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Che Review. .

CHAPTER VIII.

baseless fabric of a vision."

mere fiction."

Before we receive any theory, professedly with all due respect. after the facts upon which Hondrick, and Pond, immersed: and Taylor base their theories in regard to | "1. The Christians at Rome had not been

Lips. 1725."

Now we ask did Josephus over write such a stances, especially on the exact nature of the book as the one here referred to? Or did he baptism mentioned by the apostle. ever use the language here escribed to him!-1 2. The Christians at Rome could not have This Mr. Hillsman most emphatically denied been said to be in a state of water baptism in his debate with Mr. Chapman at Murfrees- when the apostle wrote, seeing that the aposboro', and he challenged Mr. Chapman to the tie did not write to them for many years after proof. And, pray, how did Mr. Chapman meet, the first of them had been baptized on the day this denial? Where did he go to for his proof of Pentecost; and this fact of itself is sufficient that Josephus had used the above language?— to startle us from water baptism when we read, "The Baptist Library;" one of the very au- into death," which evidently acts forth a state thorities which in the first and second chap- of their condition incompatible with a state of ters of his book Mr. Chapman classed among water baptism, which must have taken place

university. Devlington, or Solomon Devling, tense, passive voice, an act by water baptism, have that very Testament before me; "The 1st, pp. 193, 194, speaking on this subject (to be is sometimes called,) was born in 1677, which had taken place long previous, would commonly received version of the New Testa-says: "Nor does the earliest passage occurring and he died in 1766. His "Observations Sa- seem most positively excluded. This reason | ment, with several hundred emendations, Ed- in the writings of the Fathers, Iren. adv. haer.

THE FEMILOSEE BAPTISTA.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER DEVO TED TO RELIGION, SCIENCE,

LITERAI URE, -COMMERCIAL

. AND GENERAL INTLLIGENCE

"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAI' TISM."

GRAVES & SHARKLAND. \$ Publishers & Printers

NASHVILLE, SATURDAY, APR IL 5, 1851.

TENNESSEE BAPTIST,

I. R. GRAVES, Editor.

um Sheet. TERMS-\$2 00 per annumn, in advance, or \$2 50 atthe end of the year. No whacriptions will be used by Greek authors, signifies immersion and taken for less time than one year; and no paper disoverwhelming. Thus we read in Plutarch, discretion of the publishers. Advertisements inserted

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Persons sending us the subscription price of five new subscribers, shall receive the sixth copy gratis Office of the Tennessee Baptist at the Baptist Book Store and Depository, on Union street, two doors from the Bank of Tennessee. 1. Suhacribera who do not give express notice to

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periodicals the publisher may send them till all ar-rearages are paid, and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent. 3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Baptizomena, being overtaken and overwhelmed periodicals from the office to which they are direct by the flood.' In Josephus, (Antiq. Jud. lic. al, they are held responsible till they have settled XV cap. iii,) baptizontes, persons baptizing,

washing the hands, which is done by sprinkling." 4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their periodical is sent Observat. Sac. pars iii, observ. xxvi. 2 Lips.

put forth a theory, professedly based on the us from Josephus is directly in favor of immerfacts observed in a certain section of the sion, and not of sprinkling. Now could an country, and he won at first some favor to his author be seeking after truth, that would thus sequent observers that the facts were not there, Chapman knew well enough that the testimo-

the verb baptizo "seems to be used concerning had to be performed by some of their own numwashing of hands, which is done by sprink- ber. This is a fair aspect of the case, and ling." Observat. Sac. pars 3, Observ. 26, 2 this, we think, ought to cause men to speak

system of religion."

out the nated truth, even if it makes directly it was written, one mode of baptism would be against his cause, and hence Mr. Chapman as much against its true sense as another.

found it very convenient to use him?

cra." were published at Leipzig in 5 vols. 4 to. Prairied every week on a Large Double Meds From this work Booth has made a quotation dobaptism Examined." Devlingius .- "The word Baptizesthai, as

(de Superstit. tom ii, op. f. 166.) Baptison seauton eis Thalassan, dip yourself in the sea: like as Naaman, (in 2 Kings v. 14,) who baptized himself seven times in Jordan, which was an immersion of the whole body. So Strabo, (lib. xiv. p. 458,) when speaking about the soldiers of Alexander the Great, marching in the winter season between Climax, a mountain in Pamphylia, and the sea, says: They were immersed, Baptizomenous, up to the waist. The same author, (lib. xii. p. 391,) speaking of Tatta, a marsh situate between Galatia and Cappadocia, says: The water rises, panti to Baptisthenti eis auto, so as to overwhelm anything. Diodorus Siculus, (lib. i. c. 36,) when speaking of the Nile overflowing its banks, says: 'Many of the land animals perish, upo tou potamou perilcephthenta diaphtheiresthai are persons plunging down. It has the same and-Sending numbers nack or leaving them in the signification in the gospels, and in the writings office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the of the apostles: if you except Luke xi. 38, where Baptizesthai seems to be used concerning

> Here then is the quotation just as it stands in Booth, and here is Mr. Chapman's authority for the statement: "The language of Josephus on this point is: the verb baptizo "seems to be used concerning washing of hands, which is done by sprinkling." Is any such language ascribed to Josephus in this quotation? No,

indeed. The language is, "In Josephus, persons baptizing, are persons plunging downa" REVIEW OF CHAPMAN ON BAPTISM. Deylingius does not pretend to give Josephus as his authority for the use of Baptizesthai, "concerning washing the hands by sprinkling." This is purely a speculation of his own, and it It is said that a celebrated geologist once is given as such; and all that Deylingius gives opiniona. It was found out, however, by sub- pervert the language of his witness! Mr. and then the case was materially changed .- ny of a Jew who lived contemporary with the The beautiful theory passed away, like "the Apoatles, and who wrote in the Greek language, would have much more weight in set-Fowler in his able work on "The English tling the meaning of the Greek word baptizo, Leaguage in its elements and Forms," p. 469 than the Testimony of a Theologian in the gives us the following example of a fallacy: 17th and 18th centuries, and hence he has ta-"The Royal Society were imposed on, by ken this testimony out of the mouth of Deybeing saked to account for the fect that a ves- lingius and thrust it into the mouth of Josesel of water receives no addition to its weight phus. How much more candid and honest it by a live fish put into it; while they were seek- would have been to have given us the whole scause, they forgot to ascertain the quotation just as it stands in Booth. Deylinfact, and thus admitted without suspicion a glus, ungarbled, makes a very good witness for the immeralonists, and we wish to treat him

based upon facts, it is always well to take time | But we will pass on to notice another mat ts ask whother or not the facts are there, for if tor in Mr. Chapman's book. On pp. 135, 136, ws suffer ourselves to take that for granted, and 137, he gives us the following argument to ws mey be saily imposed on. In the two last prove that the Romans of whom Paul speaks Chapters of our Review we have been looking as "hurled with Christ by baptism" were not

baptism, and we find that some of their facts visited by any member of the spostolic college ers not there, and as a matter of course, by this when the epistle from which the shove passage disclosure their theories are much shaken .- Is taken was written; and from this fact the In this Chapter we intend to look after some presumption is, that they only knew whatever of the facts which Mr. Chapman gives in his baptism the day of Pentecest revealed to book en his own authority, and see whether them; for some of them were then there, and thes facts are there or not. We have shown returned to Rome believers in Christ, which sleerly that some of his witnessee ere not to entitled them to the name of Christians, which be "railed on," and we now wish to see wheth- they honorably maintained until the apostle or Mr. Chapman himself is to be trusted in hie informed them of being buried with Christ by statements of facts. Of course in one chap- baptism. Now, in view of this state of th ter we cannot examine many of these state- case, which opens up before us a people with ments, but we shall give a sufficient number to out apostolic organization, do not immersion deside the question whether in such matters lats venture too far when they dogmatically we may rely on Mr. Chapman's veracity and preach that these Romans were immersed fidelity as a witness. We shall begin this Who immersed them? Where were they imexamination by noticing the following state mersed? The only answer that can be given ment given by Mr. Chapman on pege 74 of his here is, that they were baptized, at least the first fruits of them, on the day of Pontecost; "The language of Josephus on this point is: and if any baptisms took place after this, they with becoming modesty, under such circum-

Why, to Booth's "Pedobaptism Examined," in "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism the anthors who "are either remarkably ignor- previous to this declaration of the apostle, ant, or wilfully and knowingly pervert sacred which embraced their state when he wrote things in order to spread abroad their heartless and not in the abstract, their state when baptized with water, which was in the past, and If Mr. Chapman knew that Booth was an not in the present. This we consider an inanthor not to be "relied on," how came he to surmountable difficulty to all who consider the rely on this very author for the truth of his passage as including the idea of water bapstatement as to the language of Josephna! __ tism., Of a truth, these Christians could not Why it would seem from the use which Mr. have been under the influence of any mode of Chapman has made of Booth as a witness, that water baptism at the time the apostle wrote; hs has such strict integrity that he will speak for as the language speaks of their state when

3. When we view the time and place of the But did Booth really bear testimony that apostle's baptism, and the time and place of Josephus used the language which Mr. Chap- the baptism of the Roman Christians, we canman has sarribed to him! No, the language not for a moment think that the apostle intendwhich Mr. Chapman has given as the language ed to convey the idea that he and these Roof Josephus; Booth gives as the language of mans were in a state of baptism by water.
Deylinging a Lutheran clergyman, first at Is- when he wrote, seeing he used a verb in the leben, in Saxony, and afterwards superinten presence ense are buried, not were buried, dent of Leinzig and professor of divinity in its This verb being in the indicative mood, present

was a subject of great excitement before the tion it is rendered "were buried." It reads as has rendered the passage thus, "were buried." buried." When I produced this Testameut in time, which the water baptism of the Romans ing to palm off a falsehood upon the canaregaand Paul was.

mans were baptized on the day of Pentecost by purely an individual affair, and never had any

-would an immersionist!speak of his own bap- ded that the translation from which I quoted tism and the baptism of a whole church, by a was the Cone &c., translation. The fourth that his and their baptism had taken place a buried, the latter are buried." would not.

the language admits of no other construction in the original Greek, the verb translated "are their condition being designated in the present | buried," is in the very tense which Mr. Chapwhich is directly at war with a past act."

Such then is the argument by which Mr. proper idea of an act in past time, which Chapman would prove that immersionists do the water baptism of the Romans and Paul greatly err when they assert that immersion was." into death." The verb rendered "are buried" following: is 'in the indicative mood, present tense, paswater baptism from the day of Pentecost.

ments made by Mr. Chapman in his argument | tism, vol. 1, chap. 3.]" on this passage.

plying to all Christians, and for this reason he "Advocate," he appointed the following: enttense.

the mind on the single idea of the accomplish- | See Debate with Rice, p. 430."

voice, an act by water baptism, which had ta- it. have that very Testament before me; "The 1st, pp. 193, 194, speaking on this subject

receives additional force from the fact, that ited by Spencer H. Cone and Wm. H. Wyc- | ii. 22. 4, afford any decisive proof. It only ex- | signate "the general work of Christ in redeeming | eration" must be a "new generation," or a the new translation of the Scriptures, which koff;" and I deny that in the passage in ques-Baptist Bible Society in New York, this year, in the common version, "Therefore we are This embraces the very idea for which we con- the debate at Lebanon as the one that caused tend, that it would require a verb in the past the excitement before the Bible Society in most arbitrary petitio principii to refer to baptense to convey a proper idea of an act in past New York, Mr. Chapman charged me with try-Dr. O. C. Krabbe, Professor in the Univertion, and he contended to the last the same 4. An immersionist, in view of these things, the Bernard Bible that caused the trouble, a must first prove that at least some of these Ro- | version of the Bible, as is well known, that is | the work claiming to be "The Constitutions of

immersion before he can make any reasonable connection with the Baptist Bible Society. In showing in his own favor; and could this be a note, however, published by Mr. Chapman in made appear, the mode of John's baptism would the Advocate since the debate, he says: "The be abandoned, which was with water, not in translation spoken of on page 75, appears not to be the translation about which the Baptist 5. An immersonist must also prove here that Bible Society was so much troubled in 1850, an act wholly past can be spoken of by a verb Mr. Baker presented another translation, in his in the present tense before he can receive the debate with me in Lebanon, stating it was the nost remote sanction from the structure of one that caused the trouble, and not the one the language, "Therefore, we are buried with quoted from by me. This was something novel him by baptism into death." To illustrate this to me; for Mr. Fanning and myself had conclu-

verb in the present tense, on the supposition verse of 6th Romans, the former has it were number of years previous to writing? He Mr. Chapman then, in his book, has ventured an assertion that turns out to be false, about 6. An immersionist is compelled, if he be a version of the Scriptures of which he acconsistent with the demands of language, to knowledges himself to have been ignorant; and look on Paul and the Christians at Rome as | yet in the preface to his book he says;-"We being in a state of baptism by water at the very | wish it to be distinctly understood, that every time the passage before us was written, and sentence, proof, contrast, application and rethis opens up before us this fearful absurdity, application of evidence, throughout the entire that Paul was, with these Christians, in a state work, ought to be regarded, wholly regarded as of water baptism from the hour he was baptized, the result of design, on our part, and not of acin the city of Damascus until he wrote, "We cident." Let the reader put this and that toare buried with him by baptism into death," for gether. Let the reader, too, bear in mind, that

s spoken of in the passage Romans vi. 4: We pass on to notice another matter. On "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism | page 187 of Mr. Chapman's book, we have the

man contends would be required "to convey a

"Irenæus says: "Christ came to savo al sive voice,' and hence, "an act by water bap-' persons by himself; all I mean, who are haptized tism, which 'had taken place long previous unto God; infants, and little ones, and children.' would seem most positively excluded. If wa- This personage wrote some sixty seven years ter baptism by immersion is spoken of here, after the apostolic age. Dodwoll thinks he then Paul was in a state of water baptism from must have been born before the death of John. the hour in which he was baptized, in the city How could infant baptsm have imposed itself of Damascus, until he wrote, "We are buried on the mind of this man, so circumstanced, if with him by baptism" and some of the Chris- it had not been praticed by the apostles themtians at Rome must have been in a state of selves! This teatimony is as satisfactory, in soms respects, as if John or Paul had given it It is not my object at present to give my to the world, above his own signature, for Ireown views on this passage. This I expect to name was personally acquainted with Polydo in a future chapter. My object is now to carp, who was a disciple of John, and heard him examine the correctness of some of the state- preach. [See Wall's History of Infant Bap-

The above would appear pretty docisive And 1st. I remark that the use of the press dence that infant baptism, if not practiced in ent tense would not positively exclude an act all the churches, was nevertheluss in existence by water baptism, which had taken place long in the days of Irenmus, if Irenmus had said provious. If Mr. Chapman understands Eng. what our author ascribes to him. But, alasi ish Grammer he knows that "the present for the necessities of infant haptism here is a tense is often used instead of the past in order forgary! Ireneus does not use the word hapto give animation to description." He also tized at all. That is the work of some other knows that, the present tense, besides its ap- hand. Ironwus said, "For he came to save all propriate use, is employed to express general persons by himself: all, I mean, who by him truthe; as "animals run." There is much of the are regenerated (remascuntur) unto God, infants language of the animated crater in the writings | and little ones, and shildren and youths, and of Paul, and hence it would not have been elder persons." The word "haptized" is not very strange if he had made the dead past be- his. It is supplied by Mr. Chapman. After I come the living present. Or Paul might have charged this forgery upon him in the debate at considered the truth announced "wo are buried Lebanon, in the note to which I have already with him by haptism," as a general truth, ap- referred which he sent for publication in the

might with propriety have employed the press "The testimony of Irenmus, p. 187, ought to be read, "Who are regenerated [baptized] un-2d. If Mr. Chapman understands the Grook to God." The matter as it now stands in the of this passage, he knows that as a matter of fact, book gives the true sense. Even Campbell Paul has not employed the present tense here, would not dispute this; for in speaking of the but he has employed the aerist, a tense that Fathers he says: "I am assured that they used represents a past action as simply done or act the term regenerated as equivalent to immercomplished. The sorist is the tense employed sion." Again he says, speaking on this point, to designate past time indefinitely. It fixes that it is "certain" that Ironmus referred to it.

ment of the action, without reference to dura- Well now on this very page 430, Mr. Camption of time in doing it, or to its subsequent ex- bell says: "I believe that the word regenera-Istence, in its effects. The argument of tion was used both before and after Iron Bus, as Mr. Chapman then, based upon the supposed equivalent to baptism; but whether, in this use of the present tense by Paul falls to the case, it does certainly so mean, it would be imground from the simple reason, that "the fact possible to prove." How Mr. Campbell could is not there," for Paul has used a past tense .- be "certain" of that which he declares "it And Mr. Chapman was either "remarkably ig-! would be impossible to prove," I shall leave for norant" of the fact, or he has wilfully and Mr. Chapman to explain. If Mr. Chapman, knowingly sought to impose on his readers .- however, knows anything on the subject, he When it suits him he makes high protensions knows that Baptists do not believe with Mr. to a knowledge of the Greek, and he writes Campbell on this subject of haptismal regeneraquite karnedly about bapto and baptizo, els and tion, and hence what he says on this matter en, apo and ck, as well as anastas and deipnon. would have but little weight with them. But At other times he has no use for the Greek, but how convenient it is for Mr. Chapman to have insists on the English argument. But I ask this Advocate "Note" to fall back upon when would an honest inquirer after truth insist up- charged with this forgery!! . The Book on on an argument based upon a rendering of a Baptism still goes forth telling this falsehood passage of Scripture, that he knew did not cor- without even the Advocate "Note" pasted "on respond with the inspired original. The verb the inside of the cover," but whenever the in Greek, Sunetapheomen, is translated by Baptist charge this forgery upon Mr. Chapman, Prof. Stuart, Dr. Macknight, and Dr. Bloom- the Methodists who happen to be in the secret, field:-"We have been buried;" and no candid can find a place of retreat for him in this Adwriter, acquainted with the Greek, would vocate "Note!!" There is some cunning in write as Mr. Chapman has done upon this pas- this. I still believe, however, that the forgery 'ought to be regarded, wholly regarded, as in the indicative mood present tense, passive that the Printer's Devil is not responsible for

ken place long previous, would seem most But we ask, Is it true that as it now stands positively excluded. This reason receives ad- in the "Note," Who are regenerated [bapditional force from the fact, that the new trans- ized] unto God; the true sense is given? Is lation of the Scriptures, which was a subject it certain that "regeneraled" here means "bapof great excitement before the Baptist Bible tized?" That learned Lutheran, Divine, Dr. Society in New York, this year, has rendered Knapp, says: "Some have endeavored to find the passage thus, "were buried." Now, I ask, evidence for this practice [infant baptism] Is this statement true! The question is not, even in the writings of Justin the Martyr and Would such a rendering be correct! but, sim- Irenzus; but they are not sufficiently deply, Is, it so rendered in the Testament 'which cisive on this point." (Theology p. 495.) was a subject of great excitement before the Another learned Lutheran Divine, Dr. Ha-Bentust Bible Society in New York! Now I genbach, in his "History of Doctrines," Vol.

presses the beautiful idea that Jesus was Redeemer in every stage of life, and for every stage of life; but it does not say that he redeemed children by the water of baptism, unless the term renasci be interpreted by the grow out of the radical signification just given.

sity of Kiel, in his reize mean, at the University of Bonn, upon the Origin and Contents of the Holy Apostles," says:-It is ascertained that pedobaptism does not belong to the apostolic age; and it is difficult to point out its existence before the time of Turtullian, who zealously opposed it. In his time, this practice seems to have been first coming into existence; for the passage in Irenœus, and in Clement of | prove the contrary of that for which they have been sometimes adduced. But after the time of Tertullian, it was rapidly introduced, and about the middle and towards the end of the third century, it was received in the Alexandrian and North African church, and only there." [Essay on the Constitutions, translated by Dr. Chase, p. 410.]
Starck, p. 50: "The defenders of infant bap-

and Irenzus: but neither of them say what is attributed to them."

ebrated passage in Irenæus, Il. 22. 4, is not to be applied to infant baptism; for the phrase, renasci per eum (i. e. Christum) in Deum, evidentln means the participation of all in his um). "Eve, by becoming disobedient, was the divine and holy nature, in which he became a cause of death to herself, and to the whole husubstitute for all." Winer, in his Lectures, says: "Tertullian is

the first that mentions it [infant baptism]; Irenaus does not mention it, as has been sup- his own bosom the primitive fathers, and re-Rossler, in his Library of the Christian Fa-

be baptized." Munscher, in his Larger Hist. of Theology,

dence for infant baptism."

from page 206 to page 213, bears the following "We are next to consider the celebrated pas-

vare. Omnes, inquam, qui per eum renascun-tur in Deum, infantes, et parvulos, et pueros, IV., 33, 11. What can be more puerile than ipsain habontes actatom, simul et exemplum lills pictatis offectus of justitim of subjectionis, in juvenibus juvenis, exemplum juvenibus fions of sanctificans," &c. - Adversus, Hæres, L. c. 29, sec. 4.

