

Carolina Immigration Association.

We learn that the President, Dr. S. S. SANCHELL, has appointed Mr. HENRY NUTT, of this city, a member of the Executive Committee of the Carolina Immigration Association, in place of Dr. A. J. DeBosser, resigned.

Mr. NUTT has accepted. This is a very fine appointment. There is no more active man, nor one who takes more interest in all matters in regard to the introduction of immigrants or the agricultural and commercial prosperity of this section.

Directory for 1869.

Bronson's Directory, published by J. A. Jones, of Raleigh, is to hand. It is much larger, fuller, and more accurate than any former edition. Fourteen classes of prominent men and establishments are given in each county. The book will be a very valuable guide to all business men. A great deal of information in detail is also given, that must prove very valuable to immigrants. The general surface and the staple products of each county; also, the average price of land per acre. Much information is given about the various manufactory, and especially the cotton factories, showing a progress in that line that is indeed gratifying. The book is published in handsome directory style by J. A. Jones, of Raleigh, at the moderate price of \$2.25, sent by mail. Call on Mr. Bronson for copy while he is in the city. He can be found at J. D. Love's bookstore.

Sparkling Catawba Springs.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Col. J. GOLDEN WYATT, announcing the summer opening of the far-famed Sparkling Catawba Springs upon the first of June. There are few places which offer to the tourist, the pleasure-seeker or the invalid, more inducements than are held out by the Sparkling Catawba Springs.—Comfortable rooms, good fare, cool and healthy climate, and medicinal waters of unsurpassed excellence, are among the chief attractions of the place.

The Proprietor is a liberal and genial gentleman, and spares no pains or expense to provide for the comfort and pleasures of his guests. His terms are extremely moderate, much more so than at any similar resort in this State or Virginia. We can fully testify from personal experience to the many excellencies of the waters, the salubrity of the climate, and the liberality and attention of the management.

Law and Order in the South.

For some cause or other a new outcry against the South has been raised by the ultra Radical press of the North. A new warfare seems about to be waged. We have referred to this matter ourselves, and have shown how little our people were guilty of the pretended offences against law and order with which they are being charged. The New York Times contains an article so much in keeping with the true condition of affairs, and so much in unison with what has appeared in THE JOURNAL, that we give it an insertion in our editorial columns. The Times is one of the leading Republican papers in the North, but unwilling to foster the prejudices or give publicity to the falsehoods and slanders which are keeping asunder the people of the two sections of the Union. Says the Times:

"A strenuous effort was made in the Anti-Slavery Convention, on Wednesday, to revive expiring prejudices concerning the condition of society in the South, with especial reference to the rights and interests of colored citizens and Northern 'loyalists.' One of the expelled Georgia legislators was asked whether he considered his life safe in that State, and he responded that no man's life, who stands on the loyal side, is safe in Georgia outside of the large cities. The question was pressed in other forms, and always with a somewhat similar result; the evident aim being to produce an impression that Mr. Klux and rebels still dominate in the South, and that the staunch Republican, white or black, is all the time in jeopardy. Mr. Wendell Phillips declared that, having been taught for twenty years to spring at every passing by, but not change his nature in a day."

The ladies were equally ferocious; a colored Mrs. Harper declaring that "there is no civilized country in the world where there has been so much murdering as has been going on recently at the South." For the object of these representations we have not far to seek. A case against Georgia and the unrebuilt States is desired as an excuse for harsh action, and the story of murder for political causes is the best that can be concocted for the purpose.

