

THE BAPTIST.

NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

CHRISTIANITY AGAINST THE WORLD.

EDITORIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Christian should make every thing best in his religion but allow religion to lead to nothing.

A. JAMES.

We have received home from South Carolina, only time to write a few paragraphs for this paper.

Editor A. Hulshaus, of Virginia. We answer, yes, and you may expect to hear from us.

We are in receipt of another communication from our esteemed brother, J. L. Cross, of Germantown, in reply to the implied charges of the Center Church, of "Intermeddling," &c. He places Eld. W. C. Cross in a most enviable light by a comparison of Elder C's written and oral statements.

We hope Brother Cross will allow us to withhold it, and simply file it against that day of trial, which we understand is to be preparing. Brother Cross can well afford to be magnanimous—he is unbiassed.

Bro. C. says "that a man may preach without ordination or baptism." "We do not," says he, "believe ordinances or manipulations necessary to constitute a right to preach. And why does Bro. C. entertain these views? His first and prominent reason seems to be, that the authoritative mandate has gone forth, 'let him that heareth say, come.' This passage has about as much reference to preaching as it has to shouting, or weeping, or singing, or whistling. Can anti-Landmarkers do no better than this?

Brother C., to prove that unbaptized men are authorized to preach, refers to Apollo who knew only the baptism of John. He says Apollos, having the way of God expounded to him more perfectly, "was afterwards admitted to baptism." This is news to me. I have never seen any account of the baptism of Apollos after Aquila and Priscilla instructed him. But then there are many things I have never seen, though I have seen every thing in the New Testament.

Brother C. characterized almost uniformly by mildness and courtesy, forgets himself and charges his Landmark brethren with assuming to be wiser than Jesus and his Apostles. If this is so, it is a grievous fault." However, I learned some years ago that to make a charge is one thing, and to prove it another. Can Bro. C. sustain his charge? No, never. He no doubt has been often charged with assuming in his practice of close communion "to be wiser than Jesus and his Apostles." And what did the charge amount to? As much as Bro. C.'s charge against Landmarkers—absolutely nothing.

Those whose toolishness Bro. C. pities and denounces, know that it is said of Jesus, after his baptism, "From that time Jesus began to preach." They know he commanded his Apostles to discipline the nations, baptizing them, &c., leaving no intervening period between discipleship and baptism to be employed in preaching. Landmark brethren believe that those who preach ought, like Jesus, to be baptized before they preach. How then do they assume to be wiser than Jesus?

Copying most conscientiously the example of Christ is rather a strange way of assuming to be wiser than he. And how do "Landmark brethren" assume to be wiser than the Apostles? Bro. C. to make out this part of his charge, must show that in apostolic times there were Pedobaptists in the Apostles' days. Very well. Then it follows that if the Apostles were anti-Landmark men, the fact cannot possibly be proved. But that the Apostle did not recognize Pedobaptist preachers as gospel ministers, is manifest from the fact that there were, in their day, no such preachers to recognize.

Where did the Apostle encourage any unbaptized man to preach? Did they in the practical operations of their ministry so far disregard the commission of Christ as to allow their converts, after their conversion, to become preachers before they were baptized? Evidently not. If the "Acts of the Apostles" do not indicate the priority of baptism to preaching, there is nothing in the universe which indicates the priority of creation to the existence of beings and things created. Enough on a point so plain.

Bro. C. says "They (the Landmark brethren) pass a pointed condemnation on the whole practice of the primitive church on Baptist usage from immemorial ages, on the genius of Christianity, and on the dictates of common sense and Christian charity."

To all this Landmark men demur. All they empirically deny. All this they pronounced logically ridiculous; for the very things to be proved are taken for granted. I prove Bro. C. if you can, what you say of the primitive church (churches); but you cannot prove what you say of Baptist usage.

4th "Perfect freedom in attacking themselves to such denominations as they may choose."

5th "Perfect freedom in their views regarding to worship and doctrine."

6th "Perfect freedom in attacking them selves to such denominations as they may choose."

7th "A recognition of the membership."

8th "A recognition of the sacrament."

