the day. The Fellahs got possession of a small of the castle closed -morning dawned -- the morn- | with which to supply his family with a rag of agreed? Has Mr. Meredith converted you to his from their muskets whizzed over our heads and to commemorate the love of our Redeemer. Unaround us in every direction. We lay thus for three or four nights, and then concluded that it was better to fall into the hands of the Lord than into the hands of men, and so returned into our ful silence was broken by the shouts of the Fellows with a role which the Elder could not but to commemorate the love of our reduction. We lay thus for der what different circumstances was your sister to spend its hours. After the retiring of the solution of the solution of the hands of men, and so returned into our ful silence was broken by the shouts of the Fellows. The with a role w partially dilapidated house. Perhaps you would lahs, the firing of musketry, etc., while from the not call it partially dilapidated, were you to see streets were heard the breaking open of doors and hear. He went away heavy hearted; and sorely the fissures in the walls and terraces, the half fall- the running of men to and fro. To add to our disen ceilings, settled floors, and other marks that tress, our servant, who had been on the terrace must answer at the day of judgment for making enough for debate until it be fully discussed. tell of ruin and threaten to make it a mass of rub- rushed into the room pale with terror, exclaiming that man a drunkard.' He retired to bed, but bish. It is said that all the upper part of the house that the Fellahs were murdering the people and must be taken down and rebuilt before it can be plundering the city. Can you imagine, my dear inhabited. Through the mercy of God we are not sister, our feelings at that awful moment. What yet left houseless. I and my little family have a earthly possession or connection could now avail. small open room, or house in the garden, but of so Whither could we fly for refuge, but to Him who again, and retired, and so again and again, till antique a date that it would require no very bad said, "Call upon me is the day of trouble, and I shaking to bring its rotten stone arches down upon will answer thee." We did call upon him; and our heads. Mr. Nicolayson's family find shelter sought him not in vain. Mr. Nicolayson read the in some lower rooms formerly used for lumber .- Scriptures, and Oh how rich and appropriate seem-Imagine us lying down at night with more than a ed every line, especially our Lord's last conversamere possibility that our beds might be our tomb, tion and prayer recorded in John, and many of the endeavoring, but often without success, to com- Psalms composed ages ago in this very vicinity, pose ourselves to rest amid the firing of musketry and under similar circumstances. Indeed so apand the roar of cannon. Oh how different are our plicable were they to our situation, that they seemfeelings (or mine at least) in committing our- ed written expressly to quiet our fears and strength- he was well nigh overwhelmed at the conviction selves to God for protection under so many appal- en our confidence in God. If our hearts did not of his guilt. He rose and kneeled down the attend to this, and produce his divine authority for ling circumstances, from what they were when I deceive us, we did not so much dread death. Oh used the form with my lips in my own peaceful no, I longed to leave a world of so much wickedcountry, and lie down to rest in my own quiet ness, cruelty, and sorrow, and enter one where all room. Withdrawn from all earthly props, and in is love and purity and peace. I endeavored to look a situation where, were they near me, they would to the Redeemer, trusted through his righteousness be of little avail, I can do nothing but go direct to to be made meet for the inheritance of the saints God; and find peace only in committing myself in light and glory. But nature-weak, terrified and all that is dear to me into his care. The nature shrunk from the possibility of personal viopromises of his word never before appeared so pre- lation and the terrors of a violent death. My incious. Surely sanctified afflictions give a life and fant too-my heart sickened when I looked at him. he rose, cleared out his distillery, and said that illogical; for there is no saying nor fact in the power to the blessed promises of the Bible, endear His smiles and caresses went to my very soul, and no whiskey should ever be made there again. Bible from which it can be logically inferred. the Saviour, and draw us near to God, far beyond I was obliged to resign him to the cure of others. He made known his determination to his children whatever prosperity can realize. Oh how trifling now appear many, many things to which I once attached importance. Even all that earth calls of the city; and although they again retired and good or great dwindles into nothing, when we en- shut themselves in, they kept up a constant firing counter the horrors of war, earthquake, and scarcity, if not famine. These things too bring the real-

