

H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITOR.

"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."—Acts iv., 19.

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**The South Western Baptist,**  
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
By THOS. P. MARTIN.TALIAFERRO & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.**The South Western Baptist.**Two DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months.  
Five DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance.Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and  
TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription  
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charged.All advertisements on which the number of insertions  
is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and  
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reference.The Proprietors still continue the Job Printing busi-  
ness, and are prepared to execute every description of  
LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their care, in as  
good style and on as reasonable terms as any other estab-  
lishment in the State.All Job Work is considered done when finished.  
Lithographs containing remittances, or on business, should  
be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Tuskegee.The following letter of condolence was sent to  
Rev. J. H. DeVotie, of Columbus, Ga., and  
was forwarded to us by friends for publication.  
It will be read with painful interest:

MOBILE, Feb. 13, 1861.

Rev. J. H. DeVotie,

My dear and afflicted brother: While  
you are saying, "O Noble my son,  
would God I had died for thee," permit  
me to mingle my tears with yours, and  
offer you the poor consolation which is  
in my power.

My son John was at the wharf when  
the sad accident happened, and came  
up on a furlough to the city, and related  
the melancholy events to me, last night,  
a few hours after they happened.

A steamer goes down to fort Morgan,  
30 miles, daily and returns to the city.  
Last evening, about 8 o'clock, as the  
passengers were going from the fort to  
the steamer, your son went with them.  
He went on board the boat and bid his  
friends and loved ones farewell. How  
often our farewells is the last! He re-  
turned to the wharf, asked an officer for  
the pass word, (even then was written  
upon his own heart, the only pass word  
which he needed,) and started back to  
wards the fort.

The wharf is built into the water on  
rock pillars, and near where he left  
the boat, is a set off, or L. At this  
point he was probably blinded by the  
beacon lights which were burning  
brightly; and walked off at this L, and  
fell into the water. The tide was  
then running out, chafing and gurgling  
against the pillars, and he was swept  
under the wharf. As he appeared on  
the lower side, a negro threw a rope  
directly upon him, but he seemed un-  
conscious of this opportunity to be  
saved.

The cry was raised, "A man over-  
board!" every effort was made to save  
him; a boat was got out, but was over-  
set in the hurry. A young man leaped  
into the water but soon needed assist-  
ance to be saved from drowning. When  
a boat was got ready and followed the  
drifting tide, the yawning  
deep had devoured him. It was dark,  
and the search was vain. All were  
anxious to know who was lost. An  
officer asked earnestly, "Is Mr. DeVotie  
in the steamer?" John ran into the  
boat and hunted for him in vain; he  
had not passed towards the fort; it  
was your own dear boy that was gone.

That he struck a pillar is not prob-  
able. He was seen some distance from  
the wharf; it is presumed, however,  
that he did not come to the surface from  
his own struggles; but was thrown up  
from the boiling and agitation of the  
water. There is no evidence that his  
face came to the surface; his agony,  
therefore, must have been very short.  
The steamer left many hunting for his  
body; it may be found; there is, how-  
ever, a day coming when the sea shall  
give up its dead. The gaiety upon the  
boat ceased. All felt as if draped in  
mourning.

I had corresponded with Noble upon  
the propriety of his writing a history  
of our Church, and had promised him  
the materials, in my possession. Our  
late brother McCraw bore testimony to  
me, that bro. DeVotie was one of our  
best and most promising young preach-  
ers. John tells me that he was re-  
spected and loved at the fort, by all  
who knew him. But why say these  
things, when we all knew him to be an  
able and pious divine, a scholar and a  
gentleman. You and I remember when  
we were at Richmond and at Washing-  
ton, how much he contributed to the  
pleasure of our family group.

What can I say to your bereaved  
family? How suddenly is the cup of  
happiness dashed to the ground. How  
necessary the consolations of religion.  
His beloved Church at Selma will be  
startled at the news, and will be deep-  
ly impressed with the truth, that God's  
ways are past finding out. Linger-  
ing sickness makes too many believe that

there is a wide ocean between us and  
death, that we shall have time to med-  
itate and prepare as we cross it; it may,  
however, prove to be a narrow isthmus.  
Quick as the lightning's flash he has  
passed away. Sudden as the falling  
star, he has dropped from his sphere.  
He now enjoys the benefits of that Gos-  
pel which he loved, and cannot hear his  
mother's sighs, nor see you weep.

Yours truly, D. P. BESTOR.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS**  
OF  
**PRESIDENT DAVIS,**  
DELIVERED AT THE CAPITOL,  
Monday, 1 o'clock, P. M., Feb. 18th, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confed-  
erate States of America: Friends and  
Fellow Citizens:

Called to the difficult and responsible  
station of Chief Executive of the Provi-  
sional Government which you have in-  
stituted, I approach the discharge of the  
duties assigned to me with an humble  
distrust of my abilities, but with a sus-  
taining confidence in the wisdom of  
those who are to guide and to aid me in  
the administration of public affairs, and  
an abiding faith in the virtue and pa-  
triotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy estab-  
lishment of a permanent Government  
to take the place of this, and which by  
its greater moral and physical power,  
will be better able to combat with the  
many difficulties which arise from the  
conflicting interests of separate nations.  
I enter upon the duties of the  
office to which I have been chosen, with  
the hope that the beginning of our  
career, as a Confederacy, may not be ob-  
structed by hostile opposition to our  
enjoyment of the separate existence  
and independence which we have as-  
serted, and with the blessing of Provi-  
dence, intend to maintain. Our present  
condition, achieved in a manner unpre-  
cedented in the history of nations, il-  
lustrates the American idea that Gov-  
ernments rest upon the consent of the  
governed, and that it is the right of the  
people to alter or abolish governments  
whenever they become destructive of  
the ends for which they were establish-  
ed.

The declared purpose of the compact  
of Union from which we have with-  
drawn, was "to establish justice, en-  
sure domestic tranquility, provide for  
the common defense, promote the  
general welfare, and secure the bless-  
ings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-  
terity;" and when, in the judgment of  
the sovereign States now composing  
this Confederacy, it had been perverted  
from the purposes for which it was or-  
dained, and had ceased to answer the  
ends for which it was established, a  
peaceful appeal to the ballot-box de-  
clared, that so far as they were con-  
cerned, the government created by that  
compact should cease to exist. In this  
they merely asserted a right which the  
Declaration of Independence of 1776,  
had defined to be inalienable, of the  
time and occasion for its exercise, they,  
as sovereigns, were the final judges,  
each for itself. The impartial and en-  
lightened verdict of mankind will vin-  
dicate the rectitude of our conduct, and  
He who knows the hearts of men  
will judge of the sincerity with which  
we labored to preserve the govern-  
ment of our fathers in its spirit. The  
right solemnly proclaimed at the birth  
of the States, and which has been af-  
firmed and reaffirmed in the Bills of  
Rights of States subsequently admitted  
into the Union of 1789, undeniably re-  
cognize, in the people, the power to re-  
sume the authority delegated for the  
purposes of government. Thus the sov-  
ereign States here represented, proceed-  
ed to form this Confederacy, and it is by  
abuse of language that their act has  
been denominated a revolution. They  
formed a new alliance, but within each  
State its government has remained, the  
rights of person and property have not  
been disturbed. The agent through  
whom they communicated with foreign  
nations is changed, but this does not ne-  
cessarily interrupt their international re-  
lations.

