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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873. NO. 43.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS, Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. Subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

THE WILMINGTON STAR---ITS POLITICAL STATUS.

We are still unable from any declaration of the *Morning Star* to understand its political status. We begin to think that its Editors have no political habitation. The *Star* says that of the three political elements in this State, it is a Conservative journal. We have no desire to dispute its word. Its Conservatism, however, differs from that of the Conservative people of this State. The Conservative party of North Carolina recognize no "better man," politically, than Senator Thurman, and they have no denunciations for "Thurman & Co.," such as the *Star* has made. The Conservatives of North Carolina do not stigmatize the gallant fight of the Democrats of Ohio as "the stupidist of blunders," nor are they prepared to echo the sentiments of Senator Morton, of Indiana, the most vindictive and illiberal Radical of that body, as cruelly refined by our neighbor, that the Democrats of Ohio had "gone to the Catacombs or Mound-builders for their candidate."

The JOURNAL'S Conservatism has neither denunciations of, or faults to find with, the Ohio Democrats. Their candidates, their canvass, and above all, their *political principles*, are acceptable to us, and we heartily rejoice at the success of "Thurman's infatuation," of their "stupid blunders," of their "Catacomb or Mound-builder candidate" for Governor, and of their sound and statesman-like declaration of principles. Everything connected with the canvass, so far as it is known to us, from the meeting of the nominating Convention in August to the glorious victory in October, is just as we would have it.

The difference between the Conservatism of the JOURNAL and of the *Star* is equally as plainly demonstrated from another declaration of our neighbor. In reply to our inquiry as to what would have been the course of the *Star* had it been published in Ohio that paper replied:

"Had we been in Ohio we would have advocated the nomination of a coalition ticket; but if, after the canvass opened, we had become satisfied that the only hope of defeating Noyes was in the support of Allen, we would unquestionably have supported Allen."

Had we been in Ohio we would have advocated the nomination of a Democratic ticket; but if, after the canvass opened, we had become satisfied that the only hope of defeating Noyes was in the support of Collins, the coalition candidate, we would unquestionably have supported Collins.

Here we have a distinct statement of the difference between the JOURNAL and the *Star*. From its standpoint it went into the support of Mr. Greeley as a matter of preference and principle; we gave him our support as a matter of policy, "satisfied that it was the only hope of defeating" Grant. We do not propose in the future to make another such egregious blunder.

Another difference between the Conservatism of the JOURNAL and *Star* is that our neighbor, while claiming allegiance to the Conservative party is working for its dismemberment. We desire to cement and add to the strength of the party; we want to continue the fight under its banners, and under the principles which the National Democrats of Ohio and the Conservatives of Virginia and North Carolina have enunciated in their party platforms. "In coalition and re-alignment", the *Star* alone recognizes "the salvation of Constitutionalism and "the re-establishment of executive and "administrative honesty." By a steadfast adherence to principle, and by boldly maintaining our present line of battle, do we find hope for Constitutional liberty and honesty in the administration of the government. We believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power, of which the Ohio election furnishes a hope, will achieve these very things. In speaking of this great victory, that leading Whig paper of the olden time, as it is now one of ablest of the Democratic papers of the North, the New York *Express*, says:

"The moral of such an election is "upon the side of hope, reform, and "yet indicates the restoration of that "old Bourbon Democracy created by "JEFFERSON and revived by JACKSON, "which its worst enemies, however "Federal in their ideas, will admit "means honesty in public life, integ-"rity of character, thorough devotion "to the country, a limitation of Fed-"eral power, jealousy of the rights of "the people and States, and a strict "construction of the Constitution. "But few will object to the revival of "a party like this, or if they don't "like the name of Democracy, of ideas "like these."

Such sentiments will find endorsement from the Democrats of Ohio and the Conservatives of North Carolina. "Honesty in public life, integrity of character, thorough devotion to the country, a limitation of Federal power, jealousy of the rights of the people and States and a strict construction of the Constitution" are the political tenets upon which the Southern white people desire to see victories won.

Coalitions to remedy local grievances, as in California and Iowa, will afford present and needed relief, and we trust will bring about a better condition of affairs, but in the great principles upon which the Ohio fight was won, and upon which the canvasses in New York and Virginia are being conducted, do we "recognize the salvation of constitutionalism and the re-establishment of executive and administrative honesty."

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We direct attention to the proceedings of the Southern Historical Society, published this morning. We commend, especially, to our readers the fine address of Dr. CURRY.