Now, these, certainly are important demands—so much so I think as to involve the very existence of the Baptist church. But yet Mr. Smith it I understand him yields them all except the sacraments. Here says he, speaking of the sacraments: "at length we reach the real *heresy* of *error*." This single subordinate demand covers the whole question at issue. "Just here or nowhere is to be found our Exclusivism. If I do not mistake him, it is clearly to be inferred that he attaches little or no importance to Baptism further than it serves to introduce us formally to the Lord's Table. Should all Baptists hold such view as Mr. Smith, I think they had as well "give up the ship." For what will they then have to distinguish them from the most apostate sect? But many of them can do this while the Bible teaches what it now does. Mr. Barnes however does not demand these things without what appears to him sufficient reasons. What are these? They are:

1st. "That no form of Church organization can be proved to be prescribed in the New Testament essential to the idea of a Church."

2nd. "That no mode of Baptism has been specified as the only mode."

3rd. "That it is impossible to demonstrate that any prelatical ministry is in a direct and uncontaminated line from the Apostles."

4th. "That salvation is confined to no one of the existing creeds."

5th. "That no one can adduce any authority from the Bible to exclude any others who give evidence that they are renewed by the Holy Ghost."

6th. "That it is impossible to demonstrate that any prelatical ministry is in a direct and uncontaminated line from the Church in Heaven. But they do believe that Christ instituted his Church, and that that Church was not founded on definite principles, they will be slow to believe. Why? Because they think any one who will study the Scriptures with the intent of being instructed, cannot help seeing that there are certain well defined principles on which the Church is founded."

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The New York Chronicle and the Landmark.

Brother Church of the *Chronicle* has recently taken occasion to raise rather contemptuously to the Landmark question as "a foolish controversy about standing on the same boards with ministers of other denominations," &c. If this is Brother C's view of the question, the controversy no doubt appears "foolish" to him, and the "Landmarkers," so called, must appear to be foolish men. But whether the epithet *foolish* is more applicable to Landmarkers, or to those who think the question is one "about standing on the same boards with ministers of other denominations," is, to say the least, a doubtful point.

Bro. C. says "that a man may preach without ordination and baptism." "We do not," says he, "believe ordinances or manipulations necessary to constitute a right to preach. And why does Bro. C. entertain these views? His first and prominent reason seems to be that the authoritative mandate has gone forth, 'let him that heareth say, come.' This passage has about as much reference to preaching as it has to shouting, or weeping, or singing, or whistling. Can anti-Landmarkers do no better than this?

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I learned some years ago that to make a charge is one thing, and to prove it another. Can Bro. C. sustain his charge? No, never. He no doubt has been often charged with assuming in his practice of close communion "to be wiser than Jesus and his Apostles." And what did the charge amount to? As much as Bro. C. charge against Landmarkers—absolutely nothing.

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Landmark brethren believe that those who preach ought like Jesus, to be baptized before they preach. How then, do they "assume to be wiser than Jesus?" Copying most conscientiously the example of Christ is rather a strange way of assuming to be wiser than he. And how do "Landmark brethren" assume to be wiser than the Apostles? Bro. C. to make out this part of his charge, must show that in apostolic times there were Pedobaptist preachers, and that the Apostles recognized them as gospel ministers. Then it will appear that "Landmark brethren" in carrying out their non-recognition doctrine, "assume to be wiser than the Apostles"—but not till then. Bro. C. does not believe, and therefore will not attempt to prove that there were Pedobaptist in the Apostles' days. Very well. Then it follows that if the Apostles were anti-Landmark men, the fact can't possibly be proved. But that the Apostles did not recognize Pedobaptist preachers as gospel ministers, is manifest from the fact that there were, in their day, no such preachers to recognize.

Where did the apostle encourage any unbaptized man to preach? Did they in the practical operations of their ministry so far disregard the commission of Christ, as to allow their converts, after their conversion, to become preachers before they were baptized. Evidently not. If the "Acts of the Apostles" do not indicate the priority of baptism to preaching, there is nothing in the universe which indicates the priority of creation to the existence of beings and things created. Enough on a point so plain.

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But the amusing part of Bro. C.'s article is the last of it. I quote as follows: "As to the matter church fellowship, that belongs entirely to another subject. We do not take to our beds all with whom we hold social intercourse. And why should we take to the Communion Table all with whom we meet, and pray, and labor as Christians and ministers? This open communion theory, of being bound to sleep with every one whom you admit to your pews, we utterly repel as a violation of all common sense."

This may be called the *argumentum ad absurdum* argument.

THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST.