Sustained by the censurelessness that  
the transition from the former Union to  
the present Confederacy has not pro-  
ceeded from a disregard on our part  
of just obligations, or any failure to per-  
form every constitutional duty—moved  
by no interest or passion to invade the  
rights of others—eager to cultivate  
peace and commerce with all nations,  
if we may not hope to avoid war, we  
may at least expect that posterity will  
acquit us of having needlessly engaged  
in it. Doubtly justified by the absence  
of wrong on our part, and by wanton  
aggression on the part of others, there  
can be no cause to doubt that the cour-  
age and patriotism of the people of the  
Confederate States will be found equal  
to any measures of defence which hon-  
or and security may require.

An agricultural people—whose chief  
interest is the export of a commodity  
required in every manufacturing coun-  
try—our true policy is peace, and the  
freest trade which our necessities will  
permit. It is alike our interest, and  
that of all those to whom we would  
sell and from whom we would buy, that  
there should be the freest practi-

cal restrictions upon the interchange  
of commodities. There can be but lit-  
tle rivalry between ours and any manu-  
facturing or navigating community,  
such as the free States of the American  
Union. It must follow, therefore, that  
a mutual interest would invite good  
will and kind offices. If, however, pas-  
sion or the lust of dominion should  
cloud the judgment or inflame the ambi-  
tion of those States, we must prepare  
to meet the emergency and to maintain,  
by the final arbitrament of the sword,  
the position which we have assumed  
among the nations of the earth. We  
have entered upon the career of inde-  
pendence, and it must be inflexibly per-  
sued. Through many years of contro-  
versy, with our late associates, the  
Northern States, we have vainly en-  
deavored to secure tranquility, and to  
obtain respect for the rights to which  
we were entitled. As a necessity, not  
a choice, we have resorted to the rem-  
edy of separation; and henceforth, our  
energies must be directed to the con-  
duct of our own affairs, and the perpe-  
tuity of the Confederacy which we have  
formed. If a just perception of mutual  
interest shall permit us, peaceably, to  
pursue our separate political career, my  
most earnest desire shall have been ful-  
filled. But, if this be denied to us, and  
the integrity of our territory and juris-  
diction be assailed, it will but remain  
for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to  
arms and invoke the blessings of Provi-  
dence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condi-  
tion, and with a view to meet anticipa-  
ted wants, it will be necessary to pro-  
vide for the speedy and efficient organ-  
ization of branches of the Executive  
Department, having special charge of  
foreign intercourse, finance, military af-  
fairs, and the postal service.

For purposes of defence, the Confed-  
erate States may, under ordinary cir-  
cumstances, rely mainly upon their mil-  
itia, but it is deemed advisable, in the  
present condition of affairs, that there  
should be a well instructed and disci-  
plined army, more numerous than would  
usually be required on a peace estab-  
lishment. I also suggest that for the  
protection of our harbors and commerce  
on the high seas, a navy adapted to  
those objects will be required. These  
necessities have doubtless engaged the  
attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only  
from that of our fathers, in so far as it  
is explanatory of their well known in-  
tent, freed from the sectional conflicts  
which have interfered with the pursuit  
of the general welfare, it is not unre-  
asonable to expect that States from which  
we have recently parted may seek to  
unite their fortunes with ours under the  
government which we have instituted.  
For this, your constitution makes ade-  
quate provision; but beyond this, if I  
mistake not the judgment and will of the  
people, a reunion with the States from  
which we have separated is neither prac-  
ticable nor desirable. To increase the  
power, develop the resources, and pro-  
mote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is  
requisite that there should be so much of  
homogeneity that the welfare of every  
portion shall be the aim of the whole.  
Where this does not exist, antagonisms  
are engendered which must and should  
result in separation.

Actuated solely by the desire to pre-  
serve our own rights and promote our  
own welfare, the separation of the Con-  
federate States has been marked by no  
aggression upon others, and followed by  
no domestic convulsion. Our industrial  
pursuits have received no check—the  
cultivation of our fields has progressed  
as heretofore—and even should we be  
involved in war, there would be no con-  
siderable diminution in the production  
of the staples which have constituted  
our exports, and in which the commer-  
cial world has an interest scarcely less  
than our own. This common interest  
of the producer and consumer, can only  
be interrupted by an exterior force,  
which should obstruct its transmission  
to foreign markets—a course of conduct  
which would be as unjust towards us  
as it would be detrimental to manu-  
facturing and commercial interests abroad.  
Should reason guide the action of the  
Government from which we have sepa-  
rated, a policy so detrimental to the civ-  
ilized world, the Northern States in-  
cluded, could not be dictated by even  
the strongest desire to inflict injury up-  
on us; but otherwise, a terrible retri-  
bution will rest upon it, and the suffer-  
ing of millions will bear testimony to  
the folly and wickedness of our aggres-  
sors. In the meantime, there will re-  
main to us, besides the ordinary means  
before suggested, the well known re-  
sources for retaliation upon the com-  
merce of an enemy.

Experience in public stations, of sub-  
ordinate grade to this which your kind-  
ness has conferred, has taught me that  
care, and toil, and disappointment, are  
the price of official elevation. You will  
see many errors to forgive, many defec-  
tances to tolerate, but you shall not  
find in me either a want of zeal or fidel-  
ity to the cause, that is to me highest  
in hope and of most enduring affection.  
Your generosity has bestowed upon me  
an undeserved distinction; one which I  
neither sought nor desired. Upon the

continuance of that sentiment, and up-  
on your wisdom and patriotism, I rely  
to direct and support me in the per-  
formance of the duty required at my  
hands.

We have changed the constituent  
parts, but not the system of our gov-  
ernment. The Constitution formed by  
our fathers, is that of these Confederate  
States, in their exposition of it; and  
in the judicial construction it has re-  
ceived, we have a light which reveals  
its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just inter-  
pretation of the instrument, and ever  
remembering that all offices are but  
trusts held for the people, and that de-  
legated powers are to be strictly con-  
strued, I will hope, by due diligence in  
the performance of my duties, though  
I may disappoint your expectations, yet  
to retain, when retiring, something of  
the good will and confidence which wel-  
comes my entrance into office.

It is joyous, in the midst of perilous  
times, to look around upon a people  
united in heart, where one purpose of  
high resolve animates and actuates the  
whole—where the sacrifices to be made  
are not weighed in the balance against  
honor, and right, and liberty, and equal-  
ity. Obstacles may retard, they cannot  
long prevent the progress of a move-  
ment sanctified by its justice, and sus-  
tained by a virtuous people. Reverent-  
ly let us invoke the God of our fathers  
to guide and protect us in our efforts  
to perpetuate the principles, which, by His  
blessing, they were able to vindicate,  
establish and transmit to their posterity,  
and with a continuance of His fa-  
vor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we  
may, hopefully look forward to success,  
to peace, and to prosperity.

**Church Polity.**

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I have been induced to revise certain manu-  
scripts which I had occasion to prepare on  
Church Polity. They were occupied with the  
consideration of Christian churches and the  
Christian ministry, as presented to us in the New  
Testament. Having nearly completed the revision,  
I would be glad, if agreeable to you, to em-  
ploy a space in your columns for a brief series  
of extracts.