A baby was born on a street railway car in St. Louis. If it's a boy it ought to be christened Hos-car.—*World.*

AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.

General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, delivered a lecture recently on "The Systems of American Manufactures," in which he contrasted "the industrial organization of the North with that of the South. The Southern States were compensated for the lack of domestic manufactures by the production of the great staple, cotton. In 1810 the cotton crop was 100,000 bales; in 1860 it was 4,500,000. It was because the labor system of the South had been built on a wrong basis that she was not more prosperous and robust. The result of the late war would have long trembled in the balance had Southern industry been based upon the principles of the Northern system. The principles and processes of Lowell and his associates will never be fully carried out until our raw material is manufactured on the ground where it is produced.

Had our raw material been turned into fabrics at home and sold to the consumers in America and exported abroad, says the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, there would not be much trembling in the balance about the result of the war. The victory for the South would be permanent, but not more startling and decisive, so far as the engagements were concerned, than when Stonewall Jackson fell like a thunder-bolt upon this same General Banks and General Shields and routed their armies in the Valley of Virginia. No, there would be no trembling, no doubt about the result of the late contest had the South manufactured as well as produced cotton. But it is encouraging to know that Gen. Banks expresses the opinion that the South will yet develop her greatest industries when the manufacturers of New England and of the country locate here, where the greatest profits can be realized.

On this subject of "Agricultural and Manufacturing Profits," Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, has delivered a speech which deserves more than passing attention from the striking contrasts which he presents of the profits realized by the manufacturer in comparison with the producer. The whole story is that the agricultural South and West have enriched the manufacturing North.

The important and reliable facts bearing on the question are the figures of the last census, which we find in the St. Louis *Republican*, and which we present here: "This census informs us that there were 5,922,471 persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, and 2,053,993 engaged in manufacturing of all kinds; that the capital invested in agriculture, including the value of farms, farming implements and live stock on hand, was $11,124,858,765, and the total capital invested in manufacturing was $2,118,208,796. It will be noticed that the number of persons engaged in manufacturing is only about one-third the number engaged in agriculture, and that the manufacturing capital of the country is less than one-fifth its agricultural capital. But when we come to products and profits, the smaller interest goes far ahead of the larger ones. The total value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, was $2,447,538,658, and the total value of the manufacturing product of the country was $4,232,325,442—the gross product of the smaller interest being nearly twice as great in value as the gross product of the larger one. If we divide the whole amount of agricultural capital by the total number of persons engaged in agriculture, we have an average of $1,878 to each, and if we divide the value of the gross product of agriculture by the total number of persons engaged in that business, we find that each person thus engaged on an average of $1,878 capital produced $412 of gross values. By a similar computation we find that the average capital to each person engaged in manufacturing was $1,211, and that each person thus engaged on this average amount of capital produced $848. The labor and capital of a farmer, therefore, yielded less than half as much as the labor and capital of a manufacturer. The census figures do not tell us what the net profits of agriculture were, but it will not be claimed that they were over ten per cent. on the capital involved. Indeed, if we estimate a farm hand's labor at $15 per month and his board at $10 per month, both together costing $300 a year, and deduct this from the average annual product ($412) of each person engaged in agriculture, we have $112 as the farmer's average net profit on the labor of his hired hands—or only a little over 6 per cent. on his average capital of $1,878. The profits of the manufacturing capitalist are more easily and more accurately determined. Adding together the total amount paid for raw materials ($2,488,427,242) and the total amount paid in wages ($775,584,343), and deducting the sum ($3,264,011,585) from the gross manufacturing product ($4,232,325,442), we have $968,313,857 as the net profit on a total manufacturing capital of $2,118,208,796—or *over forty-five* per cent. And it is this business, paying an average of 45 per cent. per annum, that is "protected" by the Government at the expense of another business that pays only 6 per cent.

"A very interesting phase of this subject is the large proportion of the manufacturing capitalist's profit in the average gross product of his employe. We have seen that the average gross product of the agricultural laborer is $412 on an average capital of $1,878, and that the estimated share of this which the agricultural employer gets is $112, and we have seen that the average net product of the manufacturing laborer is $848 on an average capital of $1,211. Dividing the total manufacturing wages paid ($775,584,343) by the total number of persons employed in manufacturing (2,053,996), we find the average annual wages per man to be $378, and deducting this from the average gross product of each man's labor ($848), we have $470 as the employer's share. Out of every $848 per annum earned by a manufacturing laborer, the employer gets $470 and the laborer $378. This shows pretty clearly where the benefit of our 50 per cent. protective tariff goes to; it does not go to the American laborer; it is monopolized by the manufacturing capitalist."