our dear missionary friends been most providen- occupied, in one room of which was Mr. Nicolaytially supplied with stores, out of which they hos- son's library, together with several of our articles. of divine grace and heirs of the kingdom of God. pitably entertained us, I know not what we should After a few nours Mr. Nicolayson ventured over, The Elder appeared to live the life and die the have done in this emergency. You will think me determined to secure at least some of his most valselfish, perhaps, in dwelling so much on our own uable papers, and if possible bring away a chest of affairs, and saying little our nothing about the state ours. He found the room broken open and nearly of the city, the war, and the suffering of others.— all his papers gone. All our articles left in that The truth is, we know nothing, and are obliged to part of the house were gone also, except the iron whom his business had ruined, but as, during the It is this—If regeneration be the "parent of faith" ever, with but very few visitors. The disloyalty armed Fellahs from below and ordered to stop .or disaffection to the pasha is so universal among Assuming as much confidence as he could, he dethe Mussalmans, that they are said to be all quarantined in their houses. One thing is certain, that those who used to visit us come in no more; the streets are silent and deserted, patrolled only by a vigilant soldiery. Thus are fears without and fears within. It is said, and I believe this story at least, that several communications have passed between the Fellahheen and the Turkish citizens .-Some of these have been intercepted. One of the 41stances is so singular I must detail it.

ity of eternity near.

Although no one has been allowed to pass and repass for secular purposes, the rites of burial have been respected by both parties. At the commencement of the seige, a week ago this day, a Turkish woman, veiled as is the custom, presented herself at the gate, requesting permission to go out. Her stature or something else excited suspicion. She was stopped to answer farther inquiries. "Who are you?" Why do you wish to leave the city? etc. She replied, that she had just lost her husband, and wished to go to his grave and weep there, (a universal practice in this country.) Not liking her voice the soldiers unveiled the lady, when behold a portly man stood before them. He was searched and letters found to this effect :-That if the Fellahheen would advance and attack the city, the soldiers would no doubt sally out to attack them, when the Mussalmans within would rise and take the place. This determined the soldiers to remain within, and act only on the defensive until they should receive aid from the Pasha. Why this aid does not arrive is matter of great surprise-why even the pasha does not come in person. He left Jerusalem but recently, and has been in Jaffa ever since, which is within eleven hours of common travelling. It is two weeks since the rebellion commenced, and one since we have been closely beseiged. It is said by some that the troops he has sent have been out off; by others that he is in person within a few hours of the city with a large reinforcement; others again say that he dare not withdraw his power from Jaffa, Acre, etc., for fear of a similar rising in those places; But that he must wait until troops arrive from Alexandria. Now whether we are to undergo a regular siege, and he finally given up to the insults and ravages of a lawless multitude, or whether the approach of disciplined troops shall compel the rebels to return quietly to their houses and leave us once more in peace, is known only to our Heavenly Father. If my dear husband were only with us, or could we hear from him, be assured of his safety, and he of ours-but peace be still. The Almighty has in these trying scenes been better to us than our fears, and infinitely better than our des-"Therefore my soul trust thou only in June. 11. Several days, my sister, have elaps-

ed since the close of my last letter. Many of them were days of such awful interest that I could neither command opportunity nor composure sufficient to describe the appalling scenes around me. Even after the danger had in some measure subsided, I could not recall the past but with feelings of such horror, that for the sake of my dear babe, whose health is much affected by mine, I have felt it to be my duty to keep my mind as calm as possible. In this endeavor I have been mercifully assisted with strength from above. I called upon God in my trouble. He heard my prayer and strengthened we with strength from on high.

But to keep you no longer in suspense. The evening I concluded the inclosed letter was Saturday, May 31; at sunset Mr. Nicolayson ascended the terrace to ascertain the state of matters, and returned with the assurance that the walls were manned as usual, the gates closed and the soldiers at their posts. We retired to rest; and as the weather had become cool, we hoped to enjoy a good night's rest; but about midnight I was awaked by a large discharge of fire-arms; and the balls whistled around us in such a manner that I was

sure the engagement was within the walls. I hastily awoke Mr. Nicolayson; we all dressed as soon as possible, taking care not to awake the children. The narrow street that passed our front door led directly to houses eccupied by soldiers.— heavery and wretchedness Nevertheless the leave to those nearer the sun for the present.