H. J. RIPLEY.

Newton Centre, Mass., Feb., 1861.

**Practical Discrimination of Churches from  
other Bodies.**

A Church of Christ is not to be re-  
garded in the light of a civil or political  
body. Churches pertain to a cause  
which is not of this world. They can-  
not, according to Scriptural principles,  
confer civil rights and privileges, nor  
inflict civil disabilities; so that, if  
those principles are properly regarded,  
a man neither gives nor loses any civil  
right by becoming a member of a Chris-  
tian church, or by declining, or by ceas-  
ing to be a member. The great principle,  
"My kingdom is not of this world,"  
(John xviii. 36.) is a pervading one in  
the religion of Christ. Again: a church  
is evidently distinct from all ecclesiastical  
and other organizations which have  
not been divinely prescribed, but  
which man's view necessity, or expedi-  
ency, has originated, such as associations  
of churches, conventions, missionary  
boards, and other bodies, for promoting  
objects of Christian benevolence. These  
give scope to the united action of Chris-  
tians, and the joint action of Christians  
and other men, not in a church-capacity,  
but in the capacity of an association  
for certain specified objects, which may  
or may not be included among the mat-  
ters belonging to a church, as such.—  
Into some of these associations men  
enter, not because they are church-mem-  
bers, nor because they are Christians,  
for others also are admitted, but be-  
cause, from a variety of considerations,  
they wish to accomplish certain good  
objects. A man may enter, into them,  
and yet retain his position in a church,  
and perform all the duties of church  
relation. He may approve of them,  
and yet be a good and worthy member  
of a church.

Besides, such bodies differ materially  
from churches, in that the objects which  
they design directly to promote, may be  
either secular or spiritual; and these  
may be sought by certain specified  
modes of action which human wisdom,  
rather than divine authority, has origi-  
nated. Persons belonging to these  
associations are, in their associate capac-  
ity, properly regarded, not as church-  
members, but as men impelled by reli-  
gious and benevolent considerations to  
seek the welfare of their fellow-men  
and the honor of God. Members of one  
and the same church may differ in their  
opinions about the principles involved  
in these organizations, and about the  
modes of conduct adopted, without im-  
pairing in the least the relation which  
they mutually sustained as members of  
a church. In everything pertaining prop-  
erly and strictly to the church they  
may be agreed, in things pertaining to  
other bodies they may so far differ that  
they cannot associate in them.

A difference will appear, also, by con-  
sidering that some of these bodies, a  
reform society, for instance, can regard  
only the externals of a vicious practice  
or system; if these are abandoned or  
abolished, the object of such a society  
is gained, whatever principles or feel-  
ings the reformed persons may still  
cherish. In other words, such a society  
has not for its specific object the right

state of a man's heart. A church, how-  
ever, is designed to influence character,  
in other words, to influence the heart  
to cultivate true righteousness of soul,  
which shall secure right feeling and  
purposes, and tend to accomplish needed  
outward changes. Thus the great end  
to be aimed at by a church, namely,  
spiritual and eternal salvation from sin,  
is not the purpose of a reform society;  
since, though the reform may be effected,  
the men who are reformed may still be  
desitute of genuine righteousness to-  
wards God and man.

The distinction between a church of  
Christ and any association of human  
origin, would, if rightly apprehended,  
enable members of churches to avoid  
collision respecting subjects which,  
involving moral wrong, confessedly  
demand reformatory influence of Chris-  
tianity. While Christianity, as a sys-  
tem of righteousness, is designed and  
adapted to rectify all social wrongs,  
there may, notwithstanding, be great  
diversity of opinion among members of  
the same church, if not as to the sub-  
jects themselves, yet as to the modes  
of action in regard to them; so that  
they cannot, in their church capacity,  
act harmoniously with reference to those  
subjects. They may, however, as men,  
as benevolent and Christian men, exert,  
and ought in every suitable way to  
exert, a salutary influence in regard to  
social wrongs, both individually and in  
combination with others.

H. J. R.

**The Christianization of Negroes.**

A SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

We copy the following from the New  
York Journal of Commerce:

The four millions of negroes at the  
South are the most civilized and most  
Christianized of any four millions of ne-  
groes ever known to exist upon the face  
of the earth; and any rational person  
must know, if he knows any thing about  
the negro, that if the supremacy of the  
white man over him were abolished, he  
would soon relapse into his original  
condition of savagery. The Educational  
Journal, of Fereyth, Ga., gives the fol-  
lowing as the number of negro "slaves"  
connected with the different churches  
South:

Connected with the Methodist Ch. South, 200,000	
Methodist North, in Virginia & Maryland, 15,000	
Missionary and Hard Shell Baptists, 157,000	
Old School Presbyterians, 12,000	
New School Presbyterians, supposed, 6,000	
Cumberland Presbyterians, 20,000	
Protestant Episcopalians, 7,000	
Catholic or Christian Churches, 10,000	
All other sects combined, 20,000	

Total colored membership, South, 465,000  
"It is a safe calculation," remarks  
the same journal, "to say that three for  
every one connected with the churches  
attend divine service on the Lord's day.  
In the extreme Southern States there  
are more, for the owners and overseers  
require them, in many instances, to  
turn out to preaching. Then 465,000  
multiplied by three gives us one million  
three hundred and ninety-five thousand  
slaves in attendance on Divine service  
in the South every Sabbath.

**Christ is Looking at us while we  
Fight.**

It is related of a certain chief of the  
MacGregors, a Highland clan, who had  
warmly espoused the cause of the ex-  
iled Stuarts, that when advancing un-  
der the banners of Charles Edward  
against the English troops at Preston  
Pans, in 1745, he was struck to the  
ground by two balls from the enemy.—  
The MacGregor clan seeing their loved  
chieftain fall began to waver, when the  
wounded Captain instantly raised him-  
self upon his elbow, and as the blood  
streamed from his wounds, exclaimed  
aloud, "I am not dead, my children; I  
am looking at you, to see if you do  
your duty."

Thus, my young brethren, who are  
just buckling on the armor of the Gos-  
pel ministry, as you go forth to battle  
with the hosts of darkness, if ever your  
hearts falter or your faith give way, if  
ever your spiritual adversaries should  
seem to gain a temporary advantage,  
remember that the Master whom you  
serve, and who is at once your Savior  
and your captain, is not dead, but alive,  
and that from His Throne on high, "He  
is looking at you, to see if you do your duty."

**A Beautiful Custom.**

The Rev. Dr. Prentiss is reported to  
have referred, in a late public meeting,  
to the following beautiful custom in the  
old world.

He was once travelling on foot among  
the mountains of Tyrol in Switzerland,  
in company with an old German teach-  
er, who was a good Christian man.  
Occasionally they would meet a peasant  
when an interchange of words would  
take place, and Dr. Prentiss, observing  
that these words were the same in each  
instance, had the curiosity to ask for  
a translation of them. Rendered into  
English, they were:

Salutation—"Blessed be Jesus Christ."  
Answer—"Forever and forever—  
Amen."

What a glorious world this would be  
if this language coming from the heart,  
and indicating belief in the Messiah's  
mission, and conformity of conduct to  
his example, should be the friendly sal-  
utation of the whole human family.

