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lishment in the State.

Importance of Supporting the
Gospel.

The following is an essay read at the
Union Meeting of the First District of
the Chickasaw Association, by N. L.
Ward, which we find in the Mississippi
Baptist, and deem of sufficient interest
to re-publish in our columns:—
BELOVED BRETHREN:—According to an
appointment of this body at its last
session, I will offer you a few thoughts
on the importance of supporting the
Gospel, which means the history of Jesus
Christ, containing his doctrines and
precepts. In the mosaic and prophetic
dispensation, as well as under the Gospel
dispensation, God had a people who
believed in him, and as faithful stewards
did consent and submit to the teach-
ings of his word. For instance, Noah
was a preacher of righteousness, and
the Prophets were men of God, and
many others, too numerous to mention
in so short a space. We learn in the
Gospel that Christ was made of a woman,
made under the law, to redeem them
that were under the law. We also
learn that the law was holy, just
and good, and that man had violated
the law of his Maker, and thereby fell
from his original righteousness, and was
in bondage under sin. Now since Jesus
Christ was made under the law, to
redeem them that were under the law,
the case of the poor sinner could be
reached by the shedding of the blood of
Jesus. Without the shedding of blood
there was no remission of sins. Now
before he gave himself as an offering
for sin, he called unto him as disciples,
and of them he chose twelve, whom he
also named Apostles, which signifies
a preacher or teacher, one that God has
chosen and impressed, with the duty
of promulgating the Gospel. He sent them
forth two and two, and gave them power
over unclean spirits, and commanded
them that they should take nothing for
their journey, save a staff only—no
script, no bread, no money in their purses.
And they went out and preached
that men should repent. After this the
Lord appointed other seventy also, and
sent them out two and two into every
city and place whither he would come,
with similar restrictions, who were not
to salute any man by the way, and ex-
pressly says the laborer is worthy of
his hire or meat. Thus we can plainly
see that God intended white his minis-
ters were preaching and instructing the
people, they should supply all the tempo-
ral necessities of this life. Again, before
the Lord Jesus was crucified, he com-
forted the disciples, and said, "let not
your hearts be troubled, ye believe in
God, believe also in me, for in my Father's
house are many mansions, if it were
not so I would have told you. I go to
prepare a place for you, and if I go and
prepare a place for you, I will come
again and receive you to myself, that
where I am there shall you be also."—
This no doubt was a hard trial, that
they were about to undergo. Their
Lord was about to leave them, after
having been so long their guide. He
said he would not leave them comfort-
less, but would send the Holy Spirit to
comfort them, and to guide them into
the way of all truth. The laws of the
Kingdom set us, (which was the Church
of Christ,) and the number of the dis-
ciples had greatly multiplied, there
arose a murmuring of the Grecians be-
cause their widows were neglected in

the daily ministrations. Then the
Twelve called the multitude of the dis-
ciples unto them, and said, it is not
reason that we should leave the word of
God and serve the tables. Thus you see
that at an early day of the Christian
era, God designed that his ministry should
give themselves wholly to the work of the
ministry, and to prayer. Hence the re-
quirement to give according as God had
prospered them. This was to be placed in
the hands of those officers or Deacons, to
distribute as every man had need. But
the ministry were to give themselves
wholly to the work. Thus you hear the
question asked who goeth a warfare at
any time at his own charges? Or who
planteth a vineyard and eateth not of
the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock
and eateth not of the milk of the flock?
If we have sown unto you spiritual
things, is it a great thing if we shall
reach your carnal things? Even so
hath the Lord ordained that they who
preach the Gospel shall live of the Gos-
pel. Now comes the commission, "go
ye into all the world and preach the
Gospel to every creature, he that be-
lieveth and is baptized shall be saved,
and he that believeth not shall be dam-
ned; and I am with you always, until
the end of the world." Now there are
dear brethren who feel that God has
given them a work to do, and that "wo
is me if I preach not the Gospel." One
looks at his inability; his poverty and
ignorance are his first thoughts; this
only increases his troubles, and makes
him more miserable; he has a wife and
children, these are on his mind, they
must be provided for; he forgets not
the Scripture, "he that provideth not for
his own household has denied the faith,
and is worse than an infidel." But if
said brother knew that the Church
would loose his hands, and sustain his
family and let him go to the work
whereunto he is called, he could sur-
mount every obstacle, proclaim the
Gospel to all around, and bid adieu to
the land of his nativity, and plant the
standard of the cross, and unfurl the
bloody folds of Christ's banner to heath-
en nations, and build up the Church of
Christ. Soon would the kingdoms of
this world become the kingdom of our
Lord and of his Christ. And those who
are now bowing to stocks of wood and
stone would bow to the Redeemer of
sinners. Come, brethren, one and all
unite in the support of the Gospel, for
we are his workmanship, created in
Christ Jesus unto good works, which
God hath ordained that we should walk
in them. To him be glory, honor and
dominion forever and ever, Amen.

