond, Sept. 9, 1847.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

WAYNE CO. TEN., Sept. 14, 1847.

Dear Brother Howell:

Having been reading your paper for the last two years, and believing that you are fond of the Revival Intelligence, I for the first time take the pleasure to give you a statement of a protracted meeting, commenced at Philadelphia Church, Wayne county, Hardin's Creek, on Friday before the fifth Lord's day in August, and closed the tenth day. During the meeting there was 15 souls happily converted to Christ, while there was a number crying for mercy; and among the converts there was two children of an anti-mission

preacher professed faith in Christ. I h
the pleasure of leading five will
souls in the water and buried th
with Christ in baptism, and one join
by letter and one by experience, w
not baptized. The preachers were
wit: J. L. Sipart, Eli Washburn, Jac
Holansworth and myself.

Please give my little communi
tion a place in your paper. Pray
us that the blessings of God may
tinue on us.

Yours in Christ,
R. HALL

For the Tennessee Baptist.

Brethren Howell and Graves:

Since my last communicat
I have attended the campmeeting
McCrory's Creek; the meeting c
menced on Saturday before the
Lord's day in August, and contin
till the Saturday following. Christ
were greatly revived, and twenty-
en souls were hopefully convert
the Lord.

On Saturday before the first Sa
in this month, we commenced our
tracted meeting at Knob Creek,
of the Churches of which I have
pastoral care,) aided by our much
teemed brethren Wm. A. Whitsett
R. Dunn. The meeting contin
one week with increasing interest;
ing which time 46 professed faith
Christ, and 36 were added to
church; others will join soon.

A. W. MEACHAM
Spring Hill, Ten. Sept. 12, 184

For the Tennessee Baptist.

FAWN CREEK, Alabama, Sept. 3, 18

Brethren Howell and Graves:

Another opportunity afford
the pleasure of communicating
good revival news for the colum
your excellent paper. I and Bro.
cent met in Brown's Valley, nea
Red Hill, on Saturday before the
Lord's day in August, for the pu
of holding a meeting of days.
friends in the neighborhood hind
large bush arbor and stand for the
pose of our meeting, there bein
missionary church in that settl
We preached four days to a larg
very attentive congregation,
goodly number appeared to take
siderable interest in the meeting.
is a fine valley with a dense popul
and not a single missionary
church in it; in fact Brother V
and myself are the only miss
Baptist, who ever preached in th
ley, as I heard. I think there only
a little effort to build a missionary
tist church here; the people only
proper teaching on the subject
sions—we intend returning to thi
in October. From Brown's val
proceeded to Mount Tabor Chu
Blount county, to hold a Pro
meeting, commencing Friday
the 3rd Sabbath in August. Th
an excellent meeting, the brethr
sisters were much revived, som
or four professed faith in Christ
added to the church, two from
ties and one by experience; b
deferred till their next meeting, a
time it is thought others will uni
the church. This church num
bout forty members, has a good
of worship, and is purely missio
its character. This meeting cl
Thursday night, having lasted
days and was an interesting
all the time but especially the le
when christians of every der
tion were made to rejoice in th
of the glory of God, and in pl
of meeting each other in a bet
than this. Our next appointme
at Hopewell, in Blount, ten mil
of Mount Tabor, commencing
urday following. This is a little
constituted on five members in
ter of 1845 by Brethern Co
and Winds, who were sent out
Home Mission Society of the
Shoal Association. Owing to
ing surrounded by the Cam
and some other inconvenienc
number had only increased
or 12, but we commenced
lifted voices to God to b
efforts. We had a large c
tion on Sabbath, considering
populated country as it is.
day night the meeting became
teresting, several presented th
desiring the prayers of the c
The good work now comm
this place that I had long pr
christians now began to rejoic
er, sinners were cut to the hear
ers were comforted and were
to rejoice with their friend
Sabbath evening brought this
teresting meeting to a close;
was eight precious souls we
to rejoice in believing in a
Savior, eleven additions to th
all by experience, Baptisms
until their next meeting. T
settlement appeared to be mu
ested in the meeting, except
the Campbellites, who kept
tance and never came out to
was going on, others venture
casionally but could not be
of calling mourners to the a
for further intructions and p
notwithstanding this, we we
our meeting as though there
Campbellite in the land.

There are a great many
meetings being held in the
our Association, one at Enc

Covington) which
ative both day and
rse of a few weeks,
thirty-two, mostly
ng the number were
d a grand daughter.
pier baptisms I have
Christians in tears,
the margin of our lit-
ently in full commun-
Spirit, which gave
ness to Zion's songs,
returning sons and
bosom of Christ's
nvictions were deep
he conversions clear
fully embracing the
omptly obeying the
f God.
otized was a deaf and
forty-three years of
ible and industrious
able to examine him
ith in Jesus Christ,
&c., I called on a
able to converse with
h with the usual in-
ing answered in the
ner when inter-
urch, the whole house
lectrified, as if for a
t the power of self-
he next time we met
lady Mrs. Wiseman,
aviour, and they both
the water together and
th Christ by baptism
nnd a happier man I
n, and they both went
hoicing.
excellent and beloved
hren George W. Young,
ni and Milton Turner,
horers at a protracted
Hays and nights, where
ith great success.
on of that mee ing, its
eated manifestations of
and glory, I dare not
escribe.
I meet in Heaven, Eter-
Glory be to God, so
n!
PEYTON SMITH.

Tennessee Baptist.

OD NEWS.

lleasure I communicate
e readers of the Baptist,
ws in reference to the tri-
Cross of Christ.
meeting at Brawley's
ommenced on Thursday
August, closed last Mon-
of September. During
six or seven professed re-
were enabled to rejoice,
re of God shed abroad in
the Holy Ghost. One
per was a Campbellite.
nited with this church,
mmendation, and twenty-
ence; twenty-two of whom
ed. Four of this number
lists, and two had been
. This was indeed a

day night was the great
feast. It was a remarka-
fter 9 o'clock, the powers
came forth in battle array,
nced showering down
shelter, under which we
ed in the worship of our
s did not frighten the chil-
t; they continued in pray-
answered in the salvation
sinners. Whilst the dev-
ng rocks around us, God
his Spirit on his children in
manner. I never witness-
me before, and never ex-
tin in this world. All the
ians were praising their
iour, the devil was carry-
work of darkness, but did
lish any thing that would
ory, or add any honor to

J. M. D. CATES.

inisters present on this oc
bre Bæidenthal, January,
Hale, Odom and Johnson,
ined the first days of the
it Harris and Miller remain-
close of the campmeeting.
C.

Co. Ten., Sept. 8, 1847.

IONARY JOURNAL.

nds of Missions in Tennes-
rmed that Messrs. Graves
land are authorized agents
subscriptions and forward
r the Missionary Journal.
ipt will be sufficient in all
H. K. ELLYSON,
Publisher.

ld, Sept. 9, 1847.

m the Tennessee Baptist.

E Co. Ten., Sept. 14, 1847.

er Howell:

been reading your paper for
ro years, and believing that
nd of the Revival Intelligence,
rst time take the pleasure to
a statement of a protracted
commenced at Philadelphia
Wayne county, Hardin's
Friday before the fifth Lord's
gust, and closed the tenth
ring the meeting there was
happily converted to Christ,
re was a number crying for
nd among the converts there
children of an anti-mission

preacher professed faith in Christ. I had the pleasure of leading five willing souls in the water and buried them with Christ in baptism, and one joined by letter and one by experience, was not baptized. The preachers were to wit: J. L. Sipart, Eli Washburn, Jacob Holansworth and myself.