It seems that we ought to sleep with all we commune with, but that we must not sleep with all we preach with! This is wonderful. Surely all that commune together ought not to sleep together. Bro. C.'s sleeping argument against open communion is decidedly original and novel. Communion would be very close if confined to those who can with propriety sleep together. What will our brethren say next? Their arguments must be exhausted as they have become sonorous. I forgot to say in the proper place, that Bro. C. expresses the opinion that if Christ, in the days of his flesh had had control over some synagogue in Galilee, he would have suffered Scribe, Priest, or Pharisee to officiate in it. And yet the Savior said to these very characters, "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" It is needless to enlarge. In mercy I decline amplification. J. M. P.

Reply to Mr. Barnes, on Church Union.

A Pamphlet, titled a Letter to Rev. Albert Barnes, in answer to Exclusivism, by J. Wheaton Smith, Pastor of Spruce Street Baptist Church, was handed me a few days ago. Its contents were perused with the mixed emotions of surprise and regret. Surprise, that Baptists, according to Mr. Smith's statement, are so liberal in their views relating to Church organization and membership, and then, with regard to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, are "Exclusive"; regret, that the New Testament, with Mr. Barnes for its expounder, is so utterly incomprehensible on the subject of Baptism and Church organization, as to render any hope of ascertaining what is designed to teach, wholly groundless. Had not Mr. Smith represented all Baptists as holding the views which he has expressed in his pamphlet, I, perhaps, would have remained silent; but since there is a large number of views he has not given, it will not be offensive for them to be made public. Were I making a suggestion, with the design of bringing about Church union, I would recommend Christians to examine the New Testament, and strive to see the model of the churches planted by the Apostles. If they will do this, denominations will diminish, rather than increase. I could not grant Mr. Barnes first and second demands, because I think it would be impossible to result as he supposes, and because, as we will hereafter see, Jesus Christ has founded but one Church.

3rd.—Perfect freedom in attaching themselves to such denominations as they choose. Of this demand, little need be said. Should his former regrets be granted, this would follow as a matter of course; but since they have not been conceded, this one, for the same reason, cannot.

His 4th demand is, "That in the evangelical denominations, there shall be a recognition of the ministry."

It will be seen that *these two demands* may be resolved into the following:

1st.—Perfect freedom among Christians in forming denominations according to their preference, or their views in regard to worship and doctrine, and in attaching themselves to such denominations as they may choose.

2nd.—That in the evangelical denominations, there shall be a recognition of the ministers, members, and sacraments of each other."

It will be seen that *these two demands* may be resolved into the following:

1st.—Perfect freedom among Christians in forming denominations according to their preferences.

2nd.—Perfect freedom in attaching themselves to such denominations as they may choose.

3rd.—Perfect freedom in their views in regard to worship and doctrine, &c.

4th.—Perfect freedom in attaching themselves to such denominations as they may choose.

5th.—A recognition of the membership.

6th.—A recognition of the sacrament.

Now, these, certainly are important demands—so much so, I think, as to involve the very existence of the Baptist churches. This demand is unreasonable, because we will have to recognize as ministers of Jesus Christ, men irrespective of what they believe. If they claim to be followers of Jesus, it matters not what doctrines they hold when they profess to be the followers of Jesus, submit to all his ordinances, found their faith on the gospel, and show by their acts, that they are called to the great work of proclaiming Christ to a lost world, then, and not till then, will we recognize them as ministers. He demands—

7th.—A recognition of the membership.

This we cannot grant, for two reasons. 1st—Christ's Church is made up of those who profess their belief in him to the saving of their souls. Pedobaptists all of them at least do not make the necessary. 2nd—They have not submitted to baptism the only door of admission into the church.

In reply to his fifth and last reason, I would merely ask if the Church is to receive and retain in her membership any except those who conform to the rules of the Church as found in the New Testament. I have known Christians to get drunk and do many things contrary to the teachings of the Bible; but shall such be retained in fellowship without making reparation? If Christ has founded a Church, and given rules by which its members are to be governed, then those who are not willing to submit to his rules ought not to be retained as members. And should those individuals give evidence, in some things, that they have been born of the spirit—still, if they do not submit to the commands of Christ, they deserve exclusion.

In conclusion, I must say that I cannot comply with any one of Mr. B.'s demands. His reason I regard as wholly unsatisfactory, and in many respects untrue. He desires union—so do I. But deliver me from any Church union, unless all should unite in believing and obeying the commands of Christ.