TIME—ITS IMPORTANCE.—The eloquent  
Robert Hall thus moralizes upon this  
oft-repeated subject:

"Time is the most precious of all our  
possessions; by far the greatest deposit  
we have received, in regard to what  
depends on its use. There is nothing in  
eternity but what springs out of time.  
All the good which eternity has in  
store, and all the evil, all the prom-  
ises and all the threatenings of God in  
Scripture, all will be realized in conse-  
quence of, and in proportion to the im-  
provement or abuse of the present time  
of our probation. Time is the seed of  
eternity. At the judgment, the question  
which will decide your destiny will be  
no other than this—how you have used  
your time. And the less there remains  
of this precious article, the more valua-  
ble it should appear. The narrower  
becomes the isthmus that separates us  
from eternity, the more time seems to  
enlarge itself in moral magnitude. In  
a word, to squander time is to squan-  
der all."

IN SPITE OF THE CRISIS.—The recent  
Alabama Methodist Conference decided  
to raise \$40,000 for the missionary cause  
the present year—which is within \$637,  
50 of the amount raised last year.

WALES.—During the four years from  
the Spring of 1856, to that of 1860, be-  
tween eighty and ninety thousand were  
added to the different Churches in  
Wales. The entire population is about  
a million and a half.

METHODIST MISSIONARY FORCE.—The  
Methodist Episcopal Church has mis-  
sions in Africa, China, South America,  
Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark,  
Bulgaria, and India. The force, domes-  
tic and foreign, amounts to 600. The  
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has  
one mission in China; 246 missions in  
deserted portions of this country to the  
whites—missions to the colored people,  
210; to the Germans, 20; in all 477—  
with an effective force of near 500 men.  
English Methodism, besides an effective  
home department, has 500 ministers in  
foreign fields, and employs 1,000 others,  
who assist in spreading the Scriptures.

A SINGLE SENTENCE.—Rev. James A.  
Haldane, a venerable Baptist pastor,  
recently died in Edinburgh. In his  
early life he commanded the man-of-war  
Melville Castle. When engaged in an  
action, he ordered up a fresh set of  
hands to take the place of those who  
had been killed by the broadsides of the  
enemy. The men, seeing the mangled  
bodies of their comrades, instinctively  
drew back, at which he poured forth a  
volley of oaths, and wished them all in  
hell. A religious seaman shortly after  
said to him respectfully and seriously,  
"If God had heard your prayer just  
now, where should we have been? His  
words were winged by Him who never  
suits in vain, and from that day the  
captain became a changed man."

DECAY OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA.—A trav-  
eler from Madras to Jaffna states that  
but few of the heathen temples he pass-  
ed were in good order—those regularly  
repaired and used are comparatively  
few. Many of the temples are gradu-  
ally going to ruin—towers, walls and  
rooms, where the idols sit, are broken;  
many of the idols, that were formerly  
carried with great parade, are now rest-  
ing in their places with no one to wipe  
or clean them. Many idol cars, once  
drawn with great pomp and parade,  
are so neglected that they can only be  
used for fuel. The impression is steady-  
ly gaining ground among the people  
that their idol system has had its day,  
and that the religion of the gospel will  
eventually fill the whole land.

TRIFLES NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.—A  
friend called on Michael Angelo, who  
was finishing a statue. Some time  
afterwards he called again; the sculp-  
tor was still at his work. His friend,  
looking at the figure, exclaimed: "You  
have been idle since I saw you last!"  
"By no means," replied the sculptor;  
"I have retouched this part, and polish-  
ed that; I have softened this feature,  
and brought out this muscle; I have  
given more expression to this lip, and  
more energy to this limb." "Well, well,"  
said his friend, "but all these are trif-  
les." "It may be so," replied Angelo;  
"but recollect that trifles make perfec-  
tion, and that perfection is no trifle."

THE WAY TO PEACE.—Says Dr.  
Thompson, in his opening Lecture:  
"The doctrine of Eternal Punishment  
should be preached in the spirit of love,  
with a view to the best good of man-  
kind. Not for denunciation, but for  
mercy, should the preacher take upon  
his lips the awful declarations of the  
Bible concerning the final condemna-  
tion of the wicked. He should warn  
that he may persuade, should alarm  
that he may save."

Dew.—There is dew in one flower  
and not in another, because one opens  
its cup and takes it in, while the other  
closes itself, and the dew runs off. God  
rains his goodness and mercy as wide-  
spread as the dew, and if we lack them,  
it is because we will not open our hearts  
to receive them.

**Misquotations from Scripture.**

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."  
From Sterne's Sentimental Journey to Italy.  
Compare Isaiah xxvii, 8.

"In the midst of life we are in death." From  
the Barial Service; and this originally from a  
hymn of Luther.

"Bread and wine which the Lord hath com-  
manded to be received." From the English  
Catechism.

"Not to be wise above what is written." Not  
in scripture.

"That the spirit would go from heart to heart  
as oil from vessel to vessel." Not in scripture.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The  
scripture form is, "A righteous man re-  
gardeth the life of his beast." Prov. xii, 10.



# The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:  
Thursday, Feb. 23, 1861.

## The Domestic Mission Board.

Our Brother SUMNER, of the Domestic Board, made us a visit a few days since, and informed us that his Board was likely to be seriously embarrassed by the first of April, unless some prompt measures were taken to prevent it by our churches. Ten thousand dollars will be needed to meet the liabilities of the quarter ending at that time, and only three thousand dollars are now in the treasury—leaving seven thousand dollars to be provided for. We have no doubt but that our brethren will promptly supply the deficit, for really the money panic is more imaginary than real. There is perhaps as much money in the country now as at any corresponding period in the past; and nothing but an indefinable apprehension of future danger, having very little foundation except in the fears of the public, prevent its circulation. Be this, however, as it may, we must sustain this Board. Our Christian integrity is pledged to it, and we are bound by every consideration of honor, of love to Christ, of love to the souls of men, to see that it fulfills its stipulations with those godly men both among the Indians and our own people—stipulations which we have instructed it to make with them. Its credit must be sustained, at every hazard. In default of this solemn engagement, we can expect nothing but that the blight of heaven shall rest upon our denomination.

We humbly suggest, therefore, that during the first and second weeks in March, there be collections taken up in our churches throughout the country, and that they be forwarded to Marion in time to enable the Board, not only to pay off the quarterage of our missionaries, but also to enable it to retain them in its employment. How it would cheer their hearts, how it would strengthen those of our missionaries, if there should come such a response from the churches as would show to the world that no embarrassments could weaken our faith in Him who has committed this great business into our hands, or chill that benevolence which constitutes one of the brightest adornments of Christian character. Our Indian missionaries are especially dependent upon us, for they have no other resources on which to rely. The whole country within the Indian territory is now suffering for the necessities of life. The accounts from that region are truly distressing. There was almost a total failure of crops last year among them. What an opportunity this furnishes of showing to these newly converted heathen that there is a benevolence in the Christian religion that no disasters can chill, and that is ever ready to respond to the claims of the destitute. While it may become necessary for the present, at least, for the Board to retrench some of its expenditures among our own people, (though we should greatly regret this,) yet among the Indians we see not how this is possible.