From the Evangelist.
Is it Not So?

The following we cut out of a political
paper, and find that it has been going
the rounds of the papers:—
IS THAT SO?—"The Baptist Examiner"
says that sixty per cent. of the money
raised for charitable and reliable pur-
poses is used up in "office expenses,"
in paying the salary of those who col-
lect money. If that be so, it will be
seen that out of every hundred dollars
donated for the benefit of the heathen
of Central Africa, sixty dollars are
spent in the United States. Does not
this look like jobbery?
We have not the means of definite
statement regarding other Boards, but
the entire expenses—agents, &c., in-
cluded, of the Board of Foreign Missions
of the Southern Baptist Convention, do
not exceed twenty-two per cent. of the
collections. And in this is included ex-
penses of agencies in fields where our
churches are feeble and but little in-
formed. Such agencies are maintained,
where practicable, not so much in view
of the present profit, but the prospec-
tive aid when the churches shall have
been trained to liberal action. If such
agencies were discontinued, the per-
centum would be materially lessened,
but the prospect of future increase
of means would be injured to a still greater
extent.
We venture to say that, as a general
thing, no class of men perform as large
an amount of exhausting labor, with
equal efficiency and as beneficial results,
as the Secretaries and agents of mis-
sion and other religious enterprises.—
Men in almost every other department
of labor accumulate fortunes, but when
have they done so in these. And yet
they must be men of energy and busi-
ness tact to succeed in their vocations.
We once knew a complaint made of
the amount of salary given to an agent
who secured in one year more than sixty
thousand dollars for the object for
which he labored. If he had been three
years at it, the complainant would have
thought his services worth double the
amount paid him. The truth is, there

is a disposition, even among Christians,
to find fault with the managers of our
religious charities that ought to be re-
buked. If any society is badly man-
aged, expose it. If any agent is un-
faithful, remove him. But why this
constant croaking? Do men begrudge
agents of such societies the bread which
they eat and the clothing which they
wear?
Let it be remembered that the busi-
ness of such institutions must, gener-
ally, be carried on in town. Men can-
not support themselves as cheaply in
town as in the country. Salaries must,
therefore, be higher to those thus lo-
cated.
It should also be borne in mind that
a large proportion of the time of Secre-
taries is devoted to editing and other
work which prevents them from labor-
ing much in the collection of funds.—
Yet the work is as indispensable as the
work of collections.

P.

The Sphere of Association.

A case occurred at the late meeting
of the Boston South Association, which
induced the Rev. Dr. Stow to offer a
series of resolutions, the import of
which will appear from the three fol-
lowing:

Resolved, That the designs of this As-
sociation, or all the ends at which it
aims, are essentially and pre-eminently
spiritual, and that those matters claim
exclusively our attention, which will
best minister to godly edifying and to
the quickening and growth of the higher
Christian life.
That this Association cannot, and
if it could, it should not, "in any case
interfere with the internal concerns of
the churches," and therefore ought not
to have spread before it in any informa-
tion that shall directly or indirectly in-
vite opinions implying a right in this
body to sit in judgment upon matters in
relation to which the churches are en-
tirely independent and solely respon-
sible.