Please give my little communication a place in your paper. Pray for us that the blessings of God may continue on us.

Yours in Christ,
R. HALE.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

Brethren Howell and Graves:

Since my last communication, I have attended the campmeeting at McCrory's Creek; the meeting commenced on Saturday before the 5th Lord's day in August, and continued till the Saturday following. Christians were greatly revived, and twenty-seven souls were hopefully converted to the Lord.

On Saturday before the first Sunday in this month, we commenced our protracted meeting at Knob Creek, (one of the Churches of which I have the pastoral care,) aided by our much esteemed brethren Wm. A. Whitsett and R. Dunn. The meeting continued one week with increasing interest; during which time 46 professed faith in Christ, and 36 were added to the church; others will join soon.

A. W. MEACHAM.

Spring Hill, Ten. Sept. 12, 1847.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

FAWN CREEK, Alabama, Sept. 3, 1847.

Brethren Howell and Graves:

Another opportunity affords me the pleasure of communicating some good revival news for the columns of your excellent paper. I and Bro. Vincent met in Brown's Valley, near the Red Hill, on Saturday before the 2nd Lord's day in August, for the purpose of holding a meeting of days. The friends in the neighborhood had built a large bush arbor and stand for the purpose of our meeting, there being no missionary church in that settlement. We preached four days to a large and very attentive congregation, and a goodly number appeared to take considerable interest in the meeting. This is a fine valley with a dense population, and not a single missionary Baptist church in it; in fact Brother Vincent and myself are the only missionary Baptist, who ever preached in this valley, as I heard. I think there only needs a little effort to build a missionary Baptist church here; the people only need proper teaching on the subject of missions—we intend returning to this point in October. From Brown's valley we proceeded to Mount Tabor Church, in Blount county, to hold a Protracted meeting, commencing Friday before the 3rd Sabbath in August. This was an excellent meeting, the brethren and sisters were much revived, some three or four professed faith in Christ, three added to the church, two from the antics and one by experience; baptism deferred till their next meeting, at which time it is thought others will unite with the church. This church numbers about forty members, has a good house of worship, and is purely missionary in its character. This meeting closed on Thursday night, having lasted seven days and was an interesting meeting all the time but especially the last night, when christians of every denomination were made to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God, and in prospect of meeting each other in a better world than this. Our next appointment was at Hopewell, in Blount, ten miles west of Mount Tabor, commencing the Saturday following. This is a little church constituted on five members in the winter of 1845 by Brethern Commings and Winds, who were sent out by the Home Mission Society of the Muscle Shoal Association. Owing to their being surrounded by the Campbellites and some other inconveniences, their number had only increased to 10 or 12, but we commenced with uplifted voices to God to bless our efforts. We had a large congregation on Sabbath, considering a thinly populated country as it is. On Sunday night the meeting became quite interesting, several presented themselves desiring the prayers of the christians. The good work now commenced at this place that I had long prayed for, christians now began to rejoice together, sinners were cut to the heart, mourners were comforted and were enabled to rejoice with their friends. Last Sabbath evening brought this very interesting meeting to a close; the result was eight precious souls were made to rejoice in believing in a crucified Savior, eleven additions to the church, all by experience, Baptisms deferred until their next meeting. The whole settlement appeared to be much interested in the meeting, except some of the Campbellites, who kept at a distance and never came out to see what was going on, others ventured out occasionally but could not bear the idea of calling mourners to the anxious seat for further intructions and prayers, but notwithstanding this, we went on with our meeting as though there was not a Campbellite in the land.

There are a great many protracted meetings being held in the bounds of our Association, one at Enon, in Lawrence county, resulting in five additions to the church; one about 8 miles North East of Russelville, in Franklin county, resulting in about 25 conversions. Brethren, you who are engaged in those good meetings, would do the readers of the Tennessee Baptist a favor to write about them. Brethren write, there is nothing so dear to us as the cause of Christ and we love to hear of it prospering every where, therefore let us do all we can to the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdomon earth, and for the gladdening of each other's hearts while we sojourn here as pilgrims. What we do must be done quickly; let us therefore be up and doing while it is day, for the night of death will shortly come when no man can work. Brethren pray for me that I may ever keep humble and live for him who died for me that I may be able to point sinners to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.

Yours in hope of immortal glory,
P. M. MUSGROVE.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

JONESBORO', TEN., Aug. 17, 1847.

Brethren Editors:

I this evening arrived in this place, from the Holston Association, on my way to Madisonville, and seeing an article in one of your papers, in relation to my visit to this part of the State, in which the writer briefly alluded to my former labors, persecutions, &c. We arrived in Blountville on the 17th of June, where we enjoyed the kind hospitalities of Rev. Noah Cate; this is a small country town. In the last five years brothren N. and W. Cate have been instrumental in establishing a church of some 40 members. They have built a framed house which is neatly furnished off. I labored in connection with their pastor Rev. N. Cate some four days, but as it was an exceedingly busy season with the farming community, upon whom we were principally dependant for a congregation, we had but little success. From Blountville we went to Carter county, Sinking Creek Church; here I labored 3 days, one Methodist brother joined the church.

We then went to Elizabethtown, where we were joined by Rev. Wm. Cate. The congregation in this place is without a house of worship, but had obtained liberty for us to preach in the Academy. There was an apostolic occurrence in this place some time ago, while Elder Wm. Cate was preaching in this town, Abraham Tipton was jailor, and he and his household were baptized in (not Streman) but Doe, a beautiful little river running near the place. The result of our labors at this meeting was the baptism of two Methodists. It would be too tedious to give a history of my entire labors during our visit. Since I first labored here as a missionary, say 13 years ago, some six respectable new churches have been established, principally under the ministry of Elder Wm. Cate, in the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Carter. During my present visit through this section, we have had the unspeakable pleasure of witnessing the conversion of some half dozen precious souls. Our meeting would doubtless have been more interesting, but for the busy season of harvest and hay saving. It is due to many of the brethren, through this country, to say, that on enjoying their greetings, they would say with tears they were due me an acknowledgment for the coolness with which they treated me while I was laboring as a missionary, whereupon I observed I hoped they had made their acknowledgment to their maker; it was nevertheless gratifying to me to see the spirit that prompted them to this christian acknowledgment.

I expect to go from this to the counties of Monroe and McMinn, and to hold a protracted meeting in Madisonville, commencing the Friday before the 4th Saturday in September. The Association to which I adverted had an interesting meeting, but as brother Wm. Cate wrote you on that subject, I close by subscribing myself as ever yours, &c.

DANIEL BUCKNER.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

Dear Brethren Howell and Graves:

I have hailed your enlarged and improved sheet, The Tennessee Baptist, Volume IV. No. 1, with much satisfaction. The recent changes in this organ of our denomination in the State, cannot be otherwise than gratifying to your patrons and the friends of the cause of Christ. They can now, as I know I can myself, with cheerful aspect and right good will, recommend the paper to the favorable attention of their acquaintances, and solicit an increased patronage, as to a publication every way worthy of confidence and support. As the proprietors and publishers have thus, with praise-worthy enterprize, commended themselves to the christian zeal and liberality of their brethren, their efforts will doubtless be regarded with a proper spirit, and the Tennessee Baptist speedily secure a circulation commensurate with the risks and responsibilities incurred. The increasing interest manifested in behalf of a respectable religious periodical, which may give utterance to the sentiments of our denomination, and diffuse through the community, sound religious information, is indicative of the advancement, on every, hand of christian benevolence and exertion. God be praised for the happy results, which, in a few years, have been accomplished. In every department of the holy cause, may the progress be onward. The dissemination of scriptural knowledge, sending the gospel to the destitute at home and abroad, education in all its aspects, claim attention; no part of the work should be neglected.