But we need not go abrord for comparisons or results where we have the evidences at home before our eyes in the large profits made by every factory in the South for the last seven years.

GOOD ADVICE.

In these times of business depression and consequent stringency in the money market, the financial situation can be improved if every one will pay promptly his little bills. The Philadelphia *Ledger* puts it in this way:—"However small the amount, pay it at once; the party to whom it is due may be waiting for it to enable him to make up the requisite amount to pay a much larger sum. There is no estimating the good that may result from the payment of a single dollar. As often as once in a week every one incurring little debts should overhaul his accounts and make special efforts to pay all, or as many of them as possible. No one should postpone payment from mere indifference. Nothing will so soon and so effectually remedy the difficulties experienced from want of currency as this, and it is a remedy that will cost little of effort and no inconvenience. On the contrary, there will follow the liveliest satisfaction to all, to those who pay as well as to those who receive. Reader, look to it in your own case.

From the Atlanta Herald.

BACK TO BRASS BUTTONS AND BUFF KNEE BREECHES.

The *Courier-Journal* has a long and powerful double-leaded editorial on the political situation, which editorial is evoked by the late astonishing Democratic victory in Ohio.

Mr. Watterson says there is scarcely a piece of sound political argument which does not point squarely to the conclusion that a liberalizing of the Democratic party will, and alone will, conduce to its triumph. Yet, though all theory points this way, the practice of this theory has invariably proved disastrous, and its exact converse (that is, the tightening (or Bourbonzing) of Democratic lines, alone has ever effected really serious opposition to the Administration, or gained a victory for the anti-Radical minority. Our past bellum history is full of examples showing this. The Greeley combination met with the most disastrous defeat almost ever known in our politics. And yet Ohio which, under the "Liberal" contest, gave Grant 37,500 on a straight Bourbon fight, gave the Democrats 1,200 majority, and that, too, with a Liberal candidate in the field.

Mr. Watterson concludes that while theory is a good thing in politics, as in all other things, still actual results should not be overruled, and when continually recurring adverse to theory should be obeyed.

Hence, the *Courier-Journal*, which was of all journals in America the most prominent and effective Greeley advocate, and always an extreme Liberal (if we may be allowed the expression), announces its return to the Bourbon Democracy as the only party which, or for the next four years, will be able, with any show of strength, to combat Grant's intention on the third term, and subsequently on the dictatorship of the republic. Mr. Grant's election in '74 the *Courier-Journal* belives will be fatal to Republican institutions in America, or productive of a revolution.

Mr. Watterson goes even further than we have intimated, and wants to return to the Democracy of Jackson and Jefferson, skipping over the later Democracy in whose body Tammany festered and Tweed fattened, and go back for inspiration to Monticello and the Hermitage, founts that are pure and full of precept and suggestion.

He says (and gracefully, as he says all things):

There was a time when the Democratic party was a party of tolerance, the party of progress and the party of the Union. According to our reading of history, Mr. Jefferson was as broad in his political teaching as Mr. Lincoln, and we know nothing in the career of Gen. Grant which entitles him to be considered a better patriot or a more progressive statesman than Gen. Jackson. The revival of the historic Democracy, whose story is divided between the interesting volumes of Mr. John Covode and the equally entertaining records of the society called Tammany, the Democracy of slavery, secession, Boss Tweed and obstruction need not be considered if good men of all persuasions, good old-line Whigs and good old-line Republicans, will come together on a platform of "wipe out and begin again," sketched upon the original slate, the reverse side of which contains the maxims and exploits of Jefferson and Jackson. Thoughtful, unprejudiced people can easily see that good may come from a rival of that sort. A little blue-coat-and-brass-buttons, buff breeches and top boots, mixed in with swallow-tailed-and-white-cravatted villany of modern politicts, may not be so bad after all, and at least has some relevancy to the approaching centennial Fourth of July and the prospective, and as we think, the certain candidacy of Gen. Grant for a third term. If he is elected for a third term, and if the Liberal Republicans turn themselves into Bourbons and play the O'Conor movement over again to his profit, why then we shall simply come to the inevitable—an empire and a dictator.