That the conventional polity and com-
mon usages of our denominational
institutions are methods for the seeking
of an adjustment of difficulties that
may unhappily occur between opposing
parties in a church, or between one
church and another, thereby sparing
the Associations, as our Constitution
manifestly intended it should be spared,
the discomfort and detriment of consid-
ering questions that do not come with-
in its jurisdiction.

The resolutions were unanimously
adopted by the Association, and we are
of the opinion that the subject to which
they relate is worthy of the particular
consideration of all our Associations.—
If we are not mistaken, there has been
an increasing tendency, of late years,
to impart an ecclesiastical or disciplin-
ary character to these bodies that is
foreign to their object, and may, in the
end, prove highly detrimental to their
peace and usefulness.—N. Y. Exami-
ner.

PEDOBAPTISTS TOO EXCLUSIVE.—"It might
be urged with force, that Baptists are
less exclusive than their brethren. We
commune at least with all our members
and this is not true of them. Child-
ren sprinkled in infancy, become mem-
bers of the church. Formerly they
were admitted at a suitable age to the
communion, and treated as members.—
Hence in New England the unconverted
church membership so notorious in the
time of Edwards, and hence in af-
ter years, New England Unitarianism,
with its progeny of rationalism, spirit-
ualism, and wrong the growth entirely
of Pedobaptist churches. But now, I
believe they are not admitted to the
communion until giving evidence of
conversion. Is it not hard for a church
to exclude its own members from com-
munion?"

A SIGNIFICANT REASON.—The follow-
ing brief colloquy actually occurred the
other day in the Creek nation, between
a Methodist and a Baptist:
Meth.—"Mr. M. and his family are
soon going to leave the Methodists and
join the Baptists."
Bap.—"How do you know?"
Meth.—"They are investigating the
subject of baptism, as I understand."
Bap.—"That is a very good reason;
all who investigate that subject will
do likewise."
LOVE THY NEIGHBOR.—I am certain
thou needest no exhortation to love thy-
self, thine own case will be seen to,
thine own comfort will be a very primi-
tive theme of thine anxiety. Thou wilt
line thine own nest well with downy
feathers, if thou canst. There is no
need to exhort thee to love thyself.—
Thou wilt do that well enough. Well,
then, as much as thou lovest thyself,
love thy neighbor.—Spurgeon's Gens.

There are some men, whose enemies
are to be pitied much, and their friends
more.

The following touching incident of
the Yellow Fever in New Orleans can-
not fail to impress the heart of the re-
ader, profoundly, and make him sym-
pathize with the distress of his fellows:

"AN INCIDENT.—A touching case was
presented yesterday to the considera-
tion and charity of one of the Good Sa-
maritans who now takes care of the
sick, relieves the destitute and feeds the
starving. A boy was discovered in the
morning, lying in the grass of Claiborne
street, evidently bright and intelligent,
but sick. A man who has the feeling
of kindness strongly developed, went
to him, shook him by the shoulder, and
asked him what he was doing there.—
"Waiting for God to come for me," said
he. "What do you mean?" said the gen-
tleman, touched by the pathetic tone of
the answer and the condition of the boy,
in whose eye and flushed face he saw
the evidences of the fever. "God sent
for mother and father, and little brother,"
said he, "and took them away to his
home in the sky, and mother told
me when she was sick, that God would
take care of me. I have no home, no
body to give me anything, and so I
came out here and have been looking
so long up in the sky for God to come
and take care of me as mother said he
would. He will come, won't he? Mother
never told me a lie." "Yes, my lad,"
said the man, overcome with emotion,
"he has sent me to take care of you." You
should have seen his eyes flashed
and the smile of triumph break over his
face as he said, "Mother never told me
a lie, sir, but you've been so long on
the way." What a lesson of trust, and
how this incident shows the effect of
never deceiving children with idle tales.
As the poor woman expected when she
told her son "God would take care of
him," he did by touching the heart of
this benevolent man with compassion
and love to the little stranger."—N. O.
Delta.

Talking about Ministers.