"Christ came to save all through himself: all I say, who through him are regenerated to God. infants, and little ones, and children, and youths, and the aged. Therefore he passed through every age respectively, anotifying infants by becoming an infant to them; to little 6 and 8, for a further explanation of these ones, as a little one, sanctlying those of this age, at the same time, being made to them an example of piety, and of justice, and of subjectmeans the same thing as by "regeneration." tions to youths, as a youth, becoming an example to them and sanctifying them to the

Everything here turns on the meaning of the

word renascantur. If it means, they were regenerated, then it has nothing to do with our subject; if it means they were haptized, then it proves the existence of infant baptism in the time of Iranmus. This question cannot be settled, as many have thought, by an appeal to later writers; for the idea of baptismal regeneration was of gradual growth, and in every successive period, from the spostles to the middle ages, words were changed in their meaning to correspond with the change of ideas. The generation by faith, means "regeneration be scholastic writers attach more to the word than Chrysostom and Gregory, and these more than Ironaus and Justin Martyr. If we were to invert the order, and explain the later writers by the earlier ones, how different would be the result! In tracing the history of the naus. No traces of such a use of the term word, it would be necessary to begin with the words of Christ, "except a man be born of the water," and of Paul, "the washing of regenoration," and ascertain bow they were understood by the carliest writers, and thus trace out the growing connection between baptism and regeneration till they become identical. Jus- on Christ. Now, to believe on him, is to do his tin Martyr, the earliest writer, regarded the whole change produced by Christianity both internal and external, as regeneration. En- all who believe in God, as he believed. will be tering the church by baptism, was a part, as saved," IV., 5, 5. "There is one salvation to an outward change; including, however, a pre- all who believe in him," IV., 6, 7. "He revious spiritual or moral change, by repentance and faith. In other words, the change, contemplated by the gospel, was not completed, till, by baptism, it was expressly declared .-He did not suppose that the ceremony of baptism produced penitence and faith; far from it. 3d. Mr. Chapman says:-"This verb being the result of design, and not of accident; and He says: "It can cleanse only those who have repented (to Baptisma to monon katharisai and those who believed as he did, was a regen tous metanocesantas dunamenon, Dial. cum eration by fauth, and not by baptism. So, in Tryph. 14). Again, the name of Trinity is pronounced over him, who has desired regen- salvation as being effected by the Spirit, and eration, and has repented of his sins," (to elo- not by any outward ceremony, as V., 10: 3, 11 menoo anagenneetheenai, kai metanoeesanti, 2, 12:2, 18:2. Again; "giving to his disciple

First Apol. 69). And in the same place; "he were." All these passages show, that with Justin Martyr, baptism, as the outward act of re-

Irenaus generally employs the word "regen- Spirit at their creation, to others by adoption, eration," and others of the same import, to de. which is a generation," V., 18, 1. This "gen- idea with our author; a similar sentiment, in

the human race." The great law of interpretation is, to let every writer interpret himself .-If we do so with Irenæus, we shall find, that all the senses, in which Irenzus uses the word,

We must now sustain our general definition by appropriate quotations. Irenæus, in his work on Heresies, is contending against the Gnostics, who denied the reality of Christ's incarnation, and maintained, that it was only apparent. He attempts to prove, that the efficacy of redemption, by Christ, depends entirely on the identity of his human nature with ours. Like many of the present evangelical divines of Germany, he supposes, that redemption by Christ was effected rather by his incarnation and life as a whole, than by his sufferings on the cross, though this last is an impor-Alexandria, will hardly bear'criticism, and can tant part, which can by no means be excluded. He maintains, that human nature, as such, is completely summed up (anakephalioothee, recapitulabatur) in Christ. He fully represents the genus; while others are but individuals of the human race. In him, as their representative head, Adam and all his posterity exist. Again, he included in himself every stage of human life. Irenæus believed from John 8: 56,57, that Christ lived to about the age of tism attempt to prove it from Justin Martyr fifty (see Lib. II, 22, 6); and that by passing thus through every period of human life per-sonally, he sanctified all ages of men, as well Bumgarten-Crusius, p. 1209, says: "The celas men in all ages of the world. By means of this contact with human nature in all its extent, he is represented by Irenaus, as "renewing the human race" (renovat genus human-

man family. Mary was made the cause of salvation to herself and to the whole human race: the Lord, being thus born, received into generated them into the life of God, he being made the head of the living as Adam was of thers, vol. 1, p, 11, observes: "All the arguments the dying, -he regenerated them into the gospel put together do not prove, that 'renasci in of life." III., 22, 4. "Wherefore he passed Deum' [in this passage of Irenaus] means to through every period of life, restoring to all communion with God." III., 18, 7. "After his birth, ho was carried into Egypt, to sanctify vol. 2, p. 344, denies the validity of this evi- those who were infants there," IV., 20, 12. In all these passages, there certainly can be no The above are all the testimonies of learned allusion to baptism, and yet the various expresedobsptists, and we will now add the testimos sions form a most perfect parallel to ail those ny of one learned Baptist on the same subject. in the passage to be explained. "The apostle Dr. Scars in "The Christian Review," vol. 3, taught that the Son of God was made man and reformed the human race," IV , 24, 1. "The Word was made fleah, the Son of God became the Son of Man, purifying the Virgin, inge of Ironwus, on which so much stress has who (though her offspring) regenerated men unto God. to God" (purus pure puram aperions vulvam, "Christus omnes venit per somet ipsum sal- oam quae regenerat homines in Deum,-which juvenes, et senlores. Ideo per omnem venit Massuet, the Benedictine editor's interpretaactatom, et infantibus infans factus, ennetificans tion, that the Virgin, in both these passages, fantes; in parvalle parvulus, eanctificans hand means the church! In the contrast between Eve and Mary, does the latter mean the church! To such shirts was he driven, to make out, that regeneration by the Virgin means baptismi-Those who deny the incarnation remain is

the old generation,-the power of the Highest came upon Mary,-who effected the incarna tion and produced a new generation, that as by the former generation we inherited death, so by this generation we might inheritife," V., 1 2. Compare the whole section with chapters views of Irenmus. It is hardly necessary to add, that by "new generation," the author When the word is used in a less weneral sense, and regeneration is represented, not merely as a provision made by Christ for all men, but as a provision that is accented .- a regeneration that is subjective as well as objective .- some term is added, which expresses re-

cention .- as "faith," and others of like import "How can we leave the generation of death four deprayed state), except by entering into the new generation, mysteriously and unexpectedly given us of God, as a sign of salvation that is, regeneration, which is from the Virgin [her offspring] through faith," IV., 33, 4.-The assertion of Wall and Laud, that this re the creed," will do for those who cannot make out infant baptism, with Irenmus, by any bette method. However well it may sound in the mouth of a churchman, or one of the later fathers, it is totally foreign to the usage of Irecan be found in his or Justin Martyr's writings. The works of the former are full of expres sions which show, that regeneration and salvation are by faith, in the ordinary sense of this term. "The father receives those into eternal rest, who, as righteous persons, believe will, "Those who do not believe, he justly excludes," IV., 6, 5. "By Christ, Abraham and leases from bondage and quickens those who believe on him," IV., 8, 3. In most of the particular cases, where he ap

plies the term, regeneration to individuals, the are those; as the woman whom Christ healed who had believed, but had not been baptized .-The "regeneration of the patriarchs," Abraham Annumerable instances, he speaks of fuith and authority to regtherate unto God Tpotestatem uho has been enlightened is baptized" (o phooti- regenerationis in Deum], he said, "Go teach zomenos louetai); and "those who believe the all nations," III., 17, 1, ... It will not be pretentruth preached," "who have sought, in prayer ded, that Irenæus conceived the whole of this and fasting, the forgiveness of past transgres- commission to be comprised in baptism. Resions," are led away and regenerated as we generation here must mean the great change produced by the gospel, and may, indeed, in clude hantism as a part of the gospei, but can-

"second generation," or "regeneration," effected by the Spirit, and leading to adoption: for Irenaus uses these terms synonymously .-Consequently, it must come by the exercise of personal faith and penitence, which are the fruit of the Spirit. It would be absurd, to explain this passage as referring to "baptism by the creed." As the resurrection is a part of the general work of Christ, the word "regeneration" is a few times applied to it, but not without some limiting word or circumstance, as "the regeneration of the body." "They great-

ly err, who deny the salvation of the body, and scoff at its regeneration, saying it is not susceptible of incorruptibility," V., 2, 3. "God promised to man, after being subjected to death, a second generation, as Isaiah says, the dead shall rise, and they that are in their graves shall come forth,' " X., 15, 1. Although the word regeneration itself, in no passage in Irenaus [omitting the one under consideration), stands for the word, baptism, it is two or three times used in immediate connection with baptism. We once find the phrase,

"the baptism of regeneration," and once, "the bath of regeneration." It is worthy of consideration, that when it is used in such a connection, the word baptism, or some equivalent phrase, is always prefixed. So the phrase, which he frequently uses, "the baptism of repentance," and another similar to it, "the baptism of truth," neither of them mean, that baptism is identical with repentance or truth, but merely, that they are connected,-that the former is a symbol, or part of the latter. The principal passage, where the two are connected, is this: "They (certain heretics) were seduced to the denial of the baptism of regeneration unto God, and the rejection of all faith," (eis exarneesin tou Baptismatos tees eis Theon anagenneeseoos, kai pasces tees pisteoos apothesin), I., 21, 1. Irensous evidently regarded baptism as appertaining to the general system of recovery by Christ, somewhat as the resurrection is a part of it. This wide view of Christ's great work of redemption, we have seen, is the prevailing signification of the word regeneration, with Irenaus. All the other alleged significations may easily be resolved into this. The form of expression, too, hore employed, "the regeneration unto God," is almost precisely the same as that commonly used, when he speaks of the general work of Christ. "He regenerated the patriarchs into the life of God,-into the gespel of life:" "the Virgin regenerated men unto God;" giring to his disciples the authority of regeneration un-

Another passage, in Book V., 15, 3, that the blind man "needed the bath of regeneration, and that Christ, after he had put elsy upon his eyes, said to him, 'go and wash in the pool of Bilosm,' at the same time, restoring to him his formation and that regeneration which is by tism, but is morely a mystical comparison, according to the spirit of that age, cannot prove much, except, that Ironmus was sometimes a mystical interpreter. Probably his meaning can be best interpreted, by another passage, where he says: "Our bodies receive that unity which is to incorruption by the bath [lavneruni]; but our souls receive it through the Spirit," III., 17, 9. It would seem from this, that the water was supposed to a have a certain mystical power on the hody,-not on the mind,-imparting to it the seeds of immortality, and thus standing connected with its rosurrection to incorruptibility.

Both Justin Martyr and Irenaus appear to have attached to baptism, besides its symbolical meaning, an obscure notion of its spiritual or mystical efficacy. In this, we learn from their allusions to Scripture, that they were influenced by those two passages of Scripture: "except ye be born of the water and the Spirit," and "the washing of regeneration." Still, they neither of them ever advance the later idea of a regeneration by haptism, where there had been, or could be, no antecedent penitence and faith. We may regard them, therefore, as occupying a middle ground in this respect, between the apostles and the later Fathers. In the light of this investigation of Irenaus's

general views of "regeneration," let us como to the interpretation of the passage which is said to support infant baptism.

1. The phrase, "regenerated through Christ unto God," if it mean the general recovery of man through Christ's incarnation and redemption, has numerous parallels in the writings of Irenmus: if it mean "baptized through Christ unto God,"-it has no parallel,-absolutely none.

2. The phrase, "baptism through Christ unto God," is an incongruous idea, no where to be found in the Scriptures, in the writings of Irenaus, or in any other Father, or writer, ancient or modern.

3. "Regeneration," standing alone, without any such words as "baptism" and "bath" prefixed, and governing it in the genitive, never means baptism in Ironacus."

4. That Christ sanctified infants, by becoming an infant himself, has several parallels in Irenaens: "He became an infant, to aid our apprehension,"-"he became an infant with ns [suneneepiazen] on this account," IV., 38, 1 and 2. "He went into Egypt, sanctifying the infants that were there." It would be absurd to suppose, that the infant Jesus bantized the Egyptian infants. " 04"

5. That by passing through the several stages of human life, trem intency toold age, he sanctified human nature in these various ages, by his own incarnation and example, is an idea often repeated by Irenaeus, and by modern writers, too, as Sartories. But if this be limited by baptism or to the baptized, it will contradict what he elsewhere says.

6. The general character of his redemption generation, is greceded by a moral change. not be limited to it. To some be gives the and regeneration, as expressed in this passage, according to our interpretation, is a favorite regard to baptism, is not to be found in his

7. The connection of the letter part of the sentence with the former, as explaining a amplifying the idea, is weakened if not deatroyed

by the other interpretation." It is a most arbitrary begging the question, then, to assume that "baptized" is the true sense of the word "regenerated" as ased by Irenzua, and the passage in question can prove the contrary of that for which it has sometimes been adduced.

But my Chapter is getting too long. I will briefly notice one or two matters, and come to

On page 187 of Mr. Chapman's hook, we have the following: "Origen, says: "Infanta, by the usage of the church are baptized. The church had a tradition or command from the apostles to give baptism to infants."

I shewed in my last Chapter that Taylor had added to the language of Origen, and Mr. " Chapman has done the same. The words ascribed to Origen "or command," are not his, w but Mr. Chapman's. The word "tradition" was: -not quite atrong enough for him, and hence he ; has put a stronger term into the month of his

I will just call attention to one more of Mr. Chapman's quotations. You may find it on page 188. #

"Jerome asya: "If infanta are not baptized, the sin of omitting their baptism is laid to their parents' charge." This personage wrote about

Your quotation is not very accurate Mr. Chapman. In Wall, Vol. 1, p. 240, it reads as

"Unless you will think that the children of Christians are themselves only under the guilt of the sin, if they do not receive baptism: and that the wickedness is not imputed to those also who would not give it them; especially at that time when they that were to receive It could make no opposition against the receiv-

There is some little difference, Mr. Chapman, between a mere supposition and a direct

And then, too, Mr. Chapman, you say "This personage | Jerome | wrote about 256." Now the standard authorities on the subject tell us that he was born about A. D. 331, and he died in A. D. 420, and they give from A. D. 378-410, as the time in which he flourished as a writer, so that you have him writing only about

80 years before he was born. It is amusing to witness the efforts of such writers as Mr. Hendrick and Mr. Chapman in trying to make a regular chain of evidence connecting infant baptism with the apostles. -After they have made their most vigorous efforts they are driven to make their witnesses testify to suit the necessities of their canse, and to the work of giving false dates, before they can fix up the chain to their own satisfaction. It is no easy task for any one to trace infant baptism back beyond the age of Tertullian, and they are to be pitied who attempt it. The efforts of Mr. Hendrick and Mr. Chapman in that direction remind na of a sign hoard which, it is said, a mechanic, once upon a time, placed over the door of his shop, "All sorts of twisting and turning done here!" The examples I have given in this chapter, I present as specimens of Mr. Chapman's manner of dealing with anthora. Others of u similar character will come up in the course of this review, but the instances I have already given are sufficient to shew that he is not to be "relied on" as an author. A man is known by the company he keeps, and like Hendrick, Pond, and Taylor, Mr. Chapman is not to be trusted. In our next chapter we shall proceed to notice

(To be continued.

These lines are exquisitely turned:-

the reasoning of the book under review.

Mary Percival Fair as the morn when first it branks On eummor's opening ruse, Warm as the light that through the leaves Of that sweet flow'ret glows;

Pure as the drop of morning dew That on those red leaves fell.

And trampled in their rosy light. Ere it bade the certh farewell: Even such was Mary Percival, So fair, so pore, so warm; But her fair morn was overcast

By Sorrow's heavy storm: The warm light faded from her cheek, Her charms like the rose leaves fell, And like that drop o' the morning day

She bada the earth farwell. From the Courant.

On seeing Rossiler's Picture of the "Return of the Dove to the Ark." BY LYDIA H SIGOURSEY.

Then hast believ'd and tromph'd-thou hast seen Giral's truth made manifest, though all around Withstood or donbted, thou didst trust serene, And when a suning sceptic world was drawn'd, In thy lone vessel brave the seas and skies,

Holding their beimless way o'er Ocean's breast; And now, in glorious majesty doth rise, The rainbow round uses, and the storm at rest. Vouchsafe us strength, oh Father! so to keep Our steadfast course, o'er time's tempestnous

Whalming our earthly hopes have faith in Thae, Until we raptured heil, all perils o'er, The peace-branch of the dove from Heavan's, ap-

Goth or yes lermans -By an arrival at New Orients from Chagres, information is received, by a enthuman from Sacaswenters, that large amounts of gold are prograd these daily. About 350 persons, rincipally Franchmen, are new engaged in work-ing the mines, and additions to that number are being made by the Indians or natives living in the district. He steam than the ereruge yield is from two to three current per day, and excee af the party was accompanied him realized extend that y profits from the small stock of presistents which they took with them. .102121 to .102127 to .1

CREAMENTS AND ENGAGES OF NASHVILLE.—The editor of the Clarkaville Ledger was recently in our city, and thus speaks of what arrested his attention: In a recent viait in Nashville, we were pleased to the spirit of enterprise and improvement that teems to possess her citizen. The new sospensies Bringe is a heautiful and substantial comment, abo Gias works, by which the streets are lightened, and bisness houses supplied, is a very great convenence and a decided improvement, on the former mode of grouping in darkasses—the bis Road too, which will mon connect Nashville with the Atlantia sities, may be numbered ensent the fact of the public, works, retruly if Nashville bor union of the weeks State, and its completion well-from a new ora in the history of Nashville—the State house which has been building. Meacham.