17th. The council organized by choosing Rev. B. Brierly as Moderator, and G. W. Dam, as Clerk. Bro. A. Gordon, a member of the First Church, related his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of doctrine, which were satisfactory to the council. On Sabbath eve, the 18th inst. Bro. G. was ordained as an Evangelist. Reading Scripture, and sermon by Rev. B. Brierly; prayer of ordination and charge, by Rev. T. Atwood, of Stockton; introductory prayer, and right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Gonzales, of San Francisco. The services were attended in the new edifice of the First Church, which was well filled. Brother G. leaves to-morrow for the East, but we hope to welcome him back in a few months. At present, his health is poor, but those of us who have long known him, felt that he ought to be ordained.

Com. San Fran. Cal., Oct. 19th, '57

Mr. Editor, I send you the above by route of the council. Will you have the goodness to insert it?

Yours, B. BRIERLY.

ORDINATION IN STOCKTON, CAL.—Agreeably to previous arrangements, a Council met in the First Baptist Church, Stockton, Sept. 28th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Bro. S. W. Hull, to the work of the gospel ministry. Rev. Thomas Atwood was chosen Moderator, and Rev. I. S. Buckner, Clerk.

The Baptists "theory," if I am not mistaken, is that there have been Baptists in every age, commencing with John, the Baptist; and that though they have been called by different names at different periods, they held to substantially the same doctrines which distinguish the Baptists of the present age. If this "theory" be correct, they have "descended in a direct line from the Apostles." And who, I ask, is able to prove the contrary?

4.—"Salvation is confined to no one of the existing creeds."

What has this to do with the matter in hand? Let me see if I can construct an argument analogous to this. Says a Frenchman, speaking of different forms of government, "America is not a Republican Government, because there are many patriots in France, Germany and England." He is correct, in order to the existence of a republican government, it is necessary first for all patriots to be enrolled as its citizens.

We believe that there are many Christians belonging to Pedobaptist organizations, we also believe that there are many Christians, who belong to no organization whatever. The fact that there are Christians in Pedobaptist organizations, no more proves that those organizations are scriptural Churches, than the fact, that there are Christians, who belong to no organization, proves that their non-organization is a Church. Nor is it to be inferred, that, because there are different bodies of Christians claiming to be Churches that there is no Church at all.

In reply to his fifth and last reason, I would merely ask if the Church is to receive and retain in her membership any except those who conform to the rules of the Church as found in the New Testament. I have known Christians to get drunk and do many things contrary to the teachings of the Bible; but shall such be retained in fellowship without making reparation? If Christ has founded a Church, and given rules by which its members are to be governed, then those who are not willing to submit to his rules ought not to be retained as members. And should those individuals give evidence, in some things, that they have been born of the spirit—still, if they do not submit to the commands of Christ, they deserve exclusion.

As to the precise number of converts at the front of that meeting, eternity will alone decide.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

DEAR BRO.—I am fully aware that editors like short communications, but as we Californians do not often trespass on your columns, and knowing that as Baptists we have no denominational organ in our State, through which we may show our brethren and the world, what God is doing in our midst, I must crave the favor of a hearing.

Having preached several times in the country, on the 20th of July, I organized a Baptist Church, consisting of six members, about six miles from this city, and at that time appointed a camp meeting to commence on the 18th September, in a grove on the banks of the Mokelumne river.

We resorted to that locality from

the same

reason that John went to "Enon near Jordan," because there was much water there.

The meeting continued from the 18th to the 25th

and such a meeting I never attended. Not an oak was heard, not a drunken or disorderly person was seen on the grounds during the entire meeting. All was order and quietude, and yet without an earthly police to keep order. The grand secret was, our Almighty Jesus was there, and every man, woman, or child, who came into that consecrated spot, was awe struck by the presence of God, and the manifest display of his sovereignty, love and power, that none dared even to move his tongue. Not even an Elmyra was seen or heard within the encampment.

As to the precise number of converts at the front of that meeting, eternity will alone decide.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

DEAR JOHN FRANCIS.—This brother is returning a cordial welcome from friends in Great Britain. Brother Norton writes to me that no one could be more welcome and that his visits among the church will produce great good.

—HONORABLE HIS MAJESTY.—The emperor of France has purchased Longwood, the farm at St. Helena on which Napoleon Bonaparte passed his last days, and the site of his tomb; intending to dedicate the grounds and to erect a monument over the tomb.

—INSTRUMENTS OF ASTROBATIC PROPHECY.—A bar of brass weighing fifteen pounds on the earth's surface when taken up three miles in a balloon, weighs only seven and a half, and at six miles weighs only three and a quarter.

