THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO RELIGION,

SCIENCE, LITERATURE, COMMERCIAL

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. R. GRAVES, Editor.

Alabama Feguntu. Tennessee. Member of January.

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emodicals from the office to which they are direct , they are held responsible till they have settled Pieir bills and ordered their periodicals discontin-Zed .- Sending numbers nack, or leaving them in the Milica, is not such notice of discontinuance as the

1. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their periodical is sent \$.a the former direction they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the-office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, until all arrearages are paid, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

## Che Vulpit.

SHORT SERMON, NO. XXV. THE MANNER IN WHICH OUR FRIEND-SHIP FOR THE SAVIOUR IS MANI-

"Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever mmand you.—Juhn 15: 14. This was the language of the Son of God no his professed disciples a short time before is suffering upon the Roman Cross. He had ommunicated to his followers the mournful intelligence, that he was going to leave them, and when he perceived that their hearts were troubled, he comforted them by directing their minds to the inheritance reserved for them in iezven, where he was going to prepare a place For them, and he adds the consoling promise

Shall be also. Having presented these delightful prospects, daughter more than me, is not worthy of me."

And that the same blessed Lord has said, "Ye common to man: but God is faithful who will forces upon their minds the importance of bhedience to his commands. "If ye love me keep my commandments."

That he will come again, and receive them to

mimself, that where he is, there his servant!

In the commencement of the chapter he reminds them of their intimate relation to, and entire dependence upon him, which he does by ausing the vine as a figure. He says, "I am he vine, we are the branches; he that abideth ! in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without me ve can do nothing." He urges them to obedience by presenting to them some of the happy consequences of observing his commandments. "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have left my Father's commandments, and do abide in his love." This pasmage illustrates the good effects of keeping the mmandments of Jesus, to those who love him. It is possible for the outward form, of ereligion to be attended to, and the heart at the same time be slienated from God, but in the service of God there are not only externals, but there are commandments of Christ which have to do with the heart, and the teachings of the Bible go upon the supposition that it is impossible for any one to keep all the command-

his service. Our Saviour in the text gives the test by which his friends are distinguished, "Ye are my friends if ve do whatsoever I command

ments of God, whose heart is not attuned for

Though this address was made directly to the disciples of Christ, yet it is proper that each one of us who professes to be a friend of Jesus, regard himself sa addressed by the God of heaven in the text. Our Lord says to ns, "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command yeu." Having made these remarks by way of introduction, we proceed to the investigation of 7-1 3-7 - 1 - <del>1</del> - 1

I. The first thought that strikes us in looking at this text, is, the great condescension of the Son of God in recognizing sinful man as kis friend.

There is perhaps no word in our language which more forcibly conveys the idea of equalily and intimate association, and which falls upon our ears with more endearing accents, or which fills the soul with more pleasant associations, than does the word friends, and yet, this is the word by which our Saviour expresses our relation to him: Ot what condescension, that he who was

seated in heaven, and adored by the siming millions in glory, should veil himselt in ---libe one sequeinthimealf ... 'L .!! ... imperfections and temptations and then addresses as by the endearing appellation of friends. .. IVe, . who were all corrupt—enemies .of .God -and axposed to esernal death. Well might the Palmist with entonishment exclaim, "What wman that thou art mindful of him, or the som of man that thou resteat him." The preatness of this condescension, bids defiance to all our efforts at expression or ensception. "Greater love bath norman than this, that a

min by down his lite for his friends." "Ye

are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you.". We are dying mortals, he liveth forever: we are ignorant, he is the fountain of wisdom itself; we are depraved soul and body. he is a God of spotless purity, and yet, by virtue of the death of Christ, we may be elevated to union with God, and hear from his son the cheering appellation, "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you."

II. The second thought to which we shall attend, is, that the friends of God will manifest their friendship to him, which is to be done in the manner which he himself has prescribed.

wards his king, is determined by the regard which he pays to the mandates of that king. Thus, if he scrupulously observes all commandments of the king, and exerts all his influence to induce his fellow subjects to attend to the authority of the king; he is counted as a friend of the king With him it is sufficient to know in reference to any particular command, that is required by the king, and without stopping to inquire what the reward is to be, or whether obedience to this command would be popular or not, he proceeds to perform that duty. He argues thus, it is commanded by the king, and I am his subject. It is his command. It is mine to obey. But the subject who will enquire whether he may not neglect this, or the other commandment, and escape death, or who does nothing more than he is compelled to do or be expelled from the kingdom, or suffer death, is an enemy in heart

of God-the subjects of Jesus Christ-who profess to have been delivered from the powinto the kingdom of God's dear Son, who nevertbelass refuse obedience to the plain commandments of Jesus, because they say, they believe they can get to heavenn without it, or them-because it would be unpopular, or because there are so many hypocrites in the whatsoever I command you." church, when I fear that the secret of their disobedience, is to be found in the native enmity of their hearts to God, for the truth is, all such objections only develop the opposition ject, viz: If we are the friends of Jesus, he

The true friend of the Saviour makes it his death, and in the world to come. great concern to know what he commands, and how true obedience to him may be render- sticketh closer than a brother. For the con ed, and when he knows the will of God, he solation of his friends he has said, "My grace obeys it, though at the sacrifice of worldly shall be sufficient for you." And though we prosperity, though his best friends oppose him, meet disappointments, and have to endure afor though it should render him unpopular, for flictions, and though we have to encounter he remembers that the Redeemer has said: many temptations in this world; yet we are "He that leveth father or mother more than me, consoled by the cheering language of our bles is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or sed Redeemer, through the apostle. "There are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command

has prescribed.

Ine right not only to determine what service we shall render to him, but also to specify who "will give grace and glory, and no good as to how that service shall be performed, is thing will he withhold from them that walk not above his Lord." How careful, then, ought reason to be alarmed by death, for it is spoken sinful man to be, not to transcend the limits of in the scriptures as a part of the inheriwhich high heaven has prescribed. The doc- tance of the christian. It is but the friend trine involved in this part of our subject, is of which releases us from this world of sorrow the deepest possible importance, and it is the and affliction, and permits us to enter upon the more necessary that our minds be directed to rich inheritance reserved in heaven for us; and it, because there are errors upon this subject | the poet expresses it: which have a most powerful effect upon the conduct of many in this day.

1. Some suppose that in reference to some of the commandments of God, the Scriptures are so vague and indefinite, that it is impossible for us to determine exactly what God would have us do, and that, therefore, one thing will do just as well as another. For illustration: I suppose, we all believe, that it is the duty of all those who believe in Jesus to be baptized. but there are many who suppose, that the Bible does not instruct us clearly, as to what conits import they would cease to make it, for it presents God to us as a mocker. It represents him as requiring of his children an important duty, and withholding from them the information as to what that duty consists in. Our Lord when he commanded the apostles to baptize those whom they discipled, either meant someformed as to what baptism is.

2. Another very prevalent error, and one which is doing much injury to the cause of God, and to the souls of men, consists in taking i for granted, that if we are honest and sincere, and believe that what we do in religious matters is right, though we are in an error, we win be piessed as though we had done just what the Saviour requires. If this principle be correct, then the condition of those who grace. worship the sun, and the moon, if they are sincere, will be just as good as the condition of those who worship the living God. Yes, upon this principle, the religion of the Bible bly, that service must consist in doing just might be smillisted, and the world be saved as what he has commanded, "God is not mocked." well without it as with it. But the principle If we believe not, yet he abideth faithful, he

ion is obtained through no other mediator, than hat of the merits of Jesus Christ; therefore, rainst this great truth. If you send your setvant to do a job of work, and give him specific
lirections as to the manner in which the work
s to be done, and he goes with the intention
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the friends if ye do whatsoever he commandal "Ve are my friends if ye do whatsoe."

The meaning of the words in which it is made
known.

For the Tennessee Bapust.

CONCORD DEBATE.—No. I.

Brother Graves:

I begieve to submit to the numerous reameaning of the words in which it is made
known.

Some things relative to a debate which took ne work was to have been done has expired, ever I command you." t is ascertained that he has done something

ise, besides what you instructed him to do. -The loyalty or disloyalty of a subject to-Would you think that he had obeyed you, just because he intended to do the work, notwithstanding the time and labor are both gone, and samething else done besides what you intended! You would frown upon him as a disobedient servant. Can we, I ask, expect that God will be more indifferent to our disobedience, than we would to the disobedience of our servants! We, my congregation, may be assured that God will require a strict account of our

stewardship. When Noah was commanded to make the ark, God gave him specific directions as to the xact length, breadth, and form, in every particular, and thus, and thus it was to be, in exact compliance with the directions given. And when Moses was to make the Tahernacle of the Lord, he was to make it after the pattern shown him in the mount.

Under the Mosaic dispensation God required a great many, and he described those sacrifices minutely, and the manner in which they were Let us apply this reasoning-which you all to te offered, and when there was a failure in will admit to be correct-to the case in hand. any of those particulars, the offering was not There are those who profess to be the friends accepted of the Lord. So strict was Jehovah in reference to the ceremonies of the law, that the apostle declares, that. "If we offend in one ers of dardness, and to have been translated point, we are guilty of the whole." Gid intends to teach us a lesson in these things, and what else can he design to teach us, but that service which he will accept, must be performed precisely as he has directed! We may not because some of the friends would oppose expect to disregard the mandates of heaven, and be innocent. "Ye are my friends if ye de

III. But let us for a moment contemplate more delightful thought, suggested by this subof our hearts to him whom we profess to love. will prove a faithful friend to us, in life, in It is said of him, that he is a friend that

not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will with the temptation also make We have remarked, that we are to manifest away to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." our love to him in the way which he himself "For if any man sin we have an advocate with the Father Jesus Christ the righteous," who pleads our cause before the throne on high

" esus can make a dving bed Feel soft as downy pillows are, While on his breast I lean my head,

And breathe my life out sweetly there.' For though we pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death, we shall fear no evil.-And after death our disembodied spirits shall! be wasted away to the Paradise of God, where with the redeemed millions we shall sing the song of redeeming love, where congregations stitutea believers baptism. I am sure that if shall never break up, and where Sabbaths shall those who make this statement, were to weigh never end. Oh who, I ask, in view of these pered to your discredit? Lies will die if to God, endeavors to undo as far as possible lelightful prospects, who would not be the friend of Jesus?

> IV. I cannot close this discourse, without, alluding for a moment to the effects of continued hostility to God.

Oh! ye enemies of Christ, I appeal to you thing or he meant nothing. If he meant indefi- this day, and I ask you in the fear of God, nitely, either sprinkling, pouring or immer- what are your prospects! Do you think toaion, then his will upon this subject cannot be measure arms with Jehovah! Can you expect ascertained, because there are three distinct successfully to resist the power of Omnipoactions, which require, in the language which tence? Be assured that you cannot succed in the Saviour used three separate words to ex- your opposition to him. For know ye that the press them. The Greek language is said to be judgment is set, and in that day, "every knee remarkable for its precision; but if immersion | shall bow, and every tongue confess to God." was meant, then the Saviour used the very | Then you must come into the presence of the word to express it, and that duty is made plain Judge, not there to dwell, but hear your doom and easy of comprehension. It is therefore "and sink to bell." Oh! then let me exhort evident that our Lord not only taught that be- you to ground the weapons of your rebellion lievers abould be haptized, but be has also in against God, and fly to the expanded arma of leeding mercy.

We will recapitulate and close. 1. We have seen in the prosecution of this subject, that God has graciously condescended to regard his children as his friends. This thought should fill our hearts with deepest gratitude, and induce us to humble ourselves before his throne, and to adore his matchless

2. Again, we have seen that obedience to his hearenly mandates, is the divinely appointed test of our friendship to him. In this it is not correct, for the Apostle says, "Their is cannot deny himself. Oh! what a God we none other name under heaven given among have to stand before in judgment. How careful should we be not to treat with neglect or

The scriptures abundantly teach that salvs- indifference, even the east of his command-

3. We have also been led to contemplate to principle can be correct, which militates the happy effects of being the friends of God, and the sad consequences of our continued

PULPIT ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTE .- Perhaps the following anecdote of the Rev. Joseph Ivimey, a venerated there appears to be a marked distinction. Baptist minister, who died in London a few The word melamilmai, signifies to think over

their grievances. Some years ago, the body went up to address George IV. and while they waited in the library for their turn in the audience chamber, the different members amused themselves with observations on the books, pictures, furniture, &c., and especially with an elegant vase, a present from the pope to the king. Good Dr. Waugh, a Presbyterian clergyman and one of the best of men, pleasantly said, in his Scotch tones, to Mr. Ivimey, "Well, brother Ivimey, one could almost covet that beautiful bowl; how well it would do for the baptism of our infants!" "Exactly so, bro Waugh," replied the Baptist, pointing to an inscription which the worthy Doctor had not previously seen, "it would indeed do well for the baptism of infants; for you see it comes from the Pope of Rome!" The effect on some seventy or eighty Pedobaptist ministers. in the presence of somethirty of their Baptist brethren may be imagined.

A STRIKING ANECDOTE. A cavller lonce asked Dr. Nettleton, "how

came I by my wicked heart!" "That," he replied, "is a question which does not concern you so much as another. namely,-How you shall get rid of it! You have a wicked heart, which renders you entirely unfit for the kingdom of God; and you must have a new heart, or you cannot be saved; in his address to Agrippa, save-"Where and the question which now most deeply con- upon, O King AGRIPPA, I was not disobedien cerns you is, How you shall obtain it!" "But," said the man, "I wish you to tell m

how I came by my wicked heart?" "I shall not," replied Dr. Nettleton, "do that at present; for if I could do it to your entire satisfaction, it would not in the least help you thing for which I am solicitious is, that you should become a new creature, and be prepared for heaven."

As the man manifested no disposition to one which our heavenly Father has wisely re- uprightly." The friends of Jesus then, have hear anything on that subject, but still pressed tained in his own possession. "The servant is nothing to fear in this life, nor have they any the question, how he came with his wicked heart, Dr. N. told him his condition resembled that of a man who is drowning, while his friends are attempting to save his life. As he gan, and where God does not begin. All oberises to the surface of the water, he exclaims, dience, without which we could not claim to "How came I here!"

"That question," - says one of his friends, "does not concern you now. Take hold of The thiet could not have entered heaven with-

"But how came I here?" he asks again. now," replies has friend. "Then I'll drown," says the infatuated man.

bottom .- Dr. Nettleeon's Remains. SPOKEN AGAINST .- What if people do speak

to bear it. What is there gained by stopping to correct every word that is whise for it, makes ingenius acknowledgements of and another, because your enemies had the live holy for the sake of holiness. we have been talked about or slandered, it will thou goest." do us as much good as a fry at Diamond Grove;

"Not all they say or do, can make My head, or tooth, or finger ache, Nor mar my shape, nor sear my face, Nor put one feature out of place; Nor will ten thousand lies Make one less virtuous, learned, or wise: The most effectual way to baulk Their malice, is to let them talk."

A man must die, that would live; he must be would be saved; he must have nothing that "The heart is deceitful above all things." would have all things; he must be blind that ned that would redemption; so he must be a fool that would be a christian. "If any man among you seem to be wise, let him become a fool that he may be wise, ziusani me zaniawoi ;

Poetrinal.