We shall see what we shall see. These are suggestions merely. We mean to review the signs of the times, and not to lay down terms or give advice. For the moment, the superficial aspects of the situation are against us, and it costs us nothing to make them as plain to our readers as they are to ourselves.—We have at all times looked to something higher and larger and nobler than party lines and party names, which have never been of much concern to us. We now look only to the means of defeating Grant for a third term; we are ready to make any and every sacrifice to accomplish that; we are ready to follow Thurman as sincerely as we followed Schurz, albeit we like Thurman less; and, if we succeed, we shall be content to come off without glory or reward. It is the substance, the restoration of the national spirit, the re-establishment of sectional fellowship and sympathies, the material and moral emancipation of the South, that we look to exclusively. The politicians may take the loaves and fishes, and we will take the husks and labor, knowing very well how and where the realization of their present programme will be employed to work against the usefulness and influence of the independent press.

The Emperor of Germany has granted St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Baltimore about 2500 pounds of cannon captured from the French, to be converted into bells.

LOCAL.

THE SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Sixtieth Session of the Synod of North Carolina.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Synod met yesterday morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, at 9½ o'clock, in accordance with the hour fixed the preceding evening, Rev. J. M. Sprunt, Moderator, presiding.

After half an hour spent in devotional exercises, the Synod, at 10 o'clock, proceeded to regular business.

On motion, Rev. J. C. Hiden, of the First Baptist Church, Wilmington, and Rev. G. D. Bernheim, of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, were invited to seats as corresponding members.

Rev. Mr. McIlwaine, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Sustentation and Foreign Missions for the Presbyterian Church South, was also invited to a seat as corresponding member; also Rev. Dr. McGilvary, of Siam Presbytery.

On motion, Rev. Mr. McIlwaine was requested to deliver a lecture at 11 o'clock, on the subjects of Sustentation and Foreign Missions.

Rev. Jacob Doll, Stated Clerk, then read over the list of the names of absentees from the last Synod, who were requested to render their excuses to the meeting for their non-attendance at that time.

Next in order came the reading of the statistical reports of the different Presbyteries composing the Synod of North Carolina. These reports were read by Rev. J. B. Mack, Assistant Secretary, and, on motion, received by the Synod.

The Secretary was directed to read the narrative of the reports of the committees from the different Presbyteries in the State.

It was moved and seconded that the report of Rev. Mr. Johnson, Agent of Foreign Missions, be submitted with the report of the Agent for Sustentation. The motion was carried.

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Fayetteville Presbytery, then read the report of the Agent of Sustentation for the Synod of North Carolina, in which it was stated that there were 93 ministers and 198 churches in the State.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, Agent of Foreign Missions, being absent, Rev. Mr. Mack, Assistant Secretary, was requested to read Mr. Johnson's report to the meeting, which was received and acted upon by the Synod.

It was moved and carried that Rev. Daniel McGilvary of the Presbytery of Siam, be invited to address the Synod on the subject of foreign missions, tomorrow evening, at the usual hour for services.

The hour having now arrived which was set apart for the address from Rev. Mr. McIlwaine, that gentleman was requested by the Moderator to come forward and address the meeting upon the subject of Sustentation. Mr. McIlwaine responded to this invitation in a clear, concise, and elaborate argument in favor of contributions from the different Presbyteries for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the church in establishing the board of Sustentation. He closed this part of his address by an eloquent appeal to the church to come forward and render the assistance that was needed to those who had spent their best days in its service, and who were now, by reason of old age or ill health, incapacitated for further work in the service of God. Mr. McIlwaine, after finishing his address on the subject of Sustentation, remarked that he would be glad, after the Synod had passed certain resolutions, to offer a few more remarks upon the subject of Foreign Missions.

Rev. Jacob Doll, Stated Clerk, then read at the request of the Moderator, the following appointments of Committees:

On Bills and Overtures.—Reverend A. W. Miller, D. D., Rev. N. Shotwell, Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson and Messrs. Walter W. Pharr and N. Graham.

On Judicial Committee.—Reverends F. H. Johnson, H. B. Burr, Joseph Evans and Messrs Jesse H. Lindsay and Jno. R. Wilson.

On the Records of Orange Presbytery.—Reverends Alex. Kirkland, W. A. Wood and Mr. A. S. Baker.

On the Records of Fayetteville Presbytery.—Reverends J. Rumple, S. H. Isler and Mr. D. F. Cannon.

On the Records of Concord Presbytery.—Reverends A. Baker, P. T. Penick and Mr. N. Graham.

On Wilmington Presbytery—Revs. Jno. Douglas, A. N. Ferguson and Mr. W. H. Crow.

On Mecklenburg Presbytery—Revs. Neil McKay, D. D., and A. Currie, and Mr. A. Leaser.

To prepare an address to the Churches, on the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod—Revs. D. E. Jordan and R. M. Tuttle, and Mr. S. D. Buie.

