

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, MARCH 20.
FROM NEW MEXICO.—In the Santa Fe Republican of the 2d ult., which we received by mail yesterday from the West, we find a few items of news in addition to the interesting article published a day or two since in relation to Col. Fremont's disaster.
News of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency was received at Santa Fe on the 25th of January, by way of Chihuahua.
Major Beall, in command of the dragoon force in New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 25th of January, after having made an arduous and successful excursion amongst the Indians. The ostensible object of this expedition was to protect Mr. Aubry's train of wagons from rumored attacks of the Indians; but as his services were not needed in this capacity he turned his attention to the enemy. He left Taos on the 23d of December with a detachment of forty-eight men of company I, and plunged into the Taos mountains, then covered with snow from eight to twenty feet deep, without a road to follow or a mark to direct his course, save the snow clad peaks of the mountains. For three days they toiled on, clearing away the snow to the depth of ten feet, before they could kindle their cheerless fire. At the end of six days they reached Mr. Aubry's train, and found it perfectly safe, not having been molested by the Indians.
Major Beall then proceeded to the valley of "Green Horn," in order to obtain forage for his horses, and thence he proceeded on his return to Taos by the way of the Guajayito mountains. This route proved even worse than the Taos chain, the command having to struggle through snow from twenty to thirty feet deep, for a distance of ten or fifteen miles. On the evening of the 8th of January, he struck a fresh trail of Indians, and pursuit was made. In a short time a party of Apaches, well mounted, were overtaken entering one of their villages. Here he held a talk with them, as well as with a noted Estaw chief, the result of which was an agreement to a treaty of peace; and, as an evidence of their sincerity, they gave up all the stolen property in their possession. It was after his return from this excursion that Major Beall dispatched the horses for the immediate relief of Col. Fremont's suffering party together with thirty days' provisions, and the best of mules for its conveyance to them. As this last information was derived direct from Maj. Beall in Santa Fe, it leaves no room to question the general correctness of the news in regard to the unfortunate condition of the party under Col. Fremont.
Col. Washington has instituted a strict civil police in Santa Fe, of which Charles H. Merritt was appointed Captain, and James Hunt, Lieutenant. The first officer gets \$70, the second \$40, and the privates \$20 per month.
The small pox has made its appearance in Santa Fe.
RILEY, THE DESERTER.—A letter in the *Panchocket Chronicle*, from one of a party bound to California by the way of Mexico, has the following notice of the personage above named:
"At Jalapa we were called on by Col. Riley, the deserter, (so called.) He is an officer in the Mexican army, and says he has been unjustly punished by Gen. Scott, as he never was an American citizen, nor was he enrolled in the American army. He came to Mexico on his own hook, and asked a commission from Gen. Taylor. He was refused, and as his object was to make money, he joined the Mexicans, and after serving in all the battles, was taken at Churubusco. He received two hundred stripes, the letter D was burnt in his cheek, and he imprisoned nine months. He intends, as soon as Gen. Taylor takes his seat, to apply to the United States for redress, which, if his story is true, he will undoubtedly get. It is said Gen. Taylor never considered him a deserter. He is a fine specimen of an Irish gentleman, and a friend to all Americans. He has great influence here, and has helped many Americans that were in trouble here. We dined with him on Sunday and had a very pleasant time."

THE REPORTED SLAVE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.—We are informed by a merchant of this city, who has received letters from Pernambuco, to the 2nd of March, that the report brought by the English Captain to Demerara, and thence published in some of the New York papers, of a general slave insurrection throughout Brazil, is altogether groundless. The troubles at Pernambuco are of a political nature, and originated in the Government at Rio Janeiro sending down a new President from that province, thus ousting the old incumbent, who belonged to the Democratic party flew to arms and with some of their late deputies at their head, entered and attacked the city. They were repulsed with a number of their leaders, and a large number of the rank and file.
At the last accounts, (2d of March) there was a rumor that the insurgents were about to again attack the city. The Governor, however, had fortified it strongly, and daily expected reinforcements from Rio Janeiro, so that it was thought impossible for the insurgents to be successful. Outside of the city there were hundreds of the insurgents roving about but they were not in number sufficient to be formidable.
Boston Trav.