Repentance, in our common version, is the translation of two Greek words -metamelomai and metanoco. These, in the Greek version of the ()ld Testament, are used indiscriminately, and employed in the translation of the same Hebrew words. But in the new Testament

years since, may not be unacceptable to your a thing, after it is done, and to be anxious about it; but it does not appear to have regard, either o consequences or to continuance. It ex-There has existed in the English metropolis an union of ministers, composed of Presbybetter or the worse, the connexion must deterpresses merely a change, but wether for the nearly two centuries. They were originally sense is apparent, "He answered and said, I mine. In the 21st chapter of Matthew, this united for the advancement of religious free- will not; but afterwards he repented[i.e, changdom, and still exist to maintain it. They have ed his mind] and went." The same word is emaccess at all times to the throne, either to present addresses of congratulation or condolence It is used also in Hebrews—"The LORD hath sworn, and will not repent;" i. e., will not

change his determination. The other word, mrtanoco, is sometimes used to signify a change of opinion, and sometimes, according to its strict etymology, to think, or to understand, afterwards. "Esau found no place for repentance;" i. e., for a change in his father's decision. But when the word is used in the New Testament, to express the doctrine of evangelical repentance, or to enforce it as a duty. it always expresses such a change of mind as i productive of good results in the life, a change from the worse to the better, and an abiding change Some have substituted the word "reforma tion," as more exactly expressing the idea o the original. Reformation is defined, "a change rom the worse to the better." The origina word has relation primarily to the mind, and to he change of the conduct as a consequence It is such a change of mind, in reference to sin. is is a proceed with deep sorrow for its commission, and is followed by a permanent reform thom of the ity. Wether our word 'repent' is adequate to express this change, or not, is enother question. It is very certain that the term reformation." in its ordinary acceptation, can-

in the substitution of the one word for the ather. Several passages of Scripture recognize th definition we have given. The Apostle PAUL. unto the heavenly vision; but shewed first unto them of Demascus, and at Jerusalem th: oughout all the coasts of Judea, and then t the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to Goo, and do works meet for repentance. Reformation, or doing works meet for repent towards obtaining a new heart. The great ance, is the appropriate fruit of true repentance. The same idea is conveyed in Acts iii. 19. "Repent ye, therefore, and be convertede., reformed, turned to GoD; for what is con-

not do it, and there is, therefore, no propriet

version here but reformation? Whenever we make a change in conduct from the worse to the better, the primary feature of repentance, we are liable to deceive ourselves. We begin where the Pharisees bebe God's children, has its seat in the heart .-Repentance is required in order to forgiveness out repentance. As to reformation of life, he had no opportunity for it. Yet be repented. "I shall not stop to answer that question In what, then, did his repentance consist, i not in a change of mind with reference to sin connected with sorrow for its commission, and and, spurning all proffered aid, sinks to the such a disposition of mind as would have re sulted in reformation of life, had he been lor

ger sprred. Every one, therefore, who had a peniten against you? Let them feel that you are able heart, views sin in a different light from what he did before. He looks upon it as hateful to God, and vile in itself. He feels deep sorrow

let alone; but if you repeat them to this one the evils which it has produced, and strives to impudence to make them, you hut keep the fire receive the Gospel, never welcome the proc burning, and the wav open for a dozen slan-lamation of mercy, never exe cise true holiness ders. Keep your course, and go straight for- of heart, never be prepared for everlasting manward, and trouble not your bead about what is sions. And yet how many expect to repent at repeated, and feel all the better, and wear a 'a future day! Oh, could we lift the veil that less frightful face. Slander never kills a sterscenes would meet our view! How many thouling character, and it never will; her coat will sands, young and aged, should we see in pernot sit upon him, without a pull here and a jerk dition, who once cherished this expectation there, and a twist below; and while this work They have now no rest to their souls! It is is going on, the false words are forgotten by too late! Oh, it is too late! Reader, "what the multiple Taylor and I with thy the multitude. Let us, you and I, reader, remight: for there is no work, nor device, no peat what another has said, in rhyme, and if wisdom, nor knowledge, in the grave whicher

> As many go to heaven by the very gates of hell, so there are those who go to hell by the gates of heaven. Remember Capernaum's case, and tremble.

Most men are good Christians in the verdict of their own opinions, but the law allows no man to be a witness in his own case.

The heart of a man is the greatest cheat and empty that would be full; he must be lost that imposter in the world; God himself states it:-

The life of holiness is the only excellent life; would have illumination; he must be condemit is the life of raints and angels in heaven, yes, it is the life of God in himself.

Oh! consider-eternity is no dream: hell and the worm that never dies, is no melancholy conceit: heaven is no feigned Elysian.

Communications.

some things relative to a debate which took place at Concord Baptist church, Panela co., Miss., between myself and Mr. A. B. Fly, a Methodist preacher, which commenced on the 10th and closed on the 16th of September last. My object in writing on the subject is twofold: First, to correct many misconceptions and misrepresentations concerning the matter: ! and, secondly, to elicit attention to the propositions discussed. There were many light and

frivolous things connected with the debate which I shall not notice at ail. The origin of the debate, is the first thing in attention. On the fifth Lord's day in June last, Ma Fly preached on baptism, in the vicinity of Concord church, at which time and place, "he challenged the whole Baptist fraternity," on the subject. In a few weeks after that, I received a letter from several brethren, members of Liberty Hill church in that vicinity, informing me of Mr. Fly's challenge, the manner in which the Methodists were boasting and puffing Mr. Fly, and the agitation in the community on the subject; with an earnest solicitation hat I would visit them and preach on baptism, n their regular meeting, inclusive of the forth Sabbath in July. After prayerful deliberation, concluded to visit that church according to he request of those brethren. Neither Concord nor Liberty Hill church is in my field of

labors. I had previously visited Concord, but

and never visited Liberty Hill. On Friday, prior to my vait to Liberty Hill, worthy brother attended a meeting of Mr. Fly's in the same neighborhood, and had an nterview with Mr. F.y, relative to said chalenge; in which Mr F. repeated the challenge, nd seemed to consider it a back out on the eart of the Baptists, inasmuch as his challenge nad been publicly made several weeks, and and not been accepted. In said intervie z. Mr. I'ly said he would debate the subject with any espectable minister, in Geri, Latin, or Engsh, but that he could not debate with me, uness my church would endorse me, inasmuch s rum it said I was under oud character.bro. H. told him that he knew that I was slanlered, and that any church acquainted with ne, would readily endorse me. This inform :on w. s communicated to me and Liberty lill cherchen Sabbath morning. The church ook the matter under consideration, and feelngly passed a suitable resolution by a unaniious vote, endorsing me. Said endorsement vas signed by seventeen other brethren beides L berty Hill church, who were at that neeting from other churches in this, and the old Water association. All this was done vithout my request; and I was solicited to acept the challenge, and debate with Mr. Fly. fter due reflection, I felt it my duty to accept he challenge, of which I informed Mr. Fly denanding of him an endorsement, similar to the

ne given by me. According to agreement, we met on next norning, [Monday,] to settle the preliminaies for the debate.

After organizing the meeting, by appointing chairman and two secretaries. I demanded Mr. Fly's endorsement, which had not been

He asked me if an individual endorsement vould do, stating his church could not endurse him. I told him that as he could not do any better, I must accept that; knowing his church could not pass any official act-that it is a mere machine of the preachers, used by them at their pleasure.

To these facts, which develop the true nature of Methodism. I call particular attention. Well, Mr F. gave me an endorsement, signed by several individual Methodists, stating that he was a faithful and able advocate of the doctrines of Methodism.

In the next place, I demanded Mr. Fly to state his authority for saving that I was under bad character. He said he knew nothing derogatory to my character, but that rumor said I told him that rumor could not go without somebody to carry it, and demanded his author. He gave, as his author, H. Allen, Esq , n prominent Methodist, resident in that viciniy. Mr. Allen not being present, I stated that intended to seek an interview with him, as early as convenient. I then pronounced madam rumor a liar and slanderer and stated that it was passing strange that any people, especially people professing to be christians should be engaged in peddling and circulating lies! prehension for the fete of all they hold dear; and slanders over the country. It is shame- let those who behold and lament the desecrafull. I have since had an interview with Columbia tion of all that is holy; let rulers whose counsels Allen, in the presence of Mr. Fly. and several others, in which he acknowledged that he kuew nothing decogatory to my character, but he had, through prejudice, spoken against me, that whatever ills they feel or fear, are but the and circulated reports against me, without knowing the truth and falsehood of them. He acknowledged that he had done wrong in this matter, and was willing to try to repair it, by endeavoring to counteract the reports he had given currency to. Mr. F. also promised me that be would endeavor to counteract those

Methodist, who made a similar promise. I have been thus particular on these points. from the fact that there has been an effort to by the passions, which soon shall heave it injure my character, by rumoring all over the country that I am under bad character. I cannot find out what I am guilty of, neither can I mortals are your care. Devote, expend, confind the one who started the rumor, but I do centrate yourselves to the holy work of their know that Pedo-baptists are, and have been improvement. Pour out light and truth, as God foremost and most active in circulating slanderous falsehoods against me. I will not retaliate, but I challenge them to prove their ruit among all as the bread of life. Learn only mors, or stop them. I would not write a word how the ignorant may be preserved, the about these unpleasant things, only in self de-, cious reclaimed.

it. I lately had an interview with another

fence. I do not wish to charge or include any out the gunty. "Every man shall hear his own JAMES J. SLEDGE.

Oxford, Miss., Dec. 1850.

Ladies Department

Truth in all Things - Homan Improvement, the Ob Ject-E-lucation of Woman, the Mains.

COUNSELS FOR THE YOUNG. Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider break his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again. Make up your minds to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if trouble comes upon you; keep up your st though the day be a dark one.

Proubles never stop forever, The darkest day will pass away.

If the sun is going down, look up at the stars; i the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven! With God's presence and God's promises, a man or a child may he cheerful.

Never despair when fog's in the air! A sunshiny morning will come without warning.

Mind what you run after! Never he contented with a bubble that will burst, or a firework that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and which is worth

Something sterling that will stay When gold and silver fly away.

Fight hard against a basty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may 5.10 you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

He that revenges bnows no rest; The meek possess a peaceful breast.

If you have an enemy, act kindly to him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness ne followed by another, till you have compassed your end. By little and little, great things are completed.

Water falling day by day,. Wears the hardest stones away.

And we repeat kinduess will soften a heart of Wnatever you do, do it willingly. A boy

that 's whipped to school never learns his lesson well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how bad it is performed. He that pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man for me.

A cheerful spirit gets on quick; A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your heads and hearts full of good thoughts that bad thoughts may find no room to

Be on your guard, and strive, and pray, To drive all evil thoughts away.

"THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN." We have heard a great deal about "The Rights of Woman," from many an "Old Social Reformer," but we never saw them more felicitously set forth than in the following lines, by one of "the sex," Mrs. E. Little:

"The rights of women," what are thev! The right to labor and to pray: The right to watch while others sleep; The right o'er others' woes to weep: The right to succor in distress; The right, while others cure, to bless: The right to love whom others scorn; The right to comfort all that mourn; The right to shed new joy on earth; The right to feel the soul's high worth; The right to lead the soul to God, Along the path her Saviour trod; The path of meekness and of love, The path of faith that leads above; The path of patience under wrong; The path in which the weak grow strong; Such woman's rights; and God will bless And crown their champions with success.

ELOQUENT PLEA FOR EDUCATION. - Let those whose wealth is lost or jeopardized by fraud er misgoverment; let those who quake with spare perplexed, whose plans are baffled, whose laws are defied or evaded; let them all know. just retribution of a righteous heaven for a glected childhood.

Remember, then, the child whose voice first lisps to-day, before that voice shall whisper sedition in secret, or thunder treason at the head of an armed band. Remember the child whose hand to-day first lifts its tiny banble. slanderous reports. I shall expect them to do before that hand shall scatter fire-brands, rows, and death. Remember those and groups of youth in whose balcyon bosses there sleeps an ocean, as yet scarcely ruffled as with the tempest's strength. Remember that whatever station in life you fill, those impours sunshine and rais. Ne longer neek knowledge as the luxury of a few, but dispense

f Eurape.

of America, 298 pages. SHANKLAND, lings. Union Street. m the Bauk of Tenn.

EXANDER. Y AT LAW. my business entrusted to the Courts of Macon and

Furniture. the best stock of FURhad, and will sell it low-W. GREENFIELD. -A quantity of the very

H. G. SCOVEL.

d Fire and Water Proof by the barrel or small H. G. SCOVEL.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE, The three admissions of learned men, 1. All scholars, critics and lexicographers, of any note, freely admit that the primary and leading signification of "Baptizo" is to im-

meres, dip or everwhelm. 2. That all theologians and Divines of any note, admit that there is neither express precept for, not example of infant beptism in the Bible. 3. Thas all historians of any note, are agreed that primitive baptism was the immersion balls were in water, and that the government of the churches independant republics. We challenge any responsible man to deny

Communications intended for publicaion, must not be written upon the same sheet ith husiness matters.

Saturday, January 4, 1851.

THE PAST-PRESENT AND THE FUTURE-1851.

"Another year has rolled away, and its unfolding scenes both of a mournful and joyous. nature have closed. The curtain of time will soon cover them, and they will rapidly pass into oblivion. Still they leave their mark upon surrounding objects, to remind us of by gone days-of pleasure and real happiness, as wall as of disappointments, loss, bareavment, death. Perchance the tenderest ties of nature bave beau severed in a moment, and the heart been pierced with keesest sorrows. The dear one lingering upon the bed of pain, the dying groan, the pallid coras and the dark shroud, are covered from the sight by the cold clods of the unreleasing tomb; but the heart bleeds in the terrospection. Time rapidly passes onward-enother and another year is quickly gene; still unefficaable impressions of passing events remain, and will through time and even through eternal ages. "But why should we speak of death as an

event of the year which is nearly terminated? The king of terrors is ever active, knocking at the door of the hovel, and of the palace. at the mansion of the rich and the cottage of the page. All are alike subject to his irresistible calls, and those calls have not perhaps been more frequent this year than during last, and may ha as many next year as during this .-But there is one circumstance which distinguisheathis from other years. The aim of the Destroyer has been higher than in any year within our remembrance. How many distinguished at the bar, in the state, in the palace, in the University, or in the pulpit have fallen! Scarcely had the year commenced when it was announced, that the sovereign of the Celestial Empire and his queen had both gone to that bourn whence no traveler returns. In England that unfortunate fugitive from the pomp and splendor of a tyrannical throne, tottering under the waves of popular commotion, raised by an irrepressible love of liberty, has gone to that being who is no respector of persons. Sir Robert Peel, one of tha pillars of the English nation, has been suddenly called into the unseen world. William Wardsworth also, the elegant poet, the accomplished scholar, who has left a strong mark upon the literature of the age, has laid down his harp to die. In Burmah, the pioneer in American missions, the indefatigable laborerthe profound oriental scholar, has gone to his rich reward on high. Neander, the brightest star in Germany, the pride of Christendom, is no more. In this country, the distinguished General, and chief magistrate of the nation has been called from the highest pinacle of earthly glory to meet his God. Also the eloquent Calhoun, Johnson, and many others of distinction have this year been summoned eway to their final doom.

"If we are asked what is the design of God in calling away so many of the great, the wise and good, we must reply, that we cannot scan the mind of Him, who holds alike the deatinies of nations and individuals in his hands, and can sweep thousands as easily as a single one into starnity in a moment. 1848 was remarkable for the shaking of throngs and dominions, and the migney upheaving of moral volsanoss, until simust the whole civilized world was canvulsed, and reminded in a manner not to be forgotten that there is no permenency in the strongest and most formidable structures of man. Citadels and throses, and governments, which have stood for ages, are like the spider's wab when the arm of Him. who holdesh the winds in his ner, is put forth. Such commetions are premanitury tokens of the appreach of thes day when all temporal hingdams shall fall before the triumphant prograss of His kingdom, whose right it is to reign. So the great Disposer of haman events. this year may be impressing upon as in anofher form, the seme greet truth. We may have trusted too much in great and good

"We ere new admonished of their frailty.-By their learning, influence or power, thay may cause nations to tremble; but let the fingar of the Almighty touch them and they are gone. Meny had high hopes in respect to our ste chief magistrate. Dark clouds hung over our republic. The muttering of thunders and the giers of lightnings had begun already to appear, and the greatest danger to union and lately visited with instant death all apostates bution, and that the Southern Baptist Regiafreedom wars portending. But President Taylor loved his scentry, and was determined to protect her though he he compelled "to matuh through the blood of her citizens, to hiergrave." Many, both at the north and If is a ramarkable fact, that as the most critical minimant during the whole conflict, when the decisim of Taylor to human appearance was need a more than ever, he was enddenly prusrate Lupon his bed of death; the naturn was in M uterost extremitioe by talegrapha mearning his approaching dishis militime and friends preceed warms Has dying sillow, the silver card of life

was broken, and the nation clad in habilimenta of mourning! How atrihingly were we adthe arm of flesh. Not only could the Umon and prosperity. be preserved without the influence of that From the imperfect returns of this year, we

death, and the consequent change in the coun- being nearer 800,000, in these States: of which sellors at the Capitol were the very means number 47,916,have been baptized this year! which finally saved as from ruin. These indeed might have been instrumentalities; but we Seminaries, and 37 religious periodicals, under believe that civil war was averted by the hand our patronage and control. Here we may set of Providence alone, and in such a manuer as up our Ebenezer, "hither to hath the Lord help to show us, that vain is the help of man, un- ed us." Surely the Lord hath not dealt with ess the Almighty arm-interpose, "We fully believe that an overruling Provi-

grand designs to accomplish throughout the sects around us, for the future, than we have lighted up by American alms, toil and suffer- principles of a by-gone age. Its days are

ing; and we believe, that this country is de- numbered. signed by our Creator to be the grand instrupervade the world.

ave occurred during this year, but we have and the demand for it is yearly increasing. ot space to consider them here. Suffice it all. We can perceive that they contribute plicity and republicanism of the apostolic their aid on the whole towards the universal churches, and to contrast it with the aristoglories of the millenium.