I have been watching, with a degree of solicitude, for some effective movement towards the establishment of a Female Institution of high grade, ever since the adoption of a resolution to that end, by the General Association, now nearly a year gone by. So far as I have learned, nothing to purpose has yet been done. The subject has received some consideration in your columns, but no other proceeding has taken place, while the endowment of the University is going forward with commendable activity. Is the undertaking a formidable one? Or is there no plan or concert of action in the measure? Could the brethren be made sensible, as some of your readers are of the unyielding pertinacity of some other denominations on this point, they would not be slumbering; they would at once "arise and build." The cost would not be one tenth part of that required for the College. A suitable edifice, in some desirable location, is the most that would be demanded.—Teachers being placed in possession and operations commenced, the thing is done. While we refuse to advance, others are not retrograding. What need is there of longer delay?

H. B.

September 4. 1847.

From the Army.

THE ARMISTICE—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the proper elucidation of the spirit with which the recent armistice was entered into between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, we annex several important documents.

The following was the letter addressed by General Scott to Santa Anna tendering an armistice:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S. AMERICA,
Coyoacan, August 21, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

SIR:—Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time that the differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiation, I am willing to sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice.

I shall wait with impatience until to-morrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I may deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army.

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a hasty version:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,
Mexico, August 21, 1847.

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S. America.

SIR: The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by his Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, to reply to your communication in which you propose to enter into an armistice, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the headquarters of the American army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent: and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, as it will enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war.

Accordingly, the President, Commander-in-Chief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and for this object he has appointed the brigadier generals D. Ignacio Mora y Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated.

His Excellency also instructs me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the United States should occupy a convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

I have the honor to be with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

ALCORTA.

The same day Senor Pacheco, the Secretary of State, issued the following summons for the assembling of Congress:

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL & FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Mexico, August 21, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir—All Mexicans, but especially the inhabitants of this capital, have been witnesses to the extraordinary exertions which have been made by his Excellency the Provisional President to collect an army capable of meeting that of the United States, and restoring the lustre of the arms of the Republic. They are witnesses also that he has fought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, until the moment when the victory was lost and the enemy was at the gates of the capital.

In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sacrifice to carry on the war, it is one of the most imperious duties of the First Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from an assault; and to avoid all the consequences of a violent occupation of the city. To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity with the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities.

As this question is of the utmost interest to the Republic, his Excellency desires that the National Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures diligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day.

I reiterate the assurances of my distingutshed consideration. God and Liberty.

JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE BATTLE.—The following we find telegraphed in the Cincinnati papers of the 16th. It will be seen that Gen. Scott was slightly wounded during the engagements:

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15.

By the pony express we have the Picayune of the 8th, containing a series of letters from Kendall, containing a full list of the killed and wounded. The New York volunteers lost 103 in killed and wounded. The greatest loss was in the attack on Santa Anna's 2d line, as no reconnoisance of the strong position had been made. The brilliant success of the morning inspired both officers and men with the highest enthusiasm, and they marched pell mell on a position which was most exposed, where they were mowed down by hundreds. Our loss falls little short of 1100, out of 6,000 engaged. When the works of the enemy were examined, one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. Put the Americans in the same position, and there was not Mexicans enough born to drive them out.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated at Tacubaya says that the armistice caused unusual dissatisfaction in the army. It is regarded as one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation. Mr. Kendall does not believe that an honorable peace is to grow out of it in which opinion he is joined by many officers of the army. He says the whole matter was planned by the British minister, who backs Santa Anna in his course.

It was reported that Paredes and Bustamente were approaching the Capital from different directions, with strong forces, dealing death and destruction to the American forces.

The number of deserters and other foreigners fighting against us, and now prisoners, is 72. A court martial was in session, with Col. Garland as president, for the trial of those rascals, and it was thought full justice would be done them. Reilly, the Irishman, who commanded them, boasts openly, and says he expects no mercy.

Gen. Scott was wounded by a grape shot which struck him on the leg, and gave him so little pain at the time that he paid no attention to it, but it has since caused him great uneasiness.

Three members of the Mexican Congress were taken prisoners, but were to be liberated to take part in the deliberation of that body on the question of peace.

Another letter from Kendall states that positive information had been received that Valencia arrived at Toluca drunk. He is said to have been drunk at the time of the battle.

The prospects of peace look brightening. The Mexican soldiers have returned to their homes crest fallen, many of them having fled like paltroons from the field before they received a shot. They are becoming rational towards the peace party.

Rumors from the city have it that Santa Anna is throwing up breast works and constructing batteries, and some think they are to be manned by American soldiers to protect Santa Anna against those who oppose him in making terms of peace. Gen. Salas acknowledges that he was totally routed.

From the Memphis Daily Eagle, Sept. 21.

PEACE!!

FROM MEXICO!
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS!!

By the steamer Eudora, which arrived from New Orleans late last evening, having left at midnight on the 15th, we received an extra slip from the New Orleans La Patria, printed in both Spanish and English, giving gratifying tidings of Peace about being concluded with Mexico! We copy as follows:

MEXICO!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE CAPITAL!
TREATY OF PEACE!!

Main Articles:—Harmony of understanding between Santa Anna and Mr. Trist—Junction of the troops of Parades and Alvarez for the purpose of attacking the Americans—Valencia ordered to be tried by a Court Martial, &c.

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the schooner Charran, Capt. Golding, from Tampico the 5th inst., we have received most interesting intelligence from the Capital, contained in our usual correspondence from the former city.

TREATY OF PEACE—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Our fellow-citizens will learn, with the highest satisfaction, that contrary to predictions freely made here, *Peace will positively be the result* of the present negotiations between the Mexican Government and Mr. Trist. We learn that the utmost harmony prevails between the high functionaries deputed by Santa Anna and his cabinet, to listen to the proposals of our Government, through the Commissioner at Gen. Scott's headquarters.

The outlines of peace are said to have been drawn, and agreed to by the agents of the contracting parties, of which the two most important are the following: *1st the United States shall restore to Mexico the California; 2d the United States shall forever keep Texas*, whose boundaries shall be extended to the left bank of the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, including Matamoras, which shall be brought into the United States territory, by means of a canal to be constructed forthwith.

Our correspondent has been assured that the above are facts, which certainly prove an unusual magnanimity on the part of the United States, who thereby consents to abandon her conquests without scarcely a visible indemnity—conquests which have cost her so much blood and treasure. But we give the public the letter, so that due judgment may be passed thereon.

TAMPICO, Sept. 5th, 1847.

My Friends:—I have just received a letter from Mexico, which arrived here by special express, via Ruejutla, and I take advantage of the departure, almost at this very moment, of a vessel bound to your port, to transmit you a copy of it. It is to this effect:

MEXICO, August 29, 1847.

Esteemed Friend: I have already informed you that General Scott proposed the suspension of arms on the 21st, and that it was followed by an armistice agreed to on the 22d inst. A negotiation was forthwith opened with Mr. Trist, and I have just been assured that up to yesterday it had impressed very satisfactorily. Very shortly, a treaty of peace, it is expected, will be concluded. The principle articles are the following:

"The United States shall restore to Mexico the Californias, together with all the ports, cities and towns which the American forces occupy in our territory.