It may not be amiss for us to suggest, that churches who have never yet been directly represented in the Southern Baptist Convention, can, by raising one hundred dollars each, and forwarding to the Board so that it can reach it by the first of April, send a delegate to the meeting of that body to be held in Savannah next May. We make this suggestion for the reason, that, it is quite desirable to have a large attendance on that occasion.

One brother, who has done more for the Domestic Board last year than any previous year, authorizes us to say that he will give fifty dollars to enable the Board to meet the obligations of the present quarter, provided the amount shall be made up. Who will second this generous proposition?

## Once More.

We publish again this week our Appeal. It shall then disappear, and but little more will be said about it. If our friends respond we shall make it known, if not the course indicated will be carried out. With concern we shall await the result.

## Returned.

Tuesday 22nd inst. was a joyful day to Tuskegee. The train brought home the Tuskegee Light Infantry, Captain SWANSON, and Alabama Zouaves, Captain LAW. There was a general turnout of the citizens to welcome the brave men home to their friends. A patriotic and eloquent reception speech was made by R. A. ASHCROFT, Esq., which was responded to in behalf of the companies by Lieutenant Col. BATTLE, in his most felicitous style. Other demonstrations of kindness and regard were shown by our citizens. Captain JONES, of the Tuskegee Cavalry, received the companies in gallant style. Mention must be made, also, of SINGLARS' cannon, which welcomed them in a strain of power above all the rest. We welcome our friends with grateful hearts, and feel thankful to Providence that the lives of all were spared during the campaign. These companies were relieved at Pensacola by regular soldiers of the army of the Confederate States of America.

## Bible Board.

Brother L. W. ALLEN, the Secretary, is actively engaged in his work, meets a warm reception, and is doing a good work for the times. He is an active, laborious officer, and the cause he pleads should be responded to in a liberal manner.

## Quite Anomalous.

Our good brother BERR, of the Christian Secretary, Hartford, Conn., assures us that no such thing as coercion is entertained by any body in the Northern States. All they claim is, to hold the public property in our midst—forts, arsenals, navy yards, &c.—and the privilege of collecting the revenue at the ports of the seceded States!! Now, if we did not know our brother, we should say, that this is the coolest piece of irony of the season. If he is really serious, (and we must believe that he is,) he must see by a single moment's reflection that this would be the basest submission to a foreign power that could disgrace any people. It would be a worse form of vassalage than that which now degrades Ireland—for she has a representation in the British Parliament, while this would leave us to be taxed without any such representation. If it be answered, that it is still our privilege to represent ourselves in the Congress of the late United States, we respond that this is but to insult us with the form when the spirit is denied. With a dominant majority solemnly committed to effect our degradation and ruin, what would our representatives be in such a Congress but mere hostages for our good behavior? And moreover, our people have declared in their sovereign capacity, that they owe no allegiance in any manner whatever to a government revolutionized by sectional fanaticism, and committed to the "ultimate extinction" of the sacredly guaranteed rights of fifteen States. Time will show whether we shall be able to maintain the integrity of this position. Most devoutly do we pray that it may not be referred to the bloody arbitrament of the sword. We hope, therefore, that our brother will not be the means of inspiring any expectation in any circles, that the South will ever allow foreign soldiers quartered upon them "to eat out their substance," or pay tribute to any foreign government. "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute" is our motto.

## Postal Duties under the New Government.

The subject of postal duties will, of course, receive the early attention of Congress. The experience of this department of the late government will doubtless suggest such improvements in it under the new Confederacy as will at least make it self-sustaining. When the last modification was made in the rates of postage some years ago, it was ushered in with a flourish of trumpets as a wonderful reform measure, by which the poor were especially to be benefited, when the fact is, it was a simple expedient to create a new necessity for a still higher tariff. Millions upon millions of money have been appropriated out of the common treasury of the late United States to supply the annual deficiency of this department. So that what we did not pay directly we had to pay indirectly to this department. This was, no doubt in part, the design of lowering postal duties. It furnished a capital pretext for a high tariff giving protection to Northern interests. We understand that the deficiency in the Post Office Department for the last year, in the States which have seceded, to say nothing of the others, amounts to well nigh a million and a half of dollars. This must suggest to every right minded man the necessity of increasing our postage to such an extent as to make the department sustain itself. Five and ten cents on all letters, according to weight and distance, with a corresponding change in reference to newspapers, periodicals, &c., will be as low as any reasonable man will expect. We hope, also, that the franking privilege will be abolished. It has proved a curse to the country. As originally conferred, it was no doubt intended to furnish the means for scattering public documents, strictly so called. But it came to be so utterly perverted as to furnish a channel to throw broad cast over the land those inflammatory documents which have contributed essentially to the destruction of the late Union. We do hope that our Congress will never think of placing such a weapon in the hands of public men; for experience has shown that public functionaries may become the most unscrupulous of all men. At least, with the removal of the temptation, the danger subsides.

Many of our readers are not aware that there are many Cherokee Indians in Cherokee County, N. Carolina. Here follows a letter from a laborious and useful servant of God to Secretary M. T. SUMNER:

Mr. ELLI, GA., Jan. 3, 1861.  
Rec. M. T. Sumner:

Dear Bro.—Herewith I send my report for quarter ending December 31st, 1860. I have made a visit among the Cherokee Indians in Carolina, and held a meeting of ten days for their special benefit. Several hundred Indians were present, and a deep impression was made on the occasion. They are seldom ever visited by any other white minister. When I consider the past, I am ready to say that the present report closes the best year of my life. Do let me hear what the Board will do for the Indians, and for the scattered sheep at Ducktown. The Macedonian cry is heard at these two points, and should be heard, I think, by the Board at Marion.

Yours truly,  
ALFRED CORN.

Brother CORN has been re-appointed and sent back to the poor Indians.—Who will do something for his support? He is a very deserving and self-denying man, and doing much good in a region of country not well supplied with the gospel ministry.

In the following extract from a letter to Secretary HOLMAN may be seen some of the fruits of the Domestic Mission Board. Rev. L. R. L. JENNINGS, of

Athens, Ga., writes under date of Dec. 31st, thus:

I have often been encouraged in my arduous work by the kind words of the faithful Secretaries, and have been promptly paid for services rendered. I can testify that you have been a kind adviser and prompt payer. These I think are reasons for gratitude rather than complaint.

As the connection between our church and the Board will now cease, permit me to say, the church here is under lasting obligations to that system of benevolence that has rendered so much aid in her hour of need. By it she has been enabled to sustain a minister at this important point for the last three years, and with a good degree of success. 116 have been baptized, 83 have been received by letter, and 2 restored—making an addition of 201. During the same period 59 have been dismissed by letter, 13 excluded, and 9 have died. Our present membership is 283.

Having now a good house of worship, an increasing congregation, a promising Sabbath school, with a self-sustaining membership, it is hoped that the church will go on to still greater prosperity and usefulness, and that in a few years she will be able to return to the Board funds at least equal to the amount received from it. Freely we have received, freely we should give; and I believe all will, when able.

This Church was feeble, and unable to support a pastor until it was assisted by the Board. It is now strong, and will more than repay the Board the amount contributed.