Dear reader, let us, as we close the year, take a retrospective view of our lives, repent the advocates of absolute freedom and soverive as though we knew it was."-Baptist tition!

ridge of Time," midway between the com- not only opposed to the Word of God, but inmencement and the close of the present cen- compatible with the genius of our republican tury, it will be interesting to mark the pro- institutions. A revolution, in church governgress of the Baptist denomination, and the ment, will be among the developments of the change in the moral condition of the world. coming fifty years. The most encouraging In 1800, with the exception of an incipient prospects lie before us. The eternal truth of movement in Great Britain, and among God, and the immutable promise of Christ, Dauish and Moravian Christians, the whole are both with us—we have nothing to do, but to Protestant world was fast asleep over the "trust in God and do good"—go forward with great work of giving christianity to the na- an unfaltering confidence, to preach Christ, tions. Great ignorance of the actual state and to vindicate his persecuted cause. If God of the heathen world pervaded nearly the be for us, who can prosper against us? whole of Christendom. The very geography of Persia, China, India, Burmah, Sim, Africa and the Pacific Isles was but very mperfectly known, and in respect to their history, languages, literature, mythology, manners and customs, the most enlightened nations

vere almost profoundly ignorant. Mark the change which fifty years have wrought. Many of those countries have been has made a move toward the supplying of our either partially or thoroughly explored by in-should be. You have done a good work, and other school and religious books have been translated into the native tongues, schools have been established, commerce with them is more have lost. intelligently prosecuted, and we know more of South America. The Journal of Missions, in anguage: - Christian Times.

"Since the commencement of the present century, not far from two thousand missionaries have been sent forth to different heathen counsistants have been employed in teaching and preaching the gospe!; and four thousand churches have been organized, whose aggregate memmissionary schools have been established, embracing two hundred and fifty thousand children! And all this where, fifty years ago, there and verily they have their effect. Now, it they was not a single school, nor a single echolar; a would confine themselves to their own people single church, nor a single native assistant to we should not complain; but sir, they come into our charges and circulate them among our be found!

At the commencement of the present century, it is computed that there were in the whole world about 4,000,900 copies of the Bible; whereas, now there are more than 30,000,000.

Baptist unurch came and sowed—tears, shall I At the commencement of the present centuwhereas, now there are more than 30,000,000. Then, the Scriptures had been published in less than fifty languages; now, they exist in nearly two hundred languages and dislects!-Then, they were accessible in languages spoken by about 200,000,000, now is tongues and dielests spoken by 500,000,000!

Fifty years ago, not a dollar was given thro' any of the channels referred to in this review, preacher to the heathen; now, considerably nore than two millions of dollars is contributies elone!

groups of islands, inhabited by the lowest sav- or two with our Register? ages, in the North and South Pacific, have thrown open to our labors; India, throughout our tracts, for the same purpose? all its borders, has become fully eccessible; while in Turkey, where the government but ious liberty is now interwoven with the fundsmental laws of the empire!"

Half a century ago, we find the Baptiste hut a small band, numbering upon this contieasier thought that he slone could cave us .- nent only some 100,000, without schools, colleges, or an educated ministry, and without This is the latest and vainest objection we have a press. Meeting, upon every hand, the most ever heard. The new Register for 1851, is hiner end unrelenting persecution, from the going off rapidly. pedobaptist christians of the ege. "The party." (Beptists) saya Bancroft, "was TRODDON UNDER FOOT with foul reproaches and errogant the debate, at Lebanon, the past week, and scorn:" and when he cast his eye beck along the derengments of Christmas and "New the path of time, he truly adds, "and its his- Year," will account for the meagerness of editory is written in the blood of myriads."

Encountering all this, in every year of the past half century, nevertheless, God has been monished that we were relying too much apon with his people, and marked them with favor

powerful individual; but some suppose that his have an aggregate of 760,401; our exact number We now have 22 Colleges and Theological

any people, as with us! The prospects before us, for the fifty years dence established this republic, and has con- to come, are far more cheering. We have tinned it until the present time. God has nothing hetter to expect from the pedobspust world by the instrumentality of these United received at their hands in the past. But one States. Streams of influence from this land thing is certain that baptist principles have are rapidly extending into every quarter of the gained a decided trimmph over the popular globe, and that influence is generally in favor mind, in the past 50 years. Infanthapusm has of freedom and piety. All the revolutions of now hardly one, where it then had a hundred 1848 may be considered as the result of dis- advocates; its evils are beginning to be realessimating among the masses principles of free- ized and it is rapidly falling into disuse. Ereom received from us. Many dark regulas or this century closes, we expect that this humanthe mathen world, have been instrumentally tradition will be numbered among the corrupt.

The primitive mode of baptism, is gaining ment in his hands to civilize, make free, and ground as rapidly as infant haptism is losing christianize a ruined world. With reason then it. Fifty years ago, and such a thing as imwe say, God has thus far preserved us from mersion was unknown and unheard of, in Peivil dissension, and will, we believe preserve dobaptist churches, in the United States; and our glorious Union until liberty and piety shall now, half, and sometimes two-thirds, of the members of many of their societies have re-There are other less important events which ceived immersion, at the hands of their pastors,

During the past two years, the attention of to sa we can see the hand of God in them christians has been called to the primitive simapread of the gospel, and the ushering in of the cratic and monarchical jurisdiction of the Pedobaptist organizations of the day. And these positions stand forth, in glaring relief, while f our sins, and endeavor to do more good in eignty in State, they are the veriest vassals, 1851 than we have in 1850. Perhaps this in Church; deprived of their inalienable right will be our last year upon earth. We should of representation, and some times, even of ge-

Ere long, it will be seen geverally, as it is "Standing as we now do "on the dividing now partially, that monarchism in Church, is

> THL REGISTER IN KY. The following will be read with interest by all who are interested in the tract dist cibution. From the Nashville Christian A dvocate.

BARDSTOWN Ky., Nov. 19, 1850. Brother McFerrin-I am much pleased to learn from the Advocate, that your conterence I trust the time is not far distant when we studied, their languages reduced to a written shall be able to carry out the design of your form, the Bible or parts of the Bible, with many conference. We have been wofully delinquent apon this subject, and have doubtless suffered much as a church in many places; but by acivity and zeal we can soon regain all that we

Almost every preacher, and many of the them than we do of some of our neighbors of members of our church, could find some incident by reference to their past history and observation, which if written out, and given to prosecuting this thought, holds the following the membership in tract form, would not only

lo good, but counteract much evil. A good article, for instance, on the subject of "Infant Baptism," might be circulated to advantage in the region where friend Graves peddles his Almanacs; not that there is much datatries, and upwards of seven thousand native as- ger in an Almanac, (though many think the m infallible) but the principles of association tends to bring up the subject of infant baptism .-Whenever he induces the old sisters to rub up their spectacles, that they may see the beauty bers amount to very nearly, or quite, two hun- of his syllogisms, then a good tract on the sub-dred and fifts thousand; and three thousand ject might accomplish much for the cause of

Our Baptist friends are very industrious in the circulation of tracts on various subjects, people. I speak what I do know, and testify say? No, Almanaca, with many other prose-lyting documents. And air, when I got to the point again, I found one brother whose children had been well supplied, engaged in plotting out with a pencil. all the objectionable parte, particularly the Calvinism. He had made himself the under expurgatorius, to save his children from the dangerous influence of

1. We learn that the Methodist Conference expressly for the object of sending the living is moving towards supplying its circuits with tracts for gratuitous distribution. These tracts of course are to teach and instruct the Methoted annually to the Foreign Missionary Socie- diets in the land. Why, then, do they so bitterly oppose and ridioule us, for publishing Within the same periods whole islands, and and circulating our tracts, or in publishing one

Should not this movement, on the part of been Christienized; the work of illamination Methodists, etimulate the Executive Boarde of has begun in some of the darkest patts of Afr our several Associations to appropriate a rica; China, with its teeming millions, has been liberal sum, to supply our Missionaries with

2. We are gled to learn that our brethren in Ky., are beginning to engage in tract distrifrom the national faith, the principle of religiter's "have their effect." This should encourage every Baptist to be more zealous, in circulating them, with other tracts now published

for the Tennessee Pub. Society. 3. That brother must have good eye-sight, we opine, to find "Calvinism" in the Register!

Arozogy.-Absence from home, attending torial matter this week.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN IN A QUANDARY.

Is seems from the letter below that Mr. Latthews is beginning to appreciate the awfol predicament in which Cumberland Presbyterianism has involved itself, by engrafting imersion apon pedobaptism. It is a foreign to pedobeptism, as justification by faith is to ahors-sighted can see that it will nitimately and seedily be the procuring cause of despoying the distinctive character of those So-

By such a practice they introduce a Baptist sembership into them churches, and the presprinkling to the charges, since no immersed onsent to the sprinkling of their children.

convince every c wild man that the whole man was not amongst them. system of pedobaptism is radically wrong. If in Cut off from all means of tracing the lineage beptiam a profession of Christ is put on, how and the history of the "Chapman family," we can an infant be baptured? If the design of knows how the Spirit operates? right not to immerse.

From the Banner of Peace. RIPLEY, Miss., Nov. 1, 1850. UNIFORM?

Scriptures, as being "poured out." It is especially so, when a sinner is converted. By The Holy Ghost is often spoken of in the y pouring. Water beptism is the outer sign the inner seal; hence the mode of pouring s many think, in remembrance of the burial of Christ. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, refers to the sufferings, death burisl and er. It is a stoop for me to notice Mr. Baker. esurrection of Christ, and also his second com- It is a condescension for me, appointed to

The baptism of the Holy Ghost, is by pour ing, and sot by immersing. Then, pouring in the mode of water baptism, and with these acts before their eyes, Cumberlands occasionlly immerse persons instead of pouring. Here is a want of uniformity, in a two fold sense.—
1st. It does not accord with the original intenion of the ordinance. 2d. Consequently, does not conform to the views of the mass

My dectrine is, if a person apply for baptism, and pouring will not answer a good con-science toward God, upon the part of the applicant, after all needed explanation, I then say, go and be immersed by those who want to do it. And why? Because, 1st. Almost all immersionists are opposed to infant bap- years ago. tism, and if such person be immersed by me, then I must have the painful necessity of see. ing and knowing that the children of such person, are not brought to Christ in the ordinance of baptism, as was, (I think) certainly done in the days of the Apostles, invariably. (See Jailor and household, and Lydia and her house, &c.) To have children of some believing parents baptized, and of others, not

of uniformity.

The old Jewish shepherds often had folds bathed in tears!! for their sheep, to protect them from the deold sheep into the fold, and leave the tender lambs exposed to the howling wolf! This is the way those shepherds are doing, that will not bring the children of believing parents into Then let me not immerse, when by this, I

sing, I bring persons into the church who op- Church, South. His Ecclesiastical relations pose infant baptism. it is well calculated to breed discord. By doing this, I ask, might I not violate my ordination vows, which enjoin me to study the peace and purity of the How he got out of it he did not inform us .-Brethren, while we acknowledge the validiy of immersion as a mode, as the quantity

not a necessary constituent, still should we not observe a uniform mode-and the one conducive to the original design of the ordinance. and consequently, to the good of the church? I am thoroughly convinced of the propriety of this, and will not immerse.

I hope ere long, all our ministers will thus continue his biography. I write this, having

their infants baptized. Then, in this, we shall be uniform.

Yours in Christ, J. C. MATHEWS.

W. Mitchell Clark, who put out the eyes of a man by the name of Dodd, about 18 years age, in Wayns county, passed through this place one day last week, in oustody of the proper officers, and we are happy to learn, has been safely lodged in the jail of Wayne county, and, we presume, will stand his trial at the next term of the Olrouit Court of that county. The poor, unfortunate being who was thus deprived of his eisht, and compelled to grope his way in darkness through the remainder of his life, has been a charge through the remainder of the life, has been a charge on Wayne county for aftesa years; and the arrest of Clark after the lapse of so long a period, is evidence that justice, although slow, is almost always cortain to overtake the wicked is their career. The law in force at the time of the commission of the deed provides no adaquate pensity for a orime of such magnitude. Clark, should be be convicted, will be only subject to a fine of \$1,000, and to stand axposed in the pillory for the term of three days. - Miss

OOINAGE AT THE MINT -The total col age of the United States Mint and branches, from the cummeacement of coinage to the Slat of October,

1850, inclusive, has been as follows:

Mints. Gold Colsess. Silver Colsess. Copper Cols.

Value. Value. Value.

Phils., from 1703—81, 133,235 50 e4,440,817 50 1,883,501 75

N. Orleans, 1838—18,731,885 50 13,380,700 00

Charlotte, 1833—6,464,50 00

Dahlonegs, 1838—8,836,666 00 10r,489,129 50 76,807,511 80 1,983,501 75 The whole number of pieces coined was 360,055,

84; the total value of which was \$186.579.734 15. The expense of the Mint and branches during the me period wee as follows: hiladolphia Mint......\$3,303 600 92 
 New Orlsane do
 779,937 49

 Charlotte
 do
 143,964 15

 Dehlonoga
 do
 150,806 05

The 22d of Fobruary will be celebrated at the Tunnel by knocking a hole through Oumberand mou-tain. So we are informed by Mr. Merriwether, a sistant Engineer.— Winchester Independent.

THE GIBBS FORTUNE IN BNGLAND .-Benjamia Gibbs Mitchell, formarly of Beltimore, and more recently from Bermuda, claims the fortune of eight millions of dollers, which has remained in Begland many years without as ewant, the rightfol heir not being known, Mr. Mitchall has been in Buglaod the past year, and has made his claim to the title so clear that he we lenger doubts that he shall obtain the money. He arrived in Hartford, Coon., last Saturday, m procure certain evidence

REV. J. L. CHAPMAN.

The neme of this gentleman has for some time per occupied a prominent place in the Tencessee Baptist and the Methodist Advocate of this city. In a debate which is now in progress in Lebanon, between him and the Rev. Mr. Baker, he disclosed some facts respecting the "Chapman family" in general. popery, or republication is to the govern- and himself in particular, which are too imments of Presbyterian and Methodist Sociements of Presbyterian and Methodist Socieportant to be list. The prography of many
siee. The practice of immersion by Pedobapgreat men has been given to the world while there has long been a wonder to us, for the most they were living, and why should not the biography of J. L. Chapman, the distinguished champion of the Methodist church be given, also

"Bro. Baker is certainly not acquainted with the Chapman family of Ireland" was the first intimation that we ignorant Baptist had, that cace of sack a mensbership will banish infant such a family ever existed in that country.— We, it is true, had read history, but dont recoledobaptists naless its anely inconsistent will lect that the "Chapman family" was once named in it. We had read sketches of the lives of The arguments of Mr. Mathews is enough distinguished men of Ireland, but that of Chap-

must confine our attention to the representabaptism is to represent the operation of the tive of the "Chapman family," in our midst, Spirit, how can we haptize at all, for who whose name stands at the head of this article. Honours there were connected with the We agree with Mr. M. that Pedobeptists "Chapman family," for Mr. Chapman expressly assered his audience that he had been lately written too, from Ireland, to collect facts respecting the honours of the family. We must SHOULD NOT THE CHURCH BE not for a moment suppose that Chapman is of plebian race. Not he. He doubtlless sprung from belted knights and high-born dames .ne Spirit we are all baptized into one body church of England. Another one profound-the mystical body of Christ. This is done ly versed in the Oriental languages, is professor in a college, the income of which is twelve eems most tangible and easy. The ordinance thousand dollars per year. Another is a Presf baptum is in remembrance of the great work byterian minister. As for myself, I am before the Lord in the soul's conversion, and not, the world. I know my own associations. I scorn a comparison with any Baptist preach-

ng; and there is no use, as we see in this case, of having two ordinances referring to the same which is finer than the McKendree church in which is finer than the McKendree church in Nashville, the pews of which are always rented for three thousand dollars per year, to dehate with Mr. Baker, the humble pastor of an humble Baptist church in Nashville!!

Mr. Chapman is apparently about forty years of age. He must, however, be much older, for he called himself in the Advocate the Old Man;" and he distinctly informed his audience that he had been on the other side of the water-knew Dr. Gill and Abraham Booth, and they were but little thought of there. Now, Dr. Gill died, A. D. 1771, seventy-nine years ago, and Booth died, 1806, forty-four

He is a great favorite with the ladies, for he publicly stated that he had in his pocket a silk purse, made by one of the prettiest Episcopalian ladies in Mississippi. He said that when he left Aberdeen, for Conference, two distinguished ladies accompanied him, bearing a petition signed by two hundred persons, rebaptized, is often the case, and here is a want questing his return. He finally parted from them in the presence of the Bishop-they

He is a man of wealth, for he distinctly staseveral one hundred dollar bills.

He was endorsed by different Conferences, and by one million and a half of Methodists. forestall infant baptism. My brethren, should with their Bishops, or to speak more critically, we not be uniform, here? 2d. If by immer-say Mr. C., by the Methodist Episcopal had not been uniform. He stated that he had been a member of the Church of England .-We all know how he got out of the Protestant Methodist Church!! I have not time now to extend the biography of this distinguished member of the "Chapman family" further .-During the progress of the debate, new facte may develope themselves, which together with others I have on hand, will enable me to conclude, and our members promptly have distinctly in my mind Mr. Chapman's declarations." I now advertise those that take notes, that if any of these notes appear in the Tennessee Baptist, I will draw their portraits and the portraits of some of the Baptist ladies in Lebanon, in the darkest colors, in the Advocate, which has a fearful circulation, and bro. Baker knows that my pen can flash fire!!