"The United States shall for ever retain the State of Texas whose limits shall extend to the left bank of the Rio Brasos del Norte, comprising Matamoras, by means of a canal which shall be cut, for that purpose. In respect to this latter point, it appears that nothing definitive has been agreed on.

It has been found impossible to assemble Congress, consequently, a junta of "notables" will be formed, for the express purpose of revising the treaty. There are other articles, but as they are of secondary importance, they are not given.

Gen. Valencia marched to Toluca where he publicly declared that he would not recognize Santa Anna as President of the Republic, nor as Commander-in-Chief; and he proposed to assemble troops for the purpose of attacking the Capitol. Sub-equently, however, it appears, he surrendered himself to the Government, by whom he has been sent prisoner to Guadalupe, where he is to be brought before a Court Martial.

Gen. Alvarez is announced as intending to re-assemble his troops, for the purpose of attacking the Americans, on the first favorable opportunity.

Gen. Paredes, it is stated, is marching on the Capital with a respectable force, which he has succeeded in bringing together, with a view to assist his countrymen. This he persists in doing, notwithstanding the order that has been transmitted by him from Santa Ana to quit the country—to return again to the place of his exile.

GEN. SALAS.—I have just seen a communication from Gen. Salas, dated from Coayacan, where he remained a prisoner. In this, he declares that it was by the unskilfulness of Valencia, and the cowardice of Torrejon that the battle of Contreras was lost. Torrejon, instead of obeying the orders of Salas, which directed him to charge the Americans with his cavalry, he pusillanimously fled, and in this manner brought ruin and destruction on our infantry. N. N.

This is positively the latest news from the Capitol, but I expect at every moment the receipt of more, of still greater interest, which will enter more into detail.

The above news which we have given to the public, the moment it came to hand, is really of a character which is calculated to produce strangely conflicting feelings among Americans. The abandonment of California, after all that has been said, is a great sacrifice to be made to the GENIUS OF PEACE—PEACE for which we are all anxious.

LATEST FROM THE BRAZOS.

The steamer E. A. Ogden, Capt. Bowman arrived on Saturday from the Brazos, having sailed from that port on the 7th inst.

Gen. Hopping died on the 1st inst. at Mier. Gen. Lane's brigade was at the mouth of the river, and probably embarked for Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. Gen. Cushing is concentrating his brigade near Palo Alto. Deas' battery that was to accompany Gen. Cushing, was left with Gen. Wool at the General's request. Capt. Shrover came down to Matamoros with Gen. Cushing, on his way to Washington, and hopes to bring out a battery to join Gen. Cushing's brigade in place of Capt. Deas'.

The *Flag* says that Col. Tibbats, who was proceeding from Mier to Monterey with six companies of the 16th Infantry, escorting a train, was attacked by a large body of Mexicans near Ramos, and succeeded in driving them off, with a loss of two wounded. We have the best reason for believing that the whole object of the Mexicans in this attack was plunder. Only the day before, Lieut. Givens passed up from Cerralvo to Monterey with only twenty dragoons, and Gen. Cushing, (who met Col. Tibbaits at Ramos) passed down the day after with a guard of only twenty-five mounted men, and neither of them saw anything of the *guerilleros*. Col. Tibbatts and his men were under fire for some time, and conducted themselves with great intrepidity.

The *Flag* says that Mr. E. B. Lundy and Mons. Montilly, who were taken prisoners some four weeks since by Carvajal, have been set at liberty, and arrived at Matamoros on the 3d instr They state that they were liberated by representing that they were not Americans. They were taken as far as Tula. Mr. L. says that Gen. Urrea left that place a few days since with 1200 men, for the purpose of taking trains or goods between Camargo and Monterey. They represent that Col. Carvajal was in the vicinity of Soto la Marina with a small force.

Correspondence from Gen. Taylor's quarters, represent that a great deal of alarm exists among the "left behind," at the withdrawal of the troops. We see no reason why the Mexicans, when they discover the skeleton force at Buena Vista, will not concentrate and make a sudden movement in that direction. Any disaster occurring at the head of the line would convulse the country from Saltillo to Matamoros, and the public stores and other government property scattered along the whole distance, is immense. It is certain that the forces left with Gen. Taylor, are not sufficient to guard the country they occupy, if the Mexicans make an efficient movement; nor are they as strong as the property they have to defend should justify.—*N. O. National* 13.

☞The official list of Interments in the City of New Orleans from 9, A. M., of Sunday, the 12th September, to Monday, the 13th, at the same hour, shows 51 in all, of which 29 were Yellow Fever.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed for the Cincinnati Atlas.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Britannia.

Prime, Ward & Co.'s Bills Honorably Accepted—Continued Pressure of the Money Market—Threatened War between the Pope and Austria—The English defeated by the Kaffirs—Failures in Liverpool—Breadstuffs, Markets, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20—3 P. M.

The Cunard steamer Britannia arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th instant, inclusive.

The Bills of Prime, Ward & Co., have all been honorably accepted in England.

A further decline had taken place in Flour. Wheat and Corn; and the markets were still decidedly heavy. The harvest promised a most abundant yield.

The Cotton market was firm.

At the market held on the 3d, Western canal ranged from 24s 6d to 25s 6d; Wheat 6s 6d to 7s per 70 lbs; Corn 26 to 31s per qr; Cornmeal 14 to 15s per bbl; Mess Beef 50 to 52s 6d per bbl. Prime Pork 48 to 50s.

The money pressure continued. The houses of Lyon & Guernsey and Kirkpatrick & Co. had failed, War was threatened between the Pope and Austria, England supports the former. The Kaffirs have defeated the English at the Cape of Good Hope.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The liabilities of the defaulting houses in London are over £2,000,000 sterling; while in Manchester, Belfast and Cork numerous houses have failed irretrievably.

The liabilities of Kirkpatrick & Co, amounted to fully £60,000 sterling. On the 30th the failure of Gray & Coxbury, of Greenock, was reported. There was a continued heavy pressure on the Money Market.

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE STEAMER UNION.

LONDON MARKET, Aug. 23.

The Corn Market has given way this morning and the suspension of Messrs. W. R. Robinson & Co., (Governor of the Bank of England) has had an injurious effect.

27th—The news from Mark Lane is very unfavorable. Another well known house has been suspended—liabilities are said to be £150,000.

It is generally understood that the directors of the Bank of England are about to reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent. The money market was a little easier.

The liabilities of the house of Messrs. Castellain & Co. have been mischievously overstated. They are in reality about £145,000, and the nominal assets at about £135,000; although, of course, these will show a considerable depreciaton in the winding up. It may be added, that there has rarely been a failure which has caused more sincere regret; the misfortune having fallen upon Messrs. Castellain not from any speculations of their own, but from misplaced confidence in their foreign correspondents.—*London Times.*

THE CORN TRADE—I have just left the counting room of a large corn dealer. I was there informed that the times "are awful." Flour may be quoted at from 21 to 25s, and some very superior for immediate use will bring in small parcels 26s. The very best Dantzic wheat, that ten days ago brought 60s, is now held at 50s. On Thursday 1,500 barrels of prime Baltimore flour were offered for £1,500 with charges that brought it to about 21s 6d. It was refused at that price. Yesterday it was purchased at 24s. exclusive of the charges on it, and retailed out in small parcels to the bakers.