On Devotional Exercises—Rev. Colin Shaw and Mr. George Chadbourn.

On Treasurer's Account—Rev. J. Rumple, Messrs. A T Summey and W H Crow.

On Minutes of the General Assembly—Revs. Jas. B McPherson, S Taylor Martin, and Mr J N Sample.

On Union Theological Seminary—Revs. J H Smith, D D, Wm S Lacy, and Mr E A Perkins.

On Report of the Trustees of Synod—Rev. H G Hill, Messrs J C Cannon and A McKay.

On Leave of Absence—Revs. E F Rockwell, C N Payne, and Mr G S Carr.

On motion the Synod adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock P. M.

The following is a list of the delegates in attendance:

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—Jacob Doll, A Currie, J M Atkinson, P H Dalton, J H Smith, D D, F H Johnson, D E Jordan, J C Alexander, L C Vass, T Tinsley Penick, J W Primrose, C M Payne.

Ruling Elders—J C Cannon, W H Crow, J H Lindsay, W H Anderson.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—J F Rockwell, J Rumple, W W Phaw, W A Wood, J B Mack, R M Tuttle, S Taylor Martin.

Ruling Elders—Jno R Wilson, D E Cannon, Wm Murdock, A Leaser, E A Perkins.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

Ministers. Hector McLean, J B McPherson, A McMiller, A Baker, H G Hill, H McNair, A N Ferguson, K N McIntyre, Jos Evans, Neil McKay, D, D, David Fairley, Jas McQueen, W S Lacy, T L DeVeaux, D D., D McBrydle.

Ruling Elders.—H H Hodgin, N A Currie, A S Baker, J A McAllister, A McCoy, W J Currie, E Kelly, A McKethan, Evander McGilvary.

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—D B Black, Colin Shaw, James Kelly, H B Burr, Alex Kirkland, J M Sprunt, S H Isler, A McFadgen, T G Johnston, H A Monroe.

Ruling Elders—S T Buie, J L Corbett, N Graham, G S Carr, W K Cromartie, George Chadbourn, R W Moore, J F Clear, Robert McDougal, A D Currie, John Colvin.

MECKLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

Ministers—J E Morrison, John Douglas, N Shotwell, Walter W Phaw, A W Miller, D D, W H Davis.

Ruling Elders—Dr E Nye Hutchinson, E D Collins, C N Hutchinson, J N Sample, A T Summey.

EVENING SESSION.

Synod met pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock, Rev. James M Sprunt, Moderator, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. H G Hill, Sustenation Agent, and adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That the Synod recommend to its Presbyteries to take such steps as they may deem wise to unite as far as possible their feeble Churches into self-sustaining pastorates.

Resolved, That the Synod urge all our Ministers to instruct their congregations annually in the duties of consecrating their property to God and of worshipping Him with the first fruits of their increase.

Resolved, That the Synod recommend the worshipping of God by religious constitutions in all our Churches on every Sabbath when they have service, and the adoption of some plan of giving, designed to reach every church member.

The above resolutions were passed almost unanimously, and the following resolution, which was offered at the same time, after eliciting considerable debate, was finally laid upon the table in order to make way for an address from Rev. Mr McIlwaine upon the subject of foreign missions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod no Christian should contribute less than one-tenth of the yearly proceeds of his labor and capital to pious objects, and that many should give a far larger proportion.

Mr. McIlwaine, in his attractive style of speaking, gave quite an interesting account of the workings of the Board of Foreign Missions, together with the favorable accounts received from their Missionaries abroad. His purpose in addressing the Synod upon this subject was to let them know of the good work in progress in foreign countries, and also to urge upon the different Presbyteries here represented the importance of their aid by contributions in pushing forward still further the good work that was so favorably progressing. The reverend gentleman concluded his remarks by returning thanks to the Moderator and brethren of the Synod for their patient attention in listening to him.

Rev. Jacob Doll, the Stated Clerk, moved that the report of the last meeting of the Mecklenburg Presbytery be reconsidered. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report be now laid on the table. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned until this morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

At night the Church was well filled to hear the sermon appointed for delivery by Rev. J. B. Mack. His text, which was from the First Epistle of St. John, 3d chapter and 2d verse, was handled in an able and impressive manner and was listened to attentively by the large congregation present.

SECOND DAY.

The Synod was called to order at 10 o'clock, Rev. James M. Sprunt, Moderator, in the chair.

The minutes of preceding meetings were read and approved.