BALTINGES, Dec. 27. 7.
The steamship Ohio, from Havana for New York, put into Norfolk yestarday in distress. She is much disabled, and her passengers made a most miraculous scoppe. Hor passengers and mell reached here by the Norfolk beat this morning. The Ohio left Havana with but one ongine working, and so the 1924 she experienced a second rule, when the remains 92d she experienced a second gala, when the remale Sid she seperianced a second gais, when the remainsing engine gave out, and in the troughs of the sea she
best about at the mercy of the waves until Wadnetday. In this condition she sprung a lask and was
only saved from sinking by the exertions of the maseengare at the numps, and when she arrived at Norfolk she had 10 feet water in her hold.

Second Despates.—The Ohlu's mall has been

SECOND DESPATOR.—The Ohio's mall has been sent on to Norfolk for distribution. She had near 400 passengers, about 150 of whom have arrived here. The Ohio is considerably damaged in her bull, the three iron "hoge" which support har frame having been enepped sounder. Her furniture was all broken. The scene during the storm is represented to have been of the most swful and trying character. The scener-law along time in the troughs of the The steamer lay a long time in the troughs of the sea, unmanageable, with her timbers straining and creaking to such an extent as to excits serious fears that she would part. Some of her passingers say it was the severest storm over experienced. The dam age is supposed to be \$30,000. She will go into the dry dock to be repaired before she can sail.

A Moonies King's Estimate or EARTHLY Gaanpaur.—Abdaramo, or Abiairahman-the 3rd, the great Caliph of Condova, left in his own hand this estimate of carthly grandeur and felicity: "Fifty years have I reign=d. Elohes, honors, pieceuras, I have onjoyed them all—exhausted them all. The kings, my rivals, fear me, and envy me, yet estacm me. All that men desire has been lavished on me by beaven. In this long space of apparent felicity, a have calculated the number of days in which I have been really happy; they amount to fourteen. Mortals. lears how to appreciate greatness, the work of life."

The will of the ex-King Louis Phillippe has jest bees proved is the Prerogative Coort of Cantarbary. Louis Phillippe bequeaths all his proporty and securities in England, Sicily and America, to Her Majesty, the ex-Queen. The castle and estate at Bu, and the estate at Troper, are left to the Dos do Nemours. The will is written in English, and signod "Louis Phillippe." After the death of the Queen, the property is to be divided among the grand-children.

# Clippings and Chat.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESSION.

BY MES. F. D. GAGE,

The gloomy night is breaking, E'en now the sunbeams rest, With a famt, yet cheering radiance, On the hill-tops of the West.

The mists are slowly rising From the valley and the plain, And a spirit is awaking, That shall never sleep again.

And ye may hear, that listen The spirit's stirring song, That surges like the ocean, With its solemn base along !

"Ho! can ye stay the rivers, Or hind the wings of Light, Or bring back to the Morning The old departed Night!

"Nor shall ye check my mopulse. Nor etay it for an hour, Until Earth's groaning millions Have felt the bealing power !"

That spirit is Progression, In the vigor of its youth-The foeman of Oppression, And its armor is the TRUTH.

Old Error with its legions Must fall beneath its wrath; Nor blood, nor tears, nor anguisb, Will mark its brilliant path.

But onward, upward, heavenward, The spirit still will soar, Till Peace and Love shall triumph, And FALSEHOOD reign no more.

THE DEBATE.—Bro. Baker has been engaged in a debate, at Lebanon, with Mr. J. L. Chapman. for ten days past. We were with him most of last week. As there is some probability of a discussion here, after the close of that, we forbear publishing our notes this week. If the Advocate talks of victory is inned Baptist, or no Baptist stall. the present discussion, let him mention the points on which a victory was gained.

the letter explaining the secret of the Slaughter affair?

Let candid Pedobaptists look the matter ver. If Mr. Slaughter had intended to join the Presbyterians so soon as he had an opportunity, as he avers he declared to us hefore baptizing him. Why did he not join them then, since the opportunity was as good, the very same as when he did join? Had he married a Baptist lady (as he might have wished) who believes he woald have ever left the Bap- either does not understand the etymology of tist church? Who?

But compare his denial of our statement rith his denial of his own words to the church, and decide if his own testimony is longer wor- but I appeal to his letter to justify me. thy of credit? Some one behind the curtain is doubtles using him for party purposes!

co., Mis-, sends eleven new subscribers for mersed two persons." 1851, and orders I 00 copies of the new almanac. 100 copies of "Peter and Benjamin," and Waller's Review of Eagleton or Eagletonia. and "Hillsman's Reply," "ad libitum," 200 copies of Slack's Reasons for becoming a them and send the money, and not as a bired fluence of his passions—or from Mr. Cage, ig-Baptist. He says, send these and I will sell agent, but without fee or reward. I have norant, to Mr. Cage, better informed. rought that the ministers of the gospel should feel more interest in the circulation of our God, administer rantism, not immersion. Will books and tracts, and operate without charge Mr. Cage tell me that he did not understand upon the Publication Society." Comment of the meaning of rantism? That he did not oues all unnecessary. Bro. A. will accomplish know the difference between rantism and imnore for the furtherance of our cause in this mersion? If so, I will excuse him on the way than ten ministers can without the aid of our publications. Who wishes to multiply hie influence tenfold? Let him do likeurse.

--- The editor of the Religious Herald, Va., says, that it is not incompatible with ministerial dignity or character, as some ministers eeem to think, to sell or distribute good religious books, tracts, &c., but is rather the dusy of faithful ministers to do it. So we think, ing thet he did satually and knowingly recep-Mo Sanda.

-Bro. Chasteln, colporteur of Liberty Association, Ala., says, upon ordering a large sapply of Almanoca, books, tracts, &c. &c., was wish bro. Graves to come down and wie. my article, it should have been Mrs. S. and sees the effect of his Register the easuing Mrs. P.; and for the correctness of my stateyear." Bro. C. intends to do a great work in ment, I have now the certificates of unimshi Liberty the coming year, and we hope all pesshable man, in my possession. the brethren will help him.

THE WINCHESTER AND HUNTSVILLE

BAIL BOAD. The last Winchester Independent ably advocates he plan of a rell read from that point to Huntsville led or slightly poured, those two ladies? It is and we are glad to learn thei much interest is felt in bad amough to do such a thing, and far worse to that section of the State for its complation. We deny it. I am still not ashamed to be called take the following paragraphs from the Independent an "Old-fashioned Beptist." ia reletion to it:

RAIL ROAD. At monting the Commissioners of the "Win-choster and Alabama Ball Ruad Company," in this piece on the 24th inst., W. E. Venable, Eq., Hu Francis Baq, Joseph W. Carter Eng, and George W. White Esq., were appointed a committee to visit Huntsville, and the intermediate neinte, on hu sinese connected with the intermed of the read. The Bro. Graves: estimitiae will at an early day, proceed to cascete the duly assigned them, and address the people tipes to subject of taking stock in said road, of which dee actice will be given.

Speaking of the readiness to subscribe to the enbrtaking the Independent, says: The Winchester and Alahama Bail Road Compa-ay was organized so the 25th of November last, and in the shore space of one month, and wishout sensely as effort, comparatively speaking, the east this weman was follow good world and almost east of the first of the sense was followed with the sense was by sum of fifty-for thousand dollars, to be subscribed

Value of a Railroad -The Boshville (le.) Bepan ican estimates the amosot paid to the farmers of this since the opening of the Shelbyville and Bash since the opening of the Shelbyville and Bash sille sead, at sixty thousand dollars, for the two issues of wheat and earn. The corn of the farmer in Bash providence to their eternal interest. eventy is now yickling bim \$15-per ecre, delivared as

### Communications.

For the Tennessee Baptist. THE REV. LEROY H. CAGE, AGAIN. MB. ENTOR:

It is known to the readers of the Tennessee Baptist, that in the 13th No., the following letter appeared over the signature of "Old fashioned Baptist:"

LEROY H. CAGE -Be it known, to all whom it may concern, that Leroy H. Cage, Methodist preacher of Smith county, Tenn., did, in the name of the trinne God, administer rantism (calling it baptism) to Mr. S. and Mr. P., they telling him at the same time that they had been sprinkled in infancy—but that such a baptism was not, to them, the answer of a good conscience and that if the Methodist would not administer to them believers baptism they would join a church that would. What think you, brother editor, was the reply of brother Cage:- Well, if I had ever seen you baptized with my own eyes, or if I had seen it recorded in the church book, then I would not baptize you again; but as I have never ecen either, though you tell me it was done, still I will haptize you." This is a specimen of pedo-haptiet consistency. Come brother Cage, what say you about this re-rantism-have you renounced baby sprinkbing; or did you stretch your conscience to save a member? Such conduct is rather astonishing to an

OLDFASHIONED BAPTIST.

You may imagine sir, my astonishment upon seeing the following reply from Mr. Cage, ie the Baptist of Dec. 21st.

In this article it is asserted that I immersed two persons, who had informed me that they hed been baptized in infancy. Now it so happeoed that I have in my life immersed only two persons, and neither of those persons had been beptized previously in any manner whatever. But "Old fashioned Baptist," says that the persons that I immersed, or rebaptized as stated above were Mr. S. and Mr. P. It is rather a singular fact that I never immersed any man in my life. The only two persons I ever did immerse were femeles. So you perseive that the whole from beginning to end is a fabrication. If Mr. Editor I am to understand that "Oldfashioned Baptists feel at liberty to publish such groundless slanders and manifest such a reckless disregard of truth, I beg to be a New-fash-

Having given this direct contradiction to the main statement of the article in question, it eannot be necessary for me to contradict its minor fabrications. LEROY H. CAGE.

Lehanon, Dec. 4th 1850. Who that is acquainted with L. H. Cage would have looked for such an article from his pen? I have, until the day I read his article, regarded him as an honest, though religiously mistaken man, I am now compelled to regard him either as an ignorant or wicked man. Helanguage, or he is possessed of a heart still depraved entergh to openly misrepresent it .-These are grave and weighty charges, 1 know,

1. In his very first sentence he asserts a falsehood, if he understands language, if he --- A model colpocteur and Missionary Bap- | did not, he should have asked some one. He minister .- Bro. D. Andrews, of Monroe says, "In this article it is asserted that I im-

Did I say that Mr. Cage immersed two porsons? Pask the readers of the "Baptist" torefer to my letter above, did I say immerse?b call on Mr. Cage, did I say immerse? I appeal from Mr. Cage, excited and under the in-

I said that he did in the name of the triune ground of ignorance alone.

Rantism, as every one acquainted with the etymology of language, is a sprinkling; or slight afflicion. Besid then, that Mr. Caga aprinkled or poured two persons, (calling it baptism,) who told him at the same time that they had been aprinkled in infency, thus showazz,-according to his own doctrine, sprinkledand thus profuned an ordinance of God,-Mr. Pitte, his own brothen being judge.

There is a slight typographical error in

I now sali upon Mr. Cage publicly to setract his false essertion, that I asserted that he immemed Mrs. S. and Mrs. P.

I also call upon him to deny that he sprink-

A. W. MEACHAM

For the Tennessee Baptist-Moulros, Ala. Dec. 12th 1850.

It is my sad duty to communicate to your celemns the death of Mrs. BARAN GANTI. She was born near Rockville, in Montgomer, county, Maryland, on the 18th day of January 1801, and gied in this piece on the 18th isst. Myse Gant has been living in our town a great

many years, and has always been regarded # one of its most valenble citizens. As Pabitha said road. The friends of the road have nature mild and henevolant, she never made a sone into the matter with a determined spirit and public profession of religion until a few weeks a fixed resolution that the measure abalt succeed. before her death. It was my privilege to all missister to her the boly sacramant of Baptis and the Lord's Supper. Mrs. Gastt has len aix children to moorn over their irrepartit loss. May Hessen sanctify this afflictive

Yours saspactfally

For the Tennessee FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Tenn. BAPTISM DURING TH SECOND CEN!

MR. EDITOR: Your direct call upon me. the 21st inst., for explanation which are partially and eron the "Banner of Peace," an the Nashville Christian Add to the discussion between M miseil at Lebanon, lays me to give a prompt reply.

Permit me to st. with the feelings of air concerned, representations I have notice sion, furly confirm me in the party zeal and the love of a d quality men for weighing, or ing a plain argument. In the der consideration, I am accamenta." I ma ing more was said by me, the men of respectable information true.

But to the points. The I 1st. Mr. Fanning, "Admit

there is no account of even a mersion within two hundred A postles." 2d. "Mr. Fanning did not say the assertion of Mr. Cha cleven hundred and thirty years ceeding the Apostles, there was ciety of men that opposed in a Neither of the above state form, or in facts. That the ner of Peace intended ining lishing to the world such state

to believe, but that the smoke heresies has, in some way, b seems most apparent i will charitably, and utter no unki That the public may see th pied on these grave subjects, state in detail, the order of m 1st. To prove that immen baptism admitted during the

centuries. I appealed. 1. To the authority of Le the meaning of the word. 2. The classical use of the 3. Critics.

4. History. 5. The king's translation 6. If I am not mistaken, that the only authority for a age, but immersion, is the Romanists and Protestants, dinances of God. To prove that immersion

tism known till about the ye addition to the Bible, the Tertullian, Chrysostom, Grage Martyr, Iranaeus, Clemens Wall, Mosheim, Neander, S dious to mention. The great and learned

whose work is worth a thou on this subject, than all 1 since his day, was read, w show most clearly, that the tism by affusion, that he cou Novatian, who in the year of had water applied to him called it baptism. Wall's w shows that at the time Noval tian, it was the custom for a sickness desired baptism, to tered in bed by affusion." On this subject Iranaeus Wall, vol. 2, p. 388; "In the vation, when necessity com

gracious dispensation, confe It will be seen that the c third century, was not, wheth baptism; but whether any th of necessity, would, by "Go pensation, po;" and in the Stuart, of Andover,-the A pedobaptism, - Will nothin This is the only point of ex subject in the nineteenth call

ways of transacting divine

2. To prove that infantal subjects of baptism, the fel argumentation was adopted, 1. The church of Jesus C ecclesiastico-political, natlo church of Moses in the wild; and truly a new temple, bul foundation. 2. That while infants we Jewish church by birth (Ga

have not their position is cause of the Jowish or belle parents, but because they Jno. 1, 13. With regard to this point made pisin, that no one no tian, without a hearty belie righteousness, a sincere re sine, a confession of the

cumcision—the members o

Nazareth, and a burlal with in order to a resurrection to dom of the saints. 3. It was shown that inf tism .- that the Baylor eal kingdom of heaven." witho thing which puny priest o for them.

4. It was shown from ti we are living under the na the old. 5. Neander, Stuart and show that learned men, p that infant beptism could h New Testament, or was Christ.

6. My sixth argument tism, was drawn from hist My position was, that th ti-christian and God dish total hereditary depravity, infant damnation, as set f tyr, Iranaeus and others, w foundation of infant baptie water alone, regeneration, used by the fathers, to em innocent babes, and qualify I see no argument in the fathers, for infent baptien 1; page 64-86. Infants rupt, but nothing keeps th but the throwing off this resurrection,-dipped or or not aprinkled. The a baptism, was shown to h nacus, near the close of Wall. vol 1, p. 79.

7. The character of th ined; and it was certain corrupted, perverted, of

it known, to all whom erny H. Cage, Methoemuty, Tenn., did, in od, administer rantism fr. S. and Mr. P., they im that they had been that such a bootism answer of a good con-" Methodist would not lievers baptism they wuuld. What think the raply of brother gver seen you baptized If I bad seen it recorded . I would not baptize you ve: seen either, though -haptist consistency. at my you about this renounced haby aprinkyour conscience to save duc : is rather astoniah

TIDNED BAPTIST. ii, my aatonishment upreply from Mr. Cage,

serted that I immersed informed me that they life immersed only two those persons bad been any manner whatever. prist," says that the peror rebaptized as atated Mr. P. It is rather a r immersed any man in o persons I ever did imso you perceive that the to end is a fabrication. understand that "Old-Hat liberty to publish such d manuest such a reck-

aptist atall. direct contradiction to the the article in question, it for me to contradict its

LEROY H. CAGE, of Smith County. 1850

wanch an article from his the day I read his article, honest, though religiously now compelled to regard norm or wicked man. He lerstand the etymology of omesaed of a beart still deopenly misrepresent it .--Lesighty charges, I know, letter to justify me. irst sentence he asserts

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ared, those two ladies! It is we are living under the new constitution, not such a thing, and far worse to the old. in nut ashamed to be called

5. Neander, Stnart and others were read to show that learned men, pretended not to say that infant baptism could be eatablished by the A. W. MEACHAM.