Will not let Mr. Campuse use a card in your passed our front their property, and reduced their families to how a new creature can be converted to God, I qual terms, thus proving the sincerity and truth of your declarations, you will return the money, and if you bell set forth his views in two Extras—we, in our cases are those to those nearer the sun for the present.

During the day the soldiers made a sally from the castle and drove the Fellahs into the lower part

upon the rebels. Our house being near the castle we spent Monday and Thesday unmolested, lismanded what they wanted? "To butcher them all," was the reply. All who? he asked. "Only the nezzam," (soldiers) they said; at the same time assuring him that they intended no harm to the citizens, and charging the robbery upon some fellows who had broken in, in the morning. Though from several circumstances there was no donbt but that they were the perpetrators, and had the things at that time concealed below. We were in their power, however, and prudence forbade us to press the point. They then requested permission to go over the house. Their first object was to see if we had arms, ammunition, etc., and the other to ascertain whether the walls would stand the cannon of the castle, that they might make our house their fort. Being satisfied on this subject, they dug port holes through the wall, and next morning began to fire upon the men in the castle. This was quickly returned by the soldiers with cannon and small arms. And now, dear sister, conceive our situation. Exposed to the cannon of the castle before us, which was tearing to pieces our house already greatly shattered by the earthquake, while the whole house and garden was filled with a lawless multitude of angry Fellahs. Parties were constantly bringing in their booty to our garden, giving fearful index of the work of plunder going on in the city.

Mr. Nicolayson obtained permission to remove his library below, but found to his great regret, that many of his most valuable books were gone, many sets broken, and many wantonly ent up for wadding for their guns. His valuable maps and engravings were all mined. Being very much annoyed by continual demands, Mr. Nicolayson judged it best to hire a guard, and finali, obtained ten who engaged, for a collar a day each, to protec! little, as he may not ever have seen these positions the house. They did their duty pretty well. One furious Fellah rushed into the part where we were, this, I refer him to Mr. Meredith's conclusion, and immediately drew his sword and would have laid the poor dog dead at his feet, but for the entreaty of Mr. Nicolayson. He then seized our scrvant by the collar and was going to run him thro', on pretence of being nezzam. Being assured that he was an Englishman, and our servant, he let him go, and then left the house, taking with him his own words, and therefore my readers are in such of my clothes as he fancied. All this day and night and greater part of the next day, we were literally in the very din of war. We all stowed ourselves in a small lower room where the walls were very thick, and heard the cannon halls whistle over us and around us. One large ball entered the dome of the little room in the garden where I slept, tore a large hole through, scattering the rocks and mortar all over the place where I and the babe used to lay. At every discharge of the cannon from the eastle, the Fellahs in the house would set up a prodigious shout of defiance; and at stated periods they made signals to each other all over the city. I cannot tell you how this unearthly sound fell upon my ears. It was neither a yell, a shriek, or a shout, but a compound of all; and being prolonged while the voice could sustain it, was unutterrably terrific.

On Friday morning our guard had become so exorbitant in their demands, that we felt assured, that, unless relief should soon arrive, our purses at least would no longer be in our own power. About noon, however, their tone altered, and we observed that the numbers were decreasing in the garden. At four o'clock Mr. Nicolayson heard some one say very hurriedly, * * * *

Here the letter stops abruptly, and I will endeavor to continue the parrative. The sentence should be finished I believe thus-"say very hurriedly, "They are coming, flee as soon as you can." Mr. definition is, that "conversion is the turning of the Nicolayson went into the garden and found not a sinner in heart and life to God. To this I sinceresingle Fellah, and in a short time the pasha with ly assent; but the philosophy of this conversion is all his army entered the city.

