### THE BIBLICAL RECORDER

# The Biblical Recorder. RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1855.

COMMUNICATIONS for publication, or in any way relating to the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Rev. J. J. JAMES, or "Editor of the Biblical Recorder," Raleigh, N. C. The Letters relating to the business of the office must be addressed to J. J. JAMES & Co., Raleigh

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N.C.

20 Persons writing to us on business confer a reat vor by giving their Post Office address; also that of each individual for whom they ite.

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ne. The length of the Report this week crowded out several other articles which will appear next.

has seen fit to leave the vail of mystery. The fact Financial. We again call attention to the financial condition so clearly revealed that our bodies, that is, the bodies of the saints, will be raised and fashioned like of the Recorder office. To arrange and supply the publication office, so as to provide against contin- unto the glorious body of our Saviour, is a truth at gencies, and be in readiness to execute orders of once so grand and sublime, so full of hope and comfort that we feel but little interest in the ensuch job work as may be sent us, we have already had to anticipate our receipts by several hundred quiry as to what particular way it will be effected. An all-wise and all-powerful God has promised it, dollars, which we have advanced out of our own pocket. Shall we not hope that the friends of the and given us a pledge of its fulfillment in the resurrection of his own Son whom he raised from the Recorder, who may be owing for the same, will not dead, and set him at his own right hand. Paul in allow their dues to remain unpaid, while we are contracting debt to send them the paper? We I Cor., 15th chapter tells us that Christ's was "the think they will not allow any such thing. We are first fruits of the resurrection-then they that are almost sure that a little reflection will cause them to Christ's at his coming;" and as certainly as his body do as some have already done of late-make us re- was raised, so certain will the bodies of all his mittances without further delay. Most cases of saints be raised at the last day. The same Apostle non-payment, we doubt not, are induced by inat- tells us of the wonderful change which will take tention and forgetfulness of the fact that time runs place in the bodies of the Saints. They are sown on, whether the subscription money is sent or not. in corruption, raised in incorruption; sown in dis- the Apostles as at any other time? Justin Mar-We believe that all our good subscribers, who may honor, (by sin) raised in glory; sown in weakness, be in arrears, are desirous of paying us and for raised in power; sown a natural body, raised a spithe purpose of enabling them to ascertain what ritual body. The sleeping dust of all the redeemed infant baptism in and before their day. Irenæus, will eventually be waked by the trump of God and they owe us we send out some accounts this week. come forth in a suitable form to be made spiritual and shall send out some more next. Several breth, ren have also consented to act for us in collecting and glorious; and it will be immaterial whether it Here was evidence sufficient to sustain the practice; in their respective sections, to whom we have given has passed through one hundred; one thousand or and of what weight against it was the declarations it will at the command of God accounts. These brethren will give receipts to all millions of changes, it will at the command of God or speculations of Neander, "the learned, pious, but accounts. These breathren will give receipts to all who may pay monies to them. The accounts we and he a fit temple for the glorified spirit. How or the spectrations of reader, the tenned, prous, our smoky-headed German ?" Indeed all Mr. P.'s au-tained them. To be of any avail to Mr. Heflin he --they left their members to exercise their eva were made out some two months ago. If persons by what process so great a change will be effected, we pretend not to conjecture. It is God's work and who have since that time paid us should receive accounts they may know why it is. We could not marvellous in our eyes. Nor should the enquiry trouble the devout and humble believer as to whethnow without considerable trouble seperate them. er these bones and sinews and flesh will appear We call upon those only to make remittances again, or whether his body then will be the same who are really in arrears. material that it now is. God who so wonderfully If any who owe us do not intend to pay us canformed the material body which is so soon to pass der requires that they should write us to that effect assigning their reasons for such a course that we away, will doubtless suitably dispose that which is may know what to decend on. We have never to exist forever, in a spiritual and glorious state.