New Testament, or was ordained by Jesus 6. My sixth argument against infant bap-

Jno. 1, 13.

tism, was drawn from history. My position was, that the old, heretical, anti-christian and God dishonoring doctrine of total hereditary depravity, and the consequent infant damnation, as set forth by Justin Martyr, Iranasua and others, was and is, the sole foundation of infant haptism. Take away the water alone, regeneration, or baptiam as it was used by the fathers, to exercise the devil from nocent babes, and qualify them for headen, and I see no argument in these ancient or modern fathers, for infant baptism. See. Wall., vol. J; page 64-86. Infants are mortal and corrupt, but nothing keeps them from happiness, but the throwing off this corruption in the resurrection, dipped or not dipped, sprinkled

baptism, was shown to be in the days of Irenacus, near the close of the second century.-ined; and it was certainly apparent, that they corrupted, perverted, changed, nullified, ex- the church in his defense, neither has he ever then cast freely men the waters."

eds by the tof that

or not sprinkled. The first account of infant

punged and abolished the ordinances of God, said any thing in the church about charges as far as was in their power, at a very early against him! The above facts may "give his BAPTISM DURING THE FIRST AND age; and substituted the doctrines and com- brethren satisfaction in the matter," we hope mandments of men, in the place of divine hu- it will!

For the Tennessee Baptist .. , .

FEANELIN COLLEGE, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1850.

Your direct call upon me, in the Baptist of

the 21st inst., for explanations, touching points

which are partially and eroneously set forth in

the "Banner of Peace," and republished in

the "Nashville Christian Advocate," in regard

to the discussion between Mr. Chapman and

Permit me to state, with due deference for

sion, fully confirm me in the conviction, that

quallify men for weighing, or even understand-

ing a plain argument. In the publication un-

der consideration. I am accused of making

"ncknowledgements." I made none. Noth-

ing more was said by me, than any scholar; or

1st. Mr. Fanning, "Admitted expressly, that

there is no account of even a single case of im-mersion within two hundred years after the

2d. "Mr. Fanning did not attempt to gain

san the assertion of Mr. Chapman, that during

eleven hundred and thirty years, immediately suc-

ceeding the Apostles, there was not found a so-

Neither of the above statements is true, in

form, or in facts. That the editor of the Ban-

ner of Peace intended injustice to me, by pub-

lishing to the world anch statements. I hesitate

to believe, but that the smake of the mother of

heresies has, in some way, blinded his eyes,

charitably, and utter no unkind words.

centuries, I appealed,

3. Critica.

4. History.

dinances of God.

dious to mention.

the meaning of the word.

seems most apparent. I will, however, think

That the public may see the position I occu-

1st. To prove that immersion was the only

baptism admitted during the first and second

1. To the authority of Lexicons. to show

2. The classical use of the word Baptizo.

5. The king's translation of the Scriptures

6. If I am not mistaken, I proved clearly

that the only authority for any baptism, in any

age, but immersion, is the assumed right of

Romanists and Protestants, to change the or

To prove that immersion was the only ban-

tism known till about the year 251. I read, in

addition to the Bible, the Pastor of Hermas

Tertullian, Chrysostom, Gregory Nyssen, Justin

Martyr, Iranaeus, Clemens, Calvin, Wesley

Wall, Mosheim, Neandar, Stnart, &c., too te-

The great and learned pedobaptist Wall,

whose work is worth a thousand times more

on this subject, than all pedobaptist books

since his day, was read, vol. 2d, page 385, to

show most clearly, that the oldest case of bap-

tism by affusion, that he could find, was that of

Novatian, who in the year of grace about 251,

had water applied to him while in bed, and

called it baptism. Wall's words are: "This

shows that at the time Novatian turned chris-

tian, it was the custom for any one in time o

sickness desired baptism, to have it adminis

On this subject Iranaeus said tu Magnus-

Wall, vol. 2, p. 388; "In the sacraments of sal-

vation, when necessity compels, the ahortest

Stuart, of Andover,—the American apostle of

edobaptism,-" Will nothing but the letter do?"

This is the only point of controversy on this

3. To prove that infanta were not proper

I. The church of Jesus Christ is not the old

ecclesiastico-political, national and imperfect

church of Moses in the wilderness; but is really

and truly a new temple, built upon a different

2. That while infants were members of the

Jewish church by birth (Gal. 2, 15)-not cir-

cumcision-the members of Christ's church,

have not their position in the kingdom, he-

cause of the Jewish or believing blood of their

parents, but because they are born of God,

With regard to this point, it was certainly

made plain, that no one could become a chris-

tian, without a hearty belief of the truth unto

righteogeness, a sincere repentance for past

sins, a confession of the name of Jesus of

Nazareth, and a burial with Christ by baptism

in order to a resurrection to life in the king-

dom of the saints.
3. It was shown that infants needed no bap-

tism,—that the Savior said "of such is the

kingdom of heaven," without baptism or any

thing whicha puny priest or preacher could do

4. It was shown from the scriptures, that

subjects of haptism, the following conrse of

subject in the nineteenth century.

argumentation was adopted, viz:

tered in bed by affusion."

pied on these grave subjects, I beg leave to

state in detail, the order of my arguments:

ciety of men that opposed infant baptism."

SECOND CENTURY.

Ma. EDITOR:

A postles."

to give a prompt reply.

of Jesus Christ without infant water regeneration to expel the devil,-or take away the quilt of original sin, in the language of Mr. Wesley-from the Apostles to this day.

myself at Lebanon, lays me under obligations the feelings of all concerned, that most of the representations I have noticed of the discusparty zeal and the love of a dogma, totally dis-

> Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for saying so much. The reader may now ask, why did the Editor of the Banner state, that "Mr. Fanning, admitted, there was no case of immerson within two hundred years after the Apostles."

men of respectable information, knows to be The Editor certainly could not have intended to misrepresent; but I must say, he in the first Bot to the points. The Banner of Peace place, added to my words, and in the second place, he could not have understood me.

"Notice reader," he says, "during two hundred years after the Apostles." This brings as to the fourth century. I uttered not a word in regard to "two hundred years after the Apostles." tized in the early ages.

and second centuries. Nothing could be prov- had been done in his case. ed definitely. There was no controversy about immersion, in that age, therefore, nothing was said for or against it. Moreover, that, from all the imperfect records that could be collected, there was no baptism practised but immersion, till near the year 251; and consequently, there were no books or controversies, BRO. GRAVES: and the action of baptism was only incidentally mentioned, in connection with the practice, till about that time; and also, that no one thought of infant baptism, so far as we are in- of a protracted meeting held with the church at formed, till near the close of the second cen-

I have certainly said enough to show my position, in regard to the wild assertion of Mr. Chapman, that there was no church which denied the authority of infant baptism till the year 1130.

Forgive me, Mr. Editor, again. I am truly rejoiced, that there is now some faint hope that manly and christian discussion of these matters, may have the best influence. In the midst of the present confusion, investigation alone will elicit truth.

Respectfully T. FANNING.

For the Tennessee Baptist. BOLIVAR, Tenn., Nov. - 1850.

BROTHER GRAVES: On looking over the Tennessee Baptist o the 23d inst., we find that the Nashville Christian Advocate has been pleased to notice the We commenced under favorable circumstanthe 23d inst., we find that the Nashville Chrisletter of one T. S. Slaughter of this place, ces. I would here say that the Methodist and which letter was published in the Banner of Peace in its issue of the 8th inst.; and the Editor of the said Christian Advocate having en- time and labored with a zeal and interest that dorsed the letter of Slaughter, therefore lashes | was commendable and praiseworthy; and not the Baptist church at Bolivar most furiously, by stating that we are guilty of Sectarian Big- lovers of Jesus rejoiced together. Our antiotry,-Intolerance,-Inconsistency, &c., all of brethren were blessed abundantly, there bewhich charges you have very appropriately and ing two families near the meeting. Two of

fully answered. ways of transacting divine matters do, by God's It will be seen that the controversy of the third century, was not, whether immersion was baptism; but whether any thing else, in cases, not even know where he lives. So much for time by Bro. T. W. Penick, a Licentiate, and of necessity, would, by "God's gracious disthe Banner of Peace. pensation, po;" and in the language of Prof. |

a member of the church. Also, Bro. M. S. We will now, sir, give you the facts of the Slaughter case: Mr. Slaughter joined the Baptist Church at this place, in Nov., 1849; another, but greatly revived and encouraged; but that he said anything to the church about and are now making efforts to build a commo-"entertaining a favorable opinion of the Cum- dious frame Meeting House. berland Presbyterian Church, and at that time preferred joining that Church," is false.

Miss., to reside, and by his request the Church granted him a letter, which letter was dated 13th of January, 1850. On the 14th of March we find Mr. Slaughter back in Bolivar, and on that day he handed in this same letter, and both now and forever. Amen. joined our church again. At our church meeting in June, our Pastor (E. H. Osborn) asked for a letter for said Slaughter, stating at the time that Slaughter wanted it for the purpose of joining the Cumberland Presfused to grant said letter. In the month of may serve to illustrate the variety of this text. Albyterian Church, when the Baptist Church re-August, (or it may be July), Slaughter joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at New Hope Camp-Ground, eight or ten miles below ern States, about ten years of age, was sent by his here; and, at our church meeting the 2d Saturday in October, we expelled him, he hayears proffered his assistance, and beguiled the tediousness of the way by a pleasant anecdote, good advice, and kind words. They parted—fifteen years until an opportunity presented itself for him to join the Cumberlands; and that he never was a pasted it as a second and his young and fascinating daughter just blooming in the words. ving declared non-fellowship with us, by joining | years proffered his assistance, and beguiled the ted Baptist in sentiment, and that so soon as an opportunity offered he did join the Cumberopportunity offered he did join the Cumber-lands. Now, sir, Mr. Slaughter knows this to She obeyed. The old gentleman entered.—"Well lands. Now, sir, Mr. Slaugater knows this to be false, for he had the same opportunity to join the Cumberlands before he joined the Baptist Church, that he did, when he did join them, the Cumberlands having had for years a church and regular preaching at New Hope where he joined them. Again, Mr. Slaughter had the opportunity to join the Cumberlands at Holly Springs, Miss., and if he was so least was racked. "I am a beggar—my daughter is lands at Holly Springs, Miss., and if he was so heart was racked. "I am a beggar—my daughter is yery anxious to have a recommendation from homeless—I have no friend to offer assistance in this very anxious to have a recommendations from the Baptist Church, why did he not use the one he then bad in his possession! And, sir, when he came back to Bolivar, the Cumberlands had established an arm of their church in this place, we think they had established this arm before Mr. S. went to Holly Springs, but that is not material. No. sir. "mnrder will out," the secret of the whole matter, is this, the necessary funds to relieve his wants. Nor was be Mr. Slaughter in the month of May, 1850, after he had attached himself again to the Bap-tist Church, had the good fortune to marry a man his laughter was not homeless—be had four

explain the whole matter!

Mr. Slaughter says in his letter, that he from an en tire stranger?"—"Perhaps you have for man en tire stranger."—"Perhaps you have for man en tire stranger."—"Perhaps you have for man en tire stranger."—"Perhaps you ha explain the whole matter! "used all the arguments he was able to use in his defense, but all to no purpose." Now, sir, he did no such thing. He was not present, nor in the church, when his letter was asked for in June, nor when he was expelled in Oct. for in June, nor when he was expelled in Oc- gained wealth-and now, after many years, I have tober: Neither did he ever say anything, in come to return to you, kind sir, the bread which you

CARTES SINKES

No. Mr. Editor, the Baptist Church at Boli-8. My eighth argument, offered in the last | var has never tried to injure the moral or readdress,-was intended to prove by the scrip- ligious character of Mr. Slaughter, or any othtures directly, and by corrupt historians, inci- er man. He has suffered no proscription at dentally, that there has been truly a pure church our hands. Indeed, you cannot find a more benevolent, generous and forbearing church, than our little Zion here; and no church suffers persecutions more calmly and submissive-Jy than ours does. No, sir, instead of persecu-My last assertion was, "If we have to de- ting, we deeply pity the young man,-for all pend npon Romanism and Protestantism, for who know Mr. Slaughter, know full well that christianity-are te trace the church of Christ he has not mental capacity for the weighty through Rome and her daughters, and cannot production above his signature. He never find a more spirtual body, then, the Bible is a wrote it, sir, and the author might have known if he had pleased to enquire when writing said letter that he was penning a tissue of miserable falsehoods. Perhaps "Doubting Thomas" would have done as well if he had remained doubting. And now having written you the

> facts of the Slaughter case, with such comments as we deemed necessary in the premises we subscribe ourselves very respectfully, &c. E. C. CRISP. A. F. ROBERTSON, ALEX. RAMSAY,

Deacons. W. H. FEWEL, Church Clerk. P. S .- On the day that Slaughter was ex-Mr. Chapman, called npon me to show from pelled from the church, I called on him at his the history of those times, that immersion was lown home, and made known what the church the practice and that infants were not bap- had done with him, and he stated to me that he did not believe that the church would do or My reply was, that besides the Bible, the had done anything wrong in the premises; world had no authentic records during the first and that he was perfectly satisfied with what

This was done on the 13th Oct., A. D. 1850 W. H. FEWEL, Clerk.

> For the Tennessee Baptist. CAMDEN, December 23d, 1850.

Believing that the friends of Zion are al ways well pleased to hear of the onward march of the cause of Christ, I will state the result Spring Creek, Henry co., Tenn., commencing

Saturday before the 4th Lord's day in October last, which lasted nine days and nights. Before I give the particulars of the meeting it may be proper to state the condition of the church: For several years the church had been in a cold, luke-warm condition, divided in doctrine, some of them holding to antimission sentiments, and looking upon a Missionary enterprise as a money-making system while the majority held the opposite. As a natural consequence, the church was impeded in her onward march. Difficulties grew out of this state of things. The church was in this condition when the writer took the oversight of it, in May, 1849. On through those diffi culties he toiled, aided by a majority of the church, almost despairing of success, till some two or three months previous to the meeting as stated. There were some indications for

Presbyterian Ministers came to our aid at the commencement and continued nearly all the only Ministers but lay members; and all the each family professed to find pardon for their The Editors of the Banner of Peace say sins, while the parents praised God for these "Mr. Jernigan's letter no doubt had reference blessings and favors. During the meeting to the case of Mr. Slaughter, for we learn he there were seventeeen professed to find Him (Mr. J.) lives near Bolivar," which we pro- of whom Moses and the Prophets did write. nounce to be false. Mr. Jernigan's letter had There were fourteen additions during the no more to do with the Slaughter case, than meeting; twelve by baptism, two by letter and did the Editor of the Banner of Peace. None two since, making in all sixteen accessions of our church know Bro. Jernigan,-we do since the last of October. I was aided all the

I would say that I never was at a meeting

where there was such an intense interest man-About the 1st of January, 1850, Mr. Slaugh- ifested by all the lovers of Jesus of all denomter left Bolivar and went to Holly Springs | inations, for all appeared to rejoice in the growth of the church. Even the non-professors were pleased with our success.

May the Lord continue to bless us, and may his holy and exalted name have all the glory J. P. ARNOLD.

INTERESTING STORY .- "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days it shall return to thee,"
this is a scripture truth, which, like all truth, has
been verified a thousand times. The following story low me to promise that my story is a true one in all particulars:

Some thirty years since, a lad of one of our East-

employer to carry a basket, heavily laden with wares, to a purchaser. While staggering under its weight up a somewhat steep hill, a gentleman of about thirty to womanhood, entered to announce that a gentleme desired to see her father. "Show him in my darling hour of my severest trial.

In the midst of these bitter reflections, again his

daughter entered, introducing a gentleman of some 28 years of age—a stranger. "Am I in the presence of Mr. G?" was his opening remark; which being affirmatively answered, he costinued by saying that he was a successful merchant of New York; had heard of misfortunes of Mr. G, and came on purpose to ask the amount of his liabilities, that he might lean thousand dollars. He handed him bis check, which Comberland wife, and that we presume will some friends to pay, despite the sneer of his hard learned creditor. "But pray, sir," said be, agitated

From the New York Journal of Commerce. Details by the Africa.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN QUESTION. The British mail steamer Africa reached her dock a little past 12 o'clock Saturday malit, from Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

The U. S. mail eteamer Washington from this port arrived at Oowes the evening of the 5th. The strew-steamer City of Glasgow was to leave Liverpool for Philadelphia, Dec. 11th.

The news brought by the Africa is highly favorable, both politically and commercially. All fears of a general continental war had been quite dispelled, by a treaty concluded at Olmutz between Austria and the following six paragraphs:

Poursing The effect of this pacific settlement is exhibited in the rapid advance of European securities.