THE ELDER'S TWELVE PRAYERS.

the good creature. At length one, and another, exists before he acts, and the action of a new and another, became drunkards squandered away creature is not the action of an old creature; and will not let Mr. Campbell be heard in your paper on cdoor led directly to houses occapied by soldiers.—
Mr. Nicolayson went there to listen, and found the soldiers removing their effects into the castle with the utmost expedition. That which we had anticipated and feared, was now but too certain; that the city was betrayed, and we were at the unercy of a lawless and ferocious multitude. The

spoke with a voice which the Elder could not but pressed, as conscience continued to echo, 'You following as most exceptionable; and one is not to rest, or to sleep. He got up, kneeled down no relief. He got up, kneeled down, and prayed he had gotten up, prayed, confessed his sins, implored mercy, prayed for the man and his family For the sake of reference I shall number them :whom he had ruined, and laid down no less than eleven times. And his distress grew greater and greater. Not only that man, but one and another and another, great numbers whom he had made drunkards, and for whose ruin he must answer at the day of judgment, rose up to his view, and twelfth time before God, and not only confessed his allegata. Again-we know not the text, the his sins, but now for the first time resolved, with- solitary text, that affirms that "regeneration is the out delay, to forsake it. He promised before the parent of faith, repentance, and all other kindred Lord, that no portion of his time or property should ever again be employed in making that which tends to destroy the bodies and souls of men. And he meant what he said. He then laid down and slept till morning. Next morning upon imagination or illogical inference: we say complied with. and his neighbors. One of them thought he had refused, saying that none of his property should ever again be employed by any body in that way. death of a penitent, and has lately gone to give up his account to the Judge of the quick and the

From the Millennial Harbinger. MR. MEREDITH, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE EXTRAS.

No. 1. The nugnanimous proposition of Mr. Meredith of the North Carolina Baptist Interpreter, vol. unteering me page for page, and line for line in his publication, on the contested propositions of the Extras on Remission and on Regeneration, demands my respectful acceptance. Nothing short of this could have induced me to do more than notice, in passing, his essays on the subject. A desire to let his readers hear me, and my readers hear him, has induced me to accept of his manly proposition. The proposition, then, is-That he engages to republish my replies in his paper, and I promise to republish his replies in the Mittennial Harbinger. He has agreed to give me as much room in his paper as I give him in mine ; or, in other words, that we are to have equal rights in each other's rated unbeliever! periodicals. I ask no more, and will give as

It is unnecessary for me to republish these fourteen essays, as he did not republish the two Extras, and especially as we are now to discuss the matter fully. He has full liberty to make what use he pleases of all that I have written, and I have the same liberty to use all that he has written as far as I think it expedient. But that my readers may be fully prepared to give this gentleman a candid and attentive hearing, I will now quote from his last number his own estimate of what he has done:

from our last number.] His account of my positions, which he says he has examined, may, perhaps, startle the reader a so expressed in any of my writings. But for all happily conceived, and as happily expressed in the words following:-"How far we have been correct in stating, the propositions and arguments of the author, is now submitted to the decision of the reader." To him, too, I am willing to leave it. But Mr. Meredith's propositions are stated in fair and full possession of them.

Now, to parrow down the controversy to as few points as possible, and to show how much Mr. Meredith has unfortunately misunderstood me, will select such of his propositions as I cheerfully admit, and then state those from which I dissent.

On faith we are perfectly agreed. His proposi-tion is, that "the faith of the gospel is the belief of divine testimony, affecting both the understanding DEAR SIR and the heart; and necessarily including a principle of godliness-of true allegiance to the Great

My readers will bear me- witness when I say that on this proposition we are agreed. I always

On repentance, too, we are agreed. His definition is, that "repentance is sorrow for sin, involving a change of mind for the better, including a principle of godliness, and infallibly tending to reformation of life." Here there is no debate.

On remission of sins we are also agreed! for his position is, that "remission of sins under the New pentance and baptism." In this we are also cordi-

the philosophy attached to it is debateable. His doubtful—for he adds, "Like repentance, it is the product of new life—the action of the new creature." How a "new creature" is to be con-

of a lawless and ferocious multitude. The gates \$20; and yet had nothing to pay, and nothing essays been written about, since you are so well

convent without the city, which enabled them to ing sacred to Him who came to bring peace and clothing or a morsel of bread. He and they views on faith, repentance, remission of sins in non, yet we were so near the castle that the batter of the last of from their muskets, whizzed over our heads and to some the lower of our Bedomer. The of himself, What has made this man a drunkard. No conversion, courteous reader. See all my and brought his family to poverty and wretched writings from the beginning. He has only expressed in his own language what I have been for many years contending.

'Can you, then,' rejoins the inquisitive reader, find not one proposition in all his propositions exceptionable? Yes, I can find one, or a piece of one or two, exceptionable; and for one I select the Here, then, you have it: "That regeneration is the act by which new life is imparted to the sinner-a product of the combined action of the word and the Spirit-and the parent of faith, repentance, and all other kindred affections."

On this proposition I will offer a few remarks to the consideration of Mr. Meredith and the public.

1. There is no sentence in the Bible that affirms this proposition. Regeneration is no where affirmed to be the act by which new life is imparted to the sinner. Mr. Meredith is then called on for the text, the single text, that says so. Nor is there any sentence in the sacred Scriptures that says regeneration is "a product of the combined action of the word and the Spirit." Mr. Meredith will please affections." Will Mr. Meredith please refer us to a "thus saith the Lord" for this? We know of no Prophet nor Apostle that sustains any part of this

2. It appears to us inaccurate in language; for there is no system of mental philosophy-no scibecome too superstitious and offered him for the use of his distillery \$500 a year. But he utterly become too superstitious and offered him for the cian, that will allow us to call faith and repentindicate. ance affections of the mind. Mr. Meredith will please refer us to that philosopher, or sage, or divine, that ranks faith and repentance amongst the you shall have my services and my thanks. tening, however, to the breaking open of doors all He held to his resolution till his death, and tried affections; and he will please name the "other [After the description of the causes of partial around us. On Wednesday, while at breakfast, to induce all to follow his example. With his children he was successful, and numbers of them is a family into which I desire to be introduced before his death, were hopefully made partakers I mean the other kindred affections of faith and

3. But if he should succeed in disposing of these ry of kindred affections, I have remaining yet veracity, and christian uprigniness.

first independent of the child, and derives no part of his existence from the child. Regeneration, then, being the parent of faith, is older than faith. independent of faith, and derives no part of its ex-(for troubles seldom come single.) What has the word to do in this case? It must act like a charm, if it act at all; for if it be believed before regeneration, then the child is older than the parent, and this is a lineage that belongs neither to the moon nor to our earth. But Mr. Meredith says that "regeneration is the product (the child) of the combined action of the word and the Spirit." The word and the Spirit are, then, the parents of regeneration, and regeneration is the parent of faith! But if the word and the Spirit should happen to be believed before regeneration, then faith is the parent and regeneration the child! So that to complete Mr. Meredith's theory neither the word nor the Spirit ought to be believed or can be believed before regeneration. And so it comes to pass that a person enters the kingdom of heaven as a regene-

On these difficulties our friend Mr. Meredith will throw as much light as possible. We would not impose a heavy burden upon his shoulders at first, and therefore we shall at present offer but we have placed them before him numerically. The first he will please remember is, that his proposition is unauthorized by the Book of Inspiration. In the second place it is inaccurate in language, And in the third place it is most unphiosophic in that it assigns an inadequate cause, or [Mr. Campbell here introduces three remarks rather no moral cause, for a moral effect : for is it not clear as day, that if the word be not believed, if cannot be a moral cause and who can affirm that it is, or can be a physical cause of regeneration? All of which is most respectfully and benevolently submitted to the examination of our friend Mr. Meredith .- Editor Mil. Har. REMARKS.

In the above article Mr. Campbell has evidently given us more credit than we merit. Upon what authority he affirms that we engaged to publish his replies, in the general and unlimited manner stated above, we have yet to learn. All that we have written on the subject, we cheerfully submit to the inspection of his readers, and leave them, without fear of, consequences, to de-

Barnwell District, March 5th, 1824.

By accident a No. of the Baprist Interpreter came our way, in No. 3 vol. 2, we find a piece, the caption of which is Campbellism Examined; towards the close of it you remark in reference to Mr. Campbell, sustain his own position by adequate evidence." that truth so important should be trifled with, or that evasions of any sort should be tolerated in matters so sacred,-we hereby respectfully call upon the advoeates of the sentiments we oppose, either to stand up to e question and produce the requisite proof-such

proof as the plain common sense of mankind shall approve or else retract their position." In this we cordially agree with you, and rejoice to have met with one, kind—the author fixes upon a few concluding rewho thus publickly, generously, and openly calls on Economy is, in some sense, connected with re- his opponent to sustain his position before the publick, and still more pleased are we, to see the reasons thus should be trifled with, or that evasions of any sort should tion-and then calls on us for proof; just as if we His definition of conversion I also accept; but be tolerated in matters so sacred." To convince you had convicted ourselves of the weakness of atthat we are pleased with the sentiments to which we have referred, we each inclose you the price of your dence! Surely Mr. Campbell must have known forward to us the Baptist Interpreter, PROVIDED, You will give Mr. Campbell line for line and page for page with you in the Baptist Interpreter, so that your readers this is not the way in which candor, good sense, may have an opportunity of judging, for themselves, on and the laws of argument require that he should creature." How a "new creature" is to be conwhich side of the question truth preponderates. From
treat us. Let him stand up to us as we have stood
which side of the question truth preponderates. From
treat us. Let him stand up to us as we have stood
up to him;—let him state our positions as we have Elder S was a distiller, carried on the tion of a new creature, comes not within the which we had occasion to refer, we doubt not, but what Elder S was a distiller, carried on the tion of a new creature," comes not within the business largely, and supplied his neighbors with sphere of my optics. My philosophy says a man should those noble sentiments be "vox ET PRETERES NI-

> Yours, very respectfully, WM. R. ERWIN. M. M. ROBERT, JAMES D. ERWIN,

Edenton, March 20th 1821

Your communication of the 5th inst. en blosing three dollars, has been received; and now, in compliance with your request, I proceed promptly to "send your money back." My reason for so doing is found in the FACT that the TERMS on which you have roposed my retaining it, are such as no editor who ha a proper sense of self-respect, or of what is due to his readers, and to the truth, can think, for a moment, of accepting. If you wish to take the Interpreter, and are willing to receive it on the same terms as those on which other subscribers receive it, I shall be pleased to supply you. But I can assure you, that I will on no account, more especially for a PECUNIARY CONSIDERATION, enter into any arrangement by which I shall surrender a particle of my discretion in the future manage-

ment of my paper.

Respecting Mr. Campbell, I have only to sayhave commenced an examination of some of his wintings, with which, if Providence permit, I intend to proceed: and if I do not state his sentiments and arguments correctly; if I misrepresent him in any manner or degree; if, in a word, I do not do him full and am: ple justice-either he or his friends will be permitted, of course, to correct the error in the Interpreter. More than this, no one who knows any thing about editorial justice or editorial courtesy, will think of asking.

True, I have called on the friends of Mr. Campbell's heory to support or retract a given position, but if by doing this, I have obligated myself to supply them with paper, ink, &c. for the undertaking, I confess I have yet to learn the nature and import of language. Nor can I conceive, gentlemen, if you viewed the matter in that light, why you should be so very particular in stating a condition which you must have considered as elready fully understood and definitely settled. This much, however, I will say-although I consider myself under no sort of obligation beyond what I have mentioned-whenever I shall have reason to believe that it is the wish of a majority of my readers to see Mr. Campproposition. It is therefore only a speculative, ab- bell " have line for line and page for page with, me in

> As to your insinuation, gentlemen, that my sincerity and veracity would be liable to impeachment or suspicion, provided I should not see proper to comply with your proposition, I have no other remark to make than that I hope, for the sake of your good sense at least,

> If, under these circumstances, you should think proper to order the Interpreter, or to aid in its circulation,

With much respect, I am, dog. WM. R. ERWIN,

M. M. ROBERT, JAMES D. ERWIN.

It is now frankly submitted, "without note or comment," to the common seuse of any and of every readifficulties, and in reconciling me to the new theo- der, to say which side has the better claim to candor, The passage or " call" alluded to, which is found in

our second number, Int. vol. 2, p. 36, is the following: sit in our houses day after day, in the most painful bedstead, which, as they could not carry it away, time of divine forbearance, he trusted that he had and repentance," how shall we defend ourselves sustain his own position by adequate evidence. This, suspense. Rumors and conjectures, some of them they had broken to pieces. Mr. Nicolayson load-frightful enough, we have indeed heard; but we against those that reason in the following train:

ouestion the truth of all. We are troubled how-returning, when he was called upon by these first independent of the child, at not done. Here then the matter must inevitably rest not done. Here then the matter must inevitably rest until some one on the opposite side- Mr. C. or some of his partizans-shall resume the undertaking and adduce the requisite proof. And as we are decidedly unwilling that truth so important should be trifled with, istence from faith? Then comes another question, or that eyasions of any sort should be tolerated in mutters so sacred-we hereby respectfully call upon the advocates of the sentiment we copose, either to stand up to the question and produce the requisite proof-such proof as the plain common sense of mankind shall approve-or else retract their position. This we conceive to be due to themselves - to the cause of truth- and to those who have been misled."

It will be observed here that our " call" related not to positions" nor to "questions;" but to one single pagposition, then under immediate and special consideration. This call, it will be observed farther, was not to meet us;"-for we considered ourselves as having done with the subject :- but to sustain the said proposition in such manner as might be most agreeable to those concerned; and for the benefit, not of our readers but of their own. To cut the matter short, however, we will now say-although entirely contrary to our pian, and without the least sense of obligation on our part- if Mr. Campbell conscientiously believes that justice to himself, and the interest of his cause, require that he should be heard in the Interpreter-he shall be gratified. On this subject we have but one fear-than of devoting too much of our paper to useless debate. Be it known then to all whom it may concern, that, three objections to his proposition or definition of Campbell shall have "line for line and page for page regeneration. That he may reply to them in order, with us" in our columns. More than this we promise

> For giving the above in full, we have two reasons:-the first is, we wish Mr. Campbell's readers to see the refutation of a charge brought against us some months ago in the Harbinger; the second is, we are desirous that they should know precisely how far we have obligated ourselves to publish the author's replies. The latter point we deem important, not because we are scrupulous touching the matter of publication; but because we think that all stipulations of the kind should be correctly understo d; and because we desire to vindicate ourselves from the implied indiscretion of engaging to publish matter, from the pen of ah aan, before knowing what it is to be.

Beyond the engagement already made, we are, as yet, unauthorized to proceed. Were we to consuit our own inclination on the subject, we should not hesitate to open our columns at once. From the good temper which Mr. Campbell has exhibits ed, and the nature of the "burden" which he has duce their own conclusions. In the September seen in to impose, we have not a doubt that we number of the Interpreter may be found the fol. should find much amusement in the controversy proposed. Our sense of duty, however, compels "Some time in March or April last, a communication us to consider the advantage of our readers, and came to hand, of which the following is a copy verna- the interests of truth, as of infinitely more moment than any private gratification of our own. Neither of these objects, we are confident, would be secured by the prosecution of a controversy on the plan and principle of which the present number from the Harbinger forms a specimen. Under these circumstances, Mr. Campbell must excuse that " Every man is bound by the roles of argument to the non-publication of his numbers, unless they contended for such a faith of the gospel as that farther remark-" and as we are decidedly unwilling unless, in other words, they bear more directly upon the points at issue. Our principle objections to the present essay are the following:

1. It does not begin at the right place. Entirely inverting the order of discussion and of reason-passing over the examination in toto-giving marks in our last member-presents his readers with a synopsis of propositions which had been -"as we are decidedly unwilling that truth considered at length in the body of the examinathat this is not the manner in which we treated him. And he certainly ought to have known that stated his;-let him give our arguments and our evidence as we have given his ;-and our word for

examination, called these views in question-Mr. Campbell claimed the privilege of self defence in our columns-this privilege, so far as it respects his first and main proposition, we have granted ;-To this communication we returned the following but now, instead of engaging in behalf of the proreply-enclosing the money in presence of a witness. position in question, or indeed of any proposition