## An Earnest Appeal to our Patrons and Friends.

We have been meditating some weeks a frank and candid statement of the financial condition of the paper to our friends. We have delayed it in the hope that a short time would render it unnecessary, choosing rather to bear in silence a temporary embarrassment than to obtrude upon the public ear a statement of facts as humiliating to ourselves as it would be unpleasant to our brethren. But the pressure has become so stern, involving as it does the very continuance of the paper, as to reconcile us to the one and to run the hazards of the other. If we have not miscalculated the Christian patriotism of our friends, we cannot but hope that they will hear candidly, and decide wisely. We have made up our minds to abide that decision, even should it be rendered against us, with as much patience as the heavenly Master shall give us. We wish, also, to say to all concerned, that we are not making a selfish appeal. If we did not believe that the honor of our Savior's cause was not involved in the success of our paper, we should throw down the pen, and submit in silence to a disaster which would consign the labor of years to ruin. But at such a crisis as this, we ask our patrons, what would be the effect upon all the great interests of our Zion if your religious newspapers are to be the first victims to what is supposed will be the pressure of the times? Will you, can you consent to see those agencies sacrificed first of all, which are devoted to the advocacy of truths and measures as much above the most exciting questions of the times as the heavens are above the earth? But to our purpose.

Our weekly receipt list tells a sad tale of delinquency upon somebody.—With a list of subscribers, perfectly solvent, and amply sufficient to meet every expense, we are scarcely receiving enough money to buy the paper for our weekly issues, to say nothing of the wages of printers, clerk hire, &c., &c. We leave our own compensation out of the question, and are perfectly willing to do so, at least until the storm blows over. We are more than willing to serve our brethren in this capacity as a pure gratuity, until the day dawns, if they will only enable us to meet the expenses of the office. More than this cannot be reasonably demanded. We suppose we have not less than eight or ten thousand dollars justly due us, scattered over this and some of the adjoining States. Is it an unreasonable request to make of Christian men, that they pay at least one half of their indebtedness to us, especially at a time when the very continuance of the paper hangs upon such a contingency? Can they be deaf to an appeal based upon the highest sanctions of religion and honor? We cannot, we will not believe it, until the fact is demonstrated.

The connection of the press with every moral and religious movement bearing upon the happiness of our race, we need not now suggest. It is sufficient to say, that success or failure is precisely determined by the extent to which this great lever power is exercised upon the popular mind. Statesmen and politicians have long since learned to estimate its influence. Fanaticism is now illustrating its power to destroy. It remains to be seen whether Christianity and patriotism can show that its conservatism is equal to its destructive ness.

Reader! do you desire the cause of Missions, home and foreign, to prosper? Would you be informed of the success of those who have gone far hence unto the gentiles? Would you foster the great enterprise that is to give the word of God faithfully translated to all lands? Are you desirous, that in this critical transition state, our institutions of learning, male and female, Theological and literary, should weather the storm, and offer to the sons and daughters of the South all the advantages of a thorough education in our very midst? Sustain your religious papers. To no agencies are these great interests more indebted for their present hold upon the popular mind than to the religious press. It is no arrogance to say this, for every ingenious minded man knows it.

It only remains for us now to say, that we are seriously revolving the

question, whether the South Western Baptist can be continued longer than the first of May next, the end of the present volume; whether sheer necessity will not compel us to suspend its publication then, at least for a time. This is a question which our friends must decide for us. We have hung out the signal of distress. This we conceived to be our duty to our brethren, as well as to ourselves. We shall make no other appeal. And if the waves and billows that now surge around us are finally to overwhelm us, we shall at least throw around the final catastrophe the dignity of silence.

To those who have stood by us in this trying time, and who are now exerting themselves to sustain us, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. We shall ever remember them as brethren whose friendship darkness and disaster only served to brighten and strengthen. May we not hope that their numbers will increase, and that we shall soon see that our labors are rewarded with abundant success.

The following encouraging paragraph is from the Home & Foreign Journal for March. The friends of Domestic and Indian Missions will see that their labors in the Lord are not in vain:

Baptisms reported for quarter ending December 31st, 1860. Whites, 181; blacks, 31; Indians, 40. To His name be the praise!

Brother J. B. TAYLOR, of the Foreign Board, acknowledges the receipt of a liberal contribution from the students of the Judson Female Institute for Missions. We see in the same paper many other contributions from liberal minded brethren. Now is the time for Christians to show their estimate for the cause of Missions.

## A Suggestive Fact.

The Collector of Customs at the port of New York reports to the Department at Washington, a falling off of Duties for the month of January, of at least one half, as compared with January, 1860.

The Collector at Charleston, S. C., reports, that during the same month, including three or four days in December last, (the time at which the custom house passed into the hands of S. C.) the receipts have increased between four and five thousand dollars over those of the corresponding month of last year. Comment is unnecessary.

The following from the Baptist Messenger, Memphis, Tenn.:

ELDER A. W. CHAMBLISS.—We have been pleased to greet the new pastor of Beal Street Church, on his return for permanent settlement in the city. It is a gratification to renew our old acquaintance with his family; and we hope that this accession to our community may prove every way happy and prosperous.

VICISSITUDES OF NEWSPAPERS, &c.—The Western Watchman, St. Louis, the Southern Baptist, Charleston, and the Baptist Standard, Nashville, have all suspended publication. The Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, is to be sold at auction on the 20th inst., but will of course be kept up. The Baptist Correspondent, Marion, Ala., is reduced to a half-sheet, weekly; and the Nashville Southern Baptist Review is in great danger of whole suspension for want of support.—Baptist Messenger.

Thus our religious papers disappear. When shall it stop? What paper next? Friends, shall the S. W. Baptist be numbered among the number? It is for you to determine.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Burial of Noble L. DeVotie.

MR. EDITOR: You have already adverted to the death of this estimable young brother. The fatal mis-step off the wharf occurred on the night of the 12th Feb'y—a strong tide sweeping out at the time, which bore the body far away. But, a heavy storm blowing in shore on Friday night 15th,—it was brought back; and it was found in the surf; a mile distant from Fort Morgan, by members of the "Marion Rifles," on Saturday, Feb. 16th.

A detachment of the "Warrior Guards" and others in the Fort, brought the body to Mobile, where it was received by a committee of friends who had gone down from Selma. The enthusiastic admiration in which our young brother was held by the citizen soldiery, with whom he had identified himself, brought out remarkable display of the military, at Mobile, in escorting the body to the boat. And a detachment, consisting of a few from six of the companies, accompanied it all the way to its resting place near the residence of his father, at Columbus, Ga.

These companies are, The Independent Rifles of Selma; The Governor's Guards, Selma; The Gulf City Guards, Mobile; The Marion Rifles, Marion; The Greensborough Artillery, Greensborough; and the Montgomery Rifles; and their representatives selected for this mournful service, performed their duty with a delicate and touching propriety. Arrived at their destination, they were received and escorted by the Columbus Guards.

The citizens of Columbus came out in a vast assembly, to mourn for the youthful hero fallen, and to mingle their tears with those of his honored parents and relatives. The sermon, by Dr. Manly of Montgomery, was from the text, Judges 6:13: "If the Lord be with us, why then is all this befallen us?"

When the corpse had been lowered, and the services, by other ministers, (Tichenor, Slade, and Carroll) were through, the venerable Pastor, standing at the head of the grave of his son, made some remarks, in a firm voice, for the benefit of the young, which drew tears from multitudes.

"Alas! my brother!"