St. J amea's church, Spanish Place, to contrast Brit. Confederation; and that Schleewig shall not be i ish intolerance with religious liberty in the U. States LORDON, Dec. 6th—There has been a general re-e :tion in all the Continental Bourses this week, in c unsequence of the favorable progress of the nego-tiation for a settlement of the differences between the two principal powers of Germany and the other-rise generally improved aspects of affairs on the Con-tinent. The Austrian State Stocks, which have been

he most heavily depressed by the unsettled state of fairs, have experienced the greatest improvement d uring the few days now under review. At Vienna such of the alarm lately created has subsided, and te funds have improved 3 per cent. in value, the ive per Cent. Metalliques having recovered to 93. A .t Frankfort the advance has been much more con a derable, and great activity has prevailed on the I lourse. The Austrian Five per Cents., which were a slow as 60 on the 27th of last month, are now firm t 70% to 71, being upwards of 10 per cent. advance. A .t Ameterdam, also, the improvement in Austrian S tocks has been very great, being about 9 per cent whilst at Antwerp the rise is fully 13 per cent. At be latter market the Five per Cent. Metalliques stood Conference will create a central organ, which is to be thilst at Antwerp the rise is fully 13 per cent. At 15 s s low as 60, but they have rallied to 75, and are quoted at 73 to 74. The other foreign securities ave likewise experienced a material improvement, ay from 2 to 4 per cent. At Paris, the rise in the lentes has been about 3g per cent., but the extreme dvance is not maintained, and the present quotation

of 94 95 gives an advance of 3 per cent from last On the London Stock Exchange there has been a imilarly improved feeling, and prices have ruled firm at the advance. Consols 974 to \$ for money and 9 64 to x. New Three and a quarter per Cents. 981

Three o'clock.—Consols close 97% to 97% for anuary.

His Excellency, the American Minister, Mrs. Abott Lawrence, and Mr. Abbott Lawrence, jun., left-ondon, Nov 30, on a visit to Mr. and Ludy Eliza-

eth Drummond, Cudland, Hants The American ships of war Constitution and Lexon were at Gibraltar on the 28th ult. Jenny Lind was thirty years of age on the 6th of

THE ARCTIC EXPENIETON.-The evidence a ength received of Sir John Franklin having actually enetrated into the region of "thick-ribbed ice" eems to have acted as an incentive to renewed vigor the North Star, which recently returned from Wol tenholme Sound in a state of excellent repair, is, we hear, to be re-commissioned forthwith, and sent out to Behring's Straits to relieve the Piover. - Athe-

ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT PARTS -The office of ambassador to the Republic of France will shortly become vacant by the Marquis of Normanby's ap-pointment to the Governor Generalship of India. It confidently stated that the office will be confured with Parisian life and manners, is considered to be well qualified for the post.—Exeter Flying Post.
We learn, via Malta, that in a gale of wind, on the 11th of November, three English, one French. one Greek, and one Arab, vessels were totally wrecked on the roadstead of Jaffa, and several others suf-

Germany has lost one of her most popular poets. Gustavus Schwab, at the age of only fifty-eight.— Schwab was the friend of Uhland. His death was awfully sudden. On the morning of the day on which D-J. A. Davis and remittance. he was summoned, he had emertained a party of his friends at breakfast, and read to them passages of a or the poetical works of M de Lamartine. FRANCE.

Onr advices from Paris are to the evening of the Not for a long time past has such a calm existed in l'aris and the departments as at this moment—
The happy termination of the German question has emoved the only serious subject of anxiety and fear of the present; and however true it is that the more important question of the organization of Germany still remains to be solved, yet the certainty that Euope is not on the very eve of conflagration makes seople think sanguinely of the future. Even in this axcitable capital parties seem to imitate the quietude or forfearance of the great powers abroad; and howsver short or long may be the duration of this tn-wonted state of things, it is certain that in this re-spect also there has seldom been such a lull as at this oment. It is not an uncommon thing to hear persons selonging to the extreme parties seriously say that to be have no help for it, they may as well let things go on as they are. The fact is, a sort of truce seems be come to by common consent, both in the tribune

an d the press.

A letter from Perpignan of the 1st inst. states that the revolutionary spirit hitherto so remarkable in the Py, enees Orientals has become much more moderate. A: the election for municipal councillors in the arron-disc ment of Perpignan, to replace those who had been dismissed by a decree of the President of the Rep ablic, all the Conservative candidates were

PARES, Dec. 5th.—To-day the Minister for For-eign Affairs ascended the Tribune of the National Assembly to make known the information he had re-ceive ad relative to the German question. The Minister proceeded to say that Prince de Schwartzenburgh and M. de Manteuffel bad met at Olmutz on burgh and M. de Manteussel had met at Olmutz on the 2.3th ultimo, when they settled the following convention: With regard to Hesse it was agreed that there should be co-operation between the Prussians and the sederal troops. With regard to Schleswig Holstein, that a Pressian commission should go with a federal commission into the duchies, and there to yether address to that regency a summons to by de, we their arms. Should this summons not produc, a the desired effect, then Prussia would join the federal troops in the execution of coercive measures. A convention, embracing these conditions, was sign. A convention, embracing these conditions, was signed by both negotiators on the 29th. Then came the question rega. ding the constitution for all Germany. In order to settle this point it was fixed that there should take place free interences or the German powers at Dresden on the 15th Dec. The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria had, on the 1st December, accepted these arrangements by which all dangers of immediate collision between the two great forms. German powers had been removed. The Minister then proceeded to say, that the policy of France, in the affairs of Germany, was neutrality, and such a course she would maintain, unless the interests of the nation or the equilibrium of Europe should be disturbed. Although the fear of war might be considered at an end, yet he thought France should hold such a position as to insure weight to her counsels of conciliation to governments. votable to the proposition of the committee, that the extraordinary credits of 40,000 men, as demanded by the Minister of War, should be allowed to pass. M. de Remusat, the reporter of the Committee, supported the required credits, for though immediate war had cessed, he could not congratulate the House that all fear of danger had been removed. It was, therefore, but prudent that France should hold herself prepared for the worst, until a final settlement of the differences hatween Austria and Prussia differences between Austria and Prussia should take place.

A debate ensued, when the project of law for the

extraordinary credits was carried by 483 against PRUSSIA Prorogation of the Pressian Chambers.—We learn by electric telegraph from Berlin, under date of the 4th instant, that a cabinet, council, presided over by the King, was held on that day, before the atting

royal speech, of the Second Chamber, had in a sit ting held the evening before resolved upon a new project of address containing an expression of market disapprobation of the stipulations agreed epon a Olmurs, with a majority of 18 against 4 votes.

The German Reform announces that M de Laden berg has tendered his resignation. M. de Laden erg was President of the Council and Minister Wership and Instruction. He represented in

ed until the 3d maxic on stouched upon he a pruded measure, as it not only gives that the time settlement of the denils between the two cubiners, hot a.s. at fords a strong presuggetion that the agreetion amonest the people will have time for aubiding.

The treaty of Olmuiz is now stated to comprise

"3. In the question of the German constitution

"4. All the German States are to take part in the "5. The Poussian army, as well as the Federal roops will for the present remain on a war foo

6. The transactions of the Federal Diet will cease. The Federal Diet has no vote on any of the above The news of the Olmurz arrangement came

#### Letters Received And Editorial Correspondence.

A-A. Acuff and remittance.

W. S. Alexander and remittance. B. F. Allen.

W. R. Alexander. -J. S. Brannon.

Butler & Bro.; all right. W. Brown. L. Bennett.

-J. V. E. Covey. J. M. D. Cates.

J. Carson and remittance: all right. C. L. Cate.

J. A. Davis of Blountsville and remit-

J. A. Davis of Tuscumbia, names enter-

F-Robert Flemming and remittance; we would try to send a box to Atlanta were it not so late in the season.

H. B. Jernigan and remittance; look for a letter at Ripley. \_J. Lvon.

D. W. Moore. -W. Phillips; look for a letter at Bexar Ala.

N. C. Patton and remittance. H. L. Pettus and remittance.

R-D. Ray; look for a letter at Wesley, Ky. S-E. B. Sanders. L. T. Stanley.

T-N. L. Tabor. C. Taliaferro; thank you. W-A. J. Waller.

—J. Yearger and remittance.

#### Package Register.

For the week ending December 26. ACRAGE To Rev. F. C. Plasters, Church Hill, Ky., care Mr. Sawyer, Clarksville, Tenn., per steamer Sligo,

Dec. 19. To Rev. P. H. Fraser, Trenton Ky., care Mr. Sawyer, Clarksville, Tenn., per steamer Sligo, Dec. 19.

To Rev. J. Powell. McMinnville, Tenn., by stage, Dec. 19. To Rev. A. J. McNabb, Carlock-

To Rev. G. W. Selvidge, Dalton, Ga., hy mail, Dec. 24.

To Rev. Jas. Carson, Cleaveland, Tenn., by mail, Dec. 25. To J. A. Davis, Blountsville, Tenn.

by mail, Dec. 26. To Rev. A. G. Hammock, Bellefonte, Ala., by mail, Dec. 26. GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

Just Received. A NEW supply of the Psalmist in various styles of binding, embracing the Pocket, GRAVES & SHANKLAND.



IN QUART BOTTLES. Purifying the Blood, and for the Cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stulborn Ulcers. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Con-

sumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, loss of Appetile, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c.

This preparation has now borne the test of over '4 years expecience, since its first introduction to ablic favor, during which time numerous imitetions are spring into existance, founding their claims to be confidence of the community on the curative powes contained in Saranpacilla toot, the great reputa on and extended use of which has been mainly at ibutable to the many wonderful cares efficied by se use of this preparation. White Sarsaparilla Loot forms an important part of its combination, it at the same time, compounded with other vegetale remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar ombination and scientific manner of its prepare uat its remarks to success in the cure of disease iepends. Other preparations imitate it in the stylo f putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its agredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. has needing a remedy and puriner like this, are equested to note where this difference exists, and making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, rom the list of cures it has effected on living wit published, and who are still bearing daily testimon to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarkable cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

> FROM KENTUCKY. Inflamatory Rheumatism Cured.

BARDSTOWS, Ky., July 10. 1849. MESSES. SANDS-Gentlement It is my duty to communicate inct- in relation to the beneficial effects of your ar-aparita. My wile was afficted with int Sumation and soreness of the stomach of the worscharacter; her limbs and chest were much swollen: she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflomatory rheumatism. The heat medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of produced instant relief, and less than six bottles onrely removed all the diopsical sweiling and every other indamatory symptom, restored her to perfect health. I send this statem or as an act of justice, be-lieving it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the haman fam by to use Sa d Sersaparith such I believe has no paratel to the estangue of medicine. With feetings of lasting grati ule, I remain your friend.

SAMUEL, P. HARGER

Read the following from

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1849. MESSES CANDE —Gentlemen.—I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sursupprilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering say years. I herecured of a melady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully cerify to the good effect of your specifies, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had torrentically day at dright, and repeated a tacks of fever induced me to be give that I around die with our sumption. One day, while suffering a violent artack of burning fover, a friend persuaded me to my your incomparable medicine out to tell the traffic 1 had no confidence in I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God, I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admitable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, FERMIN GROUPAZ.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION." NEW DURHAM, N. J. June 30, 1849 MESSES SANDS-Gentlement My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparilla. On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on tive it and soon experienced permanent benefit.

My daughter's skin assumed n new appearance cotirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost

gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure. Yours, with respect. G. S. HENDRICKSON, G. S. HENDRICKSON,
Fastor of the Baptist Church, at the
English Neigborhood.
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 Druggists generally thronghout the United States and
Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.
For sale by

Friends.

W. W. BERRY. Dr. Judson's Bequest to his

THAT SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF DR. JUDSON, engraved on Steel, acquires new in-terest now that the original has ceased from his lafor framing, being 11 by 12 inches.

The Publisher has reduced the price from \$1 to 50 cents, and is prepared to furnish them in any quantities. They can be sent by mail to any part of the Union. Three copies will be sent to one address

Says Dr. Judson, respecting the accuracy of this portrait, in a letter to the Publisher: "The steel en-graving of your artist, Mr. Jones, is indeed a perfect copy of my portrait painted by Mr. Harding. It gives me great pleasure to be able to bequeath a good likeness to my friends instead of the various portraits which have been surreptitiously published and which are all, as they deserve to be, entire fail-ures." LEWIS COLBY, Publisher, Dec 14 122 Nassaust, New York

1400 POUNDS Printer's News and Book Ink, from one of the best ville, Tenn., by Mr. Cobb, Dec. | manufactories in the United States, on hand, and for sale by LINSEED OIL, Starch and Alcohol, just received by H. G. SCOVEL.

21,000 SEGARS.—Gold Lion, Men sequeros, Cathedral, Celebraed Plantation and Washington Segars, received and for sale by H. G. SCOVEL. and for sale by

CITY HOTEL, EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, Nashville, Tennessee. MARSHALL & SCOTT, Jan. 1, 6 148

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONA RY, (unabridged,) new supply just re ceived by GRAVES & SHANKLAND,

Central Temale Institute. At McMinnville. Warren county. Tenn.

WILL be opened on the first Monday of January, 1851. The Faculty, for the present, will consist of

Key. John Powers. Principal.

Mrs. E. Pewell, Mair n. Mr. Poyellis and dinately and oversively Lown throughout our State Lat the Southwest, as an accomplished scholar and gentleman, to require even a remark in way of commendation on the part of the Trustees. His moral deportment and literary scouirements eminently quality him tot the highly reponsible station which we have introsted to

is care. Other I cachers will be added as the

ants of the Institution require. The Trustees and Teachers will spare no abor nor expense in furnishing every possible acility for imparting to each Pupil a thorough literary and ornamental education, embracing ill that is necessary to prepare a lady for the esponsible station which she fills in society. Every Pupil will be thoroughly instructed in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar. Geography, &c., before advancing to the nigher and more ornamental branches. Every possible effort will be made to place the advantages of education within the reach

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

12 00 unior 15 00 Senior 15 00 Modern languages, Music, Painting, Needle vork, and other ornamental branches at the

sual rates The Academic year will be divided into two sessions. The first to commence with Jauvary, and end with May. The second to comsence with July, and end with November. At the close of each session, the Punils will examined publicly, upon the branches which

hey have been studying. The Edmouson Female Academy will be sted up for the accommodation of the students, antil the Elifice 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 lirst 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 denvered by the Principal, President of the Board of Trustees, and others. For further information address any of the

rustees. G. J. STUBLEFIELD, Pras. W. BRITTON, Ser y.
TRUSTERS. - L. D. Mercer, S. J. Mitchell,

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Nashville Female Institute. HE two last days of the present session, December 19th and 20th, will be devoted to a public examination of the pupils in the respective studies to which they nave been attending during the session. The parents of our pupils and other friends, of the Institute are invited to be present.

The next session will commence on MONDAY, DECEMBER 30TH. It is earnestly desired that pupils be entered

n that day, or as soon after it as possible.

The Rooms of the Institute are the Vestry nd adjoining apartments of the First Baptist Church. The situation is retired and secluded from noise, yet eminently central. Connected with the Rooms there is a fine plat of round, suitable for recreating exercise. Teachers—Rev. T. B. RIPLEY,
MISS LOUISA MOULTOR, MISS CLARA MOULTON.

Nashville, Nov. 30, 1850. W. K. COURTNEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEXINGTON, TERM.

T. B. RIPLEY.

WILL attend the Courts of Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Perry, Decatur, Carroll and Madison. [Aug 24, 1850, 14

Tannessee Boptist-LEUS, Ala. Dec. 12th 1850.

Rockville, m Montgomery on the 18th day of January en living in our town a great limble citizene. As Tabitha olegi, she never ande It was my privilege to adsholy sacrament of Baptism sopper Mrs. Gastt has left m over their irreparable

ue etarnal interest. R. R. BURLESON.

even sanutify this afflictive

Bufancy. Nuw it so hap-

, I beg to be a New-fash-

inted with L. H. Cage

c. Cage immersed two per-

ery one acquainted with the

the being judge.

thin to deny that be sprink-

d Baptist."

to communicate to your this pince on the 18th inst. This elways been regarded as till of good works and alnie did. Although she was by A religion until a few weeks

Gleunings.

On the opening of the sitting on the 4th, a communication was made to the Chambers that their sitings were prorogued unto the 3d January of nex

the Cabinet the party opposed to concessions to Au The fact of the a cossian parliament being prerogu

troops will not take place. A Prussien and Austrian bibited in the rapid advance of European securities.

Cotton also had recovered an eighth to a farthing, from the recent depression.

Bish op Hughes want Paria at last accounts. He took a crasion at London, in a sermon preached at the London, in a sermon preached at the London of the contrast Brit.