MONEY FLOWING TO THE UNITED STATES.—The prospect of continued troubles in Europe giving a fresh impulse to the emigration of capital from the old to the new world. Independently of the large sums brought across the Atlantic by the better class of emigrants which has already produced some effect on the mass of the precious metals in the United States, the tide is largely swelled, and must receive additional impetus by investments of the large European capitalists in American Securities. The New York Tribune of Monday has the following paragraph relative to this subject:—
"By private letters we learn that the attention of capitalists in London, and on the Continent, was being turned strongly to our securities, and that one or two parties would go out by the steamer for the purpose of making large purchases of American Stocks on foreign account. It is, if true, the effect must be felt here sensibly."
Exc. News.
The National Whig of the 9th instant has a list of 18 new appointments, consisting of Postmasters, Receivers, &c. and the paper of the 11th contains 68 more. The whole number of appointments and removals since the 31st of March, is nearly five hundred. This is pretty good for an Administration that "had neither friends to reward or enemies to punish."

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.
Wednesday Morning, April 18, 1849.
W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.
Snow.
Our town was visited on Sunday last by a Snow-storm of unusual violence and duration. It commenced with a slight fall early in the morning and continued to increase in quantity, until two or three o'clock in the afternoon, when it fell in large flakes, as in mid-winter.
The prospect of the green trees, and forests near the town, covered with snow was as novel as it was beautiful to the admirer of nature's works. The house tops were covered with snow which had not melted on Monday morning—a mid-winter scene in early spring, is a sight that we do not remember to have seen at any former period.
FIRE.—We learn by a letter from a friend, that the barn of Mrs. ANN McDOW, a widow Lady residing about 2 miles from Lancaster Village, containing all her corn and provender was entirely consumed by fire, on the night of the 9th instant. It stood about 200 yards from her residence. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and under the circumstances, is a severe loss.
The Palmetto Guards.
Commanded by Captain M. P. BELCHER, made their second appearance on Saturday 14th inst. We are pleased to see that the military spirit of old Kershaw, is still alive. We hope that the "Palmettoes" will continue to grow and flourish, and claim a place among the gallant corps of the day, equalled by few and excelled by none in point of military discipline, and that they may become the pride and ornament of our District. The following are the Officers.
M. P. BELCHER, Captain.
J. B. F. BOONE, 1st Lieut.
B. W. CHAMBERS, 2d "
JOHN J. WORMAN, 3rd "
W. C. MOORE, O. S.
The Ball Keeps Rolling.
District meetings continue to be held over the State, responding to the "address of Southern Delegates to their Constituents." It is impossible to make room for them all. At Georgetown, Gillisonville and Kingstree, meetings were held on the first of this month, and we published last week a spirited string of resolutions passed by the citizens of Lancaster.—All have taken a high ground and have given a fearful and a remarkable instance of unanimity in tone and sentiment. What has become of the Kershaw committee? The committee of Safety for Richland District has invited Delegates from all the committees to meet in Columbia on the second Monday in May. Does Kershaw make no response? We have before directed attention to this matter, and would again urge a meeting and the appointment of two or more Delegates to the Convention.
Kershaw was prompt in suggesting remedies, let her be as equally prompt in assisting to digest and mature them.
Sons of Temperance.
Mr. JAMES, the former Editor of the Orion, a Temperance paper published in Montgomery Ala., being an eye witness of the interesting Meeting of the Wateree Division, No. 9, held here during Court Week, furnished us with a notice of it, but it did not come to hand in time for the last issue. We omit the names of the speakers &c., as they appeared in the report of the R. S., but give an extract. Below our readers will find the interesting address delivered by Dr. S. S. DAVIS, on presenting the Bible to the Division, in behalf of the Ladies of Camden.
"We have rarely attended a meeting in which our sympathies for the cause of Temperance have been more excited; or in which our hopes for its ultimate success have been more encouraged. The procession contained many illustrations of the good this organization has effected; the speeches manifested the earnestness of those engaged; and the smiles of the ladies, (God bless 'em) so profusely given on that occasion, cast such a light upon the cause, that none but the wilful blind could be insensible to its justice.