Rev. Jacob Doll moved a suspension of Rules in order that the reports from different committees might be received and acted upon by the Synod. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's name was enrolled as a member of the Orange Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg Presbytery, rendered his excuse for not reporting sooner. Annual report of the Trustees of Union Theological Seminary of Virginia and North Carolina, was read and, on motion, was referred to Special Committee appointed by the Moderator.

Report of the Treasurer of the Synod was then read, after which it was moved and seconded that this and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Account. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report on publication be special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the motion which was put and carried in yesterday morning's session, requesting Rev. Dr. McGilvary to lecture on Friday evening upon the subject of Foreign Missions be reconsidered, and that instead the Rev. Doctor be requested to lecture on Saturday evening. Motion was put and lost.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Agent of Sustentation be made the first in order of business for this afternoon. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Agent for Sunday Schools be made the second in order for this afternoon. Carried.

The report of the Judicial Commitee of 1872, on the complaint of Rev. Walter W. Phaw and Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson, against the Presbytery of Mecklenburg, was read.

The report of the action of Mecklenburg Presbytery, in declining to pay the expenses of the Directors of either Union or Columbia Seminaries who may be in their bounds, was also read.

Rev. Mr. Phaw then arose and spoke at some length in favor of the complaint and against the action of the Mecklenburg Presbytery in claiming to be neutral and declining to pay the expenses of the Directors to the Seminaries. Mr. Phaw made many happy and humorous illustrations, which provoked, to some extent, the mirth of the dignified body. At the request of one of the delegates Mr. Phaw proceeded to read the original compact between the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, which was entered into in the year 1826.

After the reading of this paper the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Mecklenburg Presbytery, arose in reply to Rev. Mr. Phaw. He said it was not his purpose to get up an opposition laugh, but he should try and look at the question in some of its constitutional aspects. Observe that this was not the Columbia Seminary vs. the Union Theological Seminary, or the Union Theological Seminary vs. the Columbia Seminary: it was simply a question as to their constitutional rights. Dr. Miller here read from the digest of the General Assembly several extracts in support of his position, and concluded his remarks by stating that he contended that original jurisdiction was lodged in the Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Douglass followed in support of Dr. Miller's position, and spoke at considerable length, in an easy and fluent manner, in reply to some of Mr. Phaw's remarks.

Rev. Dr. Smith here arose to a question of privilege, which was accorded, whereupon he moved that Rev. Dr. Moran, Pastor of Front Street Methodist Church of this city, who was present in the body of the Church, be invited to a seat in the Synod as corresponding member of the same. The motion was put and carried and Rev. Dr. Moran was invited to a seat as corresponding member.

Rev. Mr. Phaw followed the Rev. Mr Douglass and made a few remarks in reply to the arguments advanced by Rev. Mr Douglass and Dr Miller.

Dr. Miller followed Mr. Phaw and spoke still further in support of the constitutionality of the course pursued by the Mecklenburg Presbytery.

After Dr. Miller's remarks a general discussion ensued as to whether the question before the house was open to discussion by members other than those who were complainants and defendants in the report of the Judicial Committee in regard to the action of the Mecklenburg Presbytery. The Moderator decided that the question was open to general discussion, whereupon the roll of the different Presbyteries was called, and all who desired to do so availed themselves of this opportunity when their names were called of participating in the discussion.

Rev. Dr. Smith arose to a question of privilege and moved that the Rev. Dr. Closs, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, who was present in the Church, be invited to take a seat as corresponding member. Carried.

Pending the discussion of the report of the Judicial Committee, in relation to the Mecklenburg Presbytery, a motion was made to take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m., which was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

Synod met at the hour appointed in the motion for adjournment this morning, viz: 3 o'clock.

Several reports from committees appointed to examine records of the minutes of the different Presbyteries in the Synod were received.

The report of the Rev. Dr. McKay, Agent of the Board of Education, was then submitted and received, together with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1st. The Presbyteries composing this Synod are respectfully and earnestly urged to carry out the resolution of the last and previous Assemblies, that all funds contributed to the cause of education be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee.