Nashville—the State home which has been building several years in still in a process of erection, and will, where completed to one of the work splanded Dapitals in the Union—and had, though our least, is the Nashville Makedestaring Dominary, which is now in operation, and will, was hope, eventually; separated according magnifecture, as this portion of country. It is grainfying to sea the maintenance of awaking enterprise another parts of our State—ops, of the whole South—and was happy deathers—imag awaking the season to say the process.

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TENNESSEE BAPTIST NASHVILLE, TENN.

Saturday, April 5, 1851. KEEP REFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Six Feature of Repties Churches.

1. "One Dark, one Paith, one Repties," Epb. 11: 5.—
That are baptism is the confession of that see faith in the buries! (and consequently death) and resurrection of that one Levi.

2. The Grace of Christ, the only fundation of Hope, and Paith in Christ, the only condition of Justification.

3. The work of the Spirit only, thre the truth, the cause or again of Regeneration.

4. Each visible church of Christ is a company of scripte thrally baptized believers only, (not of believers and their said working the same organization, dectrines, officers and ordinances as the church of Peruslem, and independent of all others, acknowledging no law-giver in Zion but Christ, are such, ind no law he has not enacted. Read: Bom. 1:7; 1 Cor. 1: 2; Eph. 1: 1; Colos. 1: 1-3; Acts 2: 41-41; Matt. 18: 29: 23: 25: 2 Cor. 8: 5-19; Res. 2: 23: Philip 1: 37, 1 Cor. 5, 18-13:

5. The "Lord's Repper" is a positive end commensuration ordinances to be observed only by a church of Christ, as such, (i.e. in church expacity,) not as a test of christism fellowship at personal fiscling of one communicant towards another, as Pedebaptists erroneously teach, but only to show forth Christ's such tills come, and being a Church of the state of the controversey with new the responsibilities.

(i. e. in church capacity,) not as a test of christian fellowship as personal feeling of one communicant towards another, as Pedobaptists erroneously teach, but only to show forth Christ's death till be come, and beins a Church art. it becomes, incidentally, a symbol of Church relationship, consequently, only those churches can participate in this ordinance that eighes in faith and partice.

6. Christian Espirem is the immersion of a believer in water, by a qualified administrator, in the oame of the Trist'r, ir representation of the burial and resurrection of Christ, and professing a death to sia, suion with Christ, and consecration to his service, only. One mode, therefore, can anawar this design, and the profession of baprisms cannot be made by children, encapt "the children of God by Fasta."—Matt. 2: 16; and 2r: 16; Math 16: 16; John 3: 2-3; Acts 8: to the closs; Rom, 6: 4-5; Oeice. 2: 12; Gal. 3: 25-27.

5. That all religious societies, having legislative powers.
d clerical or aristocratical governments (i. e. in the hands

And Six Important Principles.

1. That the Bible, and the Bible alone, unalloyed with hand devices or tradition, is, and ever has been the religion of agging alone which characterizes all you have man devices or tradition, is, and ever has been the reigion of Barriers.

2. That to divide the positive requirements of Christ into sorretists and nonexpertials, is to decide how far Christ is to be obeyed, and in what posses we may easily disobey him.

uents, is to teach others so, and involves one in the guilt of

ments, is in them others so, and involves one in the subjects of inditions all.

3. That persons laws, (as baptism and the subjects of haptism, Sc.), are not left to be inversable, but, is all. Caram require rosmive and Plain commands or examples.

4. Every positive law, ordinance or practice, in the church, est expressly commanded, or exampled, is positively forbidden—and those are all ansams investions and traditions, now practiced for religions rives for which no scripture warrant can be found, and and themselves subject.

5. Christ gave no men, society or church the authority to traffic with the ordinance or ergenization of his church or lingdom, as to make, or chunge his laws, and substitute one thing for snother—to servender what HE established is transcripture can neither be conceded nor companies.

6. Painciplus can seither be conceded nor conpromised. The above dectrines, facts and principles, we religiously neither be concease no consistence is. facts and principles, we religiously aelf conscientionally bound to "warmant J. R. GRAVES.

A RARE CHANCE For a Baptist with a few thousand dollars capital, wishing to engage in a permanent and lucrative business in this city. Address the whole community. Every one, except the Baptists, said so, and some of them, resident Editor of this paper immediately.

Our types, in our absence last week, came in very much grieved that their brethren made us say, in the notice of Rev. Starch's had pursued such a course; no one, regarding letter, and Latin undes, instead of nudus .-*Nudus veralas," is the phrase, a masculine thing as its being disclaimed, till after our Bapadjective, to agree with a feminine noun!!

LEBANON-THE CONTROVERSIES of a few days with the brethren in Lebanon, with our cause there, in a most flattering and you? prosperous condition. This church is, so far you? Then, where else will you be "tried," as we can see, a model church, and stands forth without a superior, among all our churchea in the State. Its membership is large, and emphatically, that you are guilty of traduction a more liberal and intelligent body of Baptists certainly cannot be found-and it comprises

some of the finest talents in the State. We reached here one Sabbath too late to witness the haptism of the wife of our brother, you have shown, most admirably, your dispo-Col. M., one of the first fruits of the late debates. This produced no little sensation among Pedobaptists, and the Bauner of Peace editors, thing, in terms so mild and conciliatory, as to and almanac writer, one and all are redoubling give you every opportunity of doing us the all their efforta to abuse, criminate and prejudice Bap ists and their cause. The world never witnessed more deadly and desperate measures resorted to by any people, deprived as a christian gentleman, to have corrected

of civil power. We refer our readers to the abusive and malicious personal assault made by the editors of the Banner of Peace, upon brother Meacham, pastor of the church, and we also ask all Baptiats every where to read his reply.

The Baptist have never given the Presbyterians here just cause or provocation for these hostile and violent demonstrations, unless unparalleled prosperity, and the baptism of many, and some of the most prominent members of the the end is not yet—the signa of the times hetoken that the work has but just begun. The hanner of truth is waving high in the ascenbers gather beneath its folds, and rejoice in its

. The members of this church are, pre-emi-The members of this church are, pre-emi-with the people; the first day you were ever neatly, militant missionary Baptists, rooted seen, in the C. P. Church, so far as we are and grounded in the doctrines of Christ, and aware, there were evident signs of an apunited as one man in holding, teaching and vin-united as one man in holding, teaching and vin-time, the pastor of the M. E. Church here, dicating their principles. Would that this was absent; and it also became necessary for could be said of every church in the State, us to leave, immediately after your arrival; to and would that every church was blassed with lattend the General Assembly of the C. P. the ministrations of such a pastor as our bro. Church, at Princeton, Ky. Soon after our de-

We need not say that every Baptist here is a friend and advocate of religious discussion.

to in in anal, no eare, salo baran

We give Mr. Chadick's article entire and we unite with bro. M. in requesting the known, be other than the very leprosy of every editors of the Banner of Peace, if it is an hone, thing good ... It was not long till he had stirred orable or christian warfare they seek, to allow up a zeeling of jealousy among the members of the uniferent churches, and had the congreis to appear in their paper. Will they do ist a gation divided in their efforts. Some of the

to the description to others by adopt as aroner to our interpolation of the direction

Mesars. McFerrin, Pitta, Chadick's Imanac writer & Co. "Tray Blanche and Sweetheart," are all out in the Banner and Methodist Advocate, upon na,-your measure shall be meted to you again next week. gentlemen. You find it hard to kick against the prick of truth and conscience.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. - Rev. James Davis has removed from Buena Vista, to Pontotoc, Miss., and requests his correspondents to ad-

From the Banner of Peace. REV. MR. MEACHAM, ONCE MORE. The presumption of some men, is alternately, as amusing and contemptible, as it is unaccountable. To read Mr. Meacham's reply to our last notice, and his puerile attempts to traduce us, would amuse and then disgust any one acquainted with himself, and the circumstances of the controversy which he has waged with us; the responsibilities of which he is trying, with what little power he has, to fix upon

Mr M. complains, in a tone of affected plaintiveness, that we use a "great many hard words about him"—accuse him of "insincerity, slander, traduction," &c. He says, these charges, if true, would forever "sink his character and render him unworthy the confidence of his brethren,"-but having "confidence in of his brethren."—but having "confidence in the piety, intelligence and integrity of the members of the surface 2. That standard historians maganamusly agree that primitive and spectolical haptism was administered by the issuermag feltivers as autire, in the name of the Trinity

3. That nearly all standard Pedobaptist commentators adthat the third standard pedobaptist commentators adthe third standard pedobaptist wherein he has done us injustice, and he stands Mr. M. we will notattempt to predict the decimit that the Bible does not formish one plain command for, or example of infant haptims, and there is the atmost disagreement and contradictions among them, on what GROUNDS, or for what prunoses it let to be administered.

4. That all standard historians unanimously affirm that the government of the spotalic churches was parely democratic.
(i. e. vested in the poople or membership.) and all the charches independent republics. (The church of Christ gave repoblicanism to the world.)

5. That all adaptendent republics. (The church of Christ gave repoblicanism to the world.)

5. That has accisely organized upon different presciples, differing from those of the apostolical churches being different subjects, ordinances, erders in the missetry, can justly be called a gaspatchurch, or church of Christ, or a branch of the church of Christ.

6. That all militorious societies, having legislative powers. their "pastor" in such groundless charges as these are known to be. we have nothing to say; we are not dependent on the Baptists in Lebanon, or elsewhere, for protection, sympathy. or "respect." We are under no necessity of written in this controversy. We relied, and still rely, on facts; -stubborn, invincible. invulnerable FACTS: which all the after thoughts, after acts, conferences and caucuses of the Baptist Church in Lebanon, cannot explain away. A just and unprejudiced public will decide correctly as to the import of the facts -they cannot do otherwise; and their decision will most willingly abide. Rigid justice is all we ask in the case; God, and the enlightened world will render it, in spite of your unblush-

contrary. These facts have been more than once given and need not be here repeated. All you have said, or can say, in justification of your charges, does not, in any way, modify the facts which authorized our statement with regard to the Baptists selecting Mr. Fanning as their champion, &c. For if the Baptist church here, did not send for Mr. Fanning, then, the facts in the case, belied them, and misled the in Lebanon. repeated the same thing; others of their members and ministers from the country, the facts in the case, would have thought o tist friends began to be taunted with it. Yet, We have not returned in time to give much Mr. Meacham says that we, in making this

ing efforts to manufacture public opinion to the

attention to the paper this week. We com- statement, were guilty of "base falsehood." mend bro. Meacham's defence to every citizen competent tribunal' to sustain him. But pray, &c., and appeals to his brethren, or any other petent, save your Baptist brethren? Will un-immersed persons do? If they are not fit to commune with you, will they do to sit as We have just returned from a pleasant visit judges on your case? Would you admit them as evidence in a church trial? Then, can they be competent judges in your case? Do you and were delighted to find all things connected allow Pedobaptists to give evidence against Will they, then, be competent to sustain but by your own brethren?

But whatever may be the decision of your brethren in this controversy, we repeat, most and slander, in what you have said of us; and that, from your whole course in this matter, you have forced on us the conviction that you are "insincere." You "stand ready, as a christian and a gentleman, to make amends!" Yes, ition to act the christian and the gentleman. Go back and read your billingsgate in your first attack on us. We replied to that abusive justice which we respectfully asked at your hands,-intimating to you in the very first paragraph, that if we had "mistaken the import of the facts in the case," it was your duty that mistake, in a respectful manner. You, however, preferred silence to justice, and said nothing, till forced to speak; and when silence was no longer safe to yourself, you came out in a tone and spirit more vile, if possible, than in your first; meanly attempting, by a conemotible irony, to ridicule the spirit with which we replied to your first letter.

But your insincerity, as well as your injus-tice, is, if possible, still more palpably manifest in the puerile attempt you make to fix the responsibility of "this bitter strife and sectarian wrangling" as you term them, on Pedobaptists -- asking if "Mr. Chadick will dare C. P. church is a just cause. They feel that say it was the Baptists that struck the first in awful and irreparable breach has already blow?" and if any of this controversy existed been made in their ranks and influence, and "prior to November last." Yes sir, we dare assert, and you dare not deny, that a spirit of controversy has existed here, ever since the spring of 1849; the time at which your illustrious self first appeared in Lebanon. You dant, and its lovers will yet, in greater num- remember—and many others remember itthat you found the whole church-going population Lebanou under a strong religious i ence; the Holy Spirit was manifestly at work parture. you commenced a protracted meeting at the Bantist Church. The whole C. P con gregation united with you; the young ministers of the University joined you with an ardor and zeal, almost unparalleled. The brethren of the Methodist ministry joined in the holy Read the article from a Baptist of Wil- work, and toiled like self-sacrificing Christians The kindling fire burst into a blaze. But you sent for your amiable and pious, meek and confiding prototype, J. R. Gruves, the very touch of whose influence, cannot, where ha is

found it necessary, for the sake of the children | er or not, he understood the invitation as comof our church, who had read but little on the subyou? Do you not recollect that we proved them on you, and also, proved you guilty of While on this point we deem it due to two noted by you, and of facts to which you re-

Suppose you deny a part, or all these charges .- should you attmpt it, all we will have to do, will be to prove them again. We expected at the time, that you would attempt to econd sermon on baptism, was, we presume, he cause of your not making such an attempt; or you remember that while the dread epidemwas raging Lebanon, you, for the most part, ad occasion to be absent, two or three miles lock. in connection with their own-to be re- pression;" and has since given expression to it warded for it—as one whom we can name if on desire it, said-with the persecutions and buse of the Baptist Church in Lebanon. Now, sir, where and when did this "wrang-

slept, however, had you suffered it. But did scrupulous, pompous billingsgate. As to the elyte their members? Were you not preachng controversial sermons on church govern is nothing more palpable to us, than that your ment? holding up the M. E. Discipline and the | conduct, in this matter, has been marked with C. P. Confession of Faith to ridicule? Have you not played demagogue here? Do you remember bolding up and reading a letter pub must know is due. We again commend you lished by Rev. L. C. Taylor, in the Banner of to the tender mercies of public opinion. We Peace and, by the perversion of a paragraph know the disinterested world will sustain us. n it, trying to prejudice the poor people of Because the facts in the case he community against the C. P. Church?— cennot avoid public censure. rying to make the false impression, that C resbyterians care nothing for the poor?-Judus pleaded the cause of the poor once, but better man has told his motive, in so doing.) When the Cholera raged among the poor Lebanon, they learned who cared most for

Now, sir, after a faithful review of your con uct in Lebanon, does it not appear an outrage pon truth and common modesty—an insult to contempt due you, by an effort to fix the resconsibility of an unpleasant controversy on nen, who never suffered themselves to squin made on them by yourself and others?

But going back beyond the spring of '49; and it is known to all, who have observed the gns of the times here, and throughout the irculation of the Tennessee Baptist, and the evidence!! idiculous thing you call the Baptist Almanac, hat a spirit of controversy and agitation has aged like hydrophobia, in the hearts of all Saptists, who imbibe the spirit of the vile pub ications—that their public attacks on Pedo paptists, (not to speak of their secret, prowlresist them. (This resistance is, by the way Church and the Baptist press in Tennessee, united with other Christians, in trying to conworthy associate, so much trouble.

But you have the weakness to refer to the Well, the Pedobaptists did trest your brethren politely and kindly, and in doing so, they did not. (what a wonder!) attack the Pe-

terrible these euridite, eloquent Baptists! Now, entreat you, Mr. Chadick, as you regard yourras nothing to be frightened at, and therefore, o say, that we are identified with him, just so generally. We had not sent or written for him to come to Lebanon, but when he did come, we point out the charges which justice loudly calls

ebate, Mr. Meacham, you know, as does ev- confidence of the community. ry one else in Lebanon, that we took no fureir interest in it, than did every Baptist and edobaptist present, nor half so much as some lid. The difference between us and others pathy? These are petty considerations, however, and we should not have noticed them, ticed your own conduct in Lebanon, had you not meanly attempted to make a false impesion, in regard to the origin of the sectarian our community.

Will you tell us, Mr. M. why you quote

converts joined your church. They yourself, that Mr. Faaning never would have been here and your little oracle, Graves, were found at for the purpose of debating with Mr. Chapthr water's edge, haranguing the maltituda on the mose and proper subject of baptism—atother, that it was desired by the Baptist church; tacking the views, practica and motives of Mr. F has no church of his own here, to inedobaptists.