—AN ANECDOTE.—An old sage related a

story to his

disciples.

—RE. JOHN FRANCIS.—This brother is returning a cordial welcome from friends in Great Britain. Brother Norton writes to me that no one could be more welcome and that his visits among the church will produce great good.

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THE BAPTIST.

NASHVILLE, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

Notes of the Banks of Tennessee, Received by the State, Union, and Planters' Banks of Tennessee.**BY THE PLANTERS' BANK.**

Bank of Tennessee. Bank of Memphis.
Union Bank. Northern Bank of Tenn.
Planters' Bank. Bank of America.
Merchants' Bank. Citizens' Bank.
Bank of Paris. Bank of Middle Tenn.
Farmers' Bank. Bank of Chattanooga.
Bank of Commerce. Commercial Bank.
Bank of the Union. Southern Bank.

BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AND THE UNION BANK.

Bank of Tennessee. Bank of Middle Tenn.
Planters' Bank. Citizens' Bank.
Union Bank. City Bank.
Bank of America. Farmers' Bank.
Merchants' Bank. Northern Bank.
Bank of Paris. Southern Bank.
Bank of the Union. Traders' Bank.
Bank of Chattanooga. Kentucky Banks.
Bank of Memphis. New Orleans Banks.
Bank of Louisville. Exchange Bank.

We will receive the notes of any of the above Banks at this office for papers and books.

Notes of the following Banks are purchased by Brokers at from \$0 to \$00 on cents on the dollar.

Bank of Clarendon. Bank of Shelbyville.
" " Tazwell. Lawrenceburg.
" " Knoxville. " Ocoee.
" " Trenton. " Nashville.

GRAVES, MARKS & CO.**KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE.****HIS PEDIOPBAPTIST SOCIETY OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.**

One Lord, one Faith, one Immersion. Eph. 1:10. What

one immersion is the profession of that one faith in the Service and reverence of that one Lord. See Rom. 6:4—Col. 2:12; Cor. 10:12—1 Pet. 3:21.

2. The Word of God is the only foundation of Hope and Faith in the only mode of justification.

3. The Word of God and the Spirit of God are agents in the regeneration of souls.

4. Each visible Church of Christ is a company of scripturally immersing believers only, (not of believers and their descendants and/or pre-baptists) constituted by voluntary consent, to obey and execute all the commands of Christ having reference to the visible Church, and independent of all others, acknowledging no law-giver in Zion but Christ, and submitting to no man but the Master of the Sabbath. See Col. 1:2; Eph. 1:10; Col. 1:24—Eph. 4:1—2 Cor. 12:12—2 Cor. 12:13—2 Thess. 3:11; Philip 1:17—1 Cor. 1:12—1 Cor. 1:13—1 Cor. 1:14—1 Cor. 1:15—1 Cor. 1:16—1 Cor. 1:17—1 Cor. 1:18—1 Cor. 1:19—1 Cor. 1:20—1 Cor. 1:21—1 Cor. 1:22—1 Cor. 1:23—1 Cor. 1:24—1 Cor. 1:25—1 Cor. 1:26—1 Cor. 1:27—1 Cor. 1:28—1 Cor. 1:29—1 Cor. 1:30—1 Cor. 1:31—1 Cor. 1:32—1 Cor. 1:33—1 Cor. 1:34—1 Cor. 1:35—1 Cor. 1:36—1 Cor. 1:37—1 Cor. 1:38—1 Cor. 1:39—1 Cor. 1:40—1 Cor. 1:41—1 Cor. 1:42—1 Cor. 1:43—1 Cor. 1:44—1 Cor. 1:45—1 Cor. 1:46—1 Cor. 1:47—1 Cor. 1:48—1 Cor. 1:49—1 Cor. 1:50—1 Cor. 1:51—1 Cor. 1:52—1 Cor. 1:53—1 Cor. 1:54—1 Cor. 1:55—1 Cor. 1:56—1 Cor. 1:57—1 Cor. 1:58—1 Cor. 1:59—1 Cor. 1:60—1 Cor. 1:61—1 Cor. 1:62—1 Cor. 1:63—1 Cor. 1:64—1 Cor. 1:65—1 Cor. 1:66—1 Cor. 1:67—1 Cor. 1:68—1 Cor. 1:69—1 Cor. 1:70—1 Cor. 1:71—1 Cor. 1:72—1 Cor. 1:73—1 Cor. 1:74—1 Cor. 1:75—1 Cor. 1:76—1 Cor. 1:77—1 Cor. 1:78—1 Cor. 1:79—1 Cor. 1:80—1 Cor. 1:81—1 Cor. 1:82—1 Cor. 1:83—1 Cor. 1:84—1 Cor. 1:85—1 Cor. 1:86—1 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For the Tennessee Baptist.