1. There is too much talking about
preaching. Not too much thinking about
it, for no matter how deeply you may
ponder it in the heart. But too much
talking; at least too much talking that
is not of the right kind. Too many, far
too many, if they do not go to church
as they might go to the theatre—with
no serious thought that it is the house
of God—at least come away from it as
lightly, to discuss what they have heard
at the concert or the play-house. Bet-
ter to think more and talk less, certain-
ly, if you cannot talk to profit, so as to
edify any that may hear.

2. Always speak favorably of preach-
ing, or speak not at all. Pick out the
wheat and let alone the chaff. In ser-
mons, as in characters, there is always
something good; and if you will, you
may find it. And to dwell on the good,
and not on its opposite, is alike the dic-
tate of wisdom and charity; best for its
influence on others, and for the re-action
on your own spiritual habits. I hardly
know the person who habitually draws
more of divine nourishment from ser-
mons—from every sermon—than an
excellent female friend, who makes
it a fixed rule never to speak of a ser-
mon except to dwell on what is good in it.

3. Beware lest by speaking unfavor-
ably of preaching, you do a lasting in-
jury to your children. The late Dr. Al-
exander tells us that, when once, in
early life, he had been deeply impress-
ed by a sermon, all his serious thoughts
were once dispelled by hearing his pa-
rents speak slightly of the preacher.
And in a Christian family known to the
writer, the eldest daughter has grown
up irreligious, and of a sarcastic and
uncomfortable temperament and habit,
while her two young sisters are faith-
ful Christians. And while asking a
friend the reason of the difference, the
answer was, that while she was grow-
ing up, the parents were in the constant
habit of speaking severely and censori-
ously about preaching in her presence,
so that she, catching their spirit, car-
ried it into everything; but afterward,
seeing their mistake, had, before their
younger children, always endeavored
to speak reverently and seriously of
the preached word of God. The lesson
is one of solemn import. Will not every
parent remember it?—Observer.

HAPPINESS.—If you cannot be happy
in one way you can in another. This
is not an affair of philosophy, but of
health and good humor.

THE HEATHEN AT HOME.—By the best
authorities on the subject, it is esti-
mated that 30,000,000 Catholics; 30,000
Jews; 3,000,000 Heathens; with 27-
519,000 Protestants make up the popu-
lation of the continent of North and
South America.

A Sabbath in New York.

Having occasion in the spring to pay a hasty visit to the
city of New York, I availed myself of a Sabbath spent there to
gratify a long-cherished desire of hearing a sermon from Dr.
William R. Williams. The house, where his church worships,
is on Amity street, which gives it its name, so well known by
the Baptist Denomination in the United States. It is a plain,
substantial, unornamented building, capable of seating five or
six hundred persons. A minister commenced the services
shortly after my arrival, whom, to my regret, I found to be a
Mr. Ladd, an agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union.
He preached a sensible and practicable discourse in favor of
the objects of the Union, and the collection taken up seemed
to be liberal, considering the sparseness of the congregation,
amounting to 70 or 80 persons. (The day was wet and dis-
agreeable.) Not willing to be disappointed, in the afternoon I
went back again and had the pleasure of listening to a sermon
or lecture from the veritable Dr. Williams. The congregation
was about as large as that at the morning service. The text
was from Hosea v. 6, and was a searching discourse on false
sacrifices—on insincere and formal worship. The Dr. is hard-
ly of medium height, awkward in appearance, severely simple
in his dress, unostentatious and reserved in his manner, with
a broad forehead, large lustrous eyes, deeply sunk in his head,
which is not covered with a profusion of hair. He is near-
sighted, although he did not use glasses and held close to his
eyes, the brief notes which were written in a memorandum
book and used only three or four times in a sermon of forty
minutes. His voice is low but musical and being a stranger,
unaccustomed to him, it was with difficulty, that I could catch
some of his words. He is no Spurgeon. There was but little
gesticulation, little enthusiasm, little modulation of voice ex-
cept as some big thought would occasionally arouse him from
his passionless repose. The sermon was good, the language
was drawn from the pure well of English undefiled, the theo-
logy was orthodox, the sincerity and piety of the man were ob-
vious and not unfrequently I could see men and women wiping
the gathering tears from their eyes. Dr. Williams' modesty
and diffidence are almost painful and I could but be amazed at
the child-like simplicity and apparent want of preaching-power
in one of the best theologians, scholars and writers in Amer-
ica. The treasures of knowledge possessed by him are almost
incredible. What a history of the church from a New Testa-
ment standpoint he could and ought to write.