After our return from Princeton, we soon self, Will not Mr. F. come out and say wheth-

ing from the Baptist church? Again, Mr. M. were there not other letters Mr. Plumer, of the Methodist Church, who written, to be sent to Mr. Fanning, besides the had also returned, felt called on to pursue the one which was sent, but which were withheld? same course. You. of course, must reply to And was it not expressed in one of the letters, these sermons; and do you remember how you withheld, that it was the wish of the church replied? Have you forgotten the number of here that he should meet Mr. C., in debate?misrepresentations we had marked against Will you be so kind as to answer these questions?

several gross misrepresentations of anthors or three gentlemen of the Baptists, here, that we should say, they have personally informed us that they knew nothing of the arrangement by which Mr. Fanning was invited to debate with Mr. Chapman. But this does not modi'y the case a particle. There being a few who knew nothing of the arrangement, does not by id yoursif of these difficulties, but the ap- any construction, prove that any member of the pearance of Cholera in Lebanon, soon after our church opposed it. You accuse us Mr. M. of intending to make the impression that the Baptists had no champion in reach of them, whom they were willing to bring into collision with Mr. C. Well we had the "impression," and we did not feel that we were doing wrong to the country; leaving the pastors of the M. E. | make it public. There is another secret about and C. P. Churches, to take care of your dying it. Mr. Fanning, somehow, got the same "im-

would you have us prove this too? Finding nothing more Mr. M., in your lengthy puff of lofty nonsense, we shall pursue it no farther: but will advertise you now, ng and strife" commence? Has there been that we shall not, hereafter, dignify your Revmy thing else since you came to Lebanon? erence with long articles. Should it be neces. True, the unpleasant feelings of which you sary to notice you again, we shall do it in a ffectedly complain, slumbered occasionally, summary way. We have other and better ut were never dead, after you and Mr. G. ex- employment, than to be expending time, &c., ted them. in May. '49. They would have in a war of words with one who deals in unyou do this? were you not prowling through the controversy between us, we have no further edo baptist congregation here, trying to pro- concern about it. We felt, and still feel, and know, that you have slandered us, and there insincerity. But since you have expressly disavowed your intention to render what you f | Because the facts in the cases sustain us. You

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANNER

OF PEACE. Sin:-I thought that my reply would close the present unpleasant controversy, on my part, until, at least, you had submitted some little proof of your charges, bearing upon Baptist ministers and the church here, which I felt he community in which you live, for you to myself called upon in justice to truth to deny. attempt to screen yourself from the odium and | What a meral spectacle do you present before this public, publishing from week to week, for almost three months, charge upon charge, and at controversy, till torced to it, by assaults slander upon slander against Baptists and. though called upon again and again for proof still I am only answered by fresh and aggravated charges, and those without a shadow of This certainly is a new mode of christian

warfare!! You seem certainly possessed of the belief that you will be able to destroy my character as a man and a christian minister, and cover the Baptist church here with disng proselytism) have compelled the latter to grace and overthrow by your sole and unsus tained assertions and declarations! When, in what we meant by "slaying the immersion tarned assertions and declarations! When, in ware," of which Mr. Graves and his son in my last, I denied your statements and showed the faith, at Lebanon, have tried to make so you that you had so involved yourself that much capital.) This is the general source, Mr. | plain, positive proof alone could save you from M., of these "wranglings." Had the Baptist deserved censure I expected, and this community expected, that you would either retract or vert the world, instead of waging an indis- submit some conclusive evidence, but, instead of riminate war of extermination on all whom that, you have re-affirmed your charges, and they could not "drag into the water," then, loudly and boastingly declared that you have wrangling." Then we might have had none facts, "indubitable, invulnerable facts" to susf these debates. Perhaps Mr. Chapman's tain you, not submitting one, NOT EVEN ONE. to pook would not have given Mr. Baker and his give you a show of reason; you again inflict upon this public three mortal columns of still onduct of all parties, during the General Association, which met here in Oct. last. Your back to other years for charges and crimina-Baptist brethren "were heard to remark, that tions with which to blacken my name and repthey never witnessed more brotherly love," utation. Are you bereft of God and reason, that you thus madly plunge into. and dare evhey only did their duty-did what they are ery form of ruin? Your course is most frantic always cordial in doing. Your Baptist breth- and equally, doubtless, astonishing to many of ren preached the best they could, no doubt, your own people, as to the citizens of the town. and some of them preached tolerably well; You are, sir, maniac-like, firing your own baptists, though Mr. Baker was solicited to house, in every quarter—you seem seeking to o so. Yet, in preaching the truth, as they | multiply the means you have already placed in iid, in the general, it was easy to see that my hands to destroy you, and are a living and they are the only people who hold and practice striking example of the truth of that ancient adhat truth, fully.

But you say, the influence of this associaon, left an "alarm in the camp." Oh, how tat." I would even here stop and warn, and ll we have to say on this point is, that there self, your family, the cause you advocate, and body was frightened. Pedobaptist have your hope of eternal salvation, to DESIST; see othing to dread from you, but your slanders; the threatening ruin you are madly plucking ndthese have a'ready neutralized themselves. down upon your own head: and curb, while So far as our identity with Mr. Chapman, in yet you may, that fell spirit that is rapidly he discussion here, is concerned, we have only hurrying you beyond the pale of both christian ar as we are with the cause of Pedobaptists, charity and personal regard. I will still, as an vished him to succeed in defending the truth, upon you to retract, unless you already dewhich he did, most admirably.

With regard to our taking any part in the spair of all hope of restoration to the christian

But, sir, how have you left the old controversy. Your overthrow in that should have warned you not to have rushed into other and was, that while they all freely expressed their still more hopeless ones. Look, sir, at your sentiments, in reference to the debate, in con- charge, (and we ask every citizen in this comversation, we put ours on paper, and gave munity to look,) to its influence, and then to during the debate, sit between Mr. Chapman your evidence. Your charge was, that the and his Methodist brethren? But how often Baptist church in this place selected Mr. F. were you seen between Mr. Fanning and his to defend her cause against Mr. Chapman .-Campbellite brother. Mr. Trott? Whose ac- What impression did you seek to make by tions, on that occasion, showed the closest symweek? Why, that the Baptist church here ad you not brought them up; (you deal large- | was afraid to trust the defence of her doctrines y in small things.) Nor should we have no- in the hands of her own ministers, this you thought, (and so expressed it) must have been humiliating.

erife between Baptists and Pedobaptists, in | 2. Another impression you wished to make was, that the Baptists of Lebanon are rather more Campbelliteish than Baptist. You knew and emphasize a phrase in your last, in reference what the effect would be if you could once get it "dictating" to an Editor! Gentlemen of genune piety, truth and honor, rarely deal in innendoes. Please let us hear from you, on this sabject, and if it is a favorite with you, you shall be gratified to the utmost of your wishes.

As to Mr. Fanning's remarks in reference to his representing the Baptist Church, on that occasion we like the account of the control o casion, we have heretofore said, and we here charge, which I did, and called upon you to epeat it, that his language conveyed no other retract, prove, or stand forth a bearer of false eaning-and he evidently intended no other false witness against your neighbors. You that he was no partizan, no sectarian, have adduced only sundry triffing circumstante. He did not say he had not been written or, and sent for, by Baptists in Lebanon. And ces, a thousand of which would not establish

ces you urge as proof. A gentleman of no hounds upon his track, to put your finger up church drew up a letter to Mr. Fanning invi- one, yea, even one solitary unchristia ing him to come, among a anmber of signa- act." tures to this document was found the names of When and where has one blot been fixed o three Baptists, and only three. One of these found upon his name? where a stain upon the gentlemen did say to Mr. Chapman, " I am unsullied purity of his christian or moral char. authorized to say, if you will wait until Mon- acter? He has so far triumphantly passed

day or Tuesday you will be met. 27 circumstances are pertinaciously urged by you him up or any other man, as infallible, but I do Baptist church to defend her cause in prefer- unblemishable character and en uncomprounence to her own ministers; these, these are the sing advocate of religious truth, nor can you circumstances upon which you, Mr. Chadick, mantle my cheek with a blush of shame, by nave the affrontery to contradict what the en- your comparison. You discharge your gall zens of the place are Baptists-men who had blighting your idols-banishing sprinkling, formed characters for truth and moral honesty pouring, baby christening, and causing ecclebefore Mr. Chadick ever heard that there was siastical hierarchies to tremble to their very such a place as Lebanon!! Now let candid centers. The Tennessee Baptist is indeed as a

ot do it in the name, by the authority, or with hate them, the knowledge of the church.

2. These members did not understand that a feeling of jealousy among the members of the they were requesting him in behalf of the different churches," and dividing the congrega-

ovitation, and publicly declared he did not to assist me, broken down as I was by my income -and stood not up as the champion or cessant labors. It had been moved from the advocate of the Baptist church, to sustain her Baptist to the C. Presbyterian house of wor-

5. The letter of acceptance, wrote by Mr. of the members of that chu ch-this was done Fanning was not addressed to the church. 6. And, to place the matter beyond all pos- ed on Friday evening. The first knowledge [ible cavil, the whole church in open confer- had of his arrival I received from a Cumber ence declared that she had never requested Mr. | land | preacher-who informed me that I must F. to defend her cause, and had authorized no not invite him to preach in their house-and

afraid to trust their cause to their own breth- been sent for, and refusing to co-operate if he ren. in the absence of their own pastor, breth- participated in the meeting, and others threatren Graves and Baker were sent for, bro. Ba- ening to leave the house if he preached-he ker was engaged in a protracted meeting at was not invited into the pulpit, nor did he Murfreesboro'-bro. Graves was disabled by preach a sermon in the house, or to the united disease from public speaking.

cumstances urged against them. And will you the congregation in their efforts," when he had presume to say the Baptists here, and the Bap- | been thus virtually excluded from their house selected Mr. Fanning, or that knowing it, the hostile feelings manifested by C. Presbythey had not the moral honesty to confess it! - | terians towards brother Graves, I announced Grant it. Mr. Chapman stayed at the house that brother G. would preach the next day at of Col. Stokes, a C. Presbyterian-(although 10 o'clock A. M., in the Baptist house. Now, night after night officed with yourself and Mr. point an opposition meeting to commence at terians are Methodists, or that Mr. Chapman reader say when he is told that they kept up was the selected champion of the C. Presby- this opposition meeting for eight days and terian church to sustain her cause? Now what | nights. What was this for but to break down will the citizens of Wilson county say of the our meeting? Such was their feelings towards and appealing to the above flimsy incidental an unhallowed attempt to slip the responsibilcircumstances as "indubitable and invulnera- ity from the guilty to the innocent!!

ble facts," "fixed facts," &c. &c. udice our ministers in the eyes of the world, to sustain you in your false and disgraceful nd sink, if possible, the Baptist cause in this course in this matter discovers a depth of bit- lieve that they would resort to falsehood to ter hatred, envy and malice which has but sel- destroy him? dom been exhibited in the character of a pro- 4. Bro. G. and myself did visit the water's fessing minister of Christ, in any age-and it side with those who wished to follow Christ, also discovers the bitter unchristian feelings and did then and there, as it was our duty and harbored in the bosoms of all your brethren privilege to do, explain to the converts and fair and ungenerous, to paralyze the influence subjects, design and action of baptism conflict, ion wave."

charges could avail you nothing, you go back views. Do not Pedobaptist present theirs, is to the scenes of 1849. Here you break entire- sermons, books, pamphlets, and papers?y new ground, and upon a new and broad field | Their views equally conflict with ours. They mark that you, sir, have opened it, and are a- not complain, but can Baptists never be allone responsible for any unhappy influences lowed to teach their doctrines without its bethat may result from it. You have dragged ing construed into an attack upon Pedobaptists over the whole period of my residence in Leb- and their doctrines. If you say that anything anon to hunt up something among the dim re disrespectful or abusive was said, either by nembrances of the past with which to injure Mr. Graves or myself, you state what is wholhave put yourself at the head of your hounds lecture in Lebanon upon baptism was in anapon the persuit of my personal character, and swer to one made by yourself the evening Mr. you are determined to bring it down at all haz | G. left for home!! zard. Upon this mad effort you have staked 5. But you say that you and Mr. Plummer your all, I fear both here and hereafter. I both found it necessary "for the sake of the will follow and notice your charges.

there were evident signs of an approaching and sermon and reply, all carefully laid away, I powerful work of grace." I found no such a know them well. val than during the first week here.

brother Graves is of the same dark type with yourself, sir, know that I do positively and use that upon myself and church. But, sir, I am equivocally deny the above charge, it is falter; proud to say, he needs no defence of mine. I and I fear maliciously so. Though my demand am as unable to add one cubit to the fair meas- involves Mr. Chadick in a falsehood or misrspe ure of his just fame as you, sir, are, with the resentation, yet am I to wear the diagram 45 green, corroding tooth of slander to abate from his unfounded calumnies to save an enemy it one tithe or tittle. You might as well at who seeks my ruin? tempt to pluck, with your puny hands, the Mr. Chadick says, "Suppose you desy" rays from the sun in our heavens, or eclipse its part or all these charges—should you attempt meredian blaze with your paken, as to hope to it, all we will have to do will be to prove them mar his hitherto spotless and envied fame with again." Well, I do deny in part and IN TOTO. your unfounded charges and shameless abuse. and now, sir, I call upon you to prove your allas, He has been before the public here for the past gations. I challenge you in the face of your five years, in the most prominent and trying church, and of this community, to make goods t is most evident, to any one of common sense, your charge. Look at the trifling circumstan- positions, and I defy you, sir, and all the your statement, that you around me guilty as alt, total on the one of the state of the st

ay or Tuesday you will be met."

through the furnace of Pedobaptist displeas
When Mr. F. came he was taken from ure, heated seven fold, and escaped "without he hotel to the home of a Baptist. These the smell of fire upon him." I do not hold s proof that Mr. F. was selected by the point to him as a christian of unblemished and ire Baptist community of Lebanon declare to and venon upon the Tennessee Baptist, and the e true, and the reader will remember that Baptist Almanac-this is expected-the inflanany of the oldest and most prominent citi- enbe of these publications is withering and en look at the facts which I have presented simoon, and the Almanac as the sirooco of the desert-breathing blight upon the traditions of 1. These brethren who signed the letter did your elders-it is no marvel that you should 3. You charge brother G. with stirring "up

tion in their efforts, &c. In the face of the a-3. The letter to Mr. F. contained no such bove, I submit facts which no reputable man in this place dare gainsay. The meeting had 4. Mr. Fanning did not so understand the continued 14 days when brother Graves came ship by the urgent and repeated solicitations on Thursday evening. Brother Graves arrivsuch was the dissatisfaction expressed by the 7. But to show that Baptists here were not leading members of the church at his having congregation. How false and presumptuous These are the facts and the above are the cir- then for Mr. Chadick, to say that "he divided ist church, did not know whether they had before he had preached a sermon! Owing to But "Mr. F. staved at the house of a Baptist." on Saturday night that we would return, and I do not deny but that Mr. Chapman was seen what did our C. Presbyterian brethren but sp-Lowry)-but does this prove that C. Presby- an earlier hour than ours. And what will the presumption of a man, who in the face of all us when under strong religious influence, as these facts, declarations, on the part of all the Ms. C. says,—and yet, in the face of all these parties involved in his charge, will still persist facts, bro. G. is charged with "stirring up jealn asserting and repeating his unfounded charge, ousy and dividing the congregation." What

These facts are well known to the citizens What can be your object unless it is to prej- of this place, nor do I think they are prepared charge. That they regard bro. G. with bitter place. To my mind I must confess your whole | feelings I doubt not, but must I be forced to be-

who sustain your course towards the Baptists those present the design and obligation of the in this place, and show conclusively that ordinance they were about to commemorate. they scorn not the use of means, however un- Are we blamed in this. Our views of the of Baptists in Lebanon, and "stay the immer- as all the world knows, with those of Pedobaptist; but, are we to understand from this that But, as though convinced that all the old we, forsooth, have no right to present our f controversy. I call open the public here to claim and exercise it as their right, and we do ne. Your object is but too evident. You ly untrue-and be it remembered that my first

children of your brethren, to preach on bap-1. You say that when I came here I found tism. To these sermons I replied. You ask the whole church-going population of Leba- "Do I (you) remember how I (you) did it."non under strong religious influence—the holy I answer I do. I have all my notes and au-Spirit was manifestly at work with the people, thorities yet. I also have the notes of your

state of things; I saw not the least evidence of a You ask, "Have you forgotten the number revival, but everything cold and discouraging. of gross misrepresentations of authors we provlabored for one whole week and preached ed on you." Sir. I never knew it to forget. nightly before I saw even a small portion of I call this public to mark well here, that you the church-going people of Lebanon under the directly charge me with perversion, and claminfluence of the Holy Spirit-or any of the C. that you, then and there proved me guilty of P. or Methodist brethren with me-these are misrepresenting authors! Are you not bound facts to which 99-100ths of this community, if to present some proof, or will the moral sense they know any thing about it, will witness of this community allow you to publish any I never saw a more gloomy prospect for a revi- and every charge, without a line of proof, with impunity?

2. Your attack upon the character of my I would have this community, as well as

misrepresenting, &c. And pretensions to christian fair a decisive test, I ask you to swer and my defence to the may adduce, to appear in acen by your readers, befor charged me with guilt, and be faithfully published in th tist. This is fair .- the w equitable and just-and it public that we are willing tween ns.

Will you accede to my r you, I dare you to do it. B me a defence before your n unwilling for them to see m sir, every particle of your to the Tennessee Baptist, an if possible, into every famil county. It is no small this defame my character, stal public as I do a professed ch But, sir, I drag you to the b ment and say you must pre or meet the inevitable result

6. As though you had set fury and rage, in order to sympathy for me that might a som of any one who might ! ges: what have you, spail atraints of religion or consci lege? That I fled like a 1 cholers raged here and left be taken care of by othera! ser, meaner charge could ne in the brain of the Arch Ene this time Mr. Chadick canni any charge. He has fully pr ble of saying any thing th would prejudice this conn and the cause with which ! pronounce the abuse a si slander. I scorn, sir, the sation, and have too much and for the just sentiments to seek a refutation. No, 1 of justice among scores, if no people, which the heat of so far overcome as to ind and which will repel from foul and unchristian imput community, still clad in mo to those awful days and w death when we were amid thick from the bow of the the night watches, and th wasted here at noonday. vile slander to this commu by the bed side of the dyin the ordinances and consolat gion. I appeal from this f physicians of this place. myself as to be hardly sh duties of the day, I appeal fear for my safety, have not hour of midnight to the bei administer the desired ord and never did I cease my come by disease myself. 1 bed which I did not leave ! This was indeed someth

since there was not a fam flock in the town with who for this, yes for this. I an public by you with hirelin hour of danger!! Such neath the meanness of ! ble as your appear malic be the accused than the unless I mistake the sentin

7. You bring up the nay the Origon Missionary. I explain that, missionar with him, by which a money was raised to send Oregon. I will not ask y he applied that moneyed it, since he is still enjo civilization in kid gloves ar I will ask you if you de mous letter, and I pledg You charge me with pe his letter. This I positi to the proof-your charge I call upon you to sustain

You ask when and whi

ling and strife commenc coming here in the spr this year then that Ba. the first offence, accord but sir, were they not off. years previous to that tim back a short time; but air ther and see what they I town and vicinity from in the shape of books, but alas, they were too selves, and suffered in you no offence, and th. all was right. What den famous and pitchark sland were published against th published in this town by circulation here, lauded a Presbyterians here, in w declared to be Campbelli ence tenfold worse than in not a beginning here and the Baptists done to deserve a But how long after, is Mi editor and abetter in this pastor of the C. P. chun pulpit denouncing imme the energy of the church s to Baptists in this, air? the citizens of this coun Lowry, with lips dropp of christian charity, and of the Baptists of this where,) as paralyzing u way of the world's con man, who from his pu to point to, and denon perniciona and destruct to our churches as so I way of the conversion world!!: And yet, ere li so foul a charge, he has I Baptists to his commanie

mi marvel that you should brother G. with stirring "up smong the members of the and dividing the congrega-. &c. In the face of the aet: which no reputable man guinvay. The meeting had when brother Graves came down as I was by m / inhad been moved from the Presbyterian house of worand repeated solicitations that chu ch-this was done pog. Brother Graves arriving. The first knowledge [I received from a Cumber ho informed me that I must preach in their house-and Lisfaction expressed by the or the church at his having refusing to co-operate if ha meeting, and others threathouse if he preached—he into the pulpit, nor did he the house, or to the united uw false and presumptuous ich, to say that "he divided their efforts," when he had rexcluded from their house eached a sermon! Owing to manifested by C. Preshyarother Graves, I announced t that we would return, and would preach the next day at in the Baptist house. Now, rasbyterian brethren but anan meeting to commence at he is told that they kept up caeting for eight days and Bas this for but to break down ach was their feelings towards tuong religious influence, aa nd yet, in the face of all these Sharged with "stirring up jealthe congregation." What tempt to slip the responsibil-

me well known to the citizens do I think they are prepared your false and disgraceful her regard bro. G. with bitter pot, but must I be forced to bewould resort to falsehood to

ity to the innocent!!