# 2. Do the souls of the people of God go directly to Heaven when they leave the bodies?

or residence of the soul, that has been redeemed by the blood of Christ and sanctified by his spirit, after it leaves its earthly tabernacle, than that "house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." When Lazarus died he " was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom ;" a figurative representation of heav-

"this day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."-Paul speaking of his present sufferings says, "to depart and be with Christ is far better." The same Apostle also "speaks of the spirits of the just

men made perfect in Heaven," meaning no doubt those spirits who were redeemed on earth and perfected in heaven. These and other passages which might be quoted we think justify the belief, that

when the mortal life of God's people ends their spirits are borne immediately into the presence and glory of their Savior and God.

## Discussion at Banks' Chapel.

Axs .-- We know of no other place for the abode MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1855. MR. HEFLIN, in his first speech on Monday, first dverted to Mr. Purify's Pedo-baptist authorities. Such testimony he could not regard as of much importance, because the witnesses, whatever they might have conceded, all held and practiced infant baptism. They were satisfied with the rite, en. Christ said to the penitent thief on the cross, notwithstanding their concessions. Neander, Mr. H. said, had been largely quoted. Mr. P. had merely read Neander's speculations-and what did they amount to ? Any body else had as good right to speculate on the subject as the German histo-

rian. Mr. P. had said something about Origen and baptismal regeneration. That the notion did prevail at an early age that both adults and infants were regenerated in baptism nobody denied. Ultraism

was common in all ages. Even Mr. Purify now held that the baptism of infants is an act of blasphe. my. [Mr. P. interrupted the speaker, and said he had already corrected him two or three times on

We are aware that other theories on this subject this subject. It was a point not growing out of have been set forth, but we do not consider them the proposition in debate, and the remark upon which Mr. H. founded his charge had not been made

3. At the resurrection of the just, will these during this meeting. Mr. H. merely alluded to it bones and sinews and flesh be raised, or will it be for effect-for the purpose of exciting prejudice.another body like this which will then be glorified ? Once for all, he begged to explain the matter. In Answer .- There has been much learned and a sermon at Brassfields, Mr. P. said he remarkedingenious discussion as to the identity of the bodies That if infant baptism was ordained of God, it was of the just in the present life with those they will right and ought to be practiced ; if not so ordained, have after the resurrection. The enquiry is one of its pretice, as a religious ordinance, was blasphe those mysteries of human redemption, which we my :-- the term "blasphemy" he used in the sense cannot in this life fully understand. We can now of "profane," If Mr. H. saw proper to continue to see it only as through a glass darkly. Nor do we present him in a false light, he might do so-and think it would tend really to edification to philosomake all the captital out of it that he possibly phise or speculate about a matter, over which God could.] Mr. Heflin resumed, saying, as he had been

interrupted he hoped the Moderator would prolong his time. He would now proceed to shew that infant baptism had been found in every coun try in every age since the beginning of the christian era. He asked Mr. P. if he admitted it was now practiced-if it was practiced the last century, and so on down to the third age of the christian church. [Mr. P .- ' prove it is in the Bible, as the proposition requires you to do."] Mr H. asked the time, and then set about giving the proof he had promised. Mr. P., he said, had quoted many Pedo-baptist authors : When did these witnesses say infant baptism originated ? It was not denied that it existed in the 3rd century-and although Mr. P.'s witnesses deposed on so many points, on this important point they were silentnone of them told us at what period it startedwhy not as well suppose it begun in the days of tyr and Origen, who lived before the Council of Nice in 325, bore testimony as to the existence of