Dr. Williams is a laborious and faithful pastor, dearly loved
by his flock, and his church is unusually intelligent and liberal.

I was gratified to notice that the pews seemed to be free.
The singing was congregational and I was rejoicing that such
a preacher proscribed organs. After the service, however,
I noticed in the gallery one of these instruments which so ef-
fectively destroy the singing and making melody in the heart
by a congregation. It was unused and silent and may it re-
main so forever in public worship. By the way, Macaulay re-
lates that about 1690, Dodwell, an Episcopal clergyman, defend-
ed the use of instrumental music in public worship on the ground
that the notes of our organ had power to counteract the influ-
ence of devils on the spinal marrow of human beings and that
the old serpent operates chiefly through the spinal marrow! I
wonder if our Baptist churches, which have organs, adopt the
same rule for exercising the evil one. How creditable to Dr.
Wayland that he has thrown his influence against this innova-
tion upon old usages, and has succeeded in inducing the first
Baptist church in Providence to throw away their organ.

But I have run off to another subject and crave pardon.

KIFFIN.

Our Paper.

If there be any interest in which we, as a denomination have
a common sympathy, it is in our Religious Periodicals. Unlike
other denominations, we have no ecclesiastical centrality, there-
fore we cannot have a Periodical with a patronage so exten-
sive as theirs. Ours are more local, from the nature of our or-
ganization, and the principles of our ecclesiastical government.
Hence most of the States have a Religious Periodical, to ad-
vocate their peculiar interests, and for the edification of their
immediate membership. It is only necessary for a person to
read the Periodicals of several of the States, to see the correct-
ness of the above paragraph. Most of the local interests of
the different States, is also interesting to their own churches.
Most of the communications from the correspondents, is alone
interesting to their immediate associates in works of labor and
love. Now, as our church organization is composed of inde-
pendent bodies, over which to wield an influence, it becomes
us, and is to our interest, that each State should have a Peri-
odical, that the denomination should be so identified with as to
call it "OUR PAPER." The papers of each State may thus be
claimed by their patrons. For they belong to them. They are
the vehicles through which they communicate all the good
news of the churches; all the sad events of deaths and misfor-
tunes; with queries and exegeses on various important theo-
logical topics.

What might produce an excited feeling in one locality, would
not be realized in another. Hence, in our Association Missions,
each community feels an identity, and interest in the work
within its own bounds that no other community could feel.—
Likewise, a mission of the State, we would feel for its prosper-
ity, as none others could. Though, cherished feeling of good-
will, for missions through the whole earth, are characteristic
of Christians, and though we feel an interest in them all, yet
our own, our southern, our domestic mission commands our
warmest regard. So with our State Periodicals, we feel an in-
terest in them all, all over our wide republic. But our own
paper, our own South Western Baptist commands our warm-
est sympathy. "OUR PAPER" has passed through its infancy,
childhood and youth, and now has attained manhood.

Our servants, conducting its movements, wish an enlarge-
ment of its size, so that it may walk through the length and
breadth of our dear Alabama with a larger front, scattering
its edifying and instructive lessons in every Baptist family.—
The great Baptist family of Alabama, can make "OUR PAPER"
almost what they please. Come, brethren, let us try. Can we
not make it the beauty and admiration of our State. One
thing I am sure would go a great ways to accomplish this
magnificent end; that is, if we could only persuade our strong
and influential brethren, when they write for "OUR PAPER" to
put their names to their articles.

Anonymous articles, however meritorious, are scarcely ever
read. Now, I would almost venture to predict, that however
humble this production, compared with those strong anonym-
ous articles which have at different times ornamented the col-
umns of "OUR PAPER," that ten persons will read this, for one,
who read them, for the simple reason that the proper name is
put to this. I wish we could provoke our brethren to sign
their names to their pieces. You must do so, my dear broth-
ren, if you expect your communications to be read; otherwise,
"the good you would, you do not." May heaven enable us all,
so to act our part, that we may have an approving conscience,
and the approbation of our dear Redeemer. O. WELCH.
Kingston, Talladega County, Ala.