myself did vint the water's Thu wished to follow Christ. there, as it was our duty and explain to the converta and design and obligation of the were about to commemorate. in this. Our views of the and action of baptism conflict, nows, with those of Pedobapto understand from this that we no right to present our Pedobaptiat present theirs, in pamphlets, and papers?— ally conflict with ours. They is it as their right, and we do at can Baptists never be alheir dactrines without its beran attack upon Pedobaptista ies. If you say that anything abusive was said, either by syself, you state what is wholbu it remembered that my first Ion upon baptism was in anthy yourself the evening Mr.

that you and Mr. Plummer msary "for the sake of thu brethren, to preach on bepsermona I replied. You ask mber how I (you) did it."-I have all my notes and analso have the notes of your ly, all carefully laid away, I

ve you forgotten the number entations of authors we provr. I never knew it to forget .to mark well here, that you me with perversion, and claum, and there proved me guilty of authors! Are you not bound proof, or will the moral sense allow you to publish any without a line of proof, with

this community, as well as w that I do positively and unthe above charge, it is false, oudy so. Though my denial adick in a falsahood or misrege. am I to wear the diagracs of lumnies to save an enamy

chi rges—should you attempt ve to do will be to prove them du deny in part and in ToTo, Il upon you to prove your alla-, you in the face of your community, to make good; that you proved me guilty or

unwilling for them to see my vindication, yet, might have then stood before the Baptists in to the Tennessee Baptist, and thence by extras, and implacable enemy, as he is, while now a public as I do a professed christian minister _ | reflecting! But, air, I drag you to the bar of public sentiment and say you must proce your assertions or meet the inevitable result.

sympathy for me that might still exist in the bo- his church call fur, publish and circulate it all som of any one who might believe your char- through this county and the State. And did ges; what have you, spurning all the re-atraints of religion or conscience, dared to al-sir? Had we no reasons to be offended, or lege? That I fled like a hireling when the vindicate our doctrines from such deadly ascholera raged here and left my dying flock to spersions. You deem our doctrines sufficient be taken care of by others! A fouler and ba- to condemn us, and if we offer to vindicate ser, meaner charge could not have originated them from your misrepresentations you dein the brain of the Arch Enemy himself. From nounce us for speaking! It matters little wheththis time Mr. Chadick cannot surprise me with er we speak or are silent, we are condemned. any charge. He has fully proved himself capable of saying any thing that he might think enough to satisfy all, whom truth can satisfy, would prejudice this community against me and the cause with which I stand identified, I troversy, and where and when it begun, and propounce the abuse a shameless and base slander. I scorn, sir, the contemptable accu- public prejudice by false and unchristian charsation, and have too much respect for myself, ges. The whole question now is, whether we and for the just sentiments of this community as Baptists have a right to repel the slanders to seek a refutation. No, sir, there is a sense of justice among scores, if not hundreds of your people, which the heat of sectarianism cannot so far overcome as to indorse your conduct, and which will repel from my name this your foul and unchristian imputation. I refer this community, still clad in mourning, for the lost, to those awful days and weeks of gloom and death when we were amid the arrows, winged thick from the bow of the pestilence, through the night watches, and the destruction that the Banner of March 28th, in which Mr. Chadwasted here at noonday. I appeal from your lick has raked up the question of veracity bevile slander to this community, if I stood not tween himself and that "prominent member of physicians of this place. And when so weak | ing the veracity of the other, and to be dropmyself as to be hardly able to discharge the ped, out of the controversy in future. With duties of the day, I appeal to those who, out of this understanding I felt free to admit that my fear for my safety, have accompanied me at the remarks, bearing ubon the moral character of bed which I did not leave for one week.

since there was not a family belonging to my with this controversy. But in his editorial in flock in the town with whom I could lodge, and | which he introduced this card he seemed to me fir this, yes for this, I am loaded before this to manifest little inclination or determination public by you with hireling cowardice in the to regard the matter in this light, and wishing neath the meanness of Scythian barbarity, and I intimated to the editor of the Baptist, who be the accused than the accuser of this charge, for the present, which will account for its nonunless I mistake the sentiments of this commu- appearance.

the Origon Missionary. I will not ask you to ness to come out and declare that I have with explain that missionary operation, connected drawn my charge, that he put words into the with him, by which a considerable amount of mouth of one of my members, &c., that as I money was raised to send him a missionary to had wronged him, I had seen "cause to retract Oregon. I will not ask you to what purpose that wrong." There is an astonishing want of he applied that money-or whether he refund- candor and ingeniousness on the part of Mr. C. ed it, since he is still enjoying the sweets of in representing me in this matter. I did not civilization in kid gloves and broad cloths—but withdraw my charge that he had put words in-I will ask you if you dare to endorse his infa- to the mouth of that member, but upon his demous letter, and I pledge myself to impeach it. | clarations, that he honestly so understood the You charge me with perverting a paragraph of member, I acquitted him of intentional wrong, his letter. This I positively deny and put you and regarding his statement as honest, admitto the proof-your charge is wholly false, and ted that my comments impugning his motive I call upon you to sustain yourself if you can would not properly apply. I herewith sub-

ling and strife commence. You say with my coming here in the spring of 1849. It was in this year then that Baptists of Lebanon gave us, through the columns of your immaculate the first offence, according to your statement. but sir, were they not offended egain and again years previous to that time. You have gone by saying, that his language, on that occasi back a short time; but sir go back a little far- "would not properly apply to us," &c. Did ther and see what they have received in this not Gen. Anderson—one of the most respectatown and vicinity from your press and pulpit non, or any where else—and Dr. Cossitt, in the shape of books, sermons and pamphlets! whom you have recently pronounced o "good selves, and suffered in silence, and so gave hypocrite—did not these gentlemen—through you no offence, and the public must believe the language above quoted-jointly request all was right. What denunciations, what in you, in the most respectful manner, to publish famous and pimlark slanders and defamations the adjustment of this question of veracity?were published egainst them in a little book, published in this town by R. Burrow-put in circulation here, lauded and endorsed by C. Presbyterians here, in which Baptists were declared to be Campbellites and their infinence tenfold worse than infidelity. Was there not a beginning here and there sir! What had beginning here and would not any gentleman have promptly rendered that justice! Banner of March 28. But how long after, is Mr. Lowery, your coeditor and abetter in this work of insult, and pastor of the C. P. church here, found in his pulpit denouncing immersion "as paralizing the Banner of Peace, stated in his paper, that the energy of the church and retarding the con- a certain "prominent member of the Baptist to Baptists in this, sir? Think of it, und let he would he met, &c., added-"all we want is the citizens of this county think of it. Mr. Meacham, in the Tennessee Baptist of Feb. Lowry, with lips dropping with professions 15, said, "that same prominent member of the of christian charity, arraigns the doctrines Baptist church at laded to, affirms, that he used af the Baptists of this place (and every-no such words," making certain comments on where,) as paralyzing to religion and in the pernicinas and destructive to religion, and lows:

murepresenting. &c. And to out your lofty fellowship for them and their doctrines!! And ons to christian fairness and candor to when they do not come, he opens his fire npon decisive test. I ask you to allow this, my an- them from another quarter, and arraigns them swer and my defence to the alledged proof you on the score of "illiberality, sectarian bigotry, may adduce, to appear in your paper, to be &c., through a catalogue of unchristian phraseen by your readers, before whom you have sea. Yes, says he. "Exclusive immersion charged me with guilt, and your articles shall generally carries with it close communion. a he faithfully published in the Tennessee Bap- practice that does violence to the best feelings of tist. This is fair, - the world will say it is the heart!" Now could Mr. Lowry do or say

amitable and just-and it will show to the more to our injury and prejudice than what is public that we are willing for it to decide be- involved in the above declarations? Had he written a thousand volumns could he have Will you accede to my request, I challenge done us greater wrong or injustice? He might you, I dare you to do it. But, sir, if you deny not then have succeeded in retaining his cloak ma a defence before your readers-If you are of sanctimony and psudo-christian charity, he air, every particle of your proof shall be sent this county in his true light -as our most bitter if possible, into every family in this town and secret and deadly foe; his professions and cant county. It is no small thing for you thus to of charity-christian charity and liberality, in defame my character, standing before the many instances, deceive the credulous and un-

These being the weapons with which his people delight to war-daggers wreathed with kisses-denunciations intermingled with pro-6. As though you had set no bounds to your fessions of love and charity, and proved by invifury and rage, in order to destroy the least tations to their communion table, the elders of

> We feel confident that the above facts are who have been the first aggressors in this con who have sought, from first to last, to excite

published upon us, and if our denial of their myself harges can be construed into unprovoked at tacks upon our accusers! Relying upon the integrity of our cause and conscious innocense, all I ask is an open field and honorable controversy, willing to abide by the verdict of au en-

lightened public sentiment. A. W. MEACHAM.

Lebanon, March 25, 1851. P. S. Since writing the above, I have seen by the bed side of the dying, and administered | the Baptist church" which I understood was the ordinances and consolation of our holy reli- finally settled-settled as an honest underginn. I appeal from this foul calumny to the standing between the parties, neither impeachhour of midnight to the bedside of the dying to Mr. Chadick in stating what he honestly unadminister the desired ordinances of religion, derstood to be the language used, would not and never did I cease my exertions until over- apply-and consented that this admission come by disease myself. I was confined to my should go before the public expecting that Mr. Chadick would also explain the matter to his This was indeed some three miles from town, residers and allude to it no more in connection hour of danger!! Such an insinuation is be- to see what further use he might make of it, discovers you to this community as contempta- I had been requested to publish the card, that he ble as your appear malicious. I had far rather | night, if he pleased, defer the publication of it,

I see my apprehensions fully realized in his 7. You bring up the name of L. C. Taylor, treatment of it this week. He has the bold-You ask when and where did this wrang- mit Mr. C.'s recent allusion to it and the card.

> "Once more. You love "justice" do you, Mr. Graves? But did not Mr. Meacham slander sheet, by saying, that we "put words into the mouth" of one of his members here? But, Mr. M. has since seen cause to withdraw his charge. whom Mr. Meacham made his withdrawal, in But have you complied with this request?-Still, you love "justice" and render justice to C. Presbyterians! As Mr. Mescham had wronged us through your columns, and as he afterwards saw cause to retract that wrong through the Baptist, did not "justice" to us, require that you should give that retraction a

Here is the card that appeared in the Ban-

ner of Feb. 28th. Whereas, The Rev. Mr. Chadick; Editor of version of the would!" Was there no offence Church," on notifying the Rev. Chapman that a fair hearing;" and whereas, the Rev. Mr.

way of the world's conversion!! He is the We, the undersigned, with a view to reconman, who from his pulpit, here, presumes and explanations of the parties concerned, are cile differences, having heard the statements to point the and denounce our doctrines as disposed to concur in what each admits, as fol-

to our churches as so many barriers in the use of the conversion of anniers and the way of the conversion of anniers and the world!!... And wat, ere his fips are washed of Church," at the time specified. And though so foul a charge, he have the affrontery to myste | Rev. Mr. Chadick and this "prominent mem-Baptista to his commanion table in token of his ber" differ in their recollection, respecting

the atatement—as do others, wan were pre- the same time, it would probably have been sent—they do not impugu each other's vera-

2d. The Rev. Mr. Meacham made the denial in question, upon the statement of the said "prominent member" who still denies the use of the language imputed to him. But inss-much as the Rev. Mr. Chadick is positive in his recollection that the words used were correctly stated by him, the Rev. Mr. Meacham, believing that in this statement he is honest; 1851, impugning the veracity of Rev. Mr., Chadick, would not properly apply to him.

The undersigned would respectfully request that the above be published in the Tennesse Baptist and the Banner of Peace.
F. R. COSSITT,
P. ANDERSON.

Now I call upon Mr. C. to show wherein I retracted my charge that his version of the landid not use the words "tall we want," &c., ascribed to him by Mr. C., and he ought to know better than any one else what he did say. I do not doubt him, and no man doubts his veracity. I never have believed for one moment. nor do I now believe he used those wordsbut charity constrained me to accept Mr. C.'s declaration of an honest understanding, and I magnanimously exculpated him from all inten-

tion to wrong. But why all this attempt, on the part of Mr. C. to construe and press this matter into capi- pleasure upon some of the circumstances contal and claim it as an advantage of me? I submit it to the public to decide which of us has acted the more honorable part in the settlement of this matter. If he is unwilling, as may be brought to bear to the prejudice of he discovers himself to be, to let the matter Baptists, and magnifies them into very imporrest where the above card places it, let him ar- tant matters. There was one little incident raign that member for falsehood, and attempt to however, which happened in connection with fix it upon him if he thinks best-it is all he can those debates, which the editors of that peace drop. The issue is between that membet and their readers. I have thought that inasmuch

withholding the card until now.

If Mr. Chadick refuses to do so, it will be the concluding and conclusive proof, to my mind, in connection with the way he has treatof the Methodist or Presbyterian brethren wrong sud intention to injure, from first to last. was willing to meet any of them. Now here A. W. MEACHAM.

Lebanon, March 29, 1851.

Communicutions.

For the Tennessee Baptist. BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Southern Baptist Convention, Marion, ALA., March 15, 1851. munications to your valuable journal.

object which this Board has in view is to assist was sent for, by whom I do not know, but I feeble churches throughout the Southern and with it as the Methodists. At any rate, they South Western States and Territories, to ob- were dependant upon the Methodists for a man tain the stated preaching of the Gospel. A to defend their cause. They taunt the Bap-Church in some near city or rising town or vil- tists with not having a man able to defend imlage frequently becomes acquainted with a Pedobaptism, they have to defend upon their minister. They desire to have him settled Methodist brethren to help them out. Although among them. They hope and believe that if the Rev. author of the sermon on Baptism. supported at that post for one year, or two, the said that Cumberland Presbyterians would have town, the congregation, or at least the Church, nothing to do with it, yet when Chapman will grow and be able easily to bear the expense evident to all observers that he and his brother itself. But if neglected for a year or two, that editor and others of his flock were as deeply Church will dwindle and the congregation interested in the matter as the Methodists .disperse to other denominations. They make They were afraid to fight themselves, but their utmost efforts and thus can raise enough ready to cry, "lay on Nancy." As an evi for the bare support of the Minister they have dence that the Presbyterians were deeply conchosen, within \$50 \$100 or \$200, enough, per- cerned in the matter, notwithstanding the dishaps, to support him in the country; but not claimer of their pastor, we find that the Banner enough to pay also an expensive rent in a city. of Peace from the close of the debate up to If the rest is not raised the Minister cannot live with the coarsest, silliest and most heartless

It is clear that the Board by assisting them | Baptists and Methodists of this town, there i to the amount of that deficiency, will make all no quarrel, but so far as I know or have heard. the differences to the spiritual interests of there is peace. Of one thing, the Baptists of the differences to the spiritual interests of that place of the whole amount raised. All the that place of the whole amount raised. All the difference between a preached gospel and part of the Editors of the Banner of Peace, as none; between a church established and one well as upon the part of the leaders of their dispersed. Each dollar given also multiplies church here, a aettled determination and bititself at once fourfold by leading others to con-ter hatred that will stop at nothing to prostrate them. And when hereafter any of them shall tribute to that amount who otherwise would stand in the pulpit and with a sanctimonious not give at all. And further, very shortly that face, invite Baptists to commune with them, church will probably be able to support itself, I suppose that every Baptist who may be preand will continue to do so for hundreds of sent, will in his mind exclaim, hypocrite. years, or as long as the city lasts, while, withBaptists. It is true he does hate them, but out temporary aid, the materials of the conthen he has the manliness to acknowledge it. gregation would have been scattered and the But here are men who heretofore have been church have come to nothing-nipped in the professing friendship and brotherly love, and

Nor is this all. In a few years that church an enemy, let us have one like Chapman, who will be able to contribute of its wealth and al- has the courage to avow his sentiments, and so of its members, to form other colonies and not one who like Joab says, "how art thou my churches, and thus assist the Board to do fur- brother," and then gives him a stab under the ther good. Besides all this, if we consider the land should understand the facilings enterthe influence of its Sabhath School, its congregation, its example, we shall see by a sin- rians, here at their head quarters. I say to my gle instance, the importance to our denomination and the whole cause of Christ of this feature of the plan of the Board of Domestic

byterian Church was supported some twenty years ago, by a Missionary Society. Now it not only supports itself, but raises over and above for Missionary and other benevolent purposes, about \$12,000 a year, while two or three other churches have grown out of it. If about a million of haman beings, and the populati a Baptist church had been properly fostered at

equally successful now.

Since the establishment in 1845 of the Board of Domestic Missions, probably not less than one hundred and fifty churches have been thus assisted. About \$3,500 have been approprinted to their assistance. A large number of these churches have ceased to require our aid: therefore admits, that the comments which he made in the Tennessee Baptist of Feb, 15th, the treasury. Full 3,500 have been added by baptism through the agency of Missionaries of the Board, to their communion. These churches are situated in different places, all over the Southern States.

There is scarcely a State or Territory embraced within the field of the Board that has not thus been assisted at some point. New guage of that Bro. did put words into his mouth? and growing communities have, however. the That member distinctly remembers the words greatest claim as being more emphatically he did use; and still positively declares that he missionary ground and as affording the best prospect of the speedy and sure establishment of self-sustaining churches. Nor is aid afforded unless in the hope of the church being able to maintain itself in two or three years, In a future number other operations of the Board will be presented.