"There is something, in our estimation at least, peculiarly fitting in such presentations. Temperance is the cause of all mankind. The Bible is the divine fountain of all benevolence. Woman is indissolubly connected with the happiness of man, and has been truthfully and poetically called the connecting link between him and the angels—between earth and heaven. How appropriate then for her to present that book which alone can guide him aright. It is Beauty, enrobed in divine smiles, bearing the Gift of heaven to suffering Humanity.
"We must not neglect to notice the pleasing array of youth on that occasion. The boys were out, and finely too. Their smiling countenances, on which health and happiness were so strongly marked, glowed with youthful sincerity. May the seeds of temperance and usefulness which have been sown in their hearts bring forth fruit in every mature year."
VIATOR.
Dr. Davis's Address.
At the request of the Ladies of Camden, I have the honor of representing them in presenting to the "Divisions of the Sons of Temperance" to which you, Sir, belong and of which you are a prominent officer.—The beautiful copy of the Sacred Scriptures.—The Book of God! emphatically the Book of Books—indited by Infinite Wisdom! bestowed upon our fallen race in the plenitude of Divine benevolence—and when admitted to our hearts and consciences, and made the man of our counsels, and the guide of our steps—able to make us rise unto Eternal Life.
In conferring this Book, as the expression of their regard for your Fraternity—the Ladies of Camden, give the most unequivocal evidence that they identify your enterprise with the cause of human virtue and human happiness—very delicately and at the same time forcibly—and by this expressive symbol they remind you that such a cause to be permanently and widely successful must originate in such motives, and

be conducted on such principles as the Word of God approves and sanctions.
That the enterprise in which you are engaged, should receive the approbation and smiles of the fairer and better part of creation, will excite no surprise in the minds of those who have witnessed the desolating influence upon the peace and happiness of families—of that fearful evil, which is your object to exterminate.
Already has the blessing of many ready to perish—many broken hearted wives, and more, the orphan children come upon the Sons of Temperance, for rescuing the dearest objects of their affection, from the yawning gulf of perdition—and pouring a healing balm upon their wounded spirit.
In the name then, of those whom I have the honor to represent, I wish you, Sir, and your associates, God speed in this heaven-blessed cause of humanity and benevolence—and that being embued with the spirit, you may be sustained and cheered by the consolations of that Divine religion, which is revealed and fully professed in these sacred pages—which now in the name of the Ladies of Camden, I tender through you, Sir, to your honored Institution.
"The Old North State."
North Carolina is becoming fully aroused to the importance of internal improvement. The following extract of a communication, from a gentleman of intelligence, in the western part of the State, not written however, for publication, shows that the prospects ahead have awakened up Old Rip, from his slumbers, into activity and enterprise.
STATESVILLE, March 31, 1849.
"It will not be long before all the trade, that we now send to Camden, will be stopped by our Rail Road, and then Camden can feel no interest in the agricultural prosperity or decline of Western North Carolina. Our trade is going there now, and our merchants have already commenced shipping their goods to your Depot, but how long will it last? My State pride leads me to rejoice at the idea, that our various surplus produce is soon to find a market nearer home. The Rail Road will certainly be built to Charlotte, and the great central link is now the engrossing subject of thought and action by our leading men. The Legislature subscribed two millions for the State, and granted a charter of three millions, leaving only one million to be raised by private stock; and we are assured that it will succeed not only by the general favor which the project meets with among our people, but by the zeal and magnanimity of our leading men,—our great men. Salisbury will be a favored place if the Road is built,—situated as it will be at an elbow of the Road, it will become the market place of ten counties. It will also be as near, in fact a little nearer to Wilmington than to Charleston, affording opportunity of shipping from either port, as the market of the one, or the other may offer superior inducements. Wilmington will necessarily be built up. A great report on our coast has long been a desideratum of North Carolinians, and the Central Rail Road may possibly raise Wilmington to great commercial importance.
"South Carolina has always exported or consumed the various products of the wealthiest portion of our State. We have heretofore exported nothing but tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, lumber and fish. It is our great hope and serious expectation that Geographers will, in their new editions, add all the agricultural productions of our climate to the list.