OHIO RIVER.—The Louisville Journal of Wednesday says, The river has risen on a stand the last twenty-four hours. Last evening there were 3 feet 8 inches water in the canal.

At Pittsburg, on Sunday evening last, there were about 2½ feet water in the channel and rising, and at Cincinnati yesterday it was rising slowly.

MURDER.

A Mr. Wright, a butcher, living about a mile in the country, while gearing his horse for market about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, received several bullets, in his breast from a gun or pistol and died instantly. His former partner, named Thurston, is under arrest for the crime; having had a disagreement with the deceased, who had repeatedly expressed his belief that Thurston would kill him, and told his wife, that, should he be murdered, Thurston would be the guilty man; an attempt to shoot deceased had previously been made.—*Mem. Eagle* 18th.

On Saturday we saw a mattrass enveloped in one of the *India Rubber* covers, and it floated about in the Mississippi, with a man upon it, with all safety—Their introduction upon our steamboats would relieve passengers of much of the anxiety arising from accidents to the vessels as they would be the certain means of safety whenever it became necessary to leave the boat. A *carpet bag*, of the same material, filled with thirty or forty pounds of iron, floated about the water as safely as if nothing was in it and demonstrated that it might be used to save the life of the owner as well as his clothing. So of many other articles.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 12 M.

The flour market is not influenced in the least by the steamer's news, and the sales, which are to a moderate extent, are making at previous prices.

In the grain market there is no activity. Sales of mixed white corn at 62c, and prime yellow at 65c.

There is nothing doing in cotton. It is generally conceded that prices must fall ½c, private letters being more unfavorable than business circulars.

Whiskey is steady at 27½c.

But few bills have been returned protested from Europe, and, as a consequence, a decidedly improved feeling prevails.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 12, M.

Sales yesterday afternoon: 43 bbls whiskey from river at 16½c; 73, 41, and 15 do at 17c; 500 bush corn from store, sacks returned, at 28c; 100 bbls old flour from store at $4 11; 50 choice from store at $4 25.

Other sales as follows: 59 and 38 bbls whiskey from river at 16½c; and 37 do from railroad at same.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13, P. M.

COTTON.—There had been a fair demand, and some 1500 bales have been taken for France and England, at prices which establish a decline of fully ⅛c, say good middling to middling fair 11a11⅛c.

SUGAR.—Nothing done in Louisiana Sugars. 300 boxes Brown and Yellow Havana were sold at 5⅞a6¼c.

FLOUR.—400 bbls Illinois, part on the Levee and part in store, were sold at from $4a4 62½.

CORN.—A lot of 658 sacks Yellow, was taken for the Havana at 67c.

WHISKEY.—100 bbls were sold at 20c. Retailing at 21c.

CITY MUSIC, FURNITURE AND CARPET STORE.

W. GREENFIELD has removed his stock to the large new building 2 doors below the Sewanee House, and adjoining Stacker, Woods & 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 to sell at the very lowest rates for Cash, and being 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.

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. 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 50 per hundred.

Published by L. COLBY & CO.,
June 26. 122 Nassau-street, New York

GRAVES & SHANKLAND,

Union Street, Nashville, Tenn., nearly opposite the Post Office,

HAVE constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, SCHOOL AND BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A COMPLETE DEPOSITORY OF
BIBLES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS

All of which will be furnished on the most reasonable 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 himself that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Those who favor him with their custom, may rest assured that their work shall be executed with promptness and in the most elegant style of taste and fashion, and of the best materials.

He would also inform the public that he has devoted considerable time in the study of *Architectural Draughting*, and is now prepared to draw Ground Plans, Front Elevations, &c., with accuracy and good taste.

He solicits a share of public patronage.

June 12, 1847.

New and Rare Books.

HYDROPATHY, or Water Cure, by J. Shnr, M. D.
Water Cure for Ladies.
Water Cure for Chronic Diseases.
Proverbial Philosophy, a (rare work.)
The Works of the Puritan Divines.
The Statesmen of America, (a new work.)
Froissart Ballads, by P. P. Cooke.
Foster's Essays. Foster's Miscellanies.
Worcester's Dictionary.
Alderbrook, by Fanny Forester, now Mrs. Judson.
Fuller & Mayland on Slavery.
Also a variety of choice Gift Books, this day received and for sale cheap at
April 5. GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

Paper---Paper.

SUPERFINE large blue-wove Packet Post;
Clark's, Hubbard's, Harrique's, Parson's, and Ames's super Quarto Post;
Elegant English Gilt-edged Letter do;
Eagle Mill and Orange do;
Cap Writing Papers;
For sale low by
GRAVES & SHANKLAND,
March 29 *Arcade Buildings, Union street.*

Together with a fine assortment of superior English and American Note Paper, Bill Paper and Bristol Boards; Drawing Paper; fine enameled Visiting Cards. Also, Abbott's Foliage, Cottage, &c. Series of Drawing Cards for Schools and Families.

New Medical Work.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on some of the diseases of the Rectum, Anus, and Contiguous Textures; giving their Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention: especially addressed to the non-medical Reader. By W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of Louisville, Ky.

The author of this work has within the last few years, successfully treated upwards of seven hundred cases of Piles and Fistula in Ano, without either the knife the actual or the potential cautery. For sale at the Bookstore of
GRAVES & SHANKLAND,
Arcade Buildings, Nashville, Tenn.
September 13, 1847.

Poetry.

BURIAL OF THE SEED.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Now, my seed, thy grave is made;
In thy silent chamber laid,
Thou mayest slumber lightly;
May the sun his radiance lend,
And the dews of heaven descend
On thy pillow nightly.

Couldst thou speak, thou gentle one,
Couldst thou feel what I have done,
Thou wouldst whisper, weeping,
Ah, green earth and bright blue skies,
Never more may greet my eyes,
All in darkness sleeping.

Yet sleep on, thou seedling dear;
Sweetly sleep, nor dream of fear;
Soon, from slumber waking,
Once more again shalt thou behold
Morning sunlight, bright as gold,
O'er the green earth breaking.

I at last must sink like thee;
Hands of love shall bury me,
Heaping cold earth o'er me;
But when God, from yonder skies,
Bids the slumbering dead arise,
May I wake to glory!

THE POOR WOMAN'S SONG.

BY MARY LEMAN GILLIES.

Though lowly my cottage and frugal its fare,
Affection and truth and devotion are there;
And when evening arrives, and the day's toil is o'er,
Then my husband comes home and I bar up the door;

He goes to the bed where his little ones lie,
And I know the sweet light that then beams in his eye;
And he turns to his supper, whate'er it may be,
With a kindness of heart that is heaven to me!

I love him too well to repine at my fate—
Frugality still keeps the dun from our gate—
And I hope that his children may rise to repay
The toils and the sorrows that wear him away.

Oh, zealous and holy and pure be their youth!
May they hear from my lips only kindness and truth!
And, when Mercy's mild messenger bears me from life,
Leave my mem'ry dear as a mother and wife!

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, August, 1847.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

I have been favored with an opportunity of examining the interior and exterior of this mighty engine, which guides, in some measure, the commercial and political movements of Europe, if not of the world. The events of the last few days have shown that the recent increase of the rate of interest has been severely felt by those who have dealt largely in grain, and many have been compelled to suspend payment.

The Bank of England is an immense structure, covering five acres of ground, having no windows in either of its fronts, but receiving light from above, or from its courts. It is open for business at nine in the morning, and continues open until five in the afternoon—employing during these hours between nine hundred and one thousand persons. At seven o'clock in the evening a detachment of soldiers are marched from the "Tower" into the Bank, where they mount guard until seven o'clock the next morning.