"We are more than skeptical on this subject. We do not believe these tales of wholesale murder and oppression, nor do we give credence to the allegation that 'loyalists' are systematically persecuted and hunted down. There was a time, undoubtedly, when in some localities a hostile spirit ran high, and when the assertion of Republican opinion involved more or less peril; but trustworthy evidence seems to show that this state of things no longer exists. So far as we can judge, life and property are quite as secure at the South as at the North. Taking population into account, we are convinced that the percentage of crime is no greater anywhere in the South, and certainly not in Georgia, than in the North or West. For every murder committed there we will undertake to find a murder here. For every outrage that admits of verification in Georgia, will trace a parallel outrage in Indiana or New York. Nay, we are persuaded that, all things considered, there is less crime in Virginia, in South Carolina, in Alabama, and even in Georgia, than in this State or in other parts of the North.—This city could easily supply a chapter of horrors, of recent date, which, by a parity of reasoning, Southern observers might cite as proofs of savagery and demoralization. Such an application of facts would

be unwarranted, but it would be not less legitimate than the endeavor of the Anti-Slavery Society fanatics to arraign the whole South for the acts of its criminal class. It is absurd to look for a greater average of virtue, or immunity from crime than there are we contented with here.—What Georgia and its neighbors may fairly plead is, that in respect of offences against persons and property, they have nothing to fear from comparison with Massachusetts or Michigan. And this is all we are entitled to expect.

"But, we are told, the South does not welcome long-tongued loyalists as cordially as they think they should be welcomed. Mr. Forney, who has been spying out the nakedness of the land in company with a party like unto himself, publicly complains that they went about without being worshiped. He does not allege that they were insulted. He does not pretend that they had any apprehension as to their personal safety. He does not deny that homes await all who seek them with a decent respect for the feelings and opinions of the present population. But he objects that the entire South did not take him and his friends at their own valuation, and that it receives coldly those who go there as professional politicians, or who insist, when settling, that they shall be esteemed as the only loyal, the only righteous, members of the community.—These objections and complaints are very foolish. In the first place, Southern citizens have as good a right as Northern citizens to choose their company and friends, and may as properly discriminate in their welcome to new-comers. In the next place, the men who go South expecting to make a business of politics, and who denounce every one who refuses to vote their ticket, are a nuisance in any locality, and are not entitled anywhere to courtesy or consideration.

"The South should be judged, not by its feeling toward demagogues and adventurers, but by its treatment of strangers of any nationality who go there in good faith, prepared to settle down and become useful citizens. In regard to this class we see no reason to doubt that they are gladly received, or that they share the protection of good laws, administered impartially and effectively. There may be exceptional localities, but so there are in the West.—Indeed, the conditions of welcome in Virginia or Georgia do not essentially differ from those which obtain in Kansas or Minnesota. And the supremacy of law and order is, as a rule, as well assured in the one case as in the other."

The Vellopede Attack.

Some people affect to see nothing in our strictures upon the Board of Aldermen for their permission to Mr. Durfee to erect a mammoth frame building in the heart of the city for the purpose of establishing a vellopede rink but an attack upon Durfee. Nothing of the kind was intended nor can such a construction be placed upon our remarks. Mr. Durfee is entirely too insignificant to form the subject of serious comment in these columns. His name or his antecedents would not have been mentioned or referred to had it not become necessary in order to give the character of man to whom permission had been granted to erect a stupendous frame building within the fire limits, and the character of men to whom permission was refused to erect small shanties.

"We have no fault to find with Mr. Durfee in regard to the matter. We do not blame him any more for erecting his building and establishing his rink than we do our young friends who patronize him and ride his bicycles. The fault is not with him or them, but with those who permitted the outrage to be perpetrated upon our citizens. Those men who have the safety of the property and the quiet and comfort of the inhabitants of this city in charge are the guilty parties. Never was there a greater nuisance permitted under the forms of law, in more direct violation of its spirit and letter, to promote no beneficial object and for the benefit of an undeserving person. It is a dangerous nuisance and it becomes the paramount duty of our City Judge to direct the attention of the Grand Jury towards it. Its early abatement is demanded by the safety of the adjacent property, and by the comfort of neighboring residents and business men. If justice and right are denied to our people by the city government let us appeal to the integrity of our judges and juries.

N. B.—Since the above was in type, we learn that at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last night, further work upon the building was ordered to be stopped and the whole subject referred to a special meeting for Thursday night. We sincerely trust the Board will withdraw their consent and compel this dangerous building to be pulled down at once.

State Medical Society.