Thus has passed away one of the most interesting and promising young ministers which our country possessed. His training was thorough, his temper amiable, his zeal exemplary, his devotion fervent, his elocution persuasive and forcible. His fine intellect, furnished by ample culture, was adorned with the graces of an elevated tenderness. But he is gone! "It is the Lord!" Like Aaron, when his sons died, two in one day, Let us "hold our peace."

B. M.

For the South Western Baptist.

## The Ministry in the Baptist Churches.

NUMBER 2.

### RECOGNITION OF GIFTS.

The modesty of men of special promise, makes the work of searching out gifts an important one. In this duty, both ministry and laity, I apprehend, have sometimes been deficient. Occasionally you will find a church where no discreet, sober minded, devout brother, can long escape cautious and affectionate inquiry in relation to his Christian purposes, but this is rather the exception than the rule.

When brethren are approached beforehand, and solicited, to offer a prayer, or speak a word for Christ, in our social meetings, they are often enabled to overcome the tripudiation that would otherwise unman them and extort a refusal. When once you can encourage them to read a hymn or a chapter, the pent up fires, if they exist, will soon burst forth; the tendencies of the Spirit within them will be indicated, assuming, presently, the shape of exposition, or exhortation, according to the peculiarity of the gift.

These holy fires, like natural fires, supplied with fuel, will spontaneously burn more and more brightly; unquenched, they may smoulder for years. The Spirit, by his promptings, points out the path of duty. Let not his holy impulses be resisted. Sound sense, and Scriptural sentiments, uttered under his direction, never fail to engage attention, and edify. A constraining desire to communicate with a fellow-being upon the concerns of the soul, ought never to be resisted. Some, unadapted for the public meeting, may accomplish unspeakable good in this way. A man of humble parts, whose business it was to build cotton presses, never did so without leaving behind him lasting impressions of the divinity and reality of the Christian religion.

The Scriptures inculcate frequent assembling together for religious purposes. Many reasons exist for such a course. Prominent among these, it is believed, are to be set down the occasions offered for the development of the gifts of the church.

When any are encouraged to take up the cross, great caution ought to be used as to discouraging comments.—Many of the ablest men have made most unpromising beginnings. A man of good sense and earnest spirit, is rarely to be despaired of. Indeed, I may by way of emphasis, repeat what I have in substance said before, that ministers have ultimately become men of marked usefulness; not so much in proportion to their knowledge, address, and facility of speech, as their earnestness. Some men develop slowly, others rapidly. "There are diversities of gifts, and diversities of operations."

Gifts being ascertained, the church should never allow them to be idle.—Idleness is fatal to usefulness in any sphere, much more in the ministry. Let the church be diligent to find out work for all. Let every holy art be exhausted to stimulate and brace up the stripling for the warfare.

It is a very happy circumstance when gifts spring up in the bosom of the church to meet all its wants. This depends very much on the prayerful solicitude with which they are sought out. The objects of their search become dear to the hearts of the brethren. Affectionate gratitude is awakened in the heart of the encouraged. Mutual, lasting confidence, results.

E. B. T.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Cheap Work.

People complain of hard times—and laborers say that wages are very low—yet there is a class of men who work cheaper than all others, and yet complain the least. These are ministers of the gospel, who make great sacrifices—furnish their own outfit—labor very zealously through a series of years—and get just nothing at all for their services. What I call cheap work, very cheap!

HINTER.

## Domestic Missions.

Receipts from 16th October 1860, to 14th February 1861.

MISSISSIPPI.—Oct. 16.—Rec'd of Miss B. W. Evans \$20; P. M. Holbert, subscription to Rev. M. Ball \$10; rec'd on subscriptions to Rev. M. Ball, by Rev. A. H. Booth, from L. F. Cook \$7.50; from W. H. Gregory \$7.50; from T. A. W. Bramlett \$5; from Mrs. M. S. Lane \$10; Rev. J. B. McClelland Tr. Choctaw Association \$312.60; L. R. Barnes \$5; Rev. J. B. McClelland \$5; D. Dupree \$20; General Asso. of South-west Mississippi, per W. L. McIntosh \$18.60; C. C. Lee, Agt. \$33.75; Zion Asso. per H. Fox, Tr. \$152; \$ 606 95

ALABAMA, Oct. 20.—Rec'd of Salem Asso. per M. M. Dennis, Tr., \$39.83; Central Asso., \$50; W. N. Wyatt, on Dr. Manly's salary, \$95; Bigbee Asso. per Bro. R. Holman, \$265.35; E. King \$25; Dr. C. Battle, on Dr. Manly's salary \$50; J. K. Battle, subscription to Rev. W. H. McIntosh, \$10; Ala. Baptist Convention per S. H. Fowles Tr. \$607.38; Bethlehem Asso.

so. on Dr. Manly's salary, per Rev. W. C. Morrow \$1.50; Greensborough church from Rev. T. W. Tobey \$10; Mrs. E. Peck \$5; Central Asso. per W. M. Lundy Tr. \$2; Levi Lawler, on Dr. Manly's salary \$44.5; from Children, for Child's Mission, Pleasant Hill \$1; Montgomery Church per B. B. Davis Tr., by draft to Rev. F. Calaway, \$187.50; of members of Siloam Baptist Church, per Rev. M. T. Sumner, \$16.70; Rev. B. Manly, \$5; J. B. Vaiden, \$5; H. Brown on Dr. Manly's salary, \$66.67; John Gill Shorter on Dr. Manly's salary, \$66.67; Mrs. Henry Ware, \$5; Cahaba Asso., interest on Blakey fund, per J. B. Nave \$20; Ed. King, on Dr. Manly's salary, \$33; 2012 60

GEORGIA.—Oct. 20. Rec'd of M. J. Wilburn \$44; D. G. Daniel \$5; Georgia Asso. \$1043.59; Stone Mountain Asso., per T. A. Gibbs Tr., \$51.70; D. Smith \$10; Florida Asso., per S. A. Smith Tr., \$25; Hephzibah Asso., per D. B. Plumb, \$116.79; "A Georgia Baptist," per L. Boykin, \$33.33; Piedmont Asso., per Rev. W. H. Parker, \$2; "A Friend," \$5; M. J. Welborn, \$2; Rev. C. D. Mallory, 10; 1308 41

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Oct. 23.—Rec'd of Moriah Asso., per P. Nicholson \$37.15; Moriah Association, per P. Nicholson, on the 8th November, \$8; T. J. Earle, per M. T. Sumner \$5; Bible Mission Board of the Convention by J. B. Carville Tr. \$31.75; Charleston Asso., per T. P. Smith Tr., \$135; Pine Grove Ch., per L. Parker, \$5.85; Welch Neck Asso., per J. J. Toon Tr., \$333.60; Bible and Mission Board, Baptist Convention, per J. B. Carville Tr., from Mrs. Nancy Furman, \$20; M. M. Pugh \$5; 581 35

KENTUCKY, Oct. 24.—Rec'd of Sally Paxton's estate, by P. Bush Exr., \$50; Fox Run Church, \$5.25; A. C. Crabbs, \$2.50; Jas. W. Crawford \$2.50; P. S. Bush Exr. of Sally Paxton's estate, by draft to R. J. Jeffry, \$37.50; 97 75