The Bank has a capital of eighteen millions sterling, and is managed by Governors, &c. Its notes are never re issued by the Bank, after being presented for payment. They may continue in circulation for any time and pass from one bank to another; but when presented to the Bank for specie, the name of the person presenting must be endorsed, with his residence; then, after a careful examination, the note is paid and cancelled.

The printing, binding, &c. required by the Bank and its branches are done within the building by the most approved methods. The steam presses and all the machinery are the best that can be obtained in England or Scotland.

So admirably arranged is every thing, from the engine room to the "Bank parlor," that every room resembles a beautiful toy shop. No "stoker" or engine "driver" is required to attend the fire or look after the engine during the day. The fire is fed in the same manner that wheat is ground. In the morning a sufficient quantity is put into the "hopper," and that sends a regular supply into the grates or stoves, and nothing farther is required The water is supplied in the same way; and should there be any want of water, by accident or otherwise, an alarm is sounded by a whistle.

Each note is printed on what is called one sheet of paper; the lowest denomination is five pounds, the highest one thousand. The paper is first counted to those whose duty it is to "wet it down." This is done by a steam process. After the paper is in a proper state to be worked, it is locked up in boxes and sent to an officer who recounts it. It is then counted again in parcels of one hundred sheets, and put into boxes, which are locked and placed in a sliding case ready for the pressmen, who are at work above. These sheets are drawn up and printed, and returned in the same manner; every sheet worked registers itself, and it is as well known in the room below, what number A B. is printing above, as by himself. If, by accident, A. B. "spoils a sheet," it must be marked as such, and every particle of the spoilt sheet sent down. Every note or bill passes through the hands of two sets of pressmen. First, they are printed without the number and date. Secondly, the number and date are added, when they are ready for the finishing touch, the signature of one of the cashiers. One of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism I have ever seen is that used to mark the number on each bill. There is no change of number by hand, but all is done by this machine, and by steam power.

When the bills have passed through the hands of the printers they are sent to the drying room, where they are again counted and dried; they are then put up into convenient packets and sent to the cashier's room, for signature. Thence they go to the register's department; and from that office are brought back to "The treasury." Here they are kept in fire proof iron cases, which cover all the sides of the room. The room itself is fire proof, there being only one thing that can burn, the counter. On one side of this room the cases are filled with gold, tied up in bags, and on the other the bills in packages, convenient for the "paying tellers." There are two large locks to each case, and the keys are kept by separate officers, so that both must be present before any sum can be removed. I held in my hand, while in this room, *two millions sterling*, all ready to be put in circulation.

Each day from thirty to thirty-six thousand bills are printed. The ink is made in the Bank, and it is of such a peculiar composition that by its effect, together with that of the high sized paper, the "blankets" used on the presses require to be washed by steam at least once a day. The highest number of the notes is 99,999. When that number is reached they return to No. 1 with a new date. The pressmen and most of the machinists receive £3 per week. The females in the binding and ruling rooms from fifteen shillings to one pound per week.

The clerks are paid good salaries after they have been some years in the service of the Bank. They commence, however, at a low rate, but soon become "higher graduates," with an increased salary in the Bank, or are transferred to one of its branches. The plan of personal security is frequently observed, as in the United States, but I was informed that there is an institution called the "guarantee fund," by which an individual, paying so much per month, becomes a member, and this institution is security for its members—thus securing the Bank against loss, or the painful alternative of calling on personal security in case of mal-administration.

In one of the rooms ninety-seven clerks are employed, whose business is to examine the notes by register, and so minute and accurate is the concern that it is known in the Bank what notes are out, and who received them; and it is the practice of *all* bankers, in town or country, to take the number of each note before it is paid and to whom paid. This is a work of time, but it gives great security.

In the Bank there is a department called the weighing room. Here two gentlemen are employed weighing sovereigns by steam. The scales are so constructed as to drop the light coin on the left, the full weight on the right. Those that fall on the left are taken out and cut by a machine, and returned to the local bank or individual from which they came: they are then sold to the Bank for bullion, to be recoined.

There are several families residing in the Bank, who have very comfortable accommodations. There is also a Bank *kitchen*, as well as Bank parlor.—This is for the accommodation of the directors on duty, who may wish a cup of coffee, or a beef steak, &c. F. H.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

According to a late number of Galignani, the following facts in relation to the French Navy, are from an official source:

"The *inscription maritime*, which in 1847 comprised only 92,930 men, amounted to 112,235 in 1846, and 118,403 in 1847. The latter number is composed of 11,289 captains, masters and pilots, 5,440 petty officers, 61,507 sailors, 23,373 midshipmen, and 16,794 boys. There are besides, in 1847, 11,233 workmen, and 1,931 apprentices. The composition of the fleet for 1848 is 6 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 22 corvettes, 30 brigs and advice ships, 29 light vessels, 24 transports; in all 120 sailing vessels, which, with 66 steam vessels of 14,570 horse power, give a total of 180 armed vessels. There are, besides, 4 ships of the line, 4 frigates and 4 corvettes, in what is called *commission de rade*, and 18 ships, of which 4 of the line and 4 frigates in *commission de port*. The orders given or to be given, in 1847 to private establishments are for 13 vessels of iron, for machines of 2,780 horse power; 12 corvettes of different classes, in wood and iron; 24 machines of from 120 to 700 horse power; amounting altogether to 7,470 horse power."

A WELL-WON GUINEA.—The parish clerk of Winkleigh has a salary of a guinea a year for winding up the church clock daily. To earn this sum he has to travel 102 miles, and ascend and descend 29,000 steps, and haul up 18 tons weight 26,000 yards. Verily this is not an ecclesiastical sinecure.—[*London paper.*

A SMART MAN.—Mr. Wilhelmus Simmons, of Taghkanic, New York, found a large hornet's nest under the eaves of his barn on Tuesday, and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest, and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however, the barn was also burnt, together with a thousand bushels of oats, a large quantity of rye, hay, &c. Loss from $1,200 to $1,500: no insurance.

Royal Compliment to the Poet Tennyson.—Alfred Tennyson, the poet, had been sojourning at Esher in bad health. No one thought it worth his while to call on him or to solicit his acquaintance. The Queen and Prince, hearing of it, paid their respects to him without delay. No sooner was this known, than Tennyson was inundated with cards and invitations. The cards he returned, the invitations he declined.—*Cork Constitution.*

RELICS.—We have now in our office several relics of the French Rule at Fort Du Quesne, including French Axes, bayonets, bill hooks, knives, &c., &c. They were discovered in removing the old O'Hara Mansion House. They had probably been secreted by the original owners on the spot on which the house was afterwards erected. They are rusted and time worn. They were found about three feet below the surface, covered by a broad stone. On reaching the stone, the discoverers expected to have found a treasure of another description than old iron and steel. The O'Hara Mansion House was the first frame building west of the mountains in the construction of which nails were used. These were brought over the mountains on pack horses. Several of them have been shown to us: they are primitive looking articles—nail making must have been in its infancy then.—*Pittsburg Journal, Aug.* 24.

HOW MUCH IS A "HORSE POWER?"—We have heard this question asked a great many times. The Scientific American says: "What is generally considered as constituting a horse power is a power sufficient to raise one hundred and thirty pounds one hundred feet in one minute.

ORIGIN OF BOTS IN HORSES AND THEIR CURE.