Report of the Committee on Missions.

Your Committee beg leave to report: We are happy to report
that our missionary, Bro. Callaway, has done efficient service, and his la-
bors have been much blessed, both as missionary and colporteur, and recom-
mend, at least, the continuance of our colporteur operations in our bounds.

2nd. Our general domestic operations under the supervision of the board
at Marion claims our prompt attention. The tide of emigration and the
acquisition of territory, has opened a new field for labor that ought speed-
ily to be occupied. Providence seems to be pouring thousands of emigrants

\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR
\$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME

into our midst from different parts of the world with their superstition and
idolatry which must affect our institutions unless promptly met by the
Gospel. Brethren, let us as we possess the men and the means try to make
them available in supplying the wants of the great West that is now open
before us. Brethren, let us go up and possess the land which the Lord has
said he will give us.

3rd. The Foreign Mission field presents the most encouraging prospects
in the history of its operations. The condition of Africa and China which
claims the special attention of Southern Baptists presents the most inviting
field for missionary labor. Now, brethren, let us promptly respond to their
calls and as the most efficient means for its accomplishment we recommend
that the pastors of the various churches of this Association be requested to
bring these claims before their churches at least once a year. Respec-
tfully submitted.

J. P. W. BROWN, }
A. MILES, }
O. D. COX, }
Ch'n.

Report of the Committee on Documents.

Your Committee have carefully examined the letters and documents pre-
sented to the business of the Association, and find but few items necessary
to be noticed in the report of the Committee.

The first and most important item to notice, is a resolution of the Cuba-
hatchee Church, recommending the discontinuance of a missionary in the
bounds of the Association. Also a similar suggestion from the Line Level
Church. Your Committee fully concur in the recommendation of these
Churches for the reasons set forth by them, viz: First.—The expense in-
curred in the support of a missionary could be more profitably appropriated
to the pressing necessities of Foreign and Domestic Missions, the Bible
Board and Indian Missions. Second: The Committee are of opinion that
most, if not all the Churches within the bounds of the Association, have
their regular Pastors, whose duties it is, we think, to preach regularly to
the colored congregations. The next item to notice, is the petition of
three Churches for the next session of the Association to be held with them,
viz: Tuskegee, Natushga, and Farmville. The Delegates from these
Churches having settled the matter between themselves and agreed upon
Natushga, which was concurred in by the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. M. NEWMAN, }
H. P. SHAGHTER, }
J. T. CLOUD, }
Comm.

Report of the Committee on Education.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that among the most pleasing in-
dications furnished by the present state of our country, is the increased in-
tense feeling on the subject of Education.

The history of the few past years has exhibited a most remarkable and
gratifying change in this respect. Schools and Colleges have sprung up in
almost every part of our State and have been endowed and sustained with
a liberality worthy of our intelligent and free people.

Our own denomination has manifested its share of enterprise on this sub-
ject, and our numerous and popular institutions of learning are the best com-
mendations of the generous spirit of our people. A new Female Collegiate
under Baptist auspices, is about opening in the city of Tuskegee with
flattering prospects of success. We trust that it may prove a blessing to
that part of our State and a zealous and efficient co-worker with Judson
and our own East Alabama Female College and the LaFayette Collegiate
Institute. In Howard College, our denomination in the State feel a deep
and abiding interest, and we rejoice in its increasing prosperity. We have
learned with pleasure in stating that the place has been supplied by
W. S. Barton, the agent of the College, and we trust our brethren of this
Association will give him a hearty welcome and respond generously to his
calls. Since the last meeting of this Association a change has occurred in
the Presidency of the East Alabama Female College. Bro. H. H. Bacon
found it necessary to resign his position. The friends of the College regret
his falling health did not permit him to retain a position which he has
filled with so much interest, and to himself and general satisfaction to his
patrons. But we take pleasure in stating that the place has been supplied
by the election of Bro. W. F. Perry, late Superintendent of Education in
this State. From his known ability and experience as a teacher, the friends
of the College hope for the happiest results to the Institution. They con-
fidently expect that the high degree of prosperity hitherto enjoyed, will suf-
fer no abatement under his administration.