So I was showed Spanish Place, to contrast Brit.

Confederation: A Prussian and Austrian commissioners appointed to the Polymer and Holstein for the purpose of the ting a peace between Denmark and the Duchies. The first principles of this peace are that the authority of the sovereign shall be restored; that Holstein shall remain part of the Gormanic and that Schlauwig shall not take place. A Prussian and Austrian commissioners appointed to the Commissioner and Austrian commissioners appointed to the Commissioner and London and London and Austrian commissioners appointed to the Commissioner will meet two commissioners appointed to the Commissioner and London and Holstein for the Durpose of the City gapes of the Duchies. The first principles of this peace are that the authority of the sovereign shall be restored.

corporated with Denmark, but that, on the contrary, it shall remain in its former union with Holstein All other disputable points are left to the "Free Confer ences." If the stadtholders should refuse to make peace on these terms, Holstein would be occupied by a corps of Austrian troops, acting in the name, not of the Frankfort diet, but of Austria and Prussia. \*2. The Hessian question will be settled by the evacuation of Hesse by both the Austrian and Prus-

sian troops. It will be left to the Elector to come to store the legal state of his country. If an understand ing cannot be effected in this way, the country will be occupied by Austrian troops, acting as the Elector' auxiliaries (that is to say, not as Federal troops) in the same manner as Prussian forces at one time acter for the Grand Duke of Baden, and in this case th mediation will be undertaken by a Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner.

uas peen agreed that Austria and Prussia shall not or compressed of the former 17 votes of the lesser confederation (engere Bund) and the federal part shall be subject to a revision. The executive power in this confederation will belong to Austria and Prussia confederation will belong to austra and Frussia alone. Austria reserves its declaration as to which of its provinces will enter this new confederation, in which there will be no popular representation. With respect to Art. XI. of the Federal Pact, which provides that for such purposes the assent of the central power shall be indispensable, the states will be auth ized to form separate leagu

Free Conferences, which will be opened at Dresden in

Frankfort on the 3d inst. It produced a tavorable impression on Change.

J. R. Coffey and remittance.

tance; thank you.

G-W. J. Green and remittance. H-Wm. Hill; answered by mail. J-W. Jones and remittance.

M-J. Morrison. M. Mason and remittance.

Whitman & Leftwich. N. L. Ward.

of the Chambers on the eddress, in reply to the Pew and Pulpit Editions.

GRAVES & S

Written on the departure of Rev. J. Haswell and lady from Burman.]

Hp! Christians, up!-look over the wave, Fo this far off land of the falling brave; See! See! these spires tar shooting on high! O'er thousands of chilis that sweep the blue

What song have they of these cavernous lands? In whose glens long have roam'd the Talaing

-Of Boodha!

-For Boodha!

Look! under those toppling mountain piles-See! wild forms are threading the dark defiles! On! on! they move to deep grottoes dark, And lot in the gloom light the vesper spark! What do they there-these lofty men of night? Why go they there-m the stillness of night? -For Boodha!

Ah! look again through the deep ravine, 'Neath the cocoa's green plumes a group is

They wind through the trembling prepul ahades, f Inhaling aweet perfumes of jasmine braids.‡ Why bear they aloft that mantle so bright?§ Why clamber they over those craggy heights?

And look! my brothers-again! again! O'er the sweeping surge-lo! a motley train! Their barks are fill'd from their spicy bowers; Yes! they come with the wealth of India's powers! For what do they come with silver and gold!

-For Boudha. Ah! ah! -a noble form bounds o'er the glade-A warriori but nut with the falchion blade; He comes! he comes! with his veteran band, And quickly his skiff shoots out from the land!

For what do they live-those Talaings of old?

Their teachers they spy on the distant shore. Where off they had met them in days of yore: They hasten-they meet-they embracethey part But Of the arrow that sinks in each heart!

As the ship unfurls her sails to the blast To bear from eight their Erst teacher-and last-

With surrowful eyes before her they bend. And the chiefrain's prayer to the teacher ascends!

"Teachers! teachers! if you leave us In this darksome, heathen land, When temptations strong asseil us Will our feet securely stand? Our hearts, indeed, swell high with fear-This, our humble prayer, then hear-Teachers! Come back!

"For our nation you have wandered, Long have toil'd, and prayed, and wept, O'er our granite hills have lingered, On our dark-fringed streams have slept. Then, turn not from our falling tear, But our prayers in pity hear-Teachers! Come back!

"Come back to tasseled cassia bowers, Come back to our citron groves, · Come back to Eastern lovely flowers, Come back where the fan palm grows: O! linger not in your bright clime, Hear this simple prayer of mine-

Teachers! Come back! "Come back, where mesna's fragrance wild Is flung over the dale, Come back, where air-plants al ways smile O'er the waving bam:000 vale: Your land is dear, but stay not there, O! list to this our earnest prayer-

Teachers! Come back!

"Come again to our mountain bills, Where the cascades ever sing, Where the sungs of bright birds and rills, Make the wildwood deeply ring. Haste-from your faher land away, O! linger not in your stay.-

Teachera! Come back "Come! O come, to our land again, Though and Talaing heart is steel'd! Coma scon! or thousands will be slain, And their woful doom be seal'd! O! heed not the prayers of others, Bur hear yuar tawney brothers, And O! "Come ba k!" Newton, Maulmain, Dec. 16, 1848.

Fhe saverus of the Tenasserim Provinces are usually idul temples.

Aspendented—or Tieus Religius.

Ta creemne, wild jasmine, delightfully.

fit is ensuremany for Boodhists yearly to convey a yellow cloth, of immense length, up the mountains, to robe their pagodas. This is borne by a long train of worshipers.

The least measure of true grace is as saving go the greatest; it saves as surely, though not to comfortably.

Christ keeps faith is the soul, and faith keeps the world Christ and so was are kept by the power of Gud, through faith anto salvation." Market 1

We suspect that man to be next door to bankrups that never cases up his accounts, not looks over his backet so we sa spect that man to he a hypogrita; that never searches or deals with his own heart.

on the Hande on :a) When we are a man sick, and yet act senside we conclude the tokeon of death are apon him. So when sinners have no sense of their spiritual quadring, it is plain that they are land in the the tolers of stornal death are upon Communications.

For the Tennesses Baptist. MINISTERS RETREAT. Oct. 29, 1850. BRO. GRAVES:

Believing that you, and many of your readers, will be pleased to hear from the cause of ning by Esq. Wilkinson, a member of Mr Christ in this section of country, I will give Fanning's own church, by the solicitation you some account of the result of our efforts at those friends of truth, and that before I visite a few meetings in Gibson county, Teng. At your city: Mr. Fanning met Mr. Chapma' a meeting held with the church at Poplar to vindicate an ordinance of the Son of Goc., Grove, there were several conversions, the from the slander and ridicule heaped upon number not known. There were some seven by a "reckless "Old Man" who seems to be enor eight added by baptiam.

Hill, including the 4th Sabbath in September, Lebanon highly appreciates the ability wit. the Lord blessed the efforta of his people, and which President Fanning defended what at owned the labors of his faithful ministers, imp.ersionists believe to be the doctrine of the which was manifested, in the hopeful conver- Bible. He conducted the discussion in a dig ion of some 18 or 20 persons. And on the nified christian-like mannerr I wish I could following Sabbath the Pastor of the church bu- say the same of Mr. Chapman. But Mr. Chanried eight willing, obedient subjects with dick in saying that "Mr. Fanning, of Frank Christ in baptism; and on last Sabbath seven lin College, A Campbellite, was selected by more were immersed, and thus made a public the Baptist brethren to sustain their cause"profession of their faith in a riser Saviour; making 15 baptized into the fellowship of Spring -unless he calls three Baptist, together with

Hill church.

Brother J. W. Carter has haptized a num-Hill charch. her at Quincy, and among them several from nothing about the matter till Mr. Fanning ha

eral conversions, &c. &c. 30 persons. During this meeting a church other Baptist ministers in Tennessee or else

hat he has forgotten it.

It is due the ministers, who labored in the lost nothing by the debate. Time will-devel above named meetings, to state, that faithful- op facts which will not be very agreeable to ness and zeal characterized their ministrations, our Pedo-baptist friends. Perhaps at some and we doubt not but that their instructions future time I may say something more upon will he long remembered by the congregations this subject. who attended their ministry; and we trust that the churches may treasure up and practice the wholesome doctrines inculcated. Their appeals were made to the judgment and the heart, stated publicly that he was not the representa and not to the passions of the people, and we live of the Baptists or of the Campbellites, but therefore conndently hope that the converts of that he was the representative of the cause of those meetings will make good consistent immersion and stood ready to defend it.

G. WRIGHT.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

AN ORDINATION

The object of this communication is to inform your numerous readers at the ordination Judson Association. of bro. JAMES A. DAVIS, of Blountsville church, to the Gospel ministry, which took at Saturday, the 26th inst.

The Presbytery consisted of the following elders, viz: Noah Cate, J. Poindexter, C. E. spire the soul with something of the spiri W. Lindsey and W. V. Kitzmiller. The ser- which animated the bosom of him for whom it mon was delivered by N. Cate, and after due examination of the candidate, in reference to his conversion, call to the ministry, and faith, the ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. Poindexter- The Bible was presented and charge given the candidate by M. V. Kitzmiller, &c. A brief valedictory being delivered by the late

their pastor. Bro. Davis is a young man of considerable Western Virginia. Two years ago, or in the winter of 1848, he was engaged in teaching school in the State of Kentucky, boarding with bro. Jackson, a deacon of the Baptist church in that vicinity, and, though a wicked youth, was always ready to defend Presbyterianism and especially what he then called his

Bro. Jackson having, (what every deacon and member of the Baptist church ought to have,) a good library of Baptist books, our friend male school. By patronizing this school you resolved to read them and examine the Bible can have your daughters receive the instructherewith, which produced quite a revolution

in his mind. Meanwhile Rev. Mansfield and bro. Baker. now paster of the first Baptist church in your city, held a protracted meeting in this vicinity, at which he embraced the blessed Saviour in the pardou of his sins, and immediately told the glad news, and was "buried with Christ in baptism" by bishop Mansfield. May the Lord make him a great blessing to

East Tennessee, Oct. 28, 1850.

For the Tennesses Baptist.

LEBANON, Dec. 14, 1850. Ma. EDITOR: Doubtless many of your readers feel some anxiety about the result of the late debate held in our town between Messrs. Fanning and Chapman. The "Banner of Peace" and Christian Advocate" have both alluded to the discussion in such a manner as to place the Baptist church in Lebanon, together with its pastor, in a false position before the world. Being perfectly familiar with all the circumstances connected with the debate, I will give concise statement of facts connected with the origin the discussion. On the 25th plt., the Rev. Mr. Chapman commenced a series of lectures in the Methodist church upon the subject of baptism. Such was the calumny, abuse and misrepresentations, heaped upon the immersionists-particularly the Baptists-that some members of the Baptist church, in the absence of their pastor, [for at that time Rev. A. W. Meachsm was in Kentucky, whither he had gone some ten days before the arrival of Mr. Chapman, advised me to invite Mr. Baker or yourself to meet Mr. Chapman in Leb-

affliction, and brother Baker was in Murfrees-

corough conducting a protracted meeting.-

From the character given in your city of Mr.

ponsible man having been expelled from the

M. P. . . remined home intending to treat his slander and valgarity with silence. But

when Mr. Chapman had continued for several

days to brag, and crow, and banter, and abus; -all immersionists, Baptists, Campbellites (sy he called them,) and every body else that beieved in immersion, I then was glad an invivitation had been drawn up and signed by number of men, a majority of whom wer members of no church, (but three were Bar tists,) this invitation was carried to Mr. Fac-

tirely destitute of moral principle or of com-At a meeting held with the church at Spring mon refinement. Doubtless the Baptists 6

the ranks of pedoism, (but no infants.) We agreed to meet Mr. Chapman. To say that h have an interesting meeting at Big Creek, sev- was the selected champion of the Baptis church in Lebanon is false. To say that th Bros. Eaton, Hillsman and Selph, from Baptists fear to place the de ence of their Murfreesburg', together with other ministers, cause in the hands of their own ministers i held a meeting in Trenton, commencing on false. I speak the sentiments of the Baptis Saturday evening before the 2d Sabbath in church in Lebanon, when I say they would August, which held 17 days and nights, and re- feel that their cause was perfectly safe in the sulted in the hopeful conversion of some 25 or hands of their pastor, or in the hands of man was constituted, and bro. Hillsman haptized 20 where. With regard to the result of the deconverts into the fellowship of the same .- bate, Mr. Fanning defended his positions in hese converts were baptized in the little river such an able, dignified manner as to give enthat runs along by Trenton. The same river tire satisfaction to all the friends of immer, n which the Methodist sometimes immerse the sion. His gentlemanly manner, when contrasted with the uncouth, ill-timed, vulgar a, Of course they believe it is right or they buse of Mr. Chapman, raised Mr. Fanning, a. would not do it. We had expected brother well as the cause he advocated, in the estima-Hillsman to have furnished you a more full ac- tion of many in our community, who are memount of the meeting in Trenton, but it seems bers of no church. In conclusion, permit me to say that the Baptist church in Lebanon bal

> Yours in Christ. JOHN RAGLAND. P. S. I will further state that Mr. Fanning

For the Tennessee Baptist. TO.THE JUDSON ASSOCIATION.

BROTHER GRAVES

Permit me, through your paper, to address a few words to the brethren composing the Dear Brethren. The name or your body one which, when pronounced, introduces the mind into an association of thought well calculated to produce deep emotion, and to in-

was given to your Association. Were I a member I should admire the name. May the Judson Association do honor to her name by ever evincing the true missionary

spirit. theme with Tennessee Baptists just at this incumbent, (Rev. Cate,) Rev. J. A. Davis was time, allow me to say a word to you upon that immediately chosen by the church and installed subject. We, at this point, are in your bounds, and hope ere long to be represented in your body. This being your most important and promise, with a liberal education, and a "good inviting field for missionary labor, we hope report of them which are without." He is of you will pray for us, and put forth efforts to a highly respectable Presbyterian family in raise the cause in this waste place of the Zion of our God.

Several of our surrounding sister associations are moving in the work of associational schools. You have made no move upon that subject United you shall establish such a female school. We ask your countenance, and aid to a school already in being at this place, which is conducted by a Baptist lady, who, by experience and success, has given demonstration of her capacity to conduct a fetion of a competent Baptist teacher, and at the same time aid in building up the good cause in an important destitute town.

With your countenance and aid this school can, and will, soon attain for itself deservedly a high reputation, and accomplish great good. S. L. SUMMAR. N. B. Wanted, immediately, a young man-

either singler or married-who is not a preacher, but who is a thorough going Baptist-well his relatives, and all among whom he may la-bor. Qualified for teaching, and who would be will-ing to make some sacrifices for one or two sesing to make some sacrifices for one or two sessions to secure a good prominent and promising location. Any person who may feel interested can ad-

lress me at Pulaski, Tennessee. Pulaski, Nov. 1850.

For the Tennessee Buptist. MULTUM IN PARVO, or a friendly common sense dialogue between a regular BAPTIST and

Camp .- Look here, brother Baptist, a monent. What do you Baptists baptize for! Bap.—For the remission of sins, to-be-sure. Camp.—A. I'm glad to hear that. You are Il coming over to the truth. We are all one. Bap .- I guess not so soon after all. Nor at any future time shall we be united, until you Campbellites baptize for the remission of sins.

an irregular one, commonly called CAMPBELL-

Bap .- No, you baptize to procure remis-Camp. - Why, how do you mean! Bap .- Will you please to read 1 Cor. 15th 29 c. and tell me what it means.

Camp. - Why, how, don't we do so?

Camp .- [reads] "Else what shall they do anon. When I visited your city to obtain a not," &c. Why I suppose Paul meant that disputant, I found you laboring under bodily those who were immersed and emerged from who are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise the water represented a death, burial and resur-

Bap.-Right brother. Then when the baptize for the dead, do we baptize to procure death!

Camp. No: but what's that to the purpose Bap. - Fvery thing. When Paul baptized ron the dead, it was done to represent what

Peter baptized ron the remission of sins he home, as the family had been severely afflicted presupposed the sins remitted contrive to bapremission of sins than did Paul to PROCUPE the then joined the company of two of his uncles, resurrection. Camp. - Good bye.

For the Tennessee Baptist.

BRO. GRAVES: E The Baptist church at Knob Spring, Smith ounty, Tennessee.

Whereas, our beloved brother, E. W. Haile, has tendered his resignation of the Pastoral office of this church, over which he has watched; and so successfully sustained amidst difficulties and privations, for many years, during which time he has manifested the highest concern for the members of his flock.