Mixed Baptists.
Mr. Barron—I am sorry to find an "Old Fashioned Baptist" thrown out of temper by my little strike on his valuable essay. But it seems the time has not yet come when Baptists can discuss differences of opinion, without indulging in unkind personalities, impugning motives, &c.

In those days of review, I did not consider it "permissible" Scripture when I ventured to follow a marginal rendering, instead of the one contained in the text, particularly when I remembered the term "brother" was applied by a Jew to every man in the nation. I thought it improbable that the term "sister" should be restricted to one born of the same parents. Another thing emboldened me to depart from King James' version, the example of an "Old Fashioned Baptist" himself in the very article referred to. True, he gives the original, but may not the unlearned avail themselves of the learning of those whose lives are devoted to Biblical criticism?

As I do not wish to misrepresent our author, or "garble" his essay, you will please indulge me in a long quotation, after which, I promise to be brief, as I am unwilling to trespass unduly on your patience, or your columns. But to the question.

"It is written, 'He made of twain one flesh.'

Are we to understand from these words, that God prohibited a man from having more than one wife? Now it seems to me if ever there was a time when a plurality of wives was allowed it was "in the beginning."

"Is not the law equally true where a man marries two or more wives? Are they not made one with the man, in precisely the same sense, and as truly one in that relation, as where the man marries one wife?" Had our Lord regarded polygamy as a transgression or sin against that law, (as he knew that many of the Jews, and perhaps some of his hearers were practical polygamists, and did not regard the custom as unlawful or forbidden by the law of Moses,) would he have hesitated to denounce it as he did all manner of sin? And would Paul have neglected to record his protest against the custom had he understood the Savior as condemning it? As to the injunction of the Apostle, that a Pastor and Deacon should be the husband of one wife, did the injunction proceed on the ground of sinfulness of polygamy, or a matter of expediency and convenience to their efficiency in their respective offices? If the Apostles, who for a time at least, performed the duties of Pastor or Overseer to the Church, at Jerusalem, had no time to serve tables, and ministers generally were required to give themselves wholly to their work, prayer, and the ministry—while both ministers feel the co-operation more for public effect than from any conscientious conviction that truth will be advanced, or that there is in fact union in sentiment and heart.

It is thought by many of our good brethren that an invitation of a Pedobaptist minister into our pulpits to co-operate with us, is to endorsement of him. Our brethren do not so intend it, but would we invite them if their own denomination did not recognize them. And do not our congregations consider us both alike ministers—and praise us for the fraternity—while both ministers feel the co-operation more for public effect than from any conscientious conviction that truth will be advanced, or that there is in fact union in sentiment and heart.

I have always however, been at a loss to see any justifiable reason for the asperity which has characterized the newspaper writers on both sides of this question. It is scarcely a practical one—since most, if not all our brethren admit that ordinarily we should not invite them, and no one can doubt the right of a Church to do if it should think proper, and it may be possible to a contingency to occur that would make such an act justifiable.

I fully concur with the sentiment of an anti-Land Mark brother who says: "The greatest of the old Land Marks, is love." Let me say a word dear brethren, in your communications pro and con do not use one word or thought, that you cannot feel on your knees in communion with the Holy Spirit; it is right. I am heartily tired of denunciations and banded epithets in our religious papers. The advocates of truth need never resort to such, and be that partakes most of the Spirit of Christ cannot. No good has ever resulted from it—much evil is always produced by it. When we discuss this or any other controverted subject, let us do it as earnest enquirers after truth, and not as champions of a belligerent party. Always remembering that a brother in error is nearer than a magnanimous opponent, and that we Baptists must be neutral—we must not forget we have much to do as well as say. And while we oppose error in others, we must not indulge it among ourselves. Let us pray more, study to know and do the will of our master. Let us be more humble, and seek more of the Holy Spirit. And let us do more to subjugate the world to Jesus. K. W. W.

REMARKS.—It is truly encouraging to see the masses of Southern Baptists moving firmly up to the old Land Mark ground on which our martyred fathers offered up their lives to Christ. Only here and there a popular minister or professional man opposes it. The triumph is certain.