"South Carolina must continue to consume and export a great deal of our produce,—the more she consumes the better for us, but she must pay the freight on the Rail Road, as we cannot haul and retail any longer. These are the hopes and conclusions in North Carolina. Are they not proper? North Carolina was the first of the Old Thirteen, to declare herself independent,—since then she has slept, but she has woken on that honor long enough? She is now determined to throw off the imputation of being the "Rip Van Winkle" of the great family of States."
C.
Justice to the South.
It is so seldom that the South receives justice in Congress, at the hands of Delegates from the North, that when one from that section has the boldness and patriotism to maintain a proper sense of justice, and to observe in good faith, the guarantees of the Constitution in defiance of the known wishes of his constituents to violate them, we feel it a duty, to extend to him the strongest expressions of approbation and encouragement.
Senator DICKINSON from New York, just before the adjournment of Congress, while the bill was under discussion to establish a Government in California, well deserved the thanks of every Southerner, for his noble and manly defence of Southern rights—and for the timely and severe rebuke he administered to the agitators of the North.
His speech was one of the ablest of the Session, and for a flowing richness of style,—fine imagery, and withering sarcasm, and above all, for honest devotion to the Constitution, and a fearless advocacy of its guarantees, it marks him, one of the first orators and purest statesmen of that region. He administered a heavy dose to his constituents, whose agitations endangered the existence of our glorious Union, and their restless jealousy was rebuked with just indignation and severity when he said—
"Haman could not enjoy the honors and blessings with which he was laden, because Mordecai the Jew was permitted to sit at the King's gate; and, like that envious and malignant demon, there are those amongst us to whom all these blessings avail nothing, so long as a portion of the States continue, under the guarantees of the Constitution, that which existed in all at the time the Confederacy was formed; and they openly demand and deliberately petition that the Union be dissolved for this cause alone."
There is a vein of withering rebuke running through the whole speech upon his colleague, who has been most hostile to the institutions of the South, and the lash of sarcasm is plied severely upon him for his course in reference to the question under discussion. No stroke of ridicule was ever better managed, than when he hits off his efforts to dignify the odious "Willow proviso," by the name of the "Jefferson proviso" by reason of its connection with the Ordinance of 1787. He implores him, "by the name of common justice," not to strip "that distinguished individual who gave up all

also that the "proviso might bear his name," "of its accumulated honors and invaluable advantages."
The State of New York has been most active in hostility to Southern institutions, and from late demonstrations in that quarter, Mr. D. will likely be held to a strict account, upon his return home. They will find him ready to answer. Hear him—
"At the proper time and upon the proper occasion, before those whose servant I am, I tender the gauntlet to him who shall choose to take it up, and I hold myself in readiness to justify my action before the only pure and true source of power. I intend to know whether one can resist his mischievous and licentious spirit of sectional agitators, and sappers and miners of the Constitution and survive. I have no fear that I shall not be most triumphantly sustained, when the storm has swept by. Nor would I change a course so clearly demanded by considerations of duty, if I knew I was to be overwhelmed. It is better that a humble individual should perish, in his struggle to be should arouse the attention of the people to the dangers which threaten them. Sir, I stand upon the watch-tower of liberty, where my fathers stood before me, and I invoke the spirit of my country's constitution. Like Burke, when speaking of the controversy with the American Colonies, I stand not here to demonstrate points of law but to quiet agitation. Let the storm howl on—let the battlements rock if they will—let faction toss and roar and hurl her impotent arrows of detraction, and I will laugh them to scorn, for I did not take up my position without counting the cost. If I had courted momentary elevation or personal eclat, I might have cried loudest among slavery agitators, and rode high upon the whirlwind, if I could not have directed the storm. But I have chosen to do my duty and to meet the responsibilities incident to my position; and in my vacant and solitary hours I shall feel that gratification which a consciousness of rectitude and a firm discharge of duty alone can give, and which the world cannot take away."
For the Journal.
OUR RAIL ROAD.
The Summer Schedule of the S. C. Rail Road Company has, we perceive, given considerable dissatisfaction to the Citizens of the Town; in consequence of the late hour we now receive our letters and papers via Charleston. The mail is not opened before 9 P. M., instead of 6 P. M. as heretofore, causing great delay in our correspondence with Charleston, and all other places on the line of the S. C. Rail Road.