The Collegiate Institute in Tuskegee has passed into the hands of an able
Faculty composed of brethren P. W. Dodson, B. Jones and Mr. J.
T. Park. They have recently opened under the most flattering prospects
of success. This is, however, not a denominational enterprise.

In conclusion, your Committee congratulate the Association on the con-
dition of the educational enterprises in which we are interested, and recom-
mend a continuance of the same patronage and support they have hitherto
afforded these institutions.

Respectfully submitted, S. HENDERSON, }
R. KELLAM, }
M. N. ELY, }
Ch'n.

Report of the Committee on Periodicals.

Your Committee in reporting on Periodicals, are pleased to be able to
say that our organ, the South Western Baptist, is still increasing in prop-
erty, and gaining the confidence of Alabama Baptists under the direction
of brethren Henderson and Taliaferro, the present able, faithful and zealous
editors is destined to accomplish much good. We are informed by Bro.
Henderson that measures are in progress to enlarge the paper and make it
more interesting than formerly, and we would urge upon our denomination
the importance of uniting and rallying fully to the support of this paper
and thus enable it to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. We would propose
the following resolution:

That we, as an Association, will use our best exertions in circulating the
South Western Baptist, and that we will urge its claims and merits upon
the consideration of the brethren throughout the South and South-west.

Your Committee learn with regret that the Commission, and Home and
Foreign Journal, the organs of the Southern Baptist Convention, are not
receiving that liberal patronage to which they are so justly entitled. As a
media of information upon the subject of Missions, they should occupy a
place in every Baptist family, and therefore we recommend the adoption of
the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association heartily recommend the Commission and
Home and Foreign Journal to the hearty patronage of every Southern
Baptist.

J. R. HAND, }
ALEX. FRAZER, }
D. THOLTON, }
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on the State of the Churches.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that we are delighted to announce
to this body that whilst God has been extending the triumphs of his grace
throughout our beloved country that He did not pass by us; but many of
the Churches composing this Association, have been graciously revived and
that above three hundred have been added to them by baptism, for which
we offer unto God our humble thanks. Your Committee would most earnestly
recommend to those Churches which have been thus blessed to teach
the young converts all things whatsoever Christ has commanded. By this
means gifts will be encouraged and strengthened, and the membership en-
abled to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.

All of which is respectfully submitted, THOS. GRANBERRY, }
T. FIELDER, }
H. S. HAYNES, }
Ch'n.

Report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools.

Your Committee ask leave to make the following report: We learn
from the letters sent up by the churches that but few of them keep up Sab-
bath Schools. This we seriously regret, as we deem Sabbath Schools al-
most indispensable in the moral training of our youth.

When we look back upon our minutes, we see report upon report and yet
little or no action. Your committee think it is high time for action in this
great matter.

We regard the Sabbath School system as most eminently adapted to
train the rising generation in the way they should go. If we fail to do our
duty in the moral and religious training of our youth, the wicked and vi-
cious will take the training of our youth out of our hands into their own
special training, and school them in vice and immorality. Your Commit-
tee believe that if all our churches would establish Sabbath Schools in
their midst, and foster them by their zeal and piety, they would prove val-
uable auxiliaries to the great cause of Christ. Brethren, pastors and
members of the churches, let us bring our minds and hearts to the great
work of Sabbath Schools; remembering the great moral duty to train up
a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart
therefrom. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. M. WALKER, }
N. ALDRIDGE, }
P. WATKINS, }
Ch'n.

Of all parts of wisdom, the practice of it is the best.
Proud looks lose hearts, but courteous words win them.
Pomp ruins families, and leads to the corruption of manners.

P. K.
PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857.
*Messrs. Perry Dated & Son:—Gents:—*For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I know not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strong-