derive itself spontaneously, the more Christianity no nation that did not contain children; hence, penetrated into domestic life; namely, that Christ, children are to be baptized as a part of all nations. struction and persuasion render disciples; that is by means of that Divine life, which he communica- The Apostles understood the Commission in this te d to human nature, and revealed in it, has sancti- sense, and must, therefore, have baptized infants, as fied that nature from the very first seed of its de. velopement. If everything was as it ought to be the Israelites, Mr. H. said, he had shown that inthe child born in a Christian family would have fants were entitled to the sign and seal. The same tion unto the persons of the blessed Trinity as the this advantage, that he did not first come to Chris- Covenant still was in existence; baptism is now tlanity from heathenism, or from a natural life of its seal. The right of infants to this seal, settled sin, but that he would grow up, from the first dawning of conscience, under the imperceptible and preventing influence of a sanctifying and ennobling Christianity ; with the very first seeds of conscious- the Covenant, had been abrogated, and baptism bling nature, would be near him, by which the diviner portion of his nature might be attracted and to full activity ; and this latter evil spirit would such a life the new birth would form no division, that began at any one particular moment, but it would begin imperceptibly, and so continue its progress through the whole life. Therefore, the visible token of the new birth, that is, baptism, was to first

" From this idea, founded on the internal feelings of Christianity, which obtained an influence over man's dispositions, the custom of infant baptism on the outward sign !

"But immediately after Irenseus, in the latter a zealous opponent of infant baptism, a proof that it was not then usually considered as an apostolic orventured to speak so strongly against it."

nor the Apost'es ordained it, he distinctly, declares ; and maintains that it developed itself from the spir-

little after, appeared as its zealous opponent, which

vation of children. We find here the essentially of infant baptism. It authorized the preachers of Article Baptism .- " The action is baptizing, or is Christian notion, from which infant baptism would the Gospel to baptize "all nations," and there was mersing in water the object thereof, those persons well as adults. From the Covenant of God with and established under the old dispensation, had nev- exhibiting gracious favours unto the person baper been repealed-it still existed to its fullest extent, and in all its force. Circumcision, as the sign of

ness in the natural life, a Divine principle, enno- substituted-but the right of infant children to the ordinance had never been abolished. There was no need of an express law on the subject in the new strengthened, before its ungodliness could come in- dispensation. It was understood that the rights of infants were fully recognized, and hence when here find itself overmatched by its counterpoise. In Christ commanded the Apostles to baptize all nations, they must have understood 'him to command the baptism of infants. To disprove the right of infants to baptism, its opponents must show that that right was at some time repealed, for it certainly once existed. On this subject, Mr. H. be given to the child from its earliest hours, and he said Mr. P. had made an attempt to be pleasant was to be consecrated to his Saviour from the very but pleasantry in Mr. Purify was like the Jancing of

an elephant. It suited some men to attempt pleas-

antries, but not Mr. P. As an illustration of the above position, Mr. H. submitted the following : A law stood on the Statute proceeded. Oh! that men had not so soon confused Book, de claring that all free-holders had a right he Divine thing and the sign which represented it, to vote at elections. Should the Legislature, with a and had not wished to bind the work of the spirit view to extend the right of suffrage, pass another law declaring that all free citizens over the age of 21

years should vote, would any one be simple enough years of the second century, Tertullion appeared as to suppose that the free-holders were not included in the second law, because they were particularly alluded to in the first and not in the last ? Infants dinance, for in that case he would hardly have were included in the first law respecting membership in the Church ; and because they were not

Here. Neander shewed that infant haptism ori- expressly mentioned in the re-enactment of that ginated some time between the Apostles' day and law under the Gospel dispensation, was that any the 3rd century. It is certain that neither Christ reason believing they were excluded ?

Mr. H thought he had now proven that the practice of baptizing infants begun with the Apos it and design of christianity. Irenæus, he admits, tles. If he held the opinions of Mr. P. on this subis the first person who mentions the practice about ject, he would scruple even to express them on both the propriety and expediency of the rite thus the close of the 2nd century, and that Tertullian, a Sunday, as Mr. P. had so often done!