2d. The Churches are reminded of the annual concert of prayers (the last Thursday in February) for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all our Churches, Seminaries and institutions of learning, and especially upon the young and for God's blessing on the cause of education.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, Agent for Davidson College, then addressed the Synod for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and interest of the members present in the prosperity of this institution. The College was started some forty years ago, and by the enterprise, energy and industry of a few in its earlier years, had grown until it had gradually become quite an institution of learning. It had received some handsome donations in the past and among them was a gift from Mr. Chambers, prior to the war, of $80,000. They now desired to raise a fund of $100,000 and he had been rash enough to undertake the task of doing it. He was happy to say that in the past few months he had been fortunate enough to raise the sum of $12,000 and he now appealed to the brethren of this Synod to contribute something to an institution that had done so much for the Presbyterian Church. As an evidence of this fact he would state that one-fourth of the graduates had become Ministers of the Church and one-third of the students now at Union Theological Seminary in Virginia were graduates of Davidson College.

Revs Jacob Doll and John Douglass followed Mr. Dalton and spoke warmly in favor of this gentleman's mission.

Report of Rev. L. C. Vass, Agent of Sunday Schools, was then read before the meeting, and on motion the report was accepted.

It was moved and seconded that this Synod do now take into consideration the appointment of the time and place for the meeting of the next Synod. Motion was put and lost.

Moved and seconded that Synod take a recess until half-past seven o'clock to-night. Carried.

NIGHT SESSION.

Synod met at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Jas. M. Sprunt presiding. After the reading of a Psalm, and Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baker, the moderator introduced the Rev. Dr. McGilvary, missionary to Siam, who had been invited by the Synod to address them on the subject of Foreign Missions.

Dr. McGilvary gave quite an interesting and graphic account of the country in which he had been laboring in the cause of Christianity for so many years, as well also of the manners and customs of the Siamese people, among whom his lot had been cast. The name of Siam, by a sad misnomer, means the land of the free. It is also been called the land of the White Elephant. Bancock is the principal city in the kingdom, and contains about 400,000 inhabitants; this city has been called the Venice of the East.

There are four large rivers that flow throughout the empire and which water the whole country. The government is that of an absolute monarchy, and the crown is hereditary. The present ruler is superior to his predecessor and does not retard the course of Christianity. In speaking of the manners and customs of the Siamese, the lecturer stated that it was nothing to common, 50 years ago, to see some of the inhabitants in a state of almost perfect nudity, but now it was quite different, as they had adopted, to some extent, the European fashion of wearing clothes. The male portion of the inhabitants could nearly all of them read, while with the females this accomplishment was very rare. The language which is spoken is a very difficult one for an adult to learn. It is a very peculiar language, as one word seems to express four or five different meanings, owing to the tone or emphasis which is given to the word when spoken. The relig on there is Gnoulism; it recognizes no Creator; it is a sort of atheism. Polygamy exists there to an alarming extent, the young King himself has at least 100 wives. The lecturer here spoke of the effects of Christianity upon some of the natives and the means by which they were converted. He also spoke of the advancement of the cause of Christianity in this benighted country. The lecture was deeply interesting throughout, and was listened to with profound attention by the large congregation present. At the conclusion of the lecture Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Mr. Rumpleand Rev. Mr. Hill made earnest exhortations in aid of the Foreign Missions.

On motion of Rev. Jacob Doll, Rev. F. H. Johnson was appointed temporary Clerk in place of Rev. L. C. Vass, who was granted leave of absence.

It was moved and seconded that the appointment of the time and place for the meeting of the next Synod be now considered. Carried.

Salisbury, Statesville and Concord were put in nomination as the place for holding the next Synod. The vote was then taken, which resulted in a majority in favor of Concord.

It was moved and seconded that the appointment of the time for the meeting be postponed until this morning.

On motion, the Synod adjourned to meet again this morning, at 9½ o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

After the usual devotional exercises the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. for the transaction of business. The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on the report of the Trustees of the Synod was read by the Rev. Mr. Hill. It was moved and seconded that the report be received and approved.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the records of the minutes of Fayetteville Presbytery was received.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Orange Presbytery, Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine the report of Union Theological Seminary, made the report of the Committee to the Synod, which, on motion, was received and approved.

Ruling Elder Evander McGilvay was appointed Director of the Theological Seminary in place of Dr. C T Murphy, whose term had expired.

Rev. F H Johnson being called upon to render an excuse for non-attendance at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, submitted his excuse, which was received.

It was moved and seconded that the time for the next meeting of the Synod be fixed on the Wednesday before the third Sabbath in October next at 7½ P. M. Carried.