We learn with much pleasure that this large and influential association of medical gentlemen, had a most harmonious and interesting meeting at Salisbury on the 12th of this month. The meeting was well attended, quite spirited, and continued its sessions for three consecutive days. It adjourned to meet in the city of Wilmington on the 4th Wednesday in May 1870. Never were the Society more cordially received, never were they treated with more generous hospitality, than did the medical profession, and kind hearted citizens of Salisbury, receive and treat this body of Physicians and Surgeons of North Carolina. We print in another column the warm-hearted welcome extended to the Society by Dr. Whitehead, on behalf of the profession and citizens of that town, and direct attention to the passing tribute which he so appropriately pays to the lamented Dr. Dickson, of this city, who was one of the noblest and most accomplished practitioners in this whole country.

Over fifty members attended, and numerous addresses were made. Oral and written communications of a most practical and useful character were made on medical subjects, and the meeting has given a new impetus to the cause of medical science,

and to the improvement of the medical profession. When the proceedings are published, they will make a respectable volume in size, and in character will be such as to induce every true North Carolinian to feel a just pride in the talent, ability and skill of the medical profession of the old North State. These annual medical meetings are potential for good, do injustice to no one, and do much to counteract that apathy and want of fraternal feeling in the medical profession that prevails more than ever since the war.

Numerous pathological specimens of much interest were presented, and interesting remarks and discussions made thereupon, as well as upon the character and treatment of medical and surgical diseases. Dr. J. W. Jones, of Tarboro', presented specimens in this respect of much value. Reports were made by Dr. S. Foote, of Warren, Shaffer, of Salem, Payne of Cabarrus, O'Hagan, of Pitt, Satchell, of New Hanover, Jones, of Edgecombe, Hapgood, of Burke, and others, on the Topography and Diseases of their respective counties, and referred to the Committee on Publication. The annual address was delivered by Dr. R. H. Winborne, of Chowan county, before a large and appreciative audience and the Society, and was an able and interesting production on the duties of the Physician, the progress of medical science, and the benefits of the State Medical Board of Examiners and of the State Medical Society. It was well received and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

The following officers which we have heretofore given, were elected for the ensuing year:

- FOR PRESIDENT. Dr. Charles J. O'Hagan, Pitt county.
- VICE PRESIDENTS. Dr. E. A. Anderson, Wilmington. Dr. P. N. Lucky, Rowan county. Dr. W. R. Sharpe, Davie county. Dr. R. L. Payne, Lexington.
- ORATOR. Dr. C. T. Murphy, Sampson county.
- SECRETARY. Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington.
- TREASURER. Dr. J. W. Jones, Tarboro'.
- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Dr. S. S. Satchell, New Hanover co. Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Raleigh. Dr. J. J. Summerell, Salisbury.

DELEGATES TO THE NEXT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Drs. Charles E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, Will, George Thomas, George A. Foote, J. W. Jones, E. Burke Hayward, H. W. Faison, Walter Debnam, W. A. B. Norcum, Hugh Kelly, F. J. Hayward, Jr., P. M. Henderson, D. T. Taylor.

HONORARY MEMBERS. Dr. William C. Warren, Lynchburg, Va. Dr. E. Burke Hayward, the President, on vacating the chair to his successor, delivered a very fine and appropriate address on the Relations of the Physician to the Public and to the Law. He was thanked, as was also Dr. Winborne, and requested to hand over the address for publication with the proceedings.

An invitation was made that Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, had written two medical works recently, the one on Insanity and the other on Diet and Dyspepsia. The Society expressed gratification at this information, and requested Dr. Johnson to publish the same as early as practicable. He promised to do so, especially to issue at an early day his volume on Insanity, and he will dedicate the same to the State Medical Society.

The subject of the State Medical Board of Examiners was taken up and a vote of thanks was made to the members of the Board for their zealous and faithful services. Dr. C. T. Murphy, who is a useful member of the Legislature as well as of the Society, gave an interesting account of the proposition made in the Legislature to abolish this most excellent institution. A committee was appointed to seek a conference with the Legislature on the subject of the Board and to ask for a change in the time of the meeting of the same.