Mr. Purify had quoted the Discipline on Rites was proof that the practice was not then a general and Ceremonies. Mr. H. still thought there was one. There was no evidence that Irenæns even a difference between rites and ordinances. The alluded to infant baptism in the passage referred to ; old practice of feet-washing, that once prevailed but if he did, it only established that infant baptism among the Baptists, was a rite or ceremony, but originated about the close of the 2nd century, at a not an ordinance. [Mr. H. here indulged in a time, too, when the notion prevailed that baptism strain of ridicule, so entirely out of place both as was necessary to the salvation of persons of all ages to its spirit and its manner, that we thought it would

of any nation whom his ministers can by their m such as do sincerely BELIEVE the truth of his doc. trine, and seriously resolve to obey his command. ments. It is performed in the name, that is ad ministered by the authority, and bears special relachief objects of the FAITH PROFESSED, and the sole objects of the obedience undertaken therein; as tized, and as recieving special obligations from

Mosheim's Church History ; Part 2, chap. 3rd-FIRST CENTURY, page 25 .-- " In the earliest times of the church, ALL WHO PROFESSED FINALLY TO BE-LIEVE that Jesus was the only Redeemer of the world. and who, in consequence of this profession, promised to live in a manner conformable to the purity of his holy religion, were immediately received among the disciples of Christ. \* \* \*\* THEN BAPTISM WAS ADMINISTERED TO NONE BUT SUCH AS HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY INSTRUCTED IN THE PRIN-CIPAL POINTS OF CHRISTIANITY and had also given SATISFACTORY proofs of pious dispositions and upright intentions."

Mosheim Ch. History-Second Century-page 49.-" The persons that were to be baptized, after they had repeated the creed, confessed and renounced THEIR SINS, &c., were immersed under water and received into Christ's kingdom, \* \*,"

Mosheim Ch. History-Third Century-page 70. -"There were, twice a year, stated times when baptism was administered to such as, after a long ourse of trial and preparation, offered themselves as candidates for the profession of christianity."

Wood's works, Vol. 3rd, page 322 .- "The ways OF AN EXPRESS, POSITIVE COMMAD OF SCRIPTURE. that is, A COMMAND IN SO MANY WORDS, THAT IN-FANTS SHOULD BE BAPTIZED is not to be considered as a valid objection against Infant Baptism."

Prof. Moses Stuart in his work on Baptism, published by Graves & Mark, page 189, says-"On the subject of infant baptism I have said nothing. The present occasion did not call for it; and I have no wish or intention to enter into the controversy reepecting it. I have only to say that I believe in a iministered ; and therefore accede to it ex animo. COMMANDS OR PLAIN AND CERTAIN EXAMPLES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT BELATIVE TO IT I DO NOT FIND."

If there are no commands or examples of it in the New Testament, how can Mr. Heflin prove that infant baptism is authorized by the scriptures ? Mr. P. avowed his kind feelings toward all pro-

Literary Notices.

unmistakable marks of skill on the part of the de-

signers to meet the most fastideous tast of those for whom it is intended. Its embellishments are Philadelphia. Price \$ 2 per annum.

will only manifest the interest shown by the Delegates of our last Convention at Warrenton. Quite a number of whom pledged themselves for five new subscrbers and several have already obtained and forwarded the names. Hence many more brethren tend to some unfinished business. will do likewies. For four new names with the cash we will send to the address of the person formeeting in the Afternoon. warding them one copy of either of the following works for which we charge \$1.25 when sent by

and fifty gallons to the acre.

abovt commencing operations.

mail. Orchar'ds History of the Baptists, Great Iron Wheel. Ida Norman, Life and Writings of An drew Broaddus by Jeter, Burmah's Great Missionary, &c., or an equivalent in value of any books we have on hand that may be desired.

been accustomed to do a credit business. To act

on the cash principle, we have found more conve-

nient, safe, and economical, and if our subscribers

will only try it for a short time they will be most

New Subscribers.

number of Baptist in North Carolina. We want

to add at least one thousand to our present number

within the next six months. This can be easly

done if our brethren in different parts of the State

likely induced to adopt it for the same reasons.

Queries.

We find on our table this week quite a number of queries, accompanied with requests that we shou! answer them. Some of them would have received nes. We proceed now to give our views of several of them as follows :

other denominations from communing with us? A BAPTIST.