VIRGINIA, Nov. 12. Rec'd of Cross Roads Church, \$76.75; Black Walnut Church, \$46; Domestic Miss'n Board, General Asso., by draft on C. F. Fisher Tr. \$17.75; by draft to Rev. E. Hatcher, \$62.50; J. B. Hardwick agt, \$37.50; draft on C. F. Fisher Tr., \$329.80; J. B. Hardwick agt, \$37.50; J. B. Hardwick agt, \$188.11; Middleburg Baptist Church, per A. M. Poindexter, \$28.44; 844 35

NORTH CAROLINA, Dec. 10. Rec'd of E. Dodson, \$5; Mrs. McDowell's Sunday School class, to Child's Mission \$1; Cahaba Asso per Rev. L. N. Berry \$7.70; Baptist Convention by J. S. Parfory Tr., \$88.70; Total, 102 40

TEXAS, Dec. 17.—Rec'd of Jas. S. Wells, per W. Thomas \$1; TENNESSEE, Dec. 25.—Rec'd of Rev. P. Scott, agt, \$78.55; 15 Jan., 1860, rec'd of Rev. P. Scott, agt, \$11; Mrs. Duffield, per Rev. B. C. Howell, \$5; 94 55

LOUISIANA, Jan'y 10, 1861.—Rec'd of W. A. Lane, 50 00

FLORIDA, Jan'y 10.—Rec'd of J. A. Lewis for Children's Miss. Asso., to Rev. Noah Davis, \$37.50; by draft to Rev. H. Butler, \$37.50. 75 00

Grand total, \$5775 76

W. HORNBUCKLE, Treas'r.

BAPTISMS IN THIS CITY.—Rev. T. H. Pritchard baptized one candidate, at the Franklin square church, on Sunday evening, January 27.

Dr. Cole baptized four candidates, last Sabbath night, at Lee street church.

Dr. Fuller also baptized two candidates.

Rev. J. W. M. Williams, of the First Baptist church, baptized six the same evening.

Rev. Noah Davis baptized five more on Sunday evening last, at the Saratoga street African church, making twenty-eight baptized since the commencement of the revival.

Rev. John Meuri (German) also baptized one candidate, on Sunday afternoon, in the Broadway church—True Union.

## Secular Intelligence.

Remains of the Rev. Noble L. DeVotie. The remains of this pious, promising young man were interred in the Cemetery of this city, yesterday. A detachment of the Alabama Army and an escort from the Columbus Guards bore the body to the grave. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Manly, at the Baptist Church, and was most impressive and impressive. Rev. Mr. DeVotie is the first martyr to the Southern cause. May his remains sleep in peace.—Times, Columbus, Ga.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senate.—The tariff bill was debated.

House.—Mr. Stanton introduced a force bill authorizing the Executive to accept the services of volunteers to suppress insurrection. He said that the object of the bill was to defend Washington, in case Maryland and Virginia seceded, because the Federal troops were too widely scattered to collect them in two months time. The bill was strongly contested by the border State members, but the motion to lay it on the table was defeated by sixty-eight yeas, to one hundred and five nays. It is probable that the bill will pass; but it is thought that it may be vetoed.

## The Breaking Up.

Since the 6th of November, 1860, says the Columbia, S. C. Guardian, there have been one hundred and forty-five resignations in the Federal Government, to-wit:—members of the Cabinet, 7; Senators, 12; Members of the House of Representatives, 20; Federal officers in the Southern States—Judges, Collectors, &c., 9, in the Army, 29, and in the Navy 61.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Yesterday's proceedings in the Peace Commission demonstrate the impossibility of any sort of agreement. The Southern members held a caucus last night and discussed and agreed on an ultimatum. This will probably be presented to day and rejected, when a break up is anticipated.

A number of letters from Boston ship owners have been received here by Southern men, enquiring after commissions in the Southern service as privateers. They express themselves anxious for such employment.

## The Southern Confederacy.

Were we to venture a prediction, we would say that the history of the germ of a Republic, as the most powerful and distant of ancient and modern times. It will grow, and that too rapidly, by additions from the North, from the South, and from the West. Its Government, purged of every notion of consolidation, no State will hesitate to take shelter under its wings from the fear of losing its sovereignty. The burden of that Government will be light. It will be administered according to the Southern idea. In the exercise of its powers it will be confined within the legitimate sphere of the Constitution. It will not be used as an engine of coercion. It will not be used as an instrument of executing those projects which belong only to State governments or individual enterprise. It will build no rail roads and canals. It will undertake to build up no manufacturing interests at the expense of other interests. Hence its burdens will be light, and consequently the trade will be nearly or quite free.

Capital, which has for the last three-quarters of a century been aggregating in Northern cities will begin to turn Southward. By degrees the trade of Boston, New York and Philadelphia will decrease, whilst that of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans will progressively increase. Immigration will also turn thitherward. The North has lost, irretrievably, we fear, her largest and best customer—future we may read in the past of Canada. Our negro sympathy, which has of late been so active with us, will in a few months more, be a tale that is told. We shall have no more of slavery in the South than we now hear of it in Cuba and Russia. From New England at least, the sceptre of empire has departed forever, and that through the folly of her own sons.—Bangor (Me.) Union.

## The New York Herald furnishes the following classification of failures in the several States during the month of January:

Alabama	2	Missouri	23
Connecticut	2	North Carolina	5
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	7
District of Columbia	7	New Jersey	4
Florida	6	Nebraska Territory	1
Georgia	23	Nevada Territory	112
Illinois	10	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	10	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	1	South Carolina	4
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	17
Louisiana	5	Texas	5
Maryland	13	Virginia	8
Massachusetts	60	Vermont	1
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	13
Minnesota	2		
Mississippi	1	Total	460

From the New York Herald 16th.

## Texas.

Texas has gone out of the Union—valuing only for the vote of the people—a thing not at all doubtful. Meantime the other six seceding states have formed a Southern Confederacy of which Jefferson Davis has been chosen President and Alex. H. Stephens Vice President. This is a greater world's fact of 19th Century than the reformation of the Bonapartes.

The Southern Republic is resolutely doing everything that becomes a nation—accomplishing its internal regulations, and addressing itself to all external questions, not even hesitating to provoke the chances of war. A few days ago, New York was astonished to hear that five of her ships—two gunboats, a bark and a schooner—were embargoed in Savannah, as intended for the seizure of the Georgia, muskets by our desperate Governor, Morgan, and his *Gendarmes*. This was a prompt and a spirited thing, showing that the young republic is not at all afraid of us. The result has been that Morgan, who had no more right to stop those muskets than he has to take our iron, has been forced to give them up and let them go South.

Meantime the Peace Congress, representing twenty-one states of this Northern Confederacy are trying to agree on something resembling the Crittenden plan and a line drawn across the continent. Some people believe it may restore matters. We wish we could share that belief. But that new republic of the South is a deadly discouragement of all our hopes of reconciliation.

## An Enthusiastic Secessionist.

The Memphis Enquirer says a wealthy widow arrived in that city on the 14th inst., from North Alabama, the object of whose mission was to order a large consignment of cotton to be shipped to Memphis, reshipped to New Orleans for sale;—the object of the action of Tennessee in her recent election.

## An Act of Congress—Free Trade—The Articles Admitted Free of Duty—Texas, &c.

We learn from the Mail that on Monday, Congress passed a Tariff Act, exempting bacon, lard,