Rev. Jacob Doll, the Stated Clerk, then read the Syndicate report, which is to be forwarded to the next General Assembly. The report was adopted and ordered to be forwarded. It says that the Synod consists of 96 ministers, having under their care 201 churches, 9 licentiates and 36 candidates, viz: Orange Presbytery, 21 ministers, 51 churches, 1 licentiate, 11 candidates; Concord Presbytery, 17 ministers, 34 churches, 2 licentiates and 9 candidates; Fayetteville Presbytery, 19 ministers, 47 churches, 2 licentiates, 7 candidates; Wilmington Presbytery, 13 ministers, 28 churches, 4 licentiates, 3 candidates; Mecklenburg Presbytery, 23 ministers, 41 churches and 6 candidates.

It was moved and seconded that the Moderator appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Synod on learning of the death of Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Orange Presbytery. Carried.

It was also moved and carried that this Committee be instructed to bring in a brief notice to this Synod of the death of Rev. Mr. Hughes and that at the next annual meeting a sketch of his life be read. Reverends A. Currie, P. T. Penick and Elder George White were appointed on this Committee.

Unfinished business in regard to complaints against Mecklenburg Presbytery, was then taken up and the discussion of the question resumed. After some little discussion, participated in by Rev. Mr. Hill and a few others, the roll was called and the vote taken to sustain or not to sustain the complaint, which resulted as follows: To sustain 30; to sustain, in part, 3.

Rev. S. C. Alexander, in the name of Rev. Dr. Miller, of Mecklenburg Presbytery, who had been called away, gave notice that he would complain of this action of the Synod to the next General Assembly.

It was thereupon moved and seconded that the Stated Clerk be empowered to designate some one to represent the Synod when the complaint of Mecklenburg Presbytery was presented before the General Assembly.

The hour having arrived for receiving the report of the Committee on Publication, Rev. Dr. Smith, the Agent, read to the meeting the annual report.

Moved and seconded that the report be received. Carried.

The resolutions appended to the report of the agent of publication, recommending the buying, from and in this way, contributing to the support of the publishing house in Richmond, were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Lacy here offerred the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Synod have heard with deep interest, Rev. Daniel McGilvary, a native of this State, and formerly a member of this Synod, now a Missionary to Siam, under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Resolved, That this Synod record their gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for that tender and gracious care in the midst of privation and danger which has been vouchsafed our beloved brother, and for the marks of divine favor and blessing that have attended his labors, and pray that still further the hand of the Lord may guide him in his work and crown him with abundant success.

Report of the Committee on Standing Rules was then read by the Stated Clerk, and accepted by the Synod.

The Committee's report on Leave of Absence was then read, and on motion, accepted.

The Rev. J. Doll and Rev. Mr. Summey were appointed to assist the Committee on the Treasurer's accounts.

The names of those who absented themselves from the Synod last year without leave, were read and their excuses heard.

The report of the Systematic Benevolence from the different Presbyteries, was received and on motion was adopted and ordered to be printed in the appendix to the minutes.

Moved and seconded that 1,000 copies of the minutes of this Synod be printed. Motion was carried.

The report of the Committee to prepare an address to the Churches from the Synod, was read by the Secretary, and on motion, was received and ordered to be printed as an appendix of the minutes.

It was moved and seconded that the Ministers and Elders of vacant Congregations be instructed to read the address of the Synod to their different congregations.

Moved and seconded that the report of Rev. Dr. Smith, agent of publication, be forwarded to the editor of the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, with request to publish the same.

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Fayetteville Presbytery, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Synod regards the North Carolina *Presbyterian* as a most important means of Evangelization within its bounds; that it rejoices in its increasing circulation and prosperity, and that it urges all its ministers, church officers and members to vigorous efforts for augmenting the number of its subscribers and its enlarged usefulness.

On motion, this resolution was ordered to be appended to the narrative of the address of the Synod to all the churches and read at the same time.

On motion Rev. Mr. Jordan, of Oxford, was requested to address the Synod on the condition of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Jordan responded and stated that the building which was now used as an Orphan Asylum in the town of Oxford was originally intended by the Masonic fraternity, who erected it, to be used as a male college, but after repeated failures in this direction the Masons had concluded that the best purpose to which the building could now be used was that of an Orphan Asylum, and accordingly the order inaugurated the charitable and praiseworthy work of providing for the fatherless and motherless little ones early in February last, under the immediate superintendence and supervision of the Rev. A. D. Cohen.—There are now 102 little boys and girls, representing all classes of society, within its hospitable walls, and there are applications for over 100 more, but the Institution is too poor to provide for any more, and have only to depend upon the charities of the world in order to take care of the 102 little ones that are now under its charge.

This Asylum is simply a charitable institution, for the purpose of taking care of those little ones who, besides being left fatherless and motherless, are left destitute, also. Mr. Jordan had been requested by the Superintendent to say to