When the facts in regard to the workings and necessity for this Board are properly brought out, there will hardly be found a half dozen respectable men in the State to advocate its abolition, or to turn it over into the hands of any political party. Let it remain, and let it remain too, in the hands of the Society that originated and directs it.

The Board met at Raleigh early in May according to law, and then adjourned over to meet with the Society at Salisbury. Frequent sessions were held and an unusual number of young physicians presented themselves for examination. We are glad also to know that a much higher degree of qualifications than usual was exhibited by the applicants. Why so many practitioners, however, should decline to come before this Medical Tribunal of the State in the plain face of a righteous law that no medical man can collect his fees by law, who has commenced practice since the Board was established, passes our comprehension. There is no sectional feeling or cliqueism either in the Board or in the Society. No political prejudices or purposes enter into the motives or action of either. The Examiners are every way competent, and command the highest confidence of the Profession and the public, and this law of medical examination is one that is just, reasonable, and demanded by every consideration of regard for the health and lives of all the citizens of the State. The times are hard we know, and money scarce, but young men who can command time and money sufficient to obtain a diploma from a Medical College, which in nine cases out of ten is no test of moral or professional qualifications, surely can afford to avail themselves of the annual opportunity presented of having their claims to practice tested by a tribunal in our own State, that both the Medical Profession and law-making authorities of North Carolina deem just, reasonable, and even indispensable. Even the most eminent Professors of these very Medical Colleges, when diplomas are so often unworthily bestowed upon ignorant medical students, approve of this Board, and advise their graduates from this State to go before it. The Board com-

mands the highest confidence of the Profession without as well as within the State, and it is high time that our medical men who are practising without its authority should bear more seriously in mind the injustice they are doing themselves, their profession, the public and the law.

A committee was appointed to issue an address to the Profession of the State in behalf of the objects of the Board and of the Society. This committee were instructed to appeal to the Profession to arouse themselves to the great work of medical improvement, and of medical organization. The State Medical Society stands with open arms to invite co-operation from all honorable and regular physicians, and appeals for the cordial support of the Profession in every county of the State, in each one of which auxiliary medical societies should be established and sustained in wholesome work and useful progress.

A committee was also appointed to ask the Legislature for the passage of a law to secure a faithful registration of the marriages, births and deaths in the State. The importance of such a law is too evident to need argument. The lawyer as well as the physician, the legislator as well as the historian, the philanthropist as well as the patriot, devoted to the material improvement of North Carolina, and who wishes to hold her up to the immigrant as she is, the healthiest State in the Union, are all well-wishers, it is hoped, of this wise measure.

The Society asserted the right of the Profession to claim compensation when their opinions are invoked in medico-legal questions. Physicians are constantly being taken from their daily practice to the court room to give in evidence in cases of medical jurisprudence and other matters of a medico-legal nature, and compensation for their professional services in these important, often vital, questions is not allowed them. The Society takes the position that no physician is bound to give his medical opinion, unless paid for it by law or the parties at issue, even at the risk of being sent to jail for refusing until payment is secured.

A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting upon the whole subject of medical experts and their fees. Thus did the Society meet and transacted much important business. Much was done that will redound to the usefulness of the Profession and the good of the whole community. As a means alone of social improvement to a profession whose members are too seldom together these annual communions are worth the sacrifice made by all who attend. Let them go on and gather strength and influence with each revolving year. And let the next meeting, to be held here in May next, be the largest, grandest and most useful and pleasant of all.

Mr. J. A. WHELFER, of Boston, has the largest establishment, and is one of the most successful photographers in the United States.—[Springfield Republican.]

Goldboro' Female College.

We return our thanks for a complimentary invitation to attend the Annual Commencement Exercises of the Goldboro' Female College on the 25th and 26th inst. Rev. Dr. PRITCHARD, of Raleigh, will deliver the Address before the Graduating Class, and Rev. E. A. YATES, of Beaufort, preaches the Annual Sermon.

Columbus County Agricultural Society. The meeting of this Society which is to be held in Whiteville on Saturday next, 22d inst., bids fair to be large and successful. We are glad to know that much interest is felt in agricultural matters in Columbus, and are certain that the county will be much benefited by it. Several gentlemen will go from this city and address the meeting. The editor of the JOURNAL returns his thanks for an invitation to be present, and would gladly avail himself of the opportunity did not important business call him in another direction at that time.

Social Relations in the South.

When we reflect, says the Charleston News, upon the social ostracism that obtained in the North towards that small portion of the Democrats who, like Mr. Greeley and Mr. Chase, were willing to "let the South go" out of the Union, some charity should be extended to the Southern people, who feel that nearly as much of war has been kept up against them since the surrender of Lee as before it.

How can they be expected to throw open their doors and extend their hands to chronic enemies and strangers before the war, during the war, and after it, when Radical journals themselves certify to the bad character of a large portion of the element that is migrating to the South? The New York Times speaks of "the adventures who have gone into the South," and Harper's Weekly says: "One wonders that the South does not rebel anew, when he considers the miserable vermin who have been sent down there as Government officials" and the Chicago Tribune, another Radical sheet, denounces "the carpet-baggers—the strolling, pilfering, political blacklegs of the North," by whom the South is "ridden and robbed." And it is these "adventurers," these "vermin," and these "blacklegs," whom Mr. Forney would have us clasp to our breasts as fit companions for sister, wife, and children."

Duplin County.

The venerable of the JOURNAL visited Kenansville on Tuesday last. The Superior Court of the county was in session, His Honor, Judge Russell, presiding. A large number of the citizens were in attendance. We recognized many old and familiar faces, pleasant links between the past and present. Amidst the many changes which has taken place during the last eight or ten years, we found friends as warm hearted, their heads whitened and their forms bent indeed with age, but their spirits as cheerful and their hopes as buoyant as in younger and more prosperous days. Indeed time seems to have dealt gently with many of our Duplin friends. We happened to meet three in a group whose

gentle faces and hale appearance gave but little evidence of the half score of years which had elapsed since we met, whose combined ages were two hundred and thirty-six, the oldest being nearly eighty-four. We heard of an old citizen of the county, one hundred and one years of age, who walked twenty miles in one day last week to see one of his children who resides in Kenansville.

The farming prospects of the county are not so promising as could be desired, resulting from the unseasonable weather. A late and cold Spring has damaged the growing crops very materially. In some portions of the county there has been too much rain. Yet we did not find the farmers desponding. With energy and favorable weather during the balance of the season, they hope to make fair crops.

We had the pleasure of meeting with the Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh Sentinel. Mr. TURNER addressed the people upon political matters during the recess of the Court. He was listened to by an immense concourse of people, and his speech was applauded to the echo. He is doing yeoman's service both in the senate and upon the stump. We wish him and his paper the most abundant success.

Imperialism.

A contemporary referring to the imperialistic movement very justly says: "A great many honest, short-sighted people ridicule the movement, but in the condition of the country to-day, and with the temper of the public mind, trained as it has been to submission and acquiescence in every despotic act, a complete change in our whole system of government might be effected in twenty-four hours without the slightest effort at resistance. A people who have submitted to so many outrages and usurpations are prepared to submit to a great many more. Human nature is the same of stuff now that it was two or five thousand years ago. Selfishness is the most prominent thread that runs through both the warp and the woof of its texture. The cunning and the aspiring know how to promote their own selfish views by enlisting in their cause the selfish feelings of the multitude. Men, like fish, provided the hook is concealed, greedily swallow the bait. This fact was proven by the ease with which they were carried by the enthusiasm that precipitated the country into a civil war, not foreseeing the dreadful consequences that were to be entailed on themselves. The hook was adroitly concealed by the ingenuity of the unprincipled demagogues who stirred up the elements of a strife that they might ride into power, place and wealth, and now laugh at the dupes who were so easily gulled. So here with this movement in favor of an imperialism, the great mass are to be deluded and the idea that employment and comfortable subsistence can now only be attained through the influence of a strong government; that a republican form has failed to center it, and therefore let some other be tried.

In every profession and vocation, there are daily evidences of the progress of this delusive and damnable idea. There are shrewd men engineering this scheme, and there are shrewd men also, ready and willing to be caught in its coils, who will tell you that there is no danger of being crushed—that the Empire is peace, security, prosperity, order, law, and justice—that republican institutions have failed utterly to secure either. In exchange for the evils we now suffer, (and they are admitted to be great,) they would have a grand central iron-handed bureaucracy, with branch bureaus supervising and controlling every man's business, invested with the unlimited privilege to tax without responsibility the labor of all. This was the point to which we started in 1861, and we have got so near, that even sound-minded men have endured and pitied, until they are prepared to admire and embrace it with all its consequences.

For one we cannot consent, and advise that it is better to bear the ills we have than fanatically to leap open-eyed into such an abyss.

The Triple Alliance Rumor.

The New York Alliance of this week copies the Tribune's rumor about an alliance between England, France and Spain against the United States, and appends this contradiction: "We have the best authority for saying that, so far as England is concerned, this report is entirely without foundation in fact, and the inference, therefore, is that it is equally untrue with regard to the other powers."

A Kentucky tobacco manufacturer threw two tons of tobacco, slightly damaged, into the river rather than pay the Government tax upon it.

In New York State, near Lyons, a large extent of country is planted with pepper-mint.

A costly monument, to be erected in memory of the Confederate dead, has been dedicated at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and will be dedicated on Thursday, May 26. The dedicatory address will be delivered by Col. W. P. Breckinridge, and Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. Wm. Preston, Gen. Hodge, Col. Phil Lee and others have been invited, and are expected to attend the ceremonies.

Texas has wholesale thieves. A theft of 1,200 head of cattle near Fort Cobb is reported.

Reported for the Journal. Remarks of Dr. M. Whitehead on the Addressing in Salisbury of the State Medical Society, on the 14th May, 1869.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina:

I am charged with the agreeable duty of welcoming you to the town of Salisbury. I regret that I have not language to express this sentiment with sufficient cordiality. We feel honored by your presence, and confidently expect to be improved and elevated by intercourse with you. Many and sad have been the changes through which we have passed since you assembled here fourteen years ago to-day. From our ranks we miss many a familiar face; but especially do we miss the presence and counsel of the lamented Dickson, and a host of others, who have passed away and now rest from their labors. It exalts and elevates us to know that such men have trodden our paths and followed

our pursuits, and while we turn aside to mingle our tears of sorrow and regret at their loss, we may yet congratulate ourselves that such men have lived and were members of our Society.

It is a spectacle of moral grandeur delightful to contemplate—the assembling of so many physicians from different parts of our State—not for purposes of personal aggrandizement, not to secure the success of this or that party, but to concert with each other and devise the best means for advancing the science of medicine and for alleviating the condition of suffering humanity. Be assured, gentlemen, you have the approbation and good will of the public.

May the consciousness that your efforts to benefit your noble profession have been appreciated and acknowledged excite in you the honorable ambition of doing all that you can to alleviate the sufferings, and restore to health those who may be called to beds of pain and languishing.

It will be pleasant to each of you to know, amid your daily cares and labor, that your names will be remembered with gratitude and honor for the good you have done to your race when your bodies are resting quietly in the church-yard.

In the name of the physicians of Rowan county and the citizens of Salisbury, we throw wide open our doors, and invite you to the hospitalities of our homes and to the kinder affections of our hearts.

Indiana Legislature.

Quorum Proceeding—Voting without a Quorum—Fiftieth Amendment Passed by the House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, before calling the roll to ascertain whether a quorum was present or not, concurred in the Senate amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill by a *visa voce* vote.

A message received from the Governor relating to the resignation of the resignation of forty-two members.

Mr. Osborne (Rep.) then moved to adopt the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Crofford (Dem.) objected, making a point of order that there was not a quorum present.

The Chair ruled that the objection might be considered as an appeal taken by Mr. Crofford, and the decision of the Speaker was sustained.

The House then passed the joint resolution by a vote of ayes 51; nays, none.—Two Democrats and one Republican present.

Nothing was done in the Senate to-day, no quorum being present.

The "Man and Brother" in the Southern Baptist Convention.

We take from the Mason Journal a Messenger the following report of an interesting debate upon the religious education of the negro, which occurred in the Southern Baptist Convention, on Saturday last.

Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, from the Special Committee on Religious Education, was re-referred the report, and said: "I have so far as it relates to the colored people, submitted his report upon the report, which was received and taken up.

The report is embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That God has directly committed to the Baptist as well as to all other churches the duty of giving a pure Gospel and an education of giving to our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent now living among us.

Resolved 2. That a new department of the Mission Board be created which shall be styled the "Freedmen's Board Department," which shall adopt such measures for the religious education of the colored people in our midst as the exigencies of the case may require.

Rev. Dr. Fuller, on submitting the report, remarked that the South had yet a power by which she could rise to a position of higher importance than any she had ever occupied; that power was her spindles. Napoleon once said that it was not the armies of England that had conquered him, but her spindles. So might the South be elevated to a position of great importance and power. He referred to the very profitable investments in factories made in Augusta, Ga., and in Mississippi. Some of these factories were paying twenty-five per cent. on the capital invested. The Doctor said he intended to clear his conscience. The sable prejudice in the South had not been extinguished. It had been overcome, he thought, to a greater extent in Georgia and South Carolina than in some of the border States. Before the colored man could occupy the place for which the Saviour designed him, he must be made to feel that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female, Jew nor Gentile, neither African nor American. The colored churches must be admitted to representation in Baptist Associations. In Maryland this was already the case, though not the case in Virginia; and in the Associations of Maryland some of the very best speeches were sometimes made by colored preachers. These colored brethren had a sense of what was due to the colored people, and the association would take their places together, and not attempt social equality, which he said was a thing impossible. Would not the African, who is scarcely a hne darker, be work for No longer since in Baltimore, he admitted a Burman into his pulpit, and some thought it was a colored man with a turban on his head. The carpet-bagger Daal having got what he came for, was asleep, or on his journey to Congress, and the colored brethren had a sense of what was due to the spiritual welfare of the colored people.

Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Virginia, replied to the remarks of Dr. Fuller. He might be in error, and if he were, he should be glad to get out of it, but as social equality was a thing impossible, it would operate as a bar to the admission of colored ministers into the associations. The idea of admitting them into Associations as delegates involved the idea of social equality. The Bible never intended, when it said that we were one in Christ, to abolish social distinctions. Dr. P. did not regret that the discussion had arisen, as it would give an opportunity to the colored people on the subject. He thought that the colored man and gave him such great opportunity for elevation as the bars existing to their social equality with the white man. If you would admit them as representatives in the Associations, you would have to admit them to your homes, to your tables, and lay them upon your beds.

Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, Georgia, very heartily endorsed the sentiments of the brother who had just spoken. When were we ever to be done with discussions about the colored man? The report recommended that a department be opened in the Domestic Mission Board, the theological education of colored people, and the Domestic Mission Board was in debt already, and if that was attempted, the Board would, in a year, be more in debt than it now is. He had been a preacher for forty-six years, and during that time had preached much to the colored people, and baptized, perhaps,

thousands of them, but he was not disposed, and never expected to be disposed, to be one of the social equality with them. Some of his own countrymen have such a disposition, and it might be well enough for them that they had it; it was enough of taste, but he did not believe that any of his posterity would ever have it. He did not believe that God ever intended such equality. It was against the recommendation of the report.

Mr. Browne, of Louisiana, rose to address the Convention.

Judge Lewis hoped that as the question of social equality was not referred to in the resolution, no allusion to it would be made, and called for the reading of the resolutions, which was accordingly read.

The President decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. Browne proceeded. It was not necessary to raise the point of order on account of anything he intended to say. He thanked God for the resolutions contained in the report, but he did not believe that they went far enough to meet the exigencies of the case. It was impossible for our Board if all the funds in its Treasury were directed to that end to supply the wants of the colored people in Louisiana. He favored the plan of taking aid from the Northern Missionary Board, on condition that the ministry, preaching to the colored people should be appointed by the Southern Domestic Board, and report to that body.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of Maryland, thought that there had already been debate enough, and opposed the report on the ground that it involved too much machinery, having learned that the more machinery the greater the loss of power. He would offer the following resolution as a substitute to the report:

Resolved, That we recommend to the District and State Associations to pay special attention to the raising of the moral and spiritual interest of the colored people in their midst.

A call was made for the previous question, which call was sustained, but the main question was not ordered.

The original report was then taken up by paragraphs. More discussion arose upon the first paragraph proposed. The word "freedmen" was on the ground, and the words "colored people" inserted.

Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Virginia, moved to strike from the report the sentence which declares that "designing men have kept in among the colored people who preach Christ, and who are filthy, but for filthy lucre, and for their own political ambition."

Dr. Broadus offered to amend so that the paragraph should read as follows:

"Preachers they will have; and we who know these people can better supply the teaching they need, than those who have never lived among them."

The amendment was lost, and the motion to strike out was also lost.

The report made on the recommendation was then read as follows:

Resolved, That God has directly committed to the Baptist as well as to all other churches the duty of giving a pure Gospel and an education of giving to our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent now living among us.

Resolved 2. That a new department of the Mission Board be created which shall be styled the "Freedmen's Board Department," which shall adopt such measures for the religious education of the colored people in our midst as the exigencies of the case may require.

Rev. Dr. Fuller, on submitting the report, remarked that the South had yet a power by which she could rise to a position of higher importance than any she had ever occupied; that power was her spindles. Napoleon once said that it was not the armies of England that had conquered him, but her spindles. So might the South be elevated to a position of great importance and power. He referred to the very profitable investments in factories made in Augusta, Ga., and in Mississippi. Some of these factories were paying twenty-five per cent. on the capital invested. The Doctor said he intended to clear his conscience. The sable prejudice in the South had not been extinguished. It had been overcome, he thought, to a greater extent in Georgia and South Carolina than in some of the border States. Before the colored man could occupy the place for which the Saviour designed him, he must be made to feel that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female, Jew nor Gentile, neither African nor American. The colored churches must be admitted to representation in Baptist Associations. In Maryland this was already the case, though not the case in Virginia; and in the Associations of Maryland some of the very best speeches were sometimes made by colored preachers. These colored brethren had a sense of what was due to the colored people, and the association would take their places together, and not attempt social equality, which he said was a thing impossible. Would not the African, who is scarcely a hne darker, be work for No longer since in Baltimore, he admitted a Burman into his pulpit, and some thought it was a colored man with a turban on his head. The carpet-bagger Daal having got what he came for, was asleep, or on his journey to Congress, and the colored brethren had a sense of what was due to the spiritual welfare of the colored people.

Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Virginia, replied to the remarks of Dr. Fuller. He might be in error, and if he were, he should be glad to get out of it, but as social equality was a thing impossible, it would operate as a bar to the admission of colored ministers into the associations. The idea of admitting them into Associations as delegates involved the idea of social equality. The Bible never intended, when it said that we were one in Christ, to abolish social distinctions. Dr. P. did not regret that the discussion had arisen, as it would give an opportunity to the colored people on the subject. He thought that the colored man and gave him such great opportunity for elevation as the bars existing to their social equality with the white man. If you would admit them as representatives in the Associations, you would have to admit them to your homes, to your tables, and lay them upon your beds.

Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, Georgia, very heartily endorsed the sentiments of the brother who had just spoken. When were we ever to be done with discussions about the colored man? The report recommended that a department be opened in the Domestic Mission Board, the theological education of colored people, and the Domestic Mission Board was in debt already, and if that was attempted, the Board would, in a year, be more in