R. HOLMAN, Cor. Sec. For the Tennessee Baptist.

BRO. GRAVES: The Banner of Peace seems to dwell with nected with the debates which took place here last winter, between Fanning and Chapman, and Baker and Chapman. It seizes hold of all do, and I now call upon him to do it or let it ful paper have not thought proper to relate to Mr. Chadick—and not between Mr. C. and as one of the editors was connected with the wrong to let the readers of your paper at least In justice to myself I ask the editors of the know about it. It is known that Mr. Baker Banner to copy this, my reply, and I also delivered several lectures in the court-house claim it of them in justice to the editor of the on Baptism, the week preceding the debate be-Baptist that they acquit him of any blame in tween him and Mr. Chapman. When he had concluded his last lecture, he expressed his willingness to meet Mr. Chapman and attack his book, &c. He then remarked in substance. ed the whole matter, of his willingness to thought that the cause of truth demanded it, he

was a chance for the Presbyterians to have shown their strength. The Methodists had furnished a champion to defend pedobaptism; he had fought his battle and left. Now was the time for the Presbyterians to show fight, provided they had a man in whose hands they were willing to trust the cause. They had here several ministers and among the rest Mr. Lowry, pastor of their church, and author of a ermon on Baptism. Now, sir, what did Mr. Lowry do, when called upon to defend the doctrines of his church? Why, sir, I will tell In view of the approaching Biennial Session | you what he did: He called the attention of of the Southern Baptist Convention, to assem- the congregation and stated in substance that ble at Nashville on the 2d Friday in May next, and Baptists, that for the Cumberland Presbythis was a difficulty between the Methodists the Board of Domestic Missions takes this op- teriaus, they desired no discussion, and would portunity of explaining to the Churches in all have nothing to do with it. Yes, sir, the aucandor, the plan of its operating, and of invi- thor of a sermon on Baptism, Pastor of the candor, the plan of its operating, and of inviting their continued and Increased co-operation in this most important enterprise. This it proposes to do in the course of two or three licly backed out from a defence of the doctrines of his church-he showed the white feath 1. As the plan of our operations.—One great | er. Under these circumstances, Mr. Chapman

suspect the Presbyterians had as much to de mersion, and when it was necessary to defend came, and the debate commenced, it was very when they had got Chapman into it, they were abuse of the Baptists; while as between the

Baptiat brethren, that when you hear a Com-

berland Presbyterian preacher, who reads that

vile, abusive sheet, the Banner of Peace, pro-

fessing friendship for the Baptist church, don't

pelieve a word of it, it is all hypocritical cant.

and yet in their hearts, they have nourished the most malignant hatred. If we have to meet

In the city of New Orleans, the First Pres-

Miscellaneous,

MEMPRIS AND CHARLESTON BAILBOAD -The chief Engineer advertises in the Memphis Esgle, soliciting proposels for the delivery of "Cross Ties" for fifty miles of this road, from Mamphis to La Granga. The Esgle says :

It will be gratifying to every friend of this great enterprise to hear that it is now to be begun and prosecuted under anspices so favorable as to insurants completion at a comparatively early day. The benefits which it is to confer on Memphis and on North Missusppi and West Tennessee will be felt in a remarkable and vivifying degree long before the connection is made with the great Tennessee valley; and at the company will be at once wonderfully strengthened for the construction of the remainder.

The work is now, also, to be compensed as The work is now, also, to be commenced at Huntsville—our Alabama friends working in this

direction; and the race will be, which shall first get to the half-way ground between Memphis and the Alabama line. Alabama line.

We learn from the able, distinguished, and inde-fatigable President of the Board of Directors, that the Assistant Engineers are now engaged at the

office is this city, making estimates of the grades, probable cost, &c., preparatory to letting out contracts for repairing the grading to LaGrange, building bridges and otherwise making the track ready for laying down the iron. In the course of the next ten days they will be and a support of the next ten days they will be and a support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they will be and the support of the next ten days they are the support of the next ten days they are they are they are the next ten days they are the are they are the are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are they are they en days, they will be ready to advertise for proposals for this part of the work.

BAIL ROAD CONVENTIOS .- A convention of delegates friendly to the proposed rail road from Nashville to Louisville was held to Russellville, Ky., on the 24th inst. Davidson and Robertson counties. (Tennessee) were represented—the former by J. H. Baker Esq., and Dr. A. H Rascoe; the latter by Col. E. Chestham, J. E. Gerner, H. Robertson, Thos. Menees, W. Holland, J. C. Stark and G. H. Mc-Kelley. E. M. Ewino Esq., of Logan county, Ky., presided over the convention. Speeches were made by Messrs. Stark, Robertson, Garner, and Baker, of Tennessee, and the following, among other resolu-

tions, passed: Resolved. That all things considered, the best and most practicable route for the proposed railroad, passes through or near Springfield, Tenn., Bussell-ville and Buwling-green, Ky; and that we feel assured that an amount of money can and will be raised in the counties of Davidson and Rubertson, Tenn., and Logan and Warren counties, Ky., sufficient to complete that portion of the road which passes through their borders without the aid of either Nash-

Resolved, That we piedge the county of Logan for \$400,000; the county of Robertson for \$200,000, or an amount sufficient to build the road through her borders; and the county of Davidson for as m as may be necessary to complete said road from the Robertson line to Nashville, to be raised by those counties in such manner as each may deem most ad visible, and to be subscribed as stock in said rail road upon the condition that it is made to pass throughor within one mile of the towns of Bussellville, Springfield, and the village of Goodlettsville.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER .- High Water .- Advices from New Orleans of the 19th inst., state that the Mississippi continues rising at that point, threatening an overflow. The water had already covered many places on the wharf. A break occurred on the 18th, on the opposite side of the river, about eight miles above the city, yet it had no effect in leasening the steady growth of the stream. In Carroll parish a new levee, a mile and a half in extent, had given way. It was built across a piece of swamp, called Point Look Out, and shielded all the back country from inundation. When the break took place forty men were actively engaged in strengthening the very spot that gave way. None of them were drowned, although the break was sudden and the volume of water immense. A large number of stock were drowned.

Hon. Abbot Lawrence, our Minister to Bugcorrespondence has attracted considerable attention rence states that "in responding to the invitation of the United States, the government of Great Britain had repealed the prohibitory Navigation Laws of the kingdom, and the commerce of the two nations had been conducted for now just one year on the re ciprocal basis established in accordance with such recommendation. The United States ark reatBritain to carry out this principle; To ESTABLISH RE-CIPROCITY IN PACT AS WELL AS IN NAME; to do justice to the commerce of the United States."-Lord Paimerston replies, in substance, that the coast tights of Great Britain were established on different principles from those of the United States. "The various lights which are established round the coasts of the United Kingdom have," he says, "been erected and are maintained by various corporate bodies, and these corporate bodies are entitled by pate ents and acts of Parliament to levy certain dues on shipping," &c ; and he adds: "The British Government has not the power to deal with this matter as it pleases." His Lordship, however, promised to take the matter into further consideration, and invited discossion on the subject. It is evident that Mr. Lawrence has the best of the argument.

The N. Y. Express says that the Rev. Edward Matthews, travelling agent of the American Baptist Emancipation Society of New York, whilst on a pilgrimage to the residence of Cassias M. Clay, of Kentucky, stopped at Richmond, Kentucky, and made entucky, stopped at Richmond, Kentucky, and made use of certain unwholesome expressions relative to the subject of slavery, which induced the citizens to order him to leave town. He left, but returned a day or two afterwards; whereupon some citizens seized him, and after ducking him eight or nine times in a horse-pond, ordered him to leave the State. Upon refosing to do so, he was dipped twice more; where-upon he promised to leave immediately, and took up the line of march on foot for Pennsylvania.

THE STOCK MARKET .- The New York Express

of the 19th says: The stock market is regarded everywhere, and is, he barometer that indicates the monetary condition if the country, and the generally persading feeling f the public mind. The market is fiful, unsettled. and at times unquiet, as betokening the apprehen f an approaching storm. An enormous amount of dle capital weighs down the banks, whilst at the sametime, in many quarters, the tendency is rather to curtail than enlarge the sphere of operations. But, on the other hand, the great enterprises of the day, pressing for enormous outlays of capital, are proceeding with onebated vigor to their final con authmation. It is very evident from the present state of the foreign exchanges, so continually verging towards the specie shipping point, but not yet quite approaching it, that nothing bot the cheapness and abundance of money in Europe has saved our reserves of coin from exportation, which we are now only holding as trustees for our foreign creditors when their requirements shall render it necessary for them to be returned.

NASHVILLE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SOR osat —We have received the first number of a new medical journal published at Nashville It is published under the auspices of the medical faculty of the university of Nashville as the organ of that school, which is to go into operation in November

A BAPTIST OF WILSON. The Nashville Journal is edited by Dr. W. K. NEW STATS .- The New York Express of th Bolliag, formerly of Kentucky, but now of that city, and professor of institutes and theory and practice in the projected school. Dr. Bolling is a man of fine There are movements now making in this part o the State of New Lors, towards creating a new State of this city, King's County, Queen'a county, Suffolk, Richmond, and some other counties on the talents and varied professional attainments, a ready and vigorous writer, and peculiarly fitted by his industry and zoal in whatever be undertakes for such River. We have here within sight of the City Hall an enterprisa. • We cannot doubt the success of his journal, the first number of which contains several is rapidly increasing with every thing in men and excellent original communications of great intere to the medical profession. - Louisville Journal

THE CHANGES IN COTTON The fluctuations in the price of this great staple of the South, have indeed been remarkable within he last tea or fifteen years. Many a fortune has seen lost or woa through their agency. The follow-

ng table possesses nousual laterest at this time. It whibits the production for the last fifteen years, with he realizing prices during that period—
Years. Orop. Price.
4835-6......1,360,000.........16 5-6 1836-7.....1,422,000.....14 1837-8.....1,801,000.....101,801,000......10 e...1,360,000......14 1838 9. 1839-40....2,177,000....8 1840-1.....1,634,000......10 1841-9..... 1.683,000...... 8 1842-3.....2,378.000..... 1845-6 2.100,000 8 1846 7 2,778,000 10 1847 8 74

1848 9 2,728,000 64 1849 50 2,096,000 17 1850-1 estima'd 2,200,000 From the above table it will be seen that the crop 1839-40 exceeds the crop of 1849-50, and likewise exceeds the average of that and this year, taking the estimate of 2,200,000 bales as correct. But, the future history of cotton will no doubt prove as remarkable as the past, especially if the experiments now in progress, which look to flax as a substitute, shall prove successful to any considerable extent.

Most Horrible Occurrence.-We regret to learn that a most tragical occurrence took place on Monday last, within a few miles of Pittsburg. A young lady, whose family is of the utmost respectability, was chastising her little brother or sister, when her mother interfered for its protection, upon which, horrible to relate, the young girl sruck her with a poker. The blow, or stab. rather, took effect in her abdomen. blow, or stab, rather, took effect in her abdomen, which it penetrated, and the unfortunate woman instantly fell to the ground. Medical aid was at once procured, but she only lived a short time after the

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.-The last Murfreesborough Telegraph publishes a letter from Lewis Garner, a highly respectable citiaen of Rutherford in relation to the supposed murder, we noticed a few days ago. The following is an extract from Mr Garner's communication:

Portions of the remains of a man supposed to have been murdered, have lately been discovered near the Manchester turnpike road, about 11 miles from

The evidence that he was murdered is furnished in the fact that an attempt at concealment was made and the driven in, fractured skull. The hogs having found the body and entirely denuded the skeleton the flesh and muscle, carrying away the entire tho rax and middle portion of the spine, as well as mos of the bones of the interior and saperior extremities us the cones of the interior and saperior extremities, it is impossible to identify the person, except by the remaining portion of his clothing and his teeth, which show a full sett.

The clothing consists of a cotton domestic yoke

neck coarse linen bosom shirt, 2 pair mixed yarn socks, 2 pair white kersey drawers, one drab corduroy pants, (large cords) a silk or worsted stock, pair of old buckskin suspenders, and a pair of ha solod, low quartered shoes, with some shop nails driven in the botroms. His hair is streight, rather fine and long; and sandy. We found a portion of a hat, which seemed to have been of the Buena Vista kind, and white Coat and vest not found

A JEWEL OF a WORAN.-A prefactory notice i he new edition of Major General Napier's History of War in the Peninsula, states that the gallant au-thor is indebted to Lady Napier, his wife, not only fur the arrangement and translation of an enormous pile of official correspondence, written in three la guages, but for that which is far more extraordinary the elucidation of the secret cypher of Jerome Bon parts and others, by her own untiring perseverance and labor.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev H. R. Pur yiar, Mr. San. M. Scott, proprietor of the City Hotel, Nashville, to Miss Mart J. Wasgeser, of Ballard county. Ky.

On hymen's hallowed bosoms blow Ambrosial airs of pleasure; Can man desire, can Heaven bestow, A more resplendent treasure?

Special Notice.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST BIENNIAL CON-

VENTION. The next meeting of the "Southern Baptist Biennial Convention" will be held with the First Baptist Church in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, commencing on the 2d Friday, being the 9th of May next.

Introductory Sermon on Foreign Missions: Rev. B. Manly, D. D., of Alabama. Rev. J. . Jeter, D. D., St. Louis, alternate. On Domestic missions: Rev. Thos Hume

of Virginia. Rev. T. G. Keen, of Alabama, The undersigned, on behalf of the First Baptist Church of Nashville, hereby extend a cordial invitation to all who have a desire to sttend. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of all that may come,

and every effort will be put forth to render

their sojourn in our city pleasant and agree-

Delegates, and all others attending the Convention, are earnestly invited to report themselves at the Book Store of Messrs. Graves & Shankland, on Union Street, two doors from the Bank of Tennessee, where the Committee of Arrangements will be in attendance, to assign and conduct them to suitable abiding

CHAS. A. FULLER, C. K. WIESTON. W. P. JONES, A. B. SHANELAND, SAM'L M. SCOTT, J. W. King. AABON WRIGHT. JOHE MCINTOSH. J. H. SHEPHERD H. G. SCOVEL, W. F. BARG,

A. NELSON. Committee of Arrangements. *Baptist papers, North and South, are re quested to copy the above.

Reasons for Recoming a Baptist, BY WILLIAM L. SLACK, (Formerly on Old School Presbyterian)

Be ready always to give an answar to evary man that ask ath you a ranson."—PETEX. ablished for the Tennessee Publication Society, by GRAVES & SHANKLAND. TERES: 15 cents per single copy.

\$1 50 per Dozen. \$10 00 per Hundred. THE new postage law (to take effect the 1st o

July next.) renders it impracticable to transmit this pamphlet in quantities by mail. Orders accom-panied with the money, will be promptly filled, and o pains spared to find opportunities to send by some afe, private conveyance, and without expense GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

March 29, 1851

W. K. COURTNEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW, TATILL attend the Coarts of Henderson McNary, Hardin, Perry, Decutur, Carroll and Madisos. [Ang 24, 1850-ly

WINDOW GLASS, of almost all stress for sale

LETTERS BECBIVED. And Editorial Correspondence.

J. R. Alexander. 3-A. Bennett and renuttance.

D. M. Beek do. J. A. Billington; the papers alluded to have not been discontinued.

C-T. B. S. Cook and remittance. J. T. Craig.

E. H. Crucker: names entered as direct-

D-J. A. Davis; better let that matter stop. J. L. Dillard.

F-H. B. Faulkner and remutance. B. W. Foster. T. J. Freeman and remutance.

G-H. Ganges; we fear you don't read you Bible as much as you pretend to do.

H-W. Hickle. J-J. Jones. L-F. S. Latham.

M. E. Gay.

M-A. J. McNabb. D. G. McCully and remittance.

Levi Methvin. L. H. Millihen.

L. Moore.

E. D. Miller and remittance. -B. M. Powell Post Master, Monroe, Ga.

W. R. Powell and remittance; list a! names entered; thanks to bro. Powell. Post Master, Pulaski, Tenn.

J. Pruden. Post Master, Monticello, Fla.

-Daniel Smith and remittance; thank youl C. Q. Sands. E. Smith and remittance.

T-S. Taylor and remittance. R. H Tuliferro.

J. Thornton and remittances F. M. Taylor.

G. Tenison. Ira Townsend. I-J. V. Vadiveer; names entered; thank

W-F. P. Watkins and remittance Isaac Whorton.

E. Washburn. H. Wells. Y-J. Yeagor.

J. N. Yadon and remittance.

ROBERT D CLIFTOR. CLIFTON & ABBOTT.

Cedar Street, sear the Post Office Nashville, Ten.

Dealers in Gentlemen's Apparel
and Furnishing Goods.

HAVING recently established a Store for the ly on hand a full assortment of Gantlemen's and Boy's Clothing of all descriptions, comprising the finest quality of Goods, which will be renewed every week from their manufactory in Philadelphia which is under the immediate supervision of the which is under the immediate supervision of the senior partner, (B. D. Clifton.) who purchases the materials of the importers, and pays strict attention to the latest fashions, styles, and durability of work-manship. Persons not judges of goods, can depend on being supplied without fear of imposition or deception of any kind, as the goods are warranted to give satisfaction, and they have one established price, which they strictly adhere to, except with Wholesalo Deslera, to whom a liberal discount will be made-All persons are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, and hear our prices, which are

greater inducaments for purchas been offered before is this city. WISTAR'S BALSOM OF WILD CHEERY.

March 1, 1851 MOOREHEAD'S Graduated Magnetic Machines for sale by H. G. SOOVEL

VISHING TACKLE,—A great variety of Fish ing Tackle, consisting of Limerick, and Chestertown and Kerbey Fishing Hooks, Sea Grass, Linen, Hemp, and assorted Silk Fishing Linen.—Bouad and unbound Floats: Flies, Mica, Minor and Frog Hooks; Guides, Tips and Reels; Fishing Wal lets and Baskets, together with a fine assortment o Walking Cane Fishing Rods and Superior Poles

For sale by TRUSSES, assorted sizes and kinds, for sale by H. G SCOVEL.

To Printers and Publishers. 20 REAMS Straw Colored Paper, 20 by 33 inches; 4 " Assorted colors, No. 2, 20 by 25 inches-

" 3, 18 by 24 " 6 " Yellow 24 by 28 " 20 " Platner & Smith's Fine White, plain. 10 " Letter Paper.

20 " No. 2, Blue Plain, 15 " Super do do 15 " do do do 20 " do Bine plain commercial paper-

20 " do do do thin do 20 " No. 2, Plain Blue Cap 20 " Union Mills Plain White Cap do 20 " Platner & Smith's Plain Blue do 20 " Jessups Plain White

16 " Platner & Smith's Blue Flat cap do White do do do 135 doz. Packs, Plain and Pessi surface Cards of all sizes.
50 doz Packs, Fine French Ivory surface do of all sizes. For sale by GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

Ang. 31. A NEW supply of the Psalmist in various styles of binding, embracing the Pocket, Pew and Pulpit Edinous.
GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

THE attention of Circuit and County Court Clerks, Masters in Chancesy. Registers, Magistrates, Attorneys, Accountants, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, is respectfully solicited to our stock of Fine Steel Pen Letter Paper, Bill, Counting House Cap, Bank Parchment and Bank Eavelope Pa-pers, Blue and White Flat Cap, custable for Deeds and other important Decassents; Bankers Cases, Portfolios, Ink Stands Black, Bine and Red Inks, German Oil Quills, Fine Pen Knives, Brevet Port-Monies, Accountant, and Commercial Steel Pens, imported expressly

per order. For all of the above articles, wa are prepared to offer uncommon inducements to purchasers.

GRAVES & SHANKLAND. Miscellanies of J. T. Headley. Authorised Edition.
ONTENTS.—Splendid Engraved Like ness of the author. ... ! -

Alison's History of Earope. Alfieri. The Crusades. The French Revolution. Luther. The Prose Writers of America, 298 pages

Price \$1 50. GRAVES & SHANKLAND

Soft doth that stillness call. Cooler the shadows full. Deepest peace is whispering all . In the quiet grave, \$ 1001

Dismal in the grave: Irksome is that serrow wall; -- " Its breadth, and length, and height, Just seven pacea bound them all-Dismal is the grave.

Lovely is the grave: A sweet defence its narrowness: From the ever-wearying press. From the juggling pageant proud, From the fools in motley crowd, Shields us well that narrow shroud. Lovely is the grave.

Dismal ia the grave: Its darkness blacker than the night, Through which no sunbeam glances bright. Not a star may ever gleam, Or the softer moonlight stream; Dark and dreadful is the Grave.