Our citizens travelling west, either from Camden or Columbia are detained, at Branchville six hours; arrive by the upper train at 9 A. M., leave by the lower train coming up at 3 P. M., an arrangement, it seems to us very injudicious, detaining passengers, at a disagreeable place nearly long enough to make the entire journey over the Road. These arrangements may suit the people of Charleston—but will not be submitted to patiently by the citizens of the up-country, interested in the Road. The want of consideration for our convenience should meet with a spirited remonstrance from the citizens of the up-country,—who are entitled to all the conveniences of the Road, as far as circumstances will allow, as well as those living at the other end of the line.
A remonstrance from the Citizens of Camden to the Post Master General, against the detention of the Mail, which has already received numerous signatures, will we hope, aid in restoring the former mail arrangements.
This communication was intended for the last week's Journal, owing to want of time and the crowded state of its columns, was deferred to the present week. We will join heartily with the neighboring towns and cities, in the endeavor to make an alteration in the running time of the Road, that will suit us better.
For the Camden Journal.
PRESENTMENTS.
Of the Grand Jury of Kershaw District, at Spring Term 1849.
1st. We regard the License system as a grievance, and recommend that the law be so altered as to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks to be drunk at the place where sold.
2nd. We present as a grievance, the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons.
3rd. We suggest, in order to put a stop to the ruinous practice of Gambling, and to suppress gaming houses, that a law be passed subjecting professional Gamblers, to the pains and penalties of the Vagrant Act.
4th. We present the Road by Schrock's Mill, also the road leading to Carter's Crossing, both in this District, as in had condition.
5th. We recommend that the Commissioner's and Ordinary's Offices, receive more ventilation, by having a door to each, so as to communicate with the adjoining rooms, as we are informed and believe, that the records of those Offices are becoming injured from dampness.
6th. We have examined the Jail, and found it in good condition, and the comforts of the prisoners properly attended to.
7. We also present as a grievance all Rail Road Travelling on the Sabbath. All of which is respectfully submitted.
THOS. LANG, Foreman.
Correspondence of the Camden Journal.
NEAR MOUNT PLEASANT, }
WILKINSON, CO. MISS. }
Mr. Editor.—The subject of Education has been greatly neglected, in the Southern States. Notwithstanding their immense resources, they have not until recently established the Primary School System. But a brighter day is beginning to dawn upon us. The people are beginning to feel the importance, of disseminating knowledge, which is indispensably necessary, for the preservation of our government. The New England States stand pre-eminently high, in point of intelligence; her citizens are more enlightened, than those of any other portion of the Union, or perhaps of the world, with the exception of Prussia, and Scotland. And they have attained this eminence by the Free School System. There is however a great and inseparable difficulty, in many portions of this country, to the organization of Schools, viz—the scarcity of population.
In Louisiana they have established Common Schools, by a provision in their Constitution, which are being organized all over the State. In Mississippi, a Law passed at the last Session of the Legislature, for the establishment of Schools in seven Counties. In Wilkinson County it has been carried into successful operation. Its provisions are substantially as follows. First, in reference to the funds to be raised, each Township has a section of land, or the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, donated by Congress for School purposes. The moneys arising therefrom, are confined exclusively to the Township. A tax of twenty-five per cent is levied, on the State tax, which forms

a common fund, to be distributed among the Townships, destitute of the means of carrying on a School, or in other words, those that have a small capital, are entitled to a large share of the public funds, to make up the deficit.
A County Superintendent is appointed by the Board of Police, whose duty it is to order elections for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees in each Township,—to examine Teachers applying for the Schools, as to their moral and literary qualifications, and to give certificates to those found worthy and competent, and to visit the Schools once in three months.
Five Trustees are elected in each Township, by the qualified voters thereof. One of whom is appointed President, and another Clerk and ex officio Treasurer, by the members of the Board. It is their business to organize Schools, according to the number of Students, not less than twenty being a minimum,—to employ the Teachers, who have recommendations from the Superintendent,—to levy a tax for the building of School-houses, in labor, material, or money as the citizens may choose;—to superintend the Schools generally, prescribe rules, and regulations for the government of the Pupils, and visit them occasionally. It is problematical whether this system will prove successful, as we have not made a fair experiment. It is to be hