

An inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning ; but the end thereof shall not be blessed.



## The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:  
Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

## Wanted.

Badly wanted, money enough to pay for the paper on which this issue was printed. Of course, no Receipt List this week.

See brethren CALLAWAY's and PERRY's Appointments. Brother Callaway is authorized to act as agent for us. We hope our subscribers who are in arrears will pay him for us; and that others will subscribe. Brethren remember this!

## The Southern Congress.

It will be a source of unmingled satisfaction to our readers to know, that the SOUTHERN CONGRESS now in session in the city of Montgomery, has,

First, unanimously adopted the Constitution of the late Union, without a single essential change.

Secondly, The body has elected unanimously the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, first President of the Southern Confederacy; and

Thirdly, It has elected unanimously the Hon. ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President. These gentlemen were elected with open doors, and without even the forms of a nomination. Such unanimity may challenge a parallel in the history of the world, and may serve to show all men that the six States represented in this Congress are a unit upon this great movement and that the disruption of the late Union was not effected because the Southern States had fallen out from the Constitution as our fathers bequeathed it to us, since they have re-adopted that identical instrument. We understand that the Congress has named the new union, "THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." The name, therefore, indicates the character of the Union—a confederation of sovereign States, in contradistinction to a consolidated, or national Government. Many prayers will ascend to God in behalf of this new government. May it be perpetual!

We must also mention, that the African Slave Trade is forever interdicted. This will silence the slander so industriously circulated in the Border States that the secession movement was set on foot with a view to the re-opening of that traffic.

## Are we to have Peace or War?

This is a question which now agitates our whole country, North, South, East and West. Ever since the fatal sixth of November, 1860, the darkest day which this country has yet furnished to the calendar of time—the day on which sectional fanaticism triumphed over the enlightened patriotism of the country, an evil against which the great Washington so earnestly warned our people in his "Farewell Address,"—ever since that day, the question of peace or war has painfully interested every patriotic heart. Since the menacing insult offered to the South on that day, no less than seven sovereign States,—States powerful in all the elements of moral, commercial and physical energies—have deliberately declared that submission to that degradation is worse than any evil that can befall them, and have consequently withdrawn from the Union, and the end is not yet. The question now for those States who have offered this insult, out-lawed our property, and placed us under the ban of the nation, to decide, is, whether they will aggravate this evil by attempting to coerce us into submission to their sectional policy? Our opinion is, that no such effort will be attempted. This opinion is based upon several considerations.

In the first place, it is not the interest of either section to plunge the country into civil war. It is clearly the interest of all parties and every citizen that peace should be preserved. The commerce of the country would suffer more in the event of war than any other interest, and this interest is mostly conducted by those States upon whom the responsibility of inaugurating war rests. And no folly can equal that which would lead those States to perpetrate an act which would bankrupt the very agencies to which they are indebted for three-fourths of their prosperity.

In the next place, the manufacturing interests of those States upon whom the responsibility of war rests, interposes another barrier not much less potent. These interests furnish employment to a class of laborers whom it would be dangerous beyond all human calculation to deprive of the means of subsistence. Homeless, houseless, and utterly destitute, it would not be long before the ominous cry of "blood or bread" would ring through the streets of their cities and towns, and the "irrepressible conflict" between labor and capital would begin at the very doors of those who have proclaimed it. The contest would begin, and quite likely end, in the Northern States. The invasion of the South by a Northern army is a simple absurdity. It is the wildest chimera that ever floated in the brain of a modern Don Quixote.

Moreover, it is now an ascertained fact, that the independence of a Southern Confederacy will be acknowledged by the nations of Europe so soon as it is formed and ambassadors can be sent to those nations. This will settle the status of the South, no matter what may be the policy of the North. If the Northern States should choose to confederate, now that the Union is dissolved, and assume a peaceful attitude to the Southern Confederacy, then they may be placed upon the same footing of commercial intercourse with all

other foreign nations. The degree of kindness to be shown them in our future commercial relations, depends altogether upon their conduct at this crisis. If wisdom and patriotism should triumph, as we hope it may, over the infatuation that now rules the hour, there can and will be a happy adjustment of all questions of national intercourse, which shall contribute to the mutual prosperity of both confederacies. For this we should all most devoutly pray and labor.

Nor should it be forgotten, that there is a Christian element at work in both sections of the late Union, and which will exhaust all its power before God and man to avert so dire a calamity.—There are hundreds of thousands of devoted Christians throughout the length and breadth of the land, who are literally standing upon their knees before God, and who are not idle in beseeching the people to "follow the things that make for peace,"—and we cannot but believe that these "Israelites indeed" will prove themselves equal to the emergency, as did the old Patriarch, who had "power with God and with men." He who loves his own cause better than we can, and who has committed the government of this world to his only begotten Son, "the Prince of Peace," will not allow any calamity that shall peril that cause. He may have a controversy with us, which can only be settled by war. In that event, it becomes us to humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God, and repent in dust and ashes. One thing, however, we of the South can say in the face of the world, and as in the presence of the heart searching God—we have sacredly observed the solemn stipulations of a common Constitution, until it was repudiated and set at naught by a large majority, indeed nearly all, of the Northern States. God is our witness that we leave the Union which has ceased to protect our rights, with an unsullied honor. The wildest fanatic that now prates of "whipping the South back into the Union," has never yet dared to point to a single act of Southern infidelity to the terms of the sacred compact formed by our fathers. In this respect we have "a conscience void of offense toward God and man." We can adopt the language of New England's greatest statesman and say, "the past at least is secure." So long as the late government protected us, and recognized our equality, we gave to it a loyalty measured only by our capacity; and God only knows the pangs it cost us to "acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation!"

We must say in conclusion, that we do not believe that Mr. Buchanan deserves the unmeasured censure poured upon him by both parties of the country. We believe he is honestly endeavoring "to keep the peace," until the sober second thought shall have time to indicate a line of policy that shall amicably adjust existing difficulties. No office was ever so embarrassed as the one he now fills, and it is a thousand times easier to find fault than it is to suggest a remedy. The fanaticism that has brought our country into its present condition, has neither eyes, ears, nor heart; and we should excuse the Chief Magistrate of the late Union, if he lacks a capacity never yet vouchsafed to mortal man—a capacity to give eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, and sensibility to the heartless. Our prayer is, that his efforts to preserve the peace of the country may be crowned with success.

"ELEVEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS IN ONE MONTH."—So testifies, not the S. W. Baptist, but the New York Day Book. Hear how triumphantly he speaks of it: "We are happy to inform our friends, who feel an interest in the advance, that our subscriptions for THE WEEKLY DAY BOOK for January, 1861, notwithstanding the hard times, and the prevailing insecurity of affairs generally, have been larger than for the same month last year. We have received, during the past month, over eleven thousand subscribers, and there is, as yet, no diminution in receipts."

That is the way secular papers swim while religious papers sink, almost weekly. What a humiliating fact, what a sad commentary upon the piety of the times! But we will not moralize; we publish the fact to try to provoke Christians to do something for their declining journals.

## To Farmers.

Dr. CROOK in his Cotton Planter, for January, urges, with great propriety, the importance of farmers planting a large crop of Corn. The reasons are so obvious that, it would seem, a bare suggestion is all that is needed. Why should the Cotton States, possessing soil and climate adapted to the growth of all cereals for breadstuffs, be so dependent upon the North-west for supplies? Why have your corn-crisps and smokehouses in other States? Why raise all cotton, the hardest of work, and wear out your lands, merely to sell it, and see the money pass through your hands to others? The adage, "Bread is the staff of life," is no older than true. Without it, hogs, cattle, mules and horses cannot be raised; with it, everything is full and abundant. The importance of a large grain crop this year is of vast importance. Let farmers plant early, plant a great deal, and cultivate it unremittently, and with God's blessing, a bountiful reward will be given to the labor of the husbandman. We long to see, once more, the land full of bread.

Professor MORRIS' Grammar can be purchased at LUTTRELL'S Book Store.

See Schedule of Tuskegee Rail Road in advertising columns.

B. H. KIESER, Esq., has returned from Pensacola. The Democrat has been suspended during his absence. KIESER is a patriotic and energetic man, and will soon issue a new paper entitled, "THE SOUTHERN UNION." He deserves patronage, and we trust the community will award it.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The *Biblical Recorder* states that Bro. R. H. Marsh, recently Tutor of Greek at Wake Forest College, has retired from that position, and entered our Seminary at Greenville, S. C. The Seminary has now 36 students.

A PAPER FOR SALE.—Rev. J. J. James and Rev. J. S. Walthall, joint proprietors, offer for sale at public auction, Wednesday, February 20, the long standing Baptist organ of North Carolina—the *Biblical Recorder*. It will be continued, of course.

We call attention to the Law Card of WM. P. CHILTON, JR. Mr. Chilton is a young man of good morals, steady business habits, and possesses talents of a high order. Business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

For the South Western Baptist.  
Great Protection to S. Schools.

It is no uncommon thing for Baptist Schools to find in their libraries many books that teach *Pedobaptism* and *kindred errors*. This arises from the fact that it is impossible for Committees to spend sufficient time in selecting a library to detect such books, for often the error does not occupy more than a single paragraph, frequently a single line.

We see, from a late advertisement, that to guard the schools against this evil the AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, Philadelphia, has recently had the juvenile books of the various publishing houses and societies of the country, carefully read by an Examining Committee, employed for the purpose. In this the Society has done the Schools a great service. They now have a list of over a THOUSAND books that they know to be SAFE and SUITABLE for Baptist Sunday Schools.

If Superintendents and Committees will send to the Society a list of the books they have, and a general description of what they want, the Society can make for them a judicious selection to any amount, without duplicating; and every book sent will be guaranteed as being free from error. This is a great thing gained.

The publication of the Sunday School Union and of the Tract Society, and all the suitable Sunday School books of other Societies and Publishing Houses are kept constantly on hand by the Publication Society, and are sold by them at the Publishers' catalogue prices. In addition to this, the Society has determined to take off ten per cent. for cash to Sunday Schools, on their own books, and on all the books of other Societies and Publishing Houses. Therefore, if you want safe books, cheaper than you can buy elsewhere, patronize your own Society.

And to encourage all Schools to send their orders to the Society, where a large assortment is always kept on hand, the following liberal proposition has been made by the Society: "We will pay on packages of books amounting to not less than \$40.00, all freight charges to any of the leading Express Offices within 100 miles of Philadelphia."

Do not now say that you cannot get the Society's books. As a Baptist we express the earnest hope that our schools will hereafter patronize their own Society. Three advantages will arise from such patronage. The schools are sure of getting safe books. They will get them at a discount—even the books of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society can be obtained at 10 per cent. discount from catalogue prices, while those Societies themselves make no discount to Schools; and then this patronage, benefits our own Society, and one that every Sunday-Schoolman should greatly love.

For the South Western Baptist.  
Sketches of Antioch Church.

COOSA CO., ALA., Feb. 1st, 1861.  
Bro. TALAFERRO: The Baptist Church of Christ at Antioch, Coosa Co., Ala., was constituted on the 17th of March, 1849, by brethren J. D. Williams and Robert Stewart, with 18 members, one of whom (to-wit, Bro. Elijah Holtzclaw) was a Deacon, and served the Church in that capacity up to July 3rd, 1854.

Bro. Wm. Holtzclaw seems to have been Clerk up to the 15th of July 1849, but the records show no account of his election. Brother J. D. Williams was called to the Pastorate of the Church on the 7th of April, 1849, and remained in that connection up to the close of 1851, nearly two years. Brother Joseph Smith was Clerk of the Church from the 17th of August, 1859, to the 6th of November 1854. Bro. Bright Skipper was elected Pastor of the Church on the 16th of November 1850, which position he held nine years with considerable success, except the two last years. A revival of religion occurred in 1849, another in 1850 and another in 1852, in each of which quite a number of persons were added to the church. Bro. Joseph Rogers was ordained a Deacon on the 5th of June 1853, and served the Church in that capacity up to the 1st of November 1856. Bro. David Lawson an ordained Deacon, became a member of this church on the 18th of May 1850, which position he still holds.—During the years 1854-55-56, and 57, extensive revivals occurred. Bro. Elijah T. Smith was ordained a Deacon on the 28th of February 1857, which position he still holds. Bro. D. Rogers became Clerk of this church in November 1857, and remained until March follow-

ing, when Bro. Thos. Smith was elected and served up to 9th of September 1856. Then Bro. J. P. Collier was elected and served up to the close of 1859. When Bro. Elijah J. Womack was elected and is still the Clerk. Bro. E. F. Atkins was called to the Pastoral Charge of the church on the 5th of November 1859, and still holds that connection; his ministry so far has been marked with great success. Bro. B. H. Timmerman an ordained minister united with this church on the 4th of February 1860, and still holds his membership here. On the day that he put in his letter the church requested him to keep up a monthly appointment here, which he did through the year. In September 1860 a very extensive revival occurred when thirty-one persons were added to the church by experience, and quite a number of others professed to have found the Savior. On the 3rd of November 1860, the church passed some Preambles and Resolutions, by which missionary funds shall be raised hereafter without the use of Agents. (A copy of which accompanies this letter.) At the last regular conference the church passed a resolution to hold prayer-meetings twice each month through this year, with the special object of exploring the blessing of Almighty God for the prosperity of Zion and with reference to the calamities that hang over our land and country at this time. It will be seen from the above that this church has existed about eleven years administered by three pastors at different times; has enjoyed a number of revivals; has had ordained in its connection two deacons and has now in its connection one minister; its present officers are Rev. E. T. Atkins pastor, David Lawson and E. T. Smith Deacons, and E. G. Womack Clerk; Post office, Buysville, Coosa Co., Ala.

B. H. TIMMERMAN.  
MISSIONARY PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.  
WHEREAS, we believe it to be the duty of every member to aid in his or her sphere according to his or her ability in the advancement of the cause of Christ. And,  
WHEREAS, we believe the present agency system to be an unnecessary expense to the churches and donors to the missionary enterprise,  
Resolved, That we hereafter appoint some brother, or brethren at our November meetings whose duty it shall be to bring this matter before the members of this church personally and individually and receive the donations or take the subscriptions of all who will contribute to any of our missions due at the next March conference.  
Resolved, That in the meantime our pastor be requested to preach or cause to be preached on the subject of missions annually, and a public collection be taken up immediately.  
Resolved, That immediately after our March meetings our Treasurer be requested to forward all such funds to their destination, or to the Boards appointed for that purpose that at our April conference he report the amount of such funds and their destination, which shall be recorded on the church book and a statement of the same sent up in the next letter to the Association.

For the South Western Baptist.  
Pray Without Ceasing.

Reader, will you pray daily for—  
Blessings upon yourself;  
Blessings upon your family;  
Blessings upon your Church;  
Blessings upon your State;  
Blessings upon the government expected to be formed;  
Blessings upon Missions;  
Blessings upon all men.

HINTER.  
From the Christian Secretary.  
Infant Baptism—its Origin.  
The Christian Review for January has a valuable article, tracing the origin of Infant Baptism to the early, though unscriptural, belief in the sacramental efficacy of baptism—in other words, to the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, and the idea that baptism was essential to salvation. The history of the rite is carefully reviewed, step by step, along the centuries, the evidence bearing upon the question is candidly weighed, and the clear inference is thus stated:

"To sum up our conclusions, it appears that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration can be clearly traced back to an earlier date than the practice of Infant Baptism; and that as far back as the practice can be traced, it is found leaning avowedly upon that doctrine for support. The conclusion seems almost an inevitable one, that the practice was born of the doctrine—that infants were first received to baptism because it had come to be believed that baptism was indispensable to their salvation."

We believe this to be the true explanation of the introduction and extensive prevalence of Infant Baptism (so called) in the Christian church; and whoever will honestly study the history of the matter, as presented in the article referred to, it seems to us, must come to the same conclusion. The Baptists have over again been charged with "making too much of baptism," giving undue prominence to the ordinance, and attaching to it more than its rightful importance. This charge, by a fair induction of facts, we have always insisted, recoils upon our Pedobaptist opponents, and lies at their door, rather than ours. In view of the fact here substantiated, this is undeniable.

We observe that a new edition of Dr. Bushnell's "Christian Nature" has just appeared. Dr. B. bases his defence of Infant Baptism on the ground of the "organic unity" of the Family, and the *potential regeneration* of the children of believers, whence it follows, (as we suggested in a review of the first edition of that book) that they should be entitled simply to a *potential baptism*, though we do not precisely understand the mode of administering such a ceremony. Whether the sprinkling of an infant amounts to as much as that, may be a question. We suppose, however, that Dr. Bushnell's theory has hardly been accepted by his brethren generally. Whether he has explained, modified, or amended it in the new edition, so as to let it commend to their regard, we cannot say. As we are penning these lines, a copy of the work has come into our hands from Mr. Hunt, bookseller, who has it for sale. We will examine it more at our leisure.

For our part, nevertheless, we desire to add our Amen to the closing paragraph of the article in the Review. As the writer says:

"The foregoing historical survey seems to us to shed an important light upon the cause of the decline of Infant Baptism, especially among the orthodox Congregational churches of our Eastern States. It belongs to system of doctrines which has no affinity with their evangelical religion. It is part and parcel of a set of ritual observances and a sacramental grace. So long as it remains in connection with those congenial doctrines which gave it birth, it has a sure support. Those countries and communities where the sacraments are held to be the chief channels of remission, sanctification, and salvation, we hear nothing of the decline of Infant Baptism. There, rooted in its native soil, and growing in its native air, it lives and thrives. But the air and soil of evangelical principles are uncongenial to its life. Nay, it cannot be transplanted. Thither, out cutting off its taproot. No wonder, then, that after all the diligent watering of its surface roots, it withers and threatens to die. No wonder that it has to be propped up, first on this side, and then on that, to keep it from falling."

It is a troublesome and unsightly tree, which disfigures the fair garden of the Lord. They would do well to cut it down. Seriously, we think they will have to choose ere long, whether they will renounce the practice, or accept the doctrine in which it originated. It is an orphaned and pining institution among them, and they must either contrive to resuscitate its parent, or else let it die and be decently buried. The milk of its foster parent, the Abrahamic covenant, will not keep it alive much longer. It must have stronger meat than that. Some of our Pedobaptist brethren appear to be aware of the alternative before them; and in quarters we see with sorrow and surprise a disposition to accept that doctrine of sacramental grace, which the decaying institution so manifestly needs for its support. But of the majority we hope better things; and we hail in the growing neglect of this unscriptural practice, the removal of an obstruction to the highest prosperity and usefulness of one of the most excellent of the tribes of our spiritual Israel, and the breaking down of the wall of partition which separates us from those whom we esteem so highly, and love so well."

Revival Record.  
Since our last, we have gleaned from our various exchanges the following account of revivals and baptisms.  
In Indiana seven have been received into the Union Church, Pike county; into Deer Creek Church, Miami county, 16; Mt. Zion Church, White county, 10. The pastor giving an account of the meeting says: "All the help I had except the two days of the Conference, was the Holy Ghost, and a *live Church*—including some efficient help outside our own denomination. At Prairie Church, Hamilton county, 12 have been baptized. Revivals are also in progress at Crawfordsville and Vienna.  
KENTUCKY.—Oak Grove Church, Daviess county, 23 additions; Hopewell Church near 30 additions; Bacon Creek church, 44. A revival is progressing also at Henderson, and at Licking. At Willow Creek, Bracken Co., 16 recently joined the church; Silent Grove, eight.  
MISSOURI.—Peeble Church, 13 conversions in December; Richland, 10 or 12; Freedom, Polk county, 13 baptized; Salem, 10; Egan, 10; Stagle Creek, 20; New Hope, 37.  
OHIO.—Twenty-six have recently joined a church near Urbana; 17 the church at Ostrander, Delaware county.  
PENNSYLVANIA.—Logan's Valley, 4 baptized on the 6th of January. In the Union church, Luzern county, about 40 baptized recently, also two at Pottsville. The Christian Chronicle reports revivals at Milesburg and Berwick, also at Canton, where 52 have recently joined the church.  
ILLINOIS.—At Plymouth eight have been added to the Church; at El Paso many are anxiously inquiring for the Saviour.—*True Union*.

Personal Controversy.  
THE INDEX IS DONE WITH IT. Those who wish to maintain it further must seek other channels than the Convention Organ.  
Our political horizon is darkened by a pregnant cloud, and how soon it may rage no one knows; and over our Denominational long has been suspended a cloud, produced by fraternal discord, which threatens the vital union and success of our people and cause.—Two such clouds are more than enough. Let our religious horizon, at least, be clear, and let us all be one in Christ Jesus. Brethren, an eventful period is before us, and unknown trials and temptations await us; and for our support, we need food for the soul, strength for the spirit and encouragement for the heart. How "to walk by faith," how to trust in the dark hour, how to be strong in weakness, how to be good in temptation, how to grow in grace, how to lead sinners to the Lamb, how to

avoid the appearance of evil and not even let our good be evil spoken of, is what we need to know.

Instruct us in these and your communications will be welcome, thrice welcome.—*Christian Index*.

## Extracts.

There is a powerful virtue and efficacy in the death of Christ, to draw souls to Him; the Cross of Christ, though to some it is a stumbling stone, to others it is a loadstone.

OUR EARTHLY LIFE.—My life is a frail life; a life which the more it increases, the more it decreases; the further it goeth, the nearer it cometh to death; a deceitful life, and like a shadow; full of the snares of death. Now I rejoice, and now I fade; now I live, and now I die; now I laugh, and now I weep!—O joy above all joy, without which there is no joy, when shall I enter into thee, that I may see my God?—*Augustine*.

Guilt will turn a palace into a prison; but the favor of God will turn a prison into a paradise.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.—Beautiful things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behavior.

Every one is the principal author of his own misery; self has more to do in making us unhappy than any one beside: "Hast thou not procured this unto thyself?"

They that walk with Christ in the clean garments of holiness here, and keep themselves unsported from the world, shall walk with Christ in the white robes of honor and glory in the other world; this is a suitable reward.

He who rears one child in Christian virtue or recovers one fallen creature to God, builds a temple more precious than Solomon's, or St. Peter's; more enduring than earth or sky.—*Channing*.

KEEP YOUR CHARACTER UNSPOTTED.—Money is a good thing, especially in hard times, but there is something a thousand fold more valuable. It is a character—the consciousness of a pure and honorable life. This it should be a man's first aim to preserve at any cost. In such times of commercial distress, while some are proved and found wanting others come forth tried as by fire. Here and there one comes out of the furnace far more of a man than before. Amid the wreck of his fortune he stands erect—a noble specimen of true manhood. We have occasionally witnessed an example of outrage in such a crisis, of moral intrepidity, that deserved all honor. Let it be the aim of every business man, above all things else, to keep this purity unstained. This is his best possession—this is a capital which can never be taken from him—this is the richest inheritance which he can leave to his children.—*Evangelist*.

Send your little child to bed happy.—Whatever cares press, give it a warm good night, kiss, as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father—my mother—*loved me!*" Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep!

REDEMPTION.—Oh, who shall measure the heights of the Savior's all sufficiency? First tell how high is sin, and remember that as Noah's flood prevailed over the tops of earth's mountains, of our sins. In heaven's courts there are to-day men that once were murderers, and thieves, and drunkards, and whore-mongers, and blasphemers, and persecutors; but they have been washed, they have been sanctified. Ask from whence the brightness of their robes hath come, and where their purity hath been achieved, and they with united breath, tell you that they have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

"Whatever errand we come upon to the throne of grace, according to God's will, we may with humble boldness mention Christ's name, and plead that we are related to Him, and He is concerned for us: an answer of peace is promised to us."

BAPTISTS IN OHIO.—The Convention minutes give the following summary: Ministers, 381; Churches, 504; Members, 32,213; added by baptism the past year, 2,262.

There are about one hundred Baptist ministers in Ohio, without any pastoral charges; while the churches destitute of pastors somewhat exceed that number.

Nearly 8,000 copies of the holy Scriptures had been distributed by missionaries in Abyssinia previous to the year 1843. In a single tour, they put into circulation nearly 2,000 copies.

PROGRESS OF THE TRUTH IN ITALY.—An English minister in Florence writes that "no one in England can have any conception of the way in which pastors and flocks of Romanists are eagerly seizing the word of God to read it.—They feel the chains are off, and during Victor Emanuel's progress they have been doing what they can to procure the Bible." He says that some of the best hymns, such as "Rock of Ages," "There is a fountain filled with blood," "Come, Holy Spirit," have been translated into Italian, and that every Sunday evening their large room, fifty four feet by thirty-one, is filled with Italians, each with his Bible, who listen attentively to the preaching of the word.

ZEAL FOR THE BIBLE.—On the day when it was announced that the duties on articles passing between the States and the Marches would be removed, the Bible colporteur at Florence, tramped his way to Perugia for the sake of introducing the Bible, which had heretofore been altogether prohibited. Though he reached the Custom-house before the appointed hour, he found all kinds of produce in carts and wagons before him, waiting for the opening of the gates. When he had taken his place in the line, he saw to his surprise, at three carts' length ahead of him, another colporteur who had anticipated him, and he pointed to another, who was not only nearer the gate, but who was the first in the train of those waiting; so that the Bible was the first thing to enter that portion of the Pope's dominions as soon as it was there that there the "word of God was not bound."

HOW BAPTISTS ARE MADE.—The London correspondent of the *True Union* writes: "The revival has originated at least two new Baptist churches in North of Ireland—that at Ballynaghy, and that at Londonderry. There is no chapel in either of these towns, but there is a goodly congregation in both. In the former the minister has been a Presbyterian Covenanter, but being led to study the Scriptures more perfectly, saw the path of duty plain to become a Baptist. His zealous labors have brought on a severe illness, from which he is but just recovering. At Londonderry there is no Baptist minister yet. The good people have felt their own way to Baptist views and church order, simply by studying the word of God. So true is it that while there is a Bible there must be Baptists."

ABOLITIONISM.—Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Professor of Greek in Rochester University, New York, and author of "The Life and Letters of Mrs. Emily C. Jackson," says, in the *Examiner*: "The spirit of abolitionism, so called, is a spirit of infidelity. It begins, or ends, with a denial of the supreme authority of Scripture. After trying, with its crooked criticisms and forced interpretations, to bring its extreme conclusions into harmony with the word of God, and shutting its eyes to facts which lie on the face of the New Testament as clear as the sun on the face of heaven, it ends by the easier process of digging away the revealed record, and exalting in a philanthropy higher than that of the Spirit of inspiration."

## Secular Intelligence.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.  
The Southern Congress organized Monday by the election of Hon. R. W. Barnwell, of S. C. temporary chairman. Rev. Dr. Manly opened with an appropriate and elegant prayer. On motion of Judge Shorter, A. R. Lamar, Esq., of Georgia, was chosen temporary secretary. The Deputies from the several States came forward presented their credentials and signed the roll of the Convention. The following is the list:

South Carolina.—R. W. Barnwell, R. B. Blett, Jr., L. M. Keitt, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce, James Chesnut, Sr., C. G. Memminger.  
Georgia.—H. Cobb, R. Toombs, F. S. Bartow, M. J. Crawford, A. R. Wright, T. R. Cobb, B. H. Hill, A. H. Keane, E. A. Nisbett, A. H. Stephens.  
Alabama.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, C. J. McRae, J. G. Shorter, W. P. Chilton, E. H. Hale, J. L. M. Curry, D. P. Lewis, Thos. Fearn.  
Florida.—J. P. Anderson, J. B. Owens.  
Mississippi.—W. S. Barry, W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, A. M. Clayton, J. A. P. Campbell, J. A. Harrison, W. S. Wilson.  
Louisiana.—John Perkins, Jr., A. DeCade, E. W. Sparrow, D. F. Kenner, H. Marshall, C. N. Conrad.  
On Motion of Mr. Blett, of S. C., Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected by acclamation, permanent President. Johnson J. Hooper, of the Mail, was also elected permanent Secretary, on motion of Hon. W. P. Chilton which was ratified by acclamation on motion of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.  
Nothing definite has been done by the Southern Congress at Montgomery. On Tuesday, Mr. Memminger, of S. C. presented the following resolutions:  
1. Resolved, That this Convention deem it inexpedient forthwith to form a Confederacy of the States which have seceded from the Federal Union; and that a committee be appointed to report a plan for a provisional government upon the basis of the constitution of the United States.  
2. Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed as follows, viz: the chairman by the convention, and two members from each State to be nominated by the deputies of that State.  
3. Resolved, That all propositions in reference to a provisional government be referred to this committee.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the word Congress was substituted for Convention, which was acceded to.  
Mr. Bartow, of Georgia, offered a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Memminger, providing for the appointment of one delegate from each State, instead of two.  
Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, offered a substitute for the substitute of Mr. Bartow; before the reading of which, a delegate from the State of Louisiana moved that the Congress go into secret session to discuss the resolutions offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.  
The House then went into secret session.—*Daily Sun*.

Interesting from Washington.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Col. Hayes intended to leave to-day, but has delayed his departure until Wednesday, he having been informed that the President is preparing a reply to his communication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A naval court of inquiry, consisting of Captains Storey, Leavelle, and Powell, meets here on Friday, to investigate the conduct of Capt. Armstrong, and other facts connected with the surrender of the navy yards at Pensacola.

It is believed that among the leading subjects for the action of the border States convention, will be the removal of powder, and other causes calculated to inflame the public mind. The convention sat with closed doors to-day. It is understood that Ex-President Tyler was reported by the committee on organization for President.

Special dispatch to the Charleston Courier.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Messrs. Benjamin and Shibley, of Louisiana, withdrew from the Senate Douglas, of Illinois, has written a letter to his political friends in Tennessee. He takes ground against coercion.

Gov. Brown Demands the Surrender of the Muskets Seized in New York.  
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—It is said that Gov. Morgan received a message from Gov. Brown of Georgia, demanding the immediate surrender of the muskets seized on board the steamship Monticello. Gov. Morgan has not replied to Governor Brown's message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—SENATE.—The Hon. Mr. McMillen, made a vehement speech against secession.