ANSWER .- We think it is the duty of the churches to invite to the table of their Lord none but regular orthodox christians-that is, persons who have been regularly baptised upon a profession of their faith in Christ, and who are in good standing in per among his immediate followers; and charged Vicar of Christ upon earth. For a moment some

who lived in the same age, declared that the church had learned from the Apostles to baptize infants .and be a fit temple for the glorified spirit. How or thorities and concessions were of little importance must prove that there were infants in the "families"

MR. PURIFY said Mr. H. had promised to prove If he could not prove this, all his criticisms on the human mind, as did some others. (?) They that infant baptism had existed in every christian "oikos" amounted to nothing. For, there were would appeal to the people-teach them their ducountry in all ages since the days of Christ. This many "families" or "houses" that embrace 1 no in- ty, and then leave them to discharge it, in view of he had not done. But suppose he had suc- fants. In 1 Cor. 1st chap., 16th v., and 15th their responsibilities as immortal creatrues. Light ceeded in d bing so ? The proposition before them chap., 16th v.- in Gen. 7th chap., 1st v., and in 2 was easily imparted on this subject. Since the required Mr. Heflin to prove from the scriptures Sam. 3d chap., 1st verse, the word "oikos" was controversy between himself and Mr. P. first comthat infant baptism originated with Christ or his used, and in not a single instance did it include in- menced, light had spread itself abroad, and infant Apostles. He might quote all the "Fathers" that fants. It, therefore, like the English word "fami-baptism was gaining ground in this community;

of infant baptism, still it would be no proof that to the circumstances of the case. To prove the ing the efforts that were being made to stop its PETERSONS LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE for the scriptures teach infant baptism. That was the Apostles baptized infants, in the cases mentioned in progress. Dec., 1855. The last No. for the present year of subject in hand. It was well known the Fathers the New Testament, it was necessary first to prove this popular and highly embellished periodical for referred to, lived long after the Apostles, and in an that those households contained infants-which no tors proposed to the disputants to close the discusteemed as highly as the Bible. record of Baptist Ministers in our own day, bap-

Neander, whom Mr. H. had propouned a "smo- tizing whole houses in which there was not an in- Messrs. Heffin and Purify, the suggestion was Our subscription list is much two small for the and Charles I. Poterson Esc. 102 Chesnut Street ky-headed German," should be farther heard on fant--the Apostles doubtless also baptized many agreed to on this condition-that each of the disputhe subject. His testimony could not be injured such families. But it might even be admitted (which by Mr. H.'s denunciations-the world knew he was was not done, however,) that there were infants one of the best and most accurate historians that in the houses now under consideration, and yet the in samming up their arguments.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Mana- ever lived. He should now tell, if possible, still admission would not prove they were baptized. A gers of the N. C. B. Convention at Wake Forest more plainly how infant baptism came into exis- Baptist now might say he baptized a whole house, phatically that the Commission taught infant bap-College on Saturday next, Commencing at nine tence. In the first part of Neander's history, pub- meaning simply that he baptized all that were calished by Stanford & Swords, in 1848, p. p. 198 pable of receiving the ordinance on their own faith said the people must, by teaching, be brought to

connected together in the New Testament, an opinion was likely to arise. that where there could It is hoped that all brethren belonging to the be no faith, there could also be no baptism. It is above Boards who can will make it convenient to certain that Christ did not ordain infant baptism; this idea was the following :

he left indeed, much, which was not needful for THE GRAPE CULTURE AT THE WEST .- The culitsalvation, to the free development of the Christian vation of the grape for the purpose of converting spirit, without here appointing binding laws. We Thus by teaching him and and all that were in his the juice into wine, is rapidly extending at the cannot prove that the apostles ordained infant bap. interesting intelligence in regard to this matter. He Cor. i. 16, we can draw no such conclusion, be- OF BECEIVING INSTRUCTION, embraced this, and owing to the unusually wet season. Most of the were any children in these families of such an age, receiving baptism." Notes on Acts 16: 32. that they were not capable of an intelligent recephundred gallons to the acre ; but the average for the tion of Christianity, for this is the only point on shalt be saved and thy house." " If ye believe : They attention before this, but for other paramount du- whole country, will scarcely exceed one hundred which the case turns. From the deficiency did so and were saved."