(California Correspondent.)
Since nothing has appeared to shake the confidence of our readers in the statements of our correspondent, we call their attention to the present letter.

Ma. Editor.——I sat myself this evening to give you and the readers of your most excellent paper, (the Tennessee Baptist) some of my way-side penitences for the last few months in California—perhaps they may be of interest to some.

In the first place, a word or two about the San Francisco Baptist Association. Tis true, I sent you a copy of the Minutes, which I hope you have received before this. In part you may learn from them what was done at the last session, but not all, for it would not have been policy to have had over thing recorded just as it transpired, for there was such an *unchristian spirit manifested* by some of our good people, that I know they would be ashamed to meet it in public print. But, be that as it may, I have been disposed to say a word on the subject of the correspondence by that Association with other denominational bodies, that was introduced in 1856, at its regular session, and carried out by some of the brethren that were appointed as correspondents from that body. I do hope that the effort is broken up, although some of us were quite alone in voting on the final issue, and many tried to make us feel ashamed of the position that we occupied, on the face of those Association Minutes, but I do hope and pray that the Lord will always give me grace to stand firm in the Baptist cause—the cause of Christ; and although, while half the Association at first voted with me, there is but one name recorded, besides my own, on the negative side of the question, of receiving the Delegate from the Methodist Conference, I yet feel that I did right—yea, consider it one of the best acts

of my life, since I have been in California. I acted from principle, in the fear of my God in his blessed and holy cause, notwithstanding the gentleman that presented himself in behalf of, and as correspondent delegate from the Pacific Conference, is a gentleman of the highest standing; but I ever expect to oppose such correspondence. Baptist Associations should only correspond with Baptist bodies, according to my humble views, and can hold no paternal fellowship with a Methodist Episcopal Conference. It must be a *sister or brother* body. True others may differ very widely from me.

D. H. S.
Spring Creek, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1857.

William T. Wingo.

The subject of this obituary, William T. Wingo, was born August 18th, 1816, in Notoway County, Virginia, came to the West in his youthful years, made a profession of religion sometime in the year 1832, and joined the Baptist Church at Little Onion, Graves County, Ky., of which he was a devoted member up to his death, Oct. 17, 1857, aged 39 years, 6 months and 9 days. He leaves a disconsolate wife, five children and one brother to mourn his loss. He was taken sick on the evening of the second Lord's day, the 11th instant, and lived until 6 o'clock P.M. being nearly all the time insensible. The disease was of a new type and baffled the best medical skill that could be procured. A day or two before his death when reminded by his only brother that he was about to die he answered "Yes, and I have nothing to keep me here." He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, an affectionate husband, a tender parent and faithful friend, as well as an exemplary Christian. His death, therefore, throws a veil of mourning over our extended circle of endeared ones, among whom may be counted his Pastor, and the writer of this notice who was an object of his kindest regards for years. To his uncounted friends his sad death ought to be a thrilling call to prepare for the future world. J. H. D. CARLIN.

A. T. Clyburn.

At a meeting of Missouri Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 76, of which A. T. Clyburn was an esteemed member, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to take from us our much beloved brother A. L. Clyburn who died on the 9th of September. Therefore,

Resolved That it is with deep and heartfelt grief we mourn the loss of an esteemed citizen, a kind friend, an affectionate father and husband, and a worthy and beloved brother. But we have consolation in the cheering hope that our loss is eternal gain. And although we cannot fully fathom all the mysterious ways of an All Wise Providence, yet it is our duty to bow in humble submission to the Divine decree.

Resolved That we do truly and sincerely sympathize with the family of our deceased brother and we hope Divine assistance will be given to them in their irreparable loss, and we pray God to be a father unto the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

Resolved That the Secretary furnish the family of our deceased brother with a copy of these resolutions and another copy to the Tennessee Baptist for publication accompanied with a suitable obituary notice. M. T. MITCHELL, Secretary pro tem.

Mount Pleasant, Ark. Sept. 12, 1857.

Lived on the 9th inst. of flux after a few days of painful suffering. Alexander T. Clyburn, aged 42 years, 2 months and 26 days. He leaves a wife three daughters, and one son not to mourn as those with no hope. He discharged faithfully all the duties of a husband and father to his now bereaved family, sustaining while living a character pure and unspotted as a man and as a Christian. His many friends and family can truly say in reference to the deceased: "Brother so are they who die in the Lord." Brother Clyburn was baptized in the year 1841 and his death like his life honored his profession, as though while suffering with his painful disease his mind was troubled with a conviction that for time for holding a final, wordly alien to his beloved family was near at hand. But one other thought seemed to distract him that was his treasure beyond the grave, to which he had some doubts that his title was clear. But it pleased his Redeemer who never forsakes his children in time of strait need to remove his doubts, and he freely and willingly gave all to the will of God. May God bless his dependent family, and assist them all with his friends and brothers to meet him all in Heaven to part more.