Mr. Porter:—I have observed lately much speculation as to the origin of the bot or grub. I have read Mr. Mitchell's account of his experiment in the cure, and after the animal died, his experiment in killing the worms, after taking them from the stomach of the dead horse.

As it should be our object to do all the good we can to mankind, I feel it my duty to give the world what I think a certain remedy for the bot or grub, without commenting how they find their way into the horse's stomach, or how they are formed. It is enough that such a thing does exist as bots in horses, and that it is important how to get rid of them, when we ascertain that our horses are affected by them.

To make the bot or grub let go its hold, give the horse a quart of molasses or dissolved sugar, with a quart of sweet milk—in thirty minutes you will find the horse at ease: then pulverize one eighth of a pound of alum, dissolve it in a quart of warm water, and drench your horse—after which, in two hours or less, give the horse one pound of salts, and you will find the bots in his dung. I have never failed. I think this is, after all the speculations and cures I have seen, the only thing that will to a certainty remove the bots.

The molasses and sweet milk causes the bot to let go and prey upon the sweetening—the alum contracts him, and the salts pass him off.—*J. C. Walker in the Spirit of the Times.*

Now's the Time.

INTENDING to remove in a few weeks to the new building adjoining Stacker, Woods. & Co., (where I will be permanently located, having taken a lease on it,) I will sell any of my stock at very reduced prices, viz:

Cabinet Furniture, in general, both Fine and Plain; Mahogany, Cane Seat and Windsor Chairs; Rocking do.: French Reading do.; Sofas, Divans, Sociables, Ottomans, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, Cabinets, Wardrobes, Secretarys and Book Cases; Centre, Sofa, Pier and Card Tables; 1 extension Dining do.; Fine and Plain Bedsteads; Moss and Shuck Mattrasses; Window Blinds; do. Gilt Cornices; Looking Glasses, Clocks, Lamps and Girandoles, Carpeting, Rugs and Matting, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordians, Drums, Fifes, Brass Instruments, &c., &c. W. GREENFIELD.

July 30. u&n

HILL & McINTOSH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

WOULD respectfully say to Merchants throughout this State, that they have recently opened a splendid assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which are warranted fresh and genuine, 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:

Aqua Amo.	Burgandy Pitch,	Cream Tartar,
" Fortis,	Borax, refined,	Caster, Russia,
Sulph. Acid,	Buchu leaves,	Calomel, Eng.
Nitric "	Bicromate Potass,	" Am.
Mariatic Acid,	Blood Root,	Jalap, Pulv.
Æther Sulph.	Blk. drops,	Rhi, "
Arrow root,	Balsam Copaiba,	Aloes "
Aspaltum,	Bay Rum,	Veratrin "
Almonds, bitter,	Balsam fur,	Elateream, Eng.
Bitter sweet,	Caustic Potass,	Sup. C. Soda,
" Root,	Carbo. Iron,	Tartaric Acid,
Bay Berry Bark,		&c. &c.
Citrate. Terri.	Logwood,	Red Lead,
Blue Mass,	Redwood,	White Lead,
Iodine,	Riewood,	Black "
Hyd. Potass,	Ext. Logwood,	Linseed Oil,
Morphene, sulpb.	Ven. Red,	Turpentine,
" acetate,	Sp. Brown,	&c.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HILL & McINTOSH.

March 6, 1847.

Sleavin & Collius,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Deaderick street, Nashville, Tenn.

THANKFUL for the former liberal patronage of their friends and customers, are still prepared to CUT and MAKE GARMENTS in the most *Fashionable Styles*, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

☞All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 15, 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.

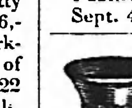
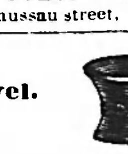
L. COLBY & CO., publishers,

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.

 **H. G. Scovel.** 

NORTH SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Three doors west of Nashville Inn.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints,	*Brushes,*	*Perfumery*
Oils,	*Dye Stuffs,*	*Fancy Articles,*
Varnishes,	*Glass Ware,*	*Spices,*

SODA WATER, &c.

May 22

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

June 12, 1847. H. G. SCOVEL.

Printer's Ink.

PRINTER'S News and Book Ink, warranted—for sale by H. G. SCOVEL.

MOTHER'S RELIEF, for the prevention and cure of many of those painful affections to which females, in varied conditions, are subject, can be had with the accompanying explanatory pamphlets, at H. G. SCOVEL'S,

North side of the Public Square, three doors west of the Nashville Inn. June 12, 1847.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Lungs, (which has been used with such decided and beneficial results,) can be had genuine at

June 12, 1847. H. G. SCOVEL'S.

Refined Tanner's Oil.

430 GALLONS refined Tanner's Oil—just received 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 ordinarily used. H. G. SCOVEL.

OLD WINDSOR SOAP, for which the Barbers (for shaving) have a decided preference—for sale by H. G. SCOVEL.

ORANGE GUM SHELLAC, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

LOG WOOD, (Campeachy,) for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

SPANISH FLOAT INDIGO, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

MADDER, for sale
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

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

Oils.

LINSEED, Tanners, Neat Foot, and Lard Oil, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

VANILLA BEANS, of the best quality, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

LEMON SYRUP, for making Lemonade, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

PETER COOPER'S REFINED AMERICAN ISINGLASS, for making Table Jellies, Blanc Mange, and of great service in diseases where delicate animal food is required, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

PARIS GREEN, a beautiful article of Paris Green, in Oil, can be had at
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

Fish Hooks.

GENUINE LIMERICK HOOKS, of all sizes: Trout Hooks, assorted; River Hooks, together with a large supply of good common Hooks, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

COACH, Furniture, Japan 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 WINDOW GLASS, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL

PORT WINE, of a superior quality, for the sick and convalescent, for sale by
May 22 H. G. SCOVEL.

PRUS. BLUE, Ultra Marine Blue, Antwerp Blue, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Red, Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, &c. &c., for sale by H. G. SCOVEL.

NO. 1 FURNITURE VARNISH, which the Cabinet Makers will attest is unsurpassed in Tennessee, for sale by H. G. SCOVEL.
May 22.

For the Sick.

CALL and get a very superior article of TAPIOCA—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 convalescent, at H. G. SCOVEL'S

North side of the Public Square, 3 doors from the Nashville Inn

May 22.

FRESH RICE, which needs no comment in proof of its nutritiousness, for sale by
May 22. H. G. SCOVEL.

PEARL SAGO, another nutritious article of diet easy of digestion, and very serviceable in febrile cases, for sale at H. G. SCOVEL'S.
May 22.

PEARL BARLEY, one of the mildest and least irritating of farinaceous substances, forms by decoction with water; a drink admirably adapted to febrile and inflammatory complaints. For sale by
May 22. H. G. SCOVEL.

SODA 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 delicate physical constitutions, will be greatly benefitted, if not perfectly relieved, by partaking often of this delicious beverage, at H. G. SCOVEL'S,

Public Square, 3 doors west of the Nashville Inn.

May 22.

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

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

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May 22.

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May 15, 1847.

Valuable Religious Books,

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Just published by L. COLBY & CO., 122 Nassau street, N. York. July 31, 1847.

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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, as 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.

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A NEW Collection of Hymns for the use of the BAPTIST CHURCHES.

By BARON STOW and S. F. SMITH.

Assisted by

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This work contains nearly *twelve hundred Hymns,* original and selected, by 161 *writers,* besides pieces credited to fifty collections of hymns or other works, the authorship of which is unknown. Forty-five are anonymous, being traced neither to author nor collections.