Lovely is the Grave: Its shadows fliaging O'er the weak wenderer, and refreshmen bringing; While its cool breust Lulls the hot-weary pilgrim to his rest: Lovely is the Grave.

Fearful is the Grave: Rain is rushing, thunder growling, Driving hail, and winds are howling, Round the storm lash'd Grave.

Lovely is the Grave: ' O'er the turf'd hillock spring winds blowing, Sweet at its foot the violets growing. And on it blooms Forget-me-not; There falls the moon's pale beam, Hesper's cold rays, and morning's rosy

While Echo's half-heard note And plaintive wailings float Around the grass grown spot. Lovely is the Grave.

Lovely in the Grave: There all living sounds are mute, There is heard no wanderer's foot, Joyous greetings never come To visit that eternal gloom-Oh! how lovely is the Grave!

Ah! is the grave so lovely? Trus joy's wild revel only, And Folly's laughing glance, And Riot's noisy dance. They visit not the Grave; But the life-wearied sage, and Sorrow's child. The Son of Song, will wander mild Beside the quiet grassy heap, And muse upon its secret deep. Not lonely is the Grave.

Senseless is the Grave: Deaf and speechless, numb'd and cold, Clothed alons in darksome mould, Hopu's glance of light. And Fancy's visions bright, And Love's delight, Lost are they all within the senseless Grave. Fearful fearful is the Grave!

Lovely in the Grave: All the discord, all the strife, All the coaseless feuds of life. Slasp in the quiet Grave. Hushe'd is the banle's roar, The fire's rage is o'er, The wild volcano smokes no more-Deep peace is promised in the lasting Grave. Lovely, herely is the Grave!

THE MARTYR'S SONG.

BY MRS. HEMANS He knelt, the Saviour knelt and pray'd, When hat his Father's eye Look'd through the lonely garden's shade On that dread agody; The Lord of all above, beneath. Was bow'd with sorrow unto death! ab ab ab wid.
The sun set in article ful hour, The stars might well grow dim,

When this mortality had power So to o'ershadow Him! That He who gave man breath, might know The very depths of human woe. He proved them all! the doabt, the strife, The faint perplexing dread,

The mote that hang o'er parting life, All gather'd round his head; And the Deliver knelt to pray-Yet pass'd & not, that cur eway! It pass'd not thinken the stormy wave Had aunk beneath his tread,

It mas'd not though to Hun the grave -Had yielded up its dead. But there was sent him from on high, A gift of strength for man to die. And was the Sinless thus beset

With anguish and dismay? How may we meet our conflict yet, In the dark narrow way?
Through Him—through Him, that path who

Save, or we perish, Son of God!

A Precious Sword.—The Liberty (Md.) Banner of Liberty save that Get; Edward Schloy, of Frederick has in his possession the identical sword with which Sergeant Everenaux saved the life of Gol. Washington the Barle of Cowpens." It will be remembered that one of Tariton's men, was in the set of slaving the gallant Colome from behind; when Bwerbered, who issured his danger, maked forward, and with one stroke tellular him to the earth.

Communications.

3 For the Tennessee Baptist. ELECTION. BRO. GRAVES: 14 - SEPTEMBER SOFTENDE STORY

In a former number I presented a few thoughts

on Divine Sovereignty, suggested by therevelation of God. In your valuable paper of March I, I find an article purporting to be a "review," &c... by a Layman, On that, I request the privilege of a remark or two, 1. Layman is unanswerable. Why! 1. Because he is on both aides. He plays the game of open and shut so admirably that a mind which has fixed and settled principles has no chance of success in trying, as he expresses it, to "set in order that truth." Hear him! Ha first says, "the doctrine of election as tanght in the Scriptures ia clear and undeniable"-"a source o comfort to the true believer." In these few words, he has conceded all I want or could wish for: and it is only to be regretted, that instead of a tedious harangue upon the duty of faith and obedience to the Gospel, which no sound mind pretends to doubt or deny, he (Layman) did not tell us clearly and definitely what sort or kind of election the Scriptures do teach. I am prepared, long aince, to appreciated such indefinite wholesale avowals, and despise them. Suppose I were to say, "the science of Electro-Anthropology as taught in the prophecy of Daniel is clear and undeniable" what profit would arise to, even the acute, metaphysical and discriminating mind of Layman, from such a declaration? Could he guess what that science was? And yet to deny the truth of my declaration would be infidelity. Who is ignorant of the fact, that every thing and any thing as taught in the Scriptures is clear and true! The real question is, what do the Scriptures teach? Do they teach that God has predestinated his people to be the Heirs of Glory, hav ing chosen them in Christ before the founds tion of the world! If so, Layman is welcome to his rigmarole declaration and the case is closed. If not so, then, the most of Bible readers in the country have got hold of the wrong book. King James, translation has these

we should be holy and without blame before him in love," the necessary result of electing grace. Now, my worthy Layman, is that the Scripture election that is full of godly comfort repulsed with great laughter." A gentleman to your soul! If so, I extend to you the right is said to have been "accused of having eaten hand of christian congratulation. I call you a stage driver, for demanding more than his brother, in this matter, notwithstanding the fare." And again, at a certain celebration, mnddiness of your conceptions and the confusion of your clear capacity by reason of the owls." If the following circumstance be true, "rubbish" of vulgar metaphysics. So you see, cousin Layman, that after all, [though you write like it,] we are nearer together than you ever expected to find yourself to an "Antimo- rat (raft) descending the river came in connian caviller." When you insinuated that i tact with a steamboat, and so serious was the was an antimonian, you furnished the richest injury to the boat, that great exertions were joke to my friends and acquaintances that has appeared for a century. 2d. I remark, that the lengthy detail of free meet with occasional blunders of this sort; our grace sentiments and quotations, as if intend ed to refute my views, is all moonshine. Who er frequency. It is owing only to the proofdenies free sovereign grace? Who denies that reader, so essential a personage in every prinit is the want of will in the sinner that prevents ting establishment, whose labors, however, are his coming to Christ! Such declaration is but little appreciated, because so little known. when employed in such a case, either a mark of ignorance, or of wilful misrepresentation .-Layman will take his choice, in this free country. Dear sir, after I looked at your quotation from Romans about God regarding faith, I said to myself, "He is a Layman"—and was reminded of the adage, that "the cobbler should brellas, that will stand the Sunday rain or Sunick to his last." and not "wrest" Paul's enis-

tians] in him [Christ] before the foundation of

tles to his own destruction. You say, "I have I know a preparation, which I think will no controversy with Mr. Finlay, in regard to fully answer the purpose; and as no patent has his efforts to prove the sovereignty of God; but ever been taken out, (the demand being very the antimosian application he makes." Ill small,) every one is at liberty to try the exnames are more easily employed, by some folks periment. Place in common gum shoes a south than sound arguments. Layman, I forgive you freely. There was a serpent in Paradise. they will stand any mud that ever lay in the You can't help it. But if you had an opportunity I think you would get over it, by degrees. Even serpents have been tamed. Seriously, Mr. Layman, I would repel the charge of antinomianism if it were needful-but it is unnecessary—all the world knows better. tingly betrayed the soft place in his head; the short unyielding prayers, well secured by rivets

sore spot that makes him cry out antinomian- of faith. Over the whole spread a covering of ism. He is jealous lest somebody will apply grace, well oiled with self-denial. Instead of to him the description, "half converted man the last mentioned article, some use the spirit marie professor." He feels badly and must of impulse; which answers the purpose for a impugn the sovereignty of God in its practi- little while, but soon evaporates. This umcal application in order to sustain a good opin- brella will not only stand heavy rains, but durion of his own moral condition. He hates ing the heat of summer will answer equally election as it plainly reads in the book, for the | well for a parasol. same reason that thieves hate laws—the "ap- Those desirous of supplying themselves with plication" may be uncomfortable—as for hon- these invaluable articles, would do well to est men they love and honor the law, just as make immediate application to Him "who givchristians rejoice in Divine Sovereignty and eth to all men liberally and upbraideth not."give God thanks for the grace which was given | Presbyterian Herald. them in Christ Jesus, before the world began. One word more. He, the Layman, has no discernment in that-convince me of what!-

idea of convincing me. Well, I confess his That I am an antinomian. No hope Mr. Layman. But I am not without hopes of convincing Layman, that if "the humble student of the Gospel should begin with Matthew, and timber. Nevertheless, year after year, thousands of not with Romans," fas he says, Mr. Layman is out of his latitude. Abandon Romans for a thy sight." When he has digested that his stomach will be hetter prepared to receive the comfortable doctrine of election according to

the purpose of God's Will. JNO FINLAY.

DEATH OF MR. SHINEER We- are sincere pained to learn that John S. Skinner Esq., Editor of the "Plough; Loom and Awell," met with an secr dent last Friday, in Baltimora, which caused his death in a few hours. It appears that Mr. 8 had been to the Post Office, and when about to leave mistook the door opening upon the cellar stairway for that leading into the street. He was suddenly precipitated into the cellar, receiving a violent. concession which fractured the base of his skull. Medical aid was immediately procured, but his wound was too severe for human relief. In the death of Mr. Skinner the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the country have lost an able and devoted freed. He was for many years at the head of the "American Farmer," a paper which

be conducted with great ability, and was extensively nown and respected. COUNTERFEITS-We find the following item i the Charleston Courier of the 25th inst:

The Valles Wise caurious the public against receiving un dollar sotes on the Charleston (S. U.)

Bank, five dollar sotes on the Planters Bank of South

Miscellaneous,

SABRATH -SCHOOL .- "The youth of the present age, have become so wicked that unless they are converted before they are twentyone years of age, there is but very little hopes of there conversion; and the only way to preserve the church is to labor with renewed zeal n the family and in the sabbath school."

called the life preserver of the church.

"Here are pilgrim souls benighted, Here are evils to be slain, Graces in there budding blighted,

they are few, and far between, like scattering grapes on the outermost branches after the vintage is gathered! Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

times with the most laughable typographical hlunders which, notwithstanding the greatest carefulness on the part of the proof-reader, fail of being corrected. There is a small Bible, published at Concord, N. Hampshire, in which the "sluggard" is directed to go to his "aunt" as a pattern of industry. We recollect to have seen some time since an error made by some careless, or perhaps truthful compositor, who, by omiting the letter, x, in the last word of an advertisement of some quack medicine, made it read thus: "to be efficacious it must be apwords: "He [the Father] hath chosen us [chris- plied internally and eternally." An English paper says that a Russian General was found dead "with a long word sticking in his mouth." the world [a date equivalent to eternity] that In a description of a battle field between the Poles and Russians, the same paper states that "the conflict was-dreadful, and the enemy was dangerous than we had ever imagined: "A necessary to save it." We are not at all surprised nor disposed to be querulous, when we wonder is, rather that they are not of far great-

> SABBATH SHOES AND UMBRELLAS .- Mr. Editor: In a late number of your paper, I find the following notice: "Wanted .- A species of gum shoes and um-

thoroughly saturated with Divine love, and path of duty.

An excellent umbrella may be prepared in the following manner: Take for the stock, a firm determination for the performance of duty: to this, and radiating from it on all sides, attach strong desires to do good; these must be My last remark is, Mr. Layman has unwit- braced and kept in their proper place by many

STEAM BOAT BUILDING. There are few places which possess greater advantages than Nashville for building boats. The

iron for the machinery, boilers, &c., is found on the Cumberland, and our forests abound with the finest dollars have been taken from us to enrich the boatbuilders on the Ohio river, and the furnishers of Louseason. Go back and learn what this meaneth, "Even so, Father, so it seemeth good in per policy, would have been kept at home to benefit our own mechanics and enhance the prosperity of Nashville. But a different spirit to that which has so long prevailed is now awakend. Manufacturing stablishments, machine shops, foundrys &c., have afforded capitalists a field for the investment of money. 'And as a consequence, we are pleased to add, the first attempt to introduce a boat yard has been made under auspices that promise success. Mr. Rogers, a gentleman of experience in bont building has established a boat yard, at Hughes' whatf, near the Upper Landing, and has already contracted for the building of several steamers. Mr. Rogers is known as the builder of the Talleyrand, and has just finished a new boat, for Capt. Davis, to run in the Memphis packet line. Mr. Rogers has employed skillful workmen and embarked in the enterprize with a spirit which can scarcely fail to be productive of benefit both to himself and our city. There is ample room for an extensive bost yard, the number of boats on the Cumberland is increasing, to satisfy the demands of our trade which is augmenting rapidly, and must continue to do so as the resources of the Cumberland

There are many who labor and pray for the prosperity of Zion, but they seem to forget that much of the prosperity of the church depends upon the Sabbath school it may in truth, be Let us do all in our power for the conversion of the children and youth, God will bless our labors with abundant success.

Spirits bound in error's chain." In a sermon to young men Dr. Bedell said. I have now been nearly twenty years in the ministry of the Gospel and I could enumerate only three persons over fifty years of age whom I ever heard ask the solemn and eternally momentous question, 'What shall I do to be Another distinguished and still living divine of our country, has said, "I will not say that none are converted in old age, but

Typographical Errors .- One meets at

-Literary American.

Valley are developed. GIART COTTOR STALE -The Alabama Journal, Montgomery, says:

We were shown a few days since by Mr. Coze,
one of the delegares from this city to the World's
Fair in London, a section of an immense cotton stalk Parolina, live dollar notes on the Northwestern Bank of plant as it grows in the rich prairie bottoms of of Virginia, and three dollar accessor the Bank of North Carolina, without rigidly scratishing them.

During the week are editor says he has seen not less than half a doson rank counterfeits of the denominations above described.

Levely 2. The plant was twenty feet in height and bore 1,000 bolls. It was grown on the plantation of Mr. P.A. Wray, of this county. Mr. Coxe and brother will leave at an early period for Europe.

Commercial Cranscript.

Republican Banner Office, Nashville, Saturday, March 29—P. M. REVIEW OF THE MARKET. The weather generally during the past week, he cen very faverable for out door business. The small quantity of rain which has fallen lately, has had no perceptible influence on the river which is gradually receding with something over six fee few days, boats of small age only can reach this port. man, to require even a remark in way of com-

Business has been dull in most of the prominent articles of trade. The Grocery market though in-Gobe and Mohawk from New Orleans, having added to the stock already on hand. In Cotton and wants of the Institution require. active, is firm and well supplied, the Nashville, Tobacco, Flour and Grain, but little has been done. The receipts of all descriptions of Merchandise bave labor nor expense in furnishing every possible The receipts of all descriptions of marchands and the facility for imparting to each Pupil a thorough been considerable, and our retail dry goods Merliterary and ornamental education, embracing chants are beginning to feel the impulse of the Spring trade. The Wholesale Dry Goods trade has been very brisk and the sales large.

The market opened dull on Monday, and small sales higher and more ornamental branches. loc., generally to fill orders for fine Cotton, there being no disposition to touch the lower descriptions. Thursday, owing to unfavorable advices from New Orleans, the market came almost to a stand, holders Freshman Class, submitting to a decline of & cent on the few bales Sophomore " sold. Friday morning, advices from Liverpool announced a further decline of ad a 4d in that market, and consequently the sales that day only amounted to about 15 bales at 64 to 94c, a decline of 4 cent om Monday's prices. The sales to-day (Saturday) mounted to some 50 bales at prices ranging from 6 94c, the market closing dull.

The receipts of the week at the several warehou mount to 615 bales against 598 last week; and the total receipts since the 1st September, are 33,262 against 34,682 at the same period last year.

DRY GOODS.—The Wholesale Dry Goods mar-

DRY GOODS .- The Wholesale Dry Goods martet has been very animated, and the sales heavier han any week during the season. The stocks in our wholesale houses are large and well assorted. comprising every article in the trade. The business or the month past, has been considerably greater han during a single month of any previous season. Below we give the average prices of a number of he leading articles:

no leading atticios.	
	Ticks 9 a 18c.
	3-1 Brown Sheeting 5 a 6c
	4 4 Heavy Brown Sheeting 8 a 81
	3-4 Sea Island
	7-8 " "84
	5-4 Brown Sheeting 11 a 124
	4-4 Osnaburgs
	Bleached Sheeting 5 a 14
	Brown Drill 9 a 10
	Apron Checks 8 a 14
	Jeans
	Tweeds
	Fancy Cassimeres70 a \$1
	Black do
	Freach Cloth\$2 a \$5
	Black Alpacca18 a 60
	do Silk Warp Alpacca
	Figured Black Alpacca40 a 65
	Fancy Alpaccas
	Lish Linen 30 a 75
	PRINTS.
	Black and White Prints 10 a 11
	Blue, and Blue and Gold 8 a 11
	Ruby, Green, and Orange
	Fancy Prints
	Superfine Fancy Prin s 124 a 15
	4-4 English
١	GINGHAMS.
١	Ginghams, assorted
١	LAWES AND DRESS GOODS.
١	Fancy Lawns
ı	Super Fancy Lawns
ŀ	Black, and Black and White Lawns 18 a 25

TOBACCO .- The Tobacco market has been inactive during the entire week, the sales too small to justify any quotations. imited, but prices remain firm at previous quotations ditional months. -viz: Ordinary to fair 54 a 6c; Prime 64 a 74c. COFFEE.-The demand for Coffee has been

MOLASSES.—The supply of Molasses is defi FLOUR .- The market is amply supplied with all

escriptions of Flour, and the demand continues eady. Tennessee and Ohio \$4 25, St. Louis \$1 25 \$5 50. SALT .- There is but a small stock of barrel Salt in market,-sack Salt, however, is more plenti

ful. We quote bbl. at 35c-coarse Sack \$1 60, fino CANDLES .- The supply of Candles is quite sufficient for the demand, which is fair for all kinds. Durrent rate for Tallow 9 a 10c; Star 23c; Sperm 45c

WHISKY .- The demand for Whisky is light, the tock ample-price for common Rectified 18c. BACON still continues active. We quote Hams 64@7c; clear sides 64@7c; ribbed 6c, shoulders DRIED FRUIT. Apples 50@60c; Peaches, un

peeled 90c@\$1; Peeled \$1 50@2 per hushel SWRET POTATOES in bulk, 60@75c per bush-GROUND NUTS, \$1 05 per bushel and scarce. LARD. In good shipping order 61@7c and in lemand.

FEATHERS. 27@28c. BEESWAX, 18@20c. GINSENG, 25@29c; in demand. CORN MEAL, 50@65c per bushol. CORN, \$2 75 per bbl. OATS 40c per bushol.

LEAD, pig 5c, bar 54c. SHOT, bag \$1 50. GUNPOWDER. Fine \$6@6 50, common \$6 lasting \$4 50. BAGGING & ROPE. Tennessee, Bagging 17 Oc: Kentucky Bagging 15c; Rope 9a10c.

RETAIL MARKET. Beef 6a8c. for choice cuts. Pork, Mutton, Ves 6c. Bacon hams Saloc. Lard 8 c. Turkeys 60a\$1. Chickens 15a20c. Ducks 15a30c. Geese 30a50c Sweet and Irish Potatoes 25a30c. per peck Tur nips 10c. Turnip Greens 10a20c. per peck. Ap ples 25a50c. per peck. Lettuce 5c. a head; Rad

Arrivals of Vessels at New Orleans. Ships Berkahire and Thos. Perkins, and bark Ber ha from Boston, Medford from Baltimore.

ishes 10c. a bunch.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRER.