M. T. MITCHELL, Secretary pro tem.

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Mount Pleasant, Ark. Sept. 12, 1857.

Tired of one sin is a greater misery than the burden of a thousand crosses.—H. B. 20—CHAPIN.

EXPERIENCE.—By past experiences we build up our moral being.

Obituaries.

Elder John Smith Lee.

Departed this life on the 13th of November 1857 in the town of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Elder John S. Lee of Charlotte County, Virginia in the 74th year of his age.

Elder Lee arrived here a few weeks ago, and was attacked in a few hours after his arrival with influenza complicated with acute pneumonia. After some twelve days of medical treatment the disease seemed to be yielding with a fair prospect of his recovery, when he was seized with inflammation of the stomach or a malignant character which terminated his life.

Brother Lee had been an active minister of the gospel for forty years. He has entered into his rest and his works will follow him.

H. C. Richmond Herald will please copy.

Sarah Elizabeth Blocker.

Sarah Elizabeth Blocker was born January 18th, died Sept. 16th, 1857. Her sickness was of short duration though severe. It was by no means regarded as the precursor of death, until within a few hours of her release from the shackles of mortality. She made no public profession of religion but for months previous to her death there was an evident consciousness of departing and converging strength so strong that she was impressed with religious things—a change the more observable from the consideration that naturally she possessed a very lively disposition—from these strong and other considerations, her friends entertain strong hope that she experienced a change of heart, and that now she is basking under the kind and bountiful smile of our gracious Redeemer. The writer of this obituary was for years her Preceptor, hence was intimately acquainted with her in all respects. By her ladylike bearing and affectionate disposition she secured not only my esteem and regard but the respect of all her Teachers, and associates. She was ever a pattern for her class-mates, excelling not only in her deportment, but likewise in her literary attainments. I could write much in commendation of Sarah knowing her as well as I did, but I must forbear.

While I respectfully decline the alliance which an "Old Fashioned Baptist" assigns me, my conscience testifies that I was not wilfully misrepresent our author. I desire that the truth with regard to "Mixed Marriages" may go forth unimpaired with error. C.

BAPTISTS.—We are confident that "Old Fashioned Baptist" mistook the design of C. C. warmly approve O. F. B.'s position, but feared that his remarks upon polygamy would prejudice a great many against him, who otherwise would approve, and labor with him in referring the evil that is coming upon us. We hope O. F. B. will accept this, our assurance, and as his remarks were a digression, relieve his position of any possible misapprehension.

We command the subjoined communication from the Christian Index, for its admirable spirit:

"THE LAND MARK MEN WILL SOON ABANDON THEIR ULTRAISTE." Snobs in the opinion of many good brethren who love the flavor, but who, I fear, have never, under the influence of supreme love for Him, examined the foundation upon which we stand.

I have regretted to see that many "anti-Land Mark" brethren are ready to believe that we are moved to our conclusions and practices by opposition to Pedobaptists as opponents, thus giving over truth and consistency—that we are party men rather than lovers of Jesus.

I am the Pastor of an "anti-Land Mark" Church, composed of intelligent and pious members, and any other estimate of my ecclesiastical services and talents, I have given every

confidence to the writer to express his anxiety that they be warned on the face of those Association Minutes, but I do hope and pray that the Lord will always give me grace to stand firm in the Baptist cause—the cause of Christ; and although, while half the Association at first voted with me, there is but one name recorded, besides my own, on the negative side of the question, of receiving the Delegate from the Methodist Conference, I yet feel that I did right—yea, consider it one of the best acts

of my life, since I have been in California.

Oscar Haughton Crook.

Died in Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1857, Oscar H. Crook, aged 14 months and 22 days. Little Oscar was the only child of Dr. J. W. and Sallie A. Crook.

H. C. Richmond Herald will please copy.

Sept. 18, 1857.

AWREN & OWEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS.

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JOHN C. ELDRIDGE, New Orleans, La.

JOHN C. ELDRIDGE, New Orleans, La.