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 unknown in this country have been introduced. The distinction 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 'General Index' of subjects, a "Particular Index," an "Index of First Lines," and an extended "Scripture Index."

Extracts 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 collection 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.

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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 admirable hymns on all the great doctrines of the Bible. There are also great numbers of hymns of peculiar excellence, adapted to revivals, camp meetings, protracted meetings, prayer meetings, conferences, and 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 poetic 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 felt by pastors for many years. Brother Ide did not speak extravagantly when he pronounced the Psalmist "perfect in its kind, leaving nothing more to be desired for this department of worship." I think your book only requires to be known to secure for it an extensive circulation

Fram Rev. Geo. F. Adams, Baltimore, Md.

It is time we had one Hymn Book for general use. Let "The Psalmist," be that book. Let our preachers be as active as those of the Methodist Episcopal church, 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 *paramount to all other Hymn Books in use.*

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I have given it an attentive examination, and I unhesitatingly 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 denominational 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 church. The Psalmist is that book.

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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 Association; Philadelphia Baptist Association; Munroe, (N.Y.) Baptist Association; Huron, (Ohio,) Baptist Association; Bethel, (Tenn.) Baptist Association; Alabama State Convention; North Carolina State Convention; Illinois State Convention; North District Association, Ill.; Niagara Baptist Association, N. Y.; Rocky River, (Ohio) Association; Miami, (Ohio) Baptist Association.

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TO THE WORLD,

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Rheumatism,

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

☞ To satisfy the public of the authenticity of the following statement, it has been attested before the Mayor of New York.

I hereby certify that for the past thirteen years I have been severely afflicted with attacks of Rheumatism, principally in the hands and limbs, accompanied with great stiffness of all the joints. Sometimes the pains have been so great that I have been unable to move, and my general health was almost completely destroyed. I was troubled with low spirits, my brain was seriously affected, and the incessant and severe pains I often endured made me repeatedly wish for an end of my sufferings by death. I think no human being can imagine my tortures. For relief I tried almost every thing—all my earnings went to the doctors. in the various ports of Europe to which I sailed, I sought medical advice, and was for a considerable time under the care of the most celebrated physician in Liverpool. But he did me no good. On my arrival in New York, last September, I was obliged to leave my ship, as I was unable to walk a step without assistance, and in other respects was in a dreadful situation, with the renewed attacks. I was taken to the City Hospital, and put under the care of Dr. Moses, Dr. Hoffman, and some other physicians of the Hospital, for the space of six weeks; but as I only got worse, I was taken to the Seaman's Hospital, at Saten Island, when I was several weeks undergoing a process of Mercury. This nearly killed me, and the doctors told me I must soon die. As I had read the advertisements of DR CHRISTIE in the newspapers, and the great cures that were said to be made by the Galvanic articles, I determined, as a last hope, to send to the office and get some. On stating my case, the Galvanic Bands for the wrists and limbs were recommended, and the Magnetic Fluid. The people at the hospitals laughed at me for getting them, and told me not to show them to the doctors. But I put them on and used the Fluid. For the first few hours I felt no change, but next morning the stiffness in my limbs was decreased, and the pain was less. By night, I felt better in every respect, and *in less than two weeks I left the hospital entirely cured.* Since that time, which is more than a year, I have been to the West Indies, and from thence to Antwerp, and during all that time *I have had no attack whatever of Rheumatism or any other pain,* and my health has been perfect in every respect, though I have been exposed to all the vicissitudes of climate. From being so weak that I could hardly stand, I have become as strong and hearty as at any period of my life, and I firmly believe that these happy and wonderful results have been accomplished solely by the power of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BANDS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

HENRY JOHNSON,
No. 335 Pearl street, New York.

On the 16th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, appeared before me the within-named Henry Johnson, and made solemn oath that the above statement is substantially true in each and every particular. A. H. MICKLE,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Debility of the Nervous System.

☞The following is from the Hon. W. A. THOMPSON, late member of Congress from the State of New York, and present Judge of Sullivan County.

To DR. CHRISTIE:—Dear Friend—I am now 85 years of age, and I thought I was too old to be helped by medicine but your Rings and Magnetic Fluid sent me by my son-in-law, have been of great benefit to me. About six years since I received a severe fall from my horse, which injured my back, and brought on pain and constant dizziness in the head. It also weakened my system very much. I have used the Fluid and Rings, and though I had little faith, I followed strictly the directions, and I now inform you that the dizziness has entirely gone, as has likewise all the spinal pain and weakness. Your Galvanic Strengthening Plaster is an invaluable preparation, and I am sure the best Plaster in the whole world for general feebleness and debility. In a word I feel every way in better health than I have for many years past. I can attribute the result to nothing but your simple and efficacious remedies.

With high respect, sincerely yours,
W. A. THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., March 12, 1846.

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Will confer the greatest possible favo sending us a copy of their minutes, for favor they shall receive a copy of the South Western Baptist Register free of ch

☞Please insert the P. O. of each m ter.

Minister's Department.

From the Princeton Revi

COMPLETE WORKS OF A DREW FULLER.

The Complete Works of the Rev. drew Fuller, with a Memoir o life. By Andrew Gunton Fuller printed from the third London tion. Revised, with additions Joseph Belcher, D. D. In three umes. Philadelphia: American tist Publication Society, 1845.

Few men of the last age, have a deeper impression of their labou the public mind, than Andrew F Without any other education what he received at a common lish school, he rose by his own vi of mind, and indefatigable indu to be one of the first theologians, one of the most useful preachers age which abounded in distingu men. But though his native ta were powerful, and his cultivati them assiduous, yet his humble, vent, and habitual piety must be sidered the mainspring of his us ness, and that without which, he would have reached that eminen which he attained. His religio not one of sudden impulses, bu a deep-seated, steady principle, gave consistency and energy t exertions, and enabled him, und discouragements, to render the effectual aid to the cause of mis Indeed, after the venerable Carey, ler must be considered as having more to sustain the Baptist Socie Foreign Missions, than any other perhaps, all other men. In fa wore out his life in arduous labo procure funds, and to conciliate fi to this pious enterprize. On thi siness, he, four times, visited Sco went once to Ireland, once to W and traversed nearly all the coun England, besides the labour whic volved upon him, as the Correspo Secretary of the Society.

But our object is, to make som mate of the productions of his which are now given to the publ a new and more complete editio any which preceded it. His w are principally in defence of the nal doctrines of our common C anity, and are characterized by p cuity and vigour, by candour, a love of truth. His first work size, was "THE GOSPEL WORT ALL ACCEPTATION," the obj which was to prove that the o the gospel were freely made to heard it, and that it was the duty to exercise a true faith in the Although among *us*, it would be almost superfluous to tak pains to establish truths, which all are ready to admit; yet, in Britain, the Particular Bapti generally adopted a system, wh them to say little in their prea the unregenerate, and to maint the duty of saving faith was to the elect, and not incumbent in general. Under this system was educated, but when he b preach, and examined the p commonly received by his de tion, he was constrained to diss them; and he felt it to be his publish his views, which he di above named treatise. This, er, involved him in much pain troversy with his brethren, a some whom, on account of th learning, and piety, he greatly ted. This work was not only, by hyper-Calvinists, but als minians. Against all these a "Defence," which is remar its sound argumentation, and discrimination. While we do scribe to all his opinions, we publications on this subject, h the means of extensive good, ly to his own denomination,