HAS opened a shop on Market street, opposite Lanier & Brother, where he will attend to all work entrusted to him. Jewelry and silver ware made and repaired in the best nanner and on the shortest notice.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTU-RIST, containing directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees, in the ursery, Orchard and Garden; with descrip- label of the box. To get the gennine article, tions of the principal American and Foreign allorders varieties cultivated in the United States, by John J. Thomas. . Iliustrated with 300 accurate figures. Price \$1 50.

For sale by GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

Central Female Institute. At McMinnville, Warren county, Tenn.

**TILL be opened on the first Monday of January, 1851.

The Feerly, 1851. The Faculty, for the present, will consist on Rev. John Powers, Principal,

Mrs. E. Powell, Matron. Mr. Powell is too intimately and extensively known throughout our State and the Southvater on the shoals. Unless a rise takes place in a west, as an accomplished scholar and gentle-

> mendation on the part of the Trustees. His moral department and literary dequirements eminently qualify him for the highly re-The Trustees and Teachers will spare no

all that is necessary to prepare a lady for the responsible station which she fills in society. een very brisk and the sales large.

COTTON.—At the close of the market last week, be firmer descriptions of Cotten sold readily at 10c.

Every Pupil will be thoroughly instructed in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., before advancing to the Every possible effort will be made to place ere effected on that and the two following days at the advantages of education within the reach

of every class of society.
TERMS OF TUITION. Primary Department, Spelling, &c. \$ 8 00

Modern languages, Music, Painting, Needle work, and other ornamental branches at the usual rates. The Academic year will be divided into two

sessions. The first to commence with January, and end with May. The second to commence with July, and end with November. At the close of each session, the Pupils will

fitted up for the accommodation of the students, until the Edifice of the Institute is completed Board, with washing, lodging, light and fuel, can be had in the best families, at from \$30 to \$35 per session. The first session of the Institute will open at

10 o'clock, on the first Monday of Jan. 1851, at the Baptist Church, when public addresses will be delivered by the Principal, President of the Board of Trustees, and others. For further information address any of the Trustees.
G. J. STUBLEFIELD, Pres.

W. BRITTON, Scc'y. TRUSTEES .- L. D. Mercer, S. J. Mitchell, W. M. French, Joel Hall, S. D. Rowan, R. B. Cain, Jesse Barnes, D. G. Medearis, Mc-Minnville; C. K. Winston, A. B. Shankland, T. A. McCreery, Rev. J. R. Graves, Nashville; W. P. Martin, P. Anderson, Lebanon; Rev. J. M. D. Cates, J. B. Taylor, Readyville; John Warren, Sparta; J. G. Barksdale Shelbyville. Dec. 21, 1850—tf

y HowellInstitate, Lexington Tennessee.

A N irregular Session of this Institution commenced on the 6th inst., and it will close the last of July.
FACULTY: Rev. J. V. E. Covey, President,

Mrs. Louisa Cover, Preceptress, RATES OF TUITION. Preparatory Department 3 7 00 Freshman Class Sophomore "

15 00 Music on the Piano, Painting, Drawing and Ornamental Needle Work, at the usual rates. The above rates are intended to embrace the usual Session of five Months and a propor-SUGAR-The demand for this article has been tionate charge will be made for the two ad

The Trustees in making this announcement. are confident in the ability of the Faculty to ood. The stock on hand is ample—we quote Orinary to Prime Rio at 11 a 12c.

MOLASSES.—The supply of Molasses is defi Lexington as a location for an institution of cient, and the demand active. Good New Orleans learning is not surpassed by any in West Tennessee, being eminently healthy, and surrounded by an agricultural community capable of supplying any demand created by the School, and bringing board within the reach of ordinary pecuniary means. This advantage together with the acknowledged ability of the Faculty—who will be aided by competent assistants as the wants of the School require will make it an institution eminently worthy

f public patronage.

Board, including lights, fuel and washing, can be obtained in respectable families at \$6 er month. Further information will be supplied by applying to any of the Trustees.

WM. A. MURCHISON, Pres.

JOHN WEST, Sec'y. TRUSTEES. John D. Smith, Jacob Hill. Rev. E. Collins. James Vann, F. N. W. Burton, George J. Hunt, Jeremiah Haughton, Madison County, John H. Thompson J. V. E. Covey, Solomon Shaw, R. P. Raines, Gibson William Brown, James W. Glass, County. William Jordan, John S. Hubbard, Robert Denison, Hen- Legrant M. Jones, Car-

derson County, Benjamin Graves. A. Saunders, W. J. J. Morrow, Mc- William Henry, De-Nairy County, George W. Day, catur County.

Gray's invaluable Ointment. A Positive Cure for all External Diseases.
THE TESTIMONY of all who have ever

used this celebrated Ointment, places i above all other Ointment, as a remedy for Ulcers, Wounds, White Swelling, Sores, Tumors, Boils, Felons, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Tetter, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Swelling of the Joints or Glands, and every species of discharging sores or inflamation, whether proceeding from debility or too full habit of ! In all those cases, at all seasons, in all climates, and under every condition of the sys-

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTNENT. will be found the most effective external appli cation which Medical Science has yet invent ed. Often have the cures performed by this Medicine been the subject of editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no Medicine of the kind has ever received such testimonials of greater value than are attached to this. Every family should be provided with this Ointment to use in cases of accidental in-

Beware of Counterfeits. No Ointment all orders or applications for Agencies, must be sent to W. F. GRAY, Nashville, Tennessee.

Office at McMurry & McIntosh's Drug Store.

For sale by ell the Druggists in Nashville.

DRUG & MEDICINE STORE OF H. G. SCOYEL,

North side Public Square, 3 doors west
Nashville Isn.
1000 POUNDS Befined Salt Petre,
10 Barrels Winter Lard Oil,
5 Barrels Clover Seed, Fresh. Bags Orchard and Herds Grass Seed, Cask, very fine, Holland Gin, for Medica 5 Barrels Timothy Seed, Fresh, 2000 Pounds Putty in Bladder, 341 Glue, good.

341 Glue, good, 200 Gallons Bleerhed Sperm Oil, 450 Befined Tanners Oil, 3000 Pounds Eng. Sup. Carb. Soda, 1030 "Boll Brimstone, 150 Kegs pure White Lead.

Erench Bed Pans .-- A new and very con

BARRELS Northern Spts Turpentine, for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. CIGAR FUSEES, 2 Gro. received and for sale by H. G. SCOVEL.

CASE very superior Madras Indigo, for sale b OLD FEET .- The French Water Proof Corl Sole, just received is admirably adapted to prevent the great variety of diseases that arise from cold damp feet, and should be worn by every person who

has any regard for health. For sale by H. G. SCOVEL. NURSE LAMPS,—Admirably adapted to sick rooms, for keeping food and drinks warm. H. G. SCOVEL, For sale by GRAFENBERG MEDICINES.—The very desirable and efficacious Medicinos manufactured

by the Grafenberg Company, viz:

Grafenberg Vegetable Pills, Green Mountain Oin ment, Fever and Ague Pills, Sarsaparilla, Dysentary Syrup, Children's Panscea, Health Bitters; Eve Water; and

Libbey's Pile Ointment, celebrated for the cure ely disagreeable complaint.



IN QUART BOTTLES. or Purifying she Blood, and for the Unre f Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Disea-ses, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Com-

plaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Fc-male Complaints, loss of Appetiie, General Debility, Ac., Ac., &c., N this preparation we have all the restorative pro-perties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine uptil it was found it could not be improved Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of Scrotula, Liver Discases, Salt Rhuem, General Preservations of the Will Department of the could be seen that the cou al Prostration of the Vital Powers, and all those tor menting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels, and thus three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of this one Notices of the Press remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving removing disease. No pulliative, no anodyne, no "This work should be in the hand: of all who removing disease. No palliative, no anodyne, no tropical application will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, absccs-See, glandular swellings &c., as the case may be.
These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sands' Sarsaparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinlects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disap-pear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers call hand strength under this tripple influence is sur-rising. Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its excellence; nishes in the result a most the accumulated testi-and we have only to point to the accumulated testi-mony of multitudes who have experienced its effects to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Lieut. Miller of the Army has kindly sent us the MONTEREY, Jan. 18, 1850. Messas A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be

nate beings to try its viceus, and that they may be senefitted as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable Rev. Andrew Broaddus, in recommending the days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable around the skin, which my physician could not swork says: "It is in my estimation, a treasure of cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entered the same of the perusal of any student of the Bible."

Rev. J. B. Jeter, says: "The nian of the work I consider superior to that of any Catechism which I had the desired effect of removing my dimensional had been desired effect of removing my dimensional had the desired effect of removing my dimensi

FROM THE STATE OF MAINE. FROM THE STATE OF MAINS.

The attention of the reader is called to the following certificate of a remarkable cure effected by using only five bottles of Sands' Sarsaparille:

SIDNET. (Me.) April 15, 1850.

only five bottles of Sands' Sarsaparille:

SIDET. (Me.) April 15, 1850.

MESSES A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—This is to certify that the subscriber, of Sidney, county of Kennebec, State of Maine, has been afflicted more or less ever since my birth, with Scrofula, which continued to increase until last February. In January, tinued to increase until last February. In January, and the subscriber of the subscriber of the subscriber of the subscriber of Sidney county of Kennebec, State of Maine, has been afflicted more to the subscriber of the subscriber of the subscriber of the subscriber of Sidney county of Kennebec, State of Maine, has been afflicted more to the subscriber of the subscriber tinued to increase until last February. In January, my legs were so swellen I could not get on a boot or stocking, and I had several large sores on me all the time. In this situation. I was about to give up in despair, when I was advised to try Sands' Sarsapar-illa. I had not much faith in it, but I sent to your agents in Augusta, Mc., and procured a bottle, which did me su much good, I sent and gut another, and continued until I had taken five bottles. I am now perfectly well. If any person who may read this letperfectly well. If any person who may read this let-ter is afflicted with with any disease of Scrofula, I ter is sillicted with with any disease of Scrolula. I would most sincerely recommend and advise them to make use of Sands' Sarsaparilla. If any person wishes further information about my case, by calling upon me I can convince them of the healing power of Signed. STEPHEN C. HAYWOOD.

Augusta, April 16, 1850. P. S -We are personally acquainted with Mr. Haywood, and believe his statement above to be true. Signed, DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggista generally throughout the United States and Canadas , Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by W. W. BERRY. For sale by March 15, 1851 Nashville, Tenn EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Nashville, Tennessee. SAMUEL M. SCOTT, Jan. 1, 1851.

To Country Merchants. W E have received of Mr. X. Buzin, Philadelphik, (successor to E. Roussel.) the Agency of his superior perfumery, and are prepared to sell to wholesale buyers any of his manufactured articles quite as low as they can buy them of him, with the carriage added. We have just received.

60 dz Rose, Ambrosial and Almond Shaving Oream.

169 dx Toilet and Shaving Soaps of various qualities and styles, 170 lz Cologne Water, assorted, 89 dz Macassar, Bears and Rose Hair Oil, 48 dz French and American Ox Marrow, 21 dz Extract for Handkerchief.

And many other articles too numerous to mention comprising a very camplete assortment of all articles in the way of Perfumery.

They would further say that their general stock of They would turther say that their general stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, &c., is large and well assorted, and they are determined to sell them as low as articles of the same quality can be purchosed in the city, Marca 15 BWIN, BROWN & CO.

Wood Box Matches. GBOCE superior wood box Matches, just received and for sale low.

Paste Blacking. GRO. Mason's superior Blacking, received and for sale low by EWIN, BROWN & CO.

Fancy Pipes.

GRO. Fancy Pipes received and for sale by EWIN, BROWN & CO. Five Teas.

66 HALF chests and boxes fine imperial and Gunpowder Teas, just received and for sale EWIN, BROWN & CG.

Calabria Liceorice.

LBS Calabria large stick Licerice of superior quality for tobacco manufacturers,

eccived and for sale at a small advance.

March 15 EWIN, BROWN & CO. Salæratus,

Salaratus of nne quality received and for sale by
March 15

BWIN BROWN & CO. Macoboy Snuff.

1751
LBS Sweetzer's Maccoboy Bnuff, just received and tor sale low

March 15
EWIN DROWN & CO.

Nutmegs. CASE Prime Nutmegs for sale at the lowes

market rates. EWIN, BROWN & CO Orchard Grass seed. FEW bushels from received and for sale low EWIN, BROWN & CO.

March 15 Starch Polish. DOZ. laundry Storch Polish, a superior article for giving a fine polish to linen, received and for sale by EWIN, BROWN & CO.

Isinglass. 60 LBS Cooper's sheet a -hted Isinglass for jellies, &c., just received by March 15 EWIN, BROWN & CO. Fine Toilet Soaps. &c.

100 our Lady enstomers we can now offer much the largest and best assortment of fine Toilet ever had, comprising: 17 dz fine Musk, Buse, Almond. Circassian. Nymph. Jenny Lind, Marsh Mallow, Hazel Nut Oil, Amandine, Syring Flowers, Verbena, Pista-chio, Honey, Mellifleur and Poncine or Pomice

Soaps. 24 dz Taylor's transparent Balls, 2 dz white and brown Winsor Soan, saperior

22 dz Wille an Oldariow, 22 dz Piver's blue jar Ox Marrow, 12 dz Roussel's comp; Ox Marrow, in glass jars, 2 dz Jenny Lind Hair Gloss, 2 dz Bandoline, 2 dz Rose and Charcoal Tooth Paste. 2 dz Odentine, a superior article for the teeth, 8 dz Roussel's Bell Lavender, 8 dz Eao Lustral for the hair,

200 lbs Barber's Soap in 1 lb bars, superior and cheap.
March 15 EWIN; BEOWN & CO. Valuable Denominational Books.

CHURCH POLITY: or the Kingdom of Christ, in its internal and external developments. By

"It is at once learned and plain, concise but clear wish to know what the Scriptures teach on this subject."—Baptist Chronicle.
"This is an able trestise on a subject which ought to be better understood."—Christian Secretary.

"It is the best work on the subject."—Dr. How-

"This book is the most valuable which has been published on the sources and nature of the Baptist form of Church Polity."—South Western Baptist Chronicle.

BAPTISM AND TERMS OF COMMUNION;

An Argument by Richard Fuller. pp 204, 12mc. cloth. 55c.
"He who wishes to see the subject of Baptism fully and in a true Christian spirit treated, should read this work."-Southern Baptist. "No jury could resist the evidence it adduces—it is sanctified by the love, and cordial courtesy which becomes the Christian minister."—New York Re-

corder. .. There is nothing in the English language oqua to it, and nothing where it is carefully read, will give Pedobaptism a more effectual prostration."-New York Baptist Register.
SCRIPTURE CATECHISM. Suitable for the Domestic Instruction of Children and Servants i private families, and also Bible Classes in Sur mond College, and Pastor of 1st Baptist Church .-

consider superior to that of any Catechism which is have seen; and nothing is needed but a knowledge of its advantages to bring it into general circulation."

The Edilor of the Baptist Guardian, says, in conclusion of a very favorable notice, "Besides subserving the nurrose for which it was designed, we
hope to see it introduced into Sunda Schools. We

For sale by GRAVES & SHANKLAND.
Jan 18—3m DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE,—This article well known and highly recommended by the Medical Profession, as being the best support that has ever been invented for the treatment of Prolapsus Uteri, Disturbed Menstruation and Loorings, Prolapsis Ani, Humis of the various kunsus. Habitual Coativeness. Chronic Diarrhors, Dyspensis, Hemorhage of the Lungs, and all other cases involved

ving debility of the abdominal organs and spine. I for sale by the agent, H. G. SCOVEL. GRAY'S BOTANICAL TEXT BOOKS (last revised edition.) From the Ewbanks' Hydraulics and Mechanics; Despite of the Company of the Knapp's Chemical Technology; Espy's Philosophy of Storms; Muller's Physics and Metorology; Weisbach's Mechanics and Engagering; black Lardner's Lectureson Science and Art. as

Forsale low at GRAVES & SHANKLAND'S.

J. R. GRAVES, Edi

VOL. VII

TENNESSEE BAI

Pualished every week on a Lar um Skeet. TERMS-\$2 00 per annumn, in a at the end of the year. No-uhaer taken for less time than one year; an discretion of the publishers. Advertisements inserted at

All letters on business or intu tion, should be addressed "Editor : Baptist," Nashville, Tenn., post pa Persons sending us the subscrip new subscribers, shall receive the r Office of the Tennessee Baptist ! Book Store and Depository, on Us doors from the Bank of Tennessee. 1. Subscribers who do not give the contrary, are considered as wisi their subscriptions.

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Che Revi

REVIEW OF CHAPMAN O CHAPTER IX.

In our last three chapters that neither Mr. Chapman nor nesses are to be "relied on" in of facts. In this chapter we notice the reasoning of the box We shall commence noticing man says on the design of bay

22, of his book, where it reads "Baptism as a figure. It is immersionists contend that bu of the burial and resurrection against this view, we shall pl standing of the disciples during Saviour on the earth. Now, i pear that the disciples had no ing, will it not follow that the baptism by immersion was an must have taken place after

Luke xviii, 33: 'And they r

and put him to death: and th

the Saviour?

shall rise again.' In the ne informed: 'And they understo things.' Here we are emph the disciples did not undera a tion. How then could ther looking on baptism as a figure tion! We know that they be the light of these quotations w they did not use baptism as 11.1 that which inspiration says the stand; hence immersionists rd when they stats that baptiss John, and the disciples of the forth a burial and resurrectid ists, from this aspect of the cal port their theory. It stands Thomas, after the Saviour the dead, was found an unbel surrection. Now, if John ha and resurrection of the Savio

viour had so taught his own

they have been found so pro

of the very thing the figure forth! Never. The idea of

the time of Christ's abode on I ing his burial and resurrection to the merit of an ingenious in Mr. Chapman here writes I liar to the immersionists to "C tism is a figure of the burial of Christ," but Mr. Chapman that the most learned Pedobal ars, men who have themselves ling, have taken precisely the Paul's language in Romans 63 do. If we err in teaching the Paul traces an analogy bety and Christ's burial, we err of the world on our side. In will give some quotations from distinguished scholars and di Dr. Chalmers, who has p on the Epistle to the Romans on part of the sixth chapter

words:-"The original mea! baptism is immersion; and the it as a point of indifference, nance so named be perfor m by sprinkling, yet we doubt alent style of the administratles' days, was by an actual whole body under water. for the purpose of throwing gy that is instituted in the Christ, by death, underwent tism, even an immersion un the ground, whence he soon his resurrection. We, by his death are conceived to he translation. In the act of the water of baptism to he life, and in the act of ascen a new life-along the cour part to maintain a strenuou sin which as good as ==== had formerly; and a stren that holineas which should

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