1. We as Baptists believe that the church of missiodary in China, has been elected as a professor positive testimony to the custom cannot be brought God with all his house." "There were none in his Christ is composed of true (immersed) believers: is in the Cherokee Baptist College, Geo., and that as an argument against its antiquity. The first it right to exclude immersed believers belonging to Rev. T. Rambaut, late pastor of the First Baptist passage which appears expressly to point to this were unanimous in embracing the Gospel." Church in Savannah, has also been elected to a matter, is found in Irenaus. We shall consider the professorship in the same institution, which is now whole of this remarkable passage with some degree 16: 14, Dr. Clark used the annexei language :

A PROTESTANT IN THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER .-Christ did not stop the progress of the development cere worshipper of God, she was prepared to receive Dr. Burchard was at Rome not long since, and went to St. Peter's. Entering into the "holy. of of human nature, which was to be sanctified by him; the heavenly truths spoken by Paul and his comholies," he walked up and sat down in the Pope's but that he sanctified it, in all its successive stages, panions; and as she was faithful to the grace she clearly showed there were no infants in them, or if regular gospel churches. Christ instituted the Sup-golden canopy of the Apostle's successor, and the View of Christ month of the Apostle's successor, and the He came to redeem all by himself; all I say, who chair, the holy Papald throne, directly under the in conformity to its essential qualities in each :- had received, so God gave her more grace, and gave them to observe it in remembrance of him. The in the church seemed paralpzed, but at length the are born again into God through him, infants, chil- by Paul was true : and therefore she ATTENDED UN-. breaking of bread was confined by the inspired A. sentinel on duty rushed forward, and with several dren, boys, youths, and the old. Therefore, he TO THE THINGS ; SHE BELIEVED THEM AND RECEIVED

and conditions. This certainly was definite enough. do him more credit not to note than to take down Mr. H. had made a mighty effort to find infants his language for the press.] in the Greek word "oikos." That the word meant Infant baptism, he said, he did regard as a posi-" house" or " family" was not denied ; but whether tive command of God. But the Methodists, at the

judgment on all disputed points in religion. They did whose baptism is mentioned in the New Testament. not seek to hamper and restrain the exercise of

ever lived, and though they should testify in favor ly," might or might not include infants, according and it would continue to gain ground, notwithstand-

man could do. There were numerous instances on sion on the first proposition the present day. After some conference between the Moderators and tants should make a speeck of an half hour in length, and afterwards occupy ten minutes a piece

tism. Dr. Clark, his own brother, denied it. He -and the same the Apostles might have said with an acquaintance with God, and then baptized.-"As faith and baptism are constantly so closely perfect propriety. They were commanded to con- Mr. P. had frequently called for the chapter and fine baptism to believers, and therefore the very verse that taught infant baptism, but it had not condition of the ordinance implied this restriction in been produced. [Mr. H. said he had given the speaking or writing about ti. In harmony with Scripture called for, when he read the Commission. That commanded the baptism of all nations, and of

On the case of the jailor, Adam Chark says-The course included infants. F Mr. P. dissented. The Apostles " snake unto him the word of the Lord .-Commission commanded the baptism, not of all nations indiscriminately, but of believers in Christ; house the doctrine of the Lord, they plainly pointed West, particularly in the valley of the Ohio. A tism; from those places where the baptism of a out to them the way of salvation. And it appears infants from the ordinance. The assumption of whole family is mentioned, as in Acts xvi. 33, 1, that he and his whole family who were CAPABLE Mr. H. that the silence of Scripture on the subject says that this has been a bad year for the grape, cause the inquiry is still to be made, whether there showed the sincerity of their faith by immediately posterous. The non-existence of a law proved that it did exist ! On Acts 16: 81, John Wesley says-" Thou

Mr. H. had made a great flourish over oikos .-Because it was admitted that it did sometimes in

clude children, Mr. H. at once concluded that the On the same case, Acts 16: 34, Matthew Henry Apostles sometimes baptized children. Mr. P. fur-We learn that Rev. B. W. Whilden, late period, we must also avow that the want of any holds the following : "He rejoiced, believing in nished 6 examples from the old Testament and the same number from the New, where the word was used without including infants. Mr. H. would find little use for oikos till he could produce the law for the baptism of infants; and after that, he would have to prove there were infants in the " Whose heart the Lord opened. As she was a sinhouseholds mentioned, before he could establish his point. Of these households there were four on record. The very terms of the Scriptures themselves there were, that they were not baptized. The testimony of Wesley, Clark, and Matthew Henry, confirmed this statement.

> Mr. H. had said there was as strong evidence in favor of infant baptism as there was in favor of the

ple, and expressed an earnest desire that all might receive the truth. He had presented sufficient tes timony from even Pedo-baptist authors, leaving the Bible out of the question, to convince any unprejudiced mind that infant baptism is unauthorized by the Scriptures.

MR. HEFLIN said it was necessary Mr. P. should avow his kind feelings toward Methodists in order to let us know. they were in existence ! His regards for them could not be very high, for he had once charged them with being blasphemers because they baptized infants. [Mr. Purify remarked that Mr. Heffin was the most unfair man he had ever known-he persited in reiterating a thing that had repeatedly been explained.1

Mr. P. had frequently called for the scripture that taught infant baptism : Mr. H. said he had given it. It was found in the Commission, which required the baptism of all nations. Christ knew the Apostles would understand him as commanding infant baptism, when he gave the Commission .-Mr. Purify had failed to tell us the period of its origin, and he should therefore contend that infant baptism was as old as the authority to preach the Gospel. The Fathers, as had been shown already, believed and practiced it. Through a succession of ancient Fathers down to Policarp, who was the disciple of Saint John, the rite could be traced ; and Irenaeus distinctly declared that the Church received a tradition from the Apostles to baptize infants. Mr. P. asked for the evidence that infant baptism could be traced down to the days of the Apostleshe wanted the facts, the authorities, to sustain the

assertion.} Upon what had already been advanced, Mr. H. said, he had a right to base the presumption that the Apostles did baptize infants. [Mr. P .-- " proof, not presumption, is what we want."] Mr. H. said he had given the proof. He had mentioned a number of names in the second century who sustained the custom ; and the fact that infant baptism existed so near the days of the Apostles was evidence that it originated with them.

The testimony of Dr. Clark had been quoted against infant baptism. Mr. P. did not read enough. Glark said he did not wish his concession so construed as to invalidate the claims of infants to the rite of baptism. Clark quoted against infant baptism! The thing was ridiculous. He was as firm

a Pedc-baptist as he was an Arminian. He had battered down the old rotten walls of Calvinism. and spread Arminian sentiments all over the land ; and he would demolish all opposition to infant baptism, if allowed to speak for himself. Mr. H. then read from Clark, where he declares, after the admission referred to; that parents, especially Jewish parents, would bring their childen to baptism, and converted heathens would follow their example, if no obstatle were thrown in their way. Clark, therefore, Mr. H. thought, was of opinion that infants were included in the command to baptize the nations. [This is our recollection of the substance of the passage from Clark. We requested Mr. H. to furnish us the quotations made by him during the debate, but he has not done so. ].

Mr. P. had said there was a difference of signification between oikos and oikia, and quoted C. Taylor to sustain him in it. Mr. Heffin coincided

merce, writing from Cincinnati, communicates some vineyards suffered from the mildew and rot. Some few escaped, and produced erops of four to six

of historical documents of the first half of this

house that refused to be baptized : \* \* \* \* they On the baptism of Lydia and her household, Acts

of accuracy. Irenaus is endeavoring to show, that

NOTICE.

On the same day at a later hour there will be a call meeting of the Trustees of the College to at- and 199 the author speaks as follows : It is also desirable that the Board of Managers of the N. C. Publication Society should have a

postles to those who had been baptized upon a malladettos, interspersed with pious ejaculations to la madre santissima e purissima expelled the Rev. infants, he became a child smoold state of God; AND IN THIS profession of their faith in Christ ; nor have we any gentleman at the point of the bayonet. Dr. Burchinfants, sanctifying infants, he became a child among FAITH SHE WAS JOINED BY HER WHOLE FAMILY; change of the Sabbath from the 7th to the 1st day but said ofkos, according to his opponent's own adscriptural example of persons partaking of this sac- ard says he had sharp work to escape. children, to sanctify those of this age, giving them | AND IN IT THEY WERE ALL BAPTIZED." of the week. Mr. P. gave Apostolic example to at the same time an example of piety, of justice, MR. HEFLIN resumed his argument, first noticing sustain the change, and said if Mr. H. would furrament who were not, so far at least as outward

qualifications were concerned, regular disciples, and in regular connection with the apostolic churches.

to be under the watchcare and discipline of regular Gosnel churches, have no right to expect the latter

to invite them to the table of their Lord, Baptism properly administered is a pre-requisite to admisbeloved pastor of the Third Baptist' Church in St.

THUNDER STORM -A' dreadful thunder storm has and obedience, and for young men he became a Mr. P.'s comment on the testimony of the Fathers nish as clear an example in favor of infant baptism occurred at Liverpool, (England,) in the course of young man, to set them an example, and to sancti- The fact that the Fathers lived near the days of he would receive it.

Individuals, however pious in other respects, who ahoose to pass by the regular churches of Ghrist and connect themselves with societies not organised according to the Gospel plan, and who thus refuse roof and reduced the buildings to a complete whom Christ can serve as an example; and that an early age and become prevaient if it rested upon declared circumcision was not abolished, and that these infants are represented as being only capable no divine authority? An innovation so glaring baptism was not its substitute. Hebrew christians of receiving an objective salvation from Christ, could not have gained a permanent foothold at that practiced both throughout the Apostolic age Did nes. Among the killed by the late Missouri Rail- who appeared in an age and condition similar to early period.

ad disaster was Rev. John Teasdale, the late theirs. This salvation is imparted to them in con- Mr. P., in his agument just closed, admitted that acknowledge by his silence that he had asserted sion to the Lord's Supper. To be properly admin- Louis. The Western Watchman states that from sideration of their being born again in reference to oikos sometimes included children. To establish what could not be proved ? Did silence prove any istered the candidate for baptism must make a the nature of his wounds he must have died instant- God, through Christ. In Irenaeus the new birth his position it was necessary he should show that thing now ! The Jew still practiced Circumcision istered the candidate for baptism must make a credible profession of faith in Christ; and apply to those who are authorised by the gospal to adminis the nature of his wounds he must have died instant to those who are authorised by the gospal to adminis the ter that ordinance. Irregular baptisms under ordinance. Irregular baptisms under ordin to ballid up, no suthority. Until a believer is willing to obey the gospal to the privileges of his house. In the dow set of the privileges of his house.

mission, sometimes included children. The Apostles then sometimes baptized children, as they baptized whole houses ; and, in all probability, would have done it oftener had not heathenish obstacles been thrown in their way, as is frequently the case in our times." [The manner in which this was said; plainly intimated that Mr. H. meant that Baptist opposition to infant sprinkling was a " heathenish obstacle" in the way of its general prevalence.] If there were infants in the households in dispute Mr. H. said, Mr. P. must prove it, before the cases could have any bearing against infant bantism. Mr. P., on this subject, had said there might be infants in any household baptized, and yet in speaking of the baptism we would not allude to the infants but only to such as were qualified to receive the ordinance : if a man and his wife disagreed and quarrelled, we Mr. P., as he had abundance of Pedo-handist would say the house was divided against itself, yet we would not be understood as meaning that the

children and infants of the house were arrayed Isaac Barrow, D. D., of England, Works, Vol. 3, against each other. Yes, but said Mr. Heflin, the