He united with this church twenty years ago. He was licensed to preach, and ordained v this church. Our relations as pastor and eople have ever been of the most tender and leasant nature. And Whereas; we desire to give some testi-

Resolved, That we will part with our beloved rother reluctantly, and with feelings of the bove all as a minister of Jesus Christ, humble,

Resolved, That we recommend his ability and usefulness wherever his lot may be cast. or bis success and happiness.

ROBERT BURTON, Clerk. December 6, 1850.

For the Tennessee Baptist. CHICKASAW CO, Miss., Nov. 25, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: The Chickasaw Association, at her last an liversary, conceived the project of establishing a Female Seminary of learning, of a high character; and through her messengers requested the co-operation of the Aberdeen Asociation. A committee from the two Associations met at Cherry Creek-church, on the 20th inst., and adopted incipient measures for carrying out the scheme. They adjourned to meet again at Pontotoc, on the Friday before the 5th Sunday in December next, [27th.]-In consideration of your experience in similar projects, and your assiduous and untiring laor in the cause of truth, and education in general, they have instructed me to notify you of the meeting, and to earnestly solicit your presence and aid on the occasion.

Yours in christian bonds. BENJ. BUGG, Sr.

For the Tennessee Baptist. BRO. GRAVES:

Sacrilege is continually repeated by the Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, circuit rider at Farmington, Miss., immersed three person that had been sprinkled upon. He was asked if he was going to immerse Mr. P. He said that he "would have it to do; for he (Philips) says he will not stay with us if I do not." testimony enough to convince the unprejudic- tem, ed that they will do any thing to get and rewill be found the most effective external appli one way they will another. A few months ago brother W. R. Alexander delivered a lecture, [at Farmington,] on baptism and communion. But few of the Methodists were present; the few that did come got very madthey are heard to send forth their bitter epithets even yet. Bro. Alexander, they say, is the meanest man in the world. Why! because he exposed pedoism for nothing else. But perhaps they would get better if bro. A. will come back in the spring and issue the second edition of his sermon-for I think the reason they make so much fuss is in consequence of the lashings of an accusing conscience

A. H. BOOTH. Rienzi, Miss., Dec. 10, 1850.

Ohituries.

WILLIAM WADDILLE SMITH Was born in Moore county, N. C. August 25, 1827. During to 7 Octaves, some very fine. same year his parents immigrated to West ounty. He was placed in school when quite young, and soon evinced a remarkable fundness for books, availing himself of every opportunity and facility for the acquisition of useful knowledge. This early development of mental energy, combined with a dignity and norality of deportment rarely excelled, inspired his parents to use great pains and industry to give him a thorough and liberal educa-

Accordingly he was kept in the very best chools and academies, and while his mind was being stored with knowledge, his manners became more courteous and affable, winning the friendship and admiration of all who knew nim. The writer has learned from a reliable source that he was never heard to speak disrespectfully of any person. His parents being members of the Baptist church he was early taught the way to the house of God, and to everence the services of the sactuary. Duing the year 1847 he professed faith in Christ nd was baptized by the writer into the fellowship of the Baptist church called Big Black, where his membership continued until his death. The next year (1848) his parents sent him to Bethany College, Va. to complete his scientific and classical course of education .-The monthly reports sent his parents from the ollege, represented his deportment and scholarship very good, which was highly gratifying to them. He was chosen one of the orators who made an oration at the celebration of Washington's birth day (22d of February.)-Other marks of distinguished respect were conferred upon him during his term at Col-

He graduated on the 4th of last July with honor to himself and had the degree of A. B. conferred upon him by the faculty. Immediately he commences preparing to return home, and bids adieu to the faculty and his fellowstudents, and turns his back upon bis classic halls to greet his friends and relatives, whom he had not seen for two years. He arrived ome on the 30th of the same month, enjoying fine health and exuberent spirits. Father and mother, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends and relatives greeted him with marked demonstrations of pleasure. But alas! a sad history acon begins to make its record.

does exist, namely, the resourcection. So when He remained only a short time at his father's with the typhoid fever. He visited among his ism. And he no more baptized to PROCURE friends and relatives about eight weeks, and (William Harbert and P. Waddille,) who were going to explore the State-of-Texas. On arriving in Memphis he complained of being onwell. The company went out about twelve miles to Messrs. Harberts' plantation, and remained a day or two. He was still indisposed

The fever became more violent and alarm-

and did not prosecute the journey.

ing on the 10th day of his illness, and was considered dangerous. His friends sent a mesaunger to inform his parents of his condition. They, on hearing the distressing news, immediately set out to see him, with painful emotions of hope and fear alternately filling their anxious bosoms. In great haste they prosecuted their journey. On Sabbath evening, about 2 o'clock, P. M., they stopped in a few miles of their destination, to water their horse and to brush off some of the dust, when they saw wo men approaching them, accompanied with a hearse The melancholy scene was too apnonial of the estimation in which he is held parent to admit of a doubt. The father could not give utterance to his feelings. The mother overwhelmed with grief, pours forth, her lamentations amid the silent woods. The fudeepest regret; whilst we will cherish his neral escort [Harbert and Peterson] soon relenemory, as a friend, a christan companion; but ted to the weeping parents the tragical story. Oh! now solemn was that meeting. There pious; and an ardent defender of the truth of was the lifeless body of the obedient son, the affectionate brother and confiding friend, but oh! where is that noble soul. God has taken it home to glory. The parents paused to hear We pledge to him our prayers and supplications of his last moments; all is well. Mr. Peterson asked him, a few minutes before he died, if he was reconciled to death. With a smile playing upon the noble face, he answered "I have no fears of death." In a short time he enquired if his dear mother had come. When answered no, the tears ran down his cheeks, then lifting his eyes and hands to Heaven, he exclaimed my spirit is going up to God; he exclaimed again, up, up, up, and then his breath left him-dying without a struggle. His remains were carried to Denmark, and

aid beside his two uncles, Jonh and William Waddille, there to slumber till the resurrection morning.

"Leaves have their time to fall,

breath. And stars to set? but all, Thou hast all seasons for thine, O death!" We deeply syspathize with the afflicted

And flowers to wither at the north wind's

amily. May the glorious promises of the Bible afford them consolation in this hour of deep affliction. JOHN BATEMAN.

Sommerville, Nov. 1850.

Gray's invaluable Oiutment. A Positive Cure for all External Diseases. THE TESTIMONY of all who have ever used this celebrated Ointment, places it 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 pro-ceeds g from debility or too full habit of body. In all those cases, at all seasons, in all cli-

This with some other circumstances are mates, and under every condition of the sys-Often have the cures performed by this Medicine been the subject of editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and t 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 his Ointment to use in cases of accidental in-Beware of Counterfeits. No Ointmert

is genuine without it bears the written signa-ture of W. W. or W. F. Gray on the outside label of the box. To get the genuine article, allorders or applications for Agencies, must be W. F. GRAY. Nashville, Tennessee. Office at McMurry & McIntosh's Dru,

For sale by all the Druggists in Nashville. Aug. 31-6m.

Seven More Pianos, GREENFIELD has received seven by J. B. Durham and Adam Stodart, from

Tennessee, and settled in Denmark, Madison Clerks, Masters in Chancery. Registers Magistrates, Attorneys, Accoustants. For warding and Commission Merchants, is res pectfully solicited to our stock of Fine Stee Pen Letter Paper, Bill, Counting House Cap, Bank Parchment and Bank Envelope Pa pers. Blue and White Flat Cap. suitable fo Deeds and other important Documents; Bank ers Cases, Portfolios, Ink Stands. Black, Blue and Red Inks, German Oil Quills, Fine Pen Knives, Brevet Port-Monies, Accountant and Commercial Steel Pens, imported expressly

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Jame 22. GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

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Wuter Baptist Association. At Chulahoma, Marshall co. Mississippi. THIS Institution, under the auspices of the Rev. J. R. Hamilton, Principal, will

commence its first session on the first Monday in February 1851 RATES OF TUITION. Primary Department, 1st Division, \$10 00

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To Printers and Publishers. 20 REAMS Straw Colored Paper, 20 by 4 " Assorted colors, No. 2, 20 by 25 inches " 3, 18 by 24 " 6 " Yellow

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• best stock of English and American Manufactured CARPTING, ever offered in his market, viz: Mixed do. Tapistry, Venetian, Brusselte Imperial, Three Ply, Fine Sup. Ingrain,

Tufted, Chenille and Wilton RUGS, some very splendid, all of which will be sold as low or cash as can be bought East and brought here; and will be regularly supplied directly from the Importers and Manufacturers.— Please call and see.

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Orders from a distance promptly filled, and good-carefully boxed an forwarded. A share of public Oct 7, 1850-6m. OD LIVER OIL .- This article in its pure and unadultersted state, has just been received from Messrs, Rushton & Clark, of New York, with testimonials of high character, from the London Journal of Medicine .-Medico Chirurgical Review, Dr. Copland (Dictionary of Medicine.) &c., &c., setting orth this article, a remedy for Gout. Rheumaism, Scrofula, Lubercular affections, and all ffections of the Lungs. Neuralgia in sever-

l form, Rickets, Caries, Cutaneous affections,

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TATERS PER'S QUARTO DICTIONA YY R.Y. (mabrid ed.) new supply just r ceived by GRAVES & SHANKLAND.

The Female Seminary of the Cold The Tennessee and Alabama Fe. male lustitute. At Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee

WILL be opened the 1st Monday of January, FACULTY. Rev. Z C GRAVES, President.

-Mrs. A. C. GRAVES. Natron. Mr. Graves comes, to us under auspices which usure us of his moral, sciencine and sucial qualifications for the responsible statum with which he has een chargest.
The founders of the Institute solicitous to present

25 00 to the public a Seminary which shall deserve confi-2 50 dente, and which shall also successfully diffuse the 12 00 blessings of Education and Knowledge, have enleavored to select as Principal one who is devoted to our pecunar institutions—who is a imprached in morals—who is unsurpassed in atta-omenis—who is unubjectionable in deportment, and who has been crowned with success in the orduous and important duties of instruction.

In further accomplishments of the objects of the Institute, a Course of Studies has been prepared, embracing all that is useful and ornamental in the edu

cation of a Lady- and necessary to prepare her for the various doties of life. Every pupil will be thoroughly instructed in Spelling, Bending, Writing, Cyphering, At every step regard has been, and will be had, to the wants and means of the people and pressure of the times—and untiring efforts will be made to place the benefits of edocation within the reach of all, no matter bow pecuniarly situated Finally, no paint

lighten the mind-to improve the manners-to secure he welfare of the pupils committed to their charge.
RATES OF TUITION. 

Senior class.

The Modern Languages, Music, Needle Work, and other ornamental branches, will be charged for extra, out at the manual rates. When Scholar-hip- are taken, regular tuition will be nearly one-half cheaper. The Academic Year, until further notice, will be divided into two sessions—the first commencing with January and ending with May—the second commencing with July and ending with November. At the close of each session, the pupils w !! be publicly examined. A large and commodious house has been produced for the accommodation of the pupils of the Institute. For the further acc mmodation of pupils Trom a distance, Thomas H. Garner, E-q.—Edwin Marin, E-q.—Dr. A. B. Gordon—Dr. Fizpatrick—Will. Edw. Venable, E-q.—Geo. W. White, E-q.—A. J. Brazelton, E-q.—J. T. Slatter, Esq.—will re-

ceive boarders into their tamilies for the present, and furnish them with Board. Washing, Lodging, Light and Fuel, at \$35 per session.

At the opening of the Institution addresses will be delivered by the Principal, and by the President of the Board of Trustees, and perhaps by other gentle-Further information can be had upon application

ive boarders into their families for the present, and

to any of the Trusters.
WILL, EDW. VENABLE, President. GEO. W. WHITE, Bec'ry. Joseph W. Carter, Thus. H. Garner. Enos C England, Edwin Martin. John Firzpatrick, Hayden March, Nathan R. Martin, R. H. Taliferro, John Wood, G. W. Carmichae David Arnett Rev. James R. Graves, Wm. Estell, M. D.

Extract from the proceedings of the pupi's, Male and Female, of Kingsville Academy, upon Mr. Graves' acceptance of the Prasilency of the Tennessee and Alabama Female Institute.

"Mr. Graves, Principal of Kingsville Academy, having been appointed President of the "Tennessee and Alabama Female Institute." located at Winchessee. ter, Tennessee, the present corps of Teachers will no longer be connected with this Institution; therefore, the students of this Academy desire to present

of their feelings in regard to those Teachers and

their method of instruction:
PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, Z. C. Graves, A. M., who has been Principal of Kingsville Academy for the last ten years, is now elected to the Presidency of the Tennes-see and Alabama Female Institute; and since we, his pupils, are to be henceforth deprived of his in

to the public generally, our entire approbation of his course as a Teacher, and our unqualified regard for Fine do, him as a man, a scholar, and a chr stian; and also our 5-4, 6-3 & 10-4 Drug- heart-felt regret at no longer being connected with near telet regret at no longer near connected with him; earnestly hoping that he may be as happy and prosperous in his new field of labor, as he has been successful in this.

Resolved. That we also sustain an irreparable loss in being deprived of the labors of the Associate Principal, W. P. Marks, who has been especially successful in his peculiar department—Mathematics.

Reso and. That we believe f-w Teachers posses, in so emionat a degree, the faculty of imparting instruction to others, combined with a happy method of winning their confidence; that we know of none who have been more self-sacrificing, none more devoted to the interests of their pupils, or who have labored with more untiring zeal for the benefit of those entrusted to their charge.

Resolved, That we are greatly indebted to the instructive lectures of our worthy Principal, connected with Chapel exercises, for the moulding of our menial and moral powers for future usefulness and

P. S.—The number of students in this Institution the past year, was three hundred and nine. THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTU-RIST, containing directions for the pro-pagation and culture of Fruit Trees, in the Nursery. Orchard and Garden; with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties cultivated in the United States, by John J. Thomas. Illustrated with 300 accurate figures. Price \$1 50.

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Ewbanks' Hydraulics and Mechanics; (napp's Chemical Technology; Espy's Philosophy of Storms; Maller's Physics and Meterology; Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering; Lardner's Lectureson Science and Art.

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Authorised Edition.

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The French Revolution. Luther. The Prose Writers of America, 298 pages. rice \$1 50. GRAVES & SHANKLAND. Arcade Buildings, Union Street. 2 doors from the Bank of Tenn.

ATTORNEY ATLAW. WILL attend to any humness entrasted to his care in all the Courts of Macon and ne adjoining counties. March 14. 1850 — 12m.

· Cablact Furulture. A M now receiving the best atuck of FUR-NITURE I ever had, and will sell it lower fur Cash. W. GREENFIELD. MILLET SEED.—A quantity of the very scarce articles just received and for the hy

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Che Bolpi

SHORT SERMON, NO. For the Tennessee Bay THE DUTY OF INDIVIDU TIAN EFFORT FOR TI TION OF SOULS.

"He who converteth the sinner

of his way shall save a soul from i 5: 20. "Salvation is of the Lord." more certain than this. But it tain that in effecting the salvati Lord's plan is to employ the ins men. To that instrumentality scribes a great importance. He of the christian preacher saving him: of the pious wife saving he the pious man saving his wife;

converteth the sinner from the en and who thus saveth a soul from The duty of individual chris the salvation of souls is most ev shalt love thy neighbor as thyse the requirement of God's unchar does it not command me to love -my fellow-men's-soul, as I Most surely; and if I thus love labor and pray for its salvation,

ble, that few, who believe in f ventured to question it. Should take to disprove it, from what pay would he draw his arguments! what precent, what example of a recorded, would be found to just to the spiritual welfare of our if the withholding of effort for the No one duty is more evident, one is more extensively negli theless it is not entirely omitt

in earnest to work out my ow

This duty is indeed so obvious

man. Such omission would in absence of the christian temp may be great neglect, where the tal omission of dnty; and there i neglect in regard to the duty In be aroused to greater activity greater constancy in this work fer," then, "the word of exho would suggest some consider that the pure minds of our bri stirred up in respect to a duty, t of which cannot be overrated.

The object contemplated is T OF THE SOUL The soul of men: who can com Its worth is strictly infinite; bec tined, with all its noble and vas exist forever. This priceless man has within him; and while I pardoned and nnholy, he is cons ger of losing it. It will be los must be inevitably, unless he re to God, and through Chriat obtain And O what a loss! No words no thought comprehend it. his soul loses himself. He do the shore, and there witness his ishing in the deep. He goes de Himself is lost. It is the ship soul. It is more; to use the stro Jesus, it is the destruction of

body in hell. Now contrast with this, the soul; its deliverance from sin from the second death; its admi en and reigning with Christ Idn These are terms which imply in ness and glory than the heart of conceived. Indeed no being lu God fully knows all that is involve nal salvation of the soul. And may you, christian brot

mental of effecting such a result Who converteth the sinner fro his way shall save a soul from i erai that is saved from death is ke r of eternal life. L You therefore may effect an ed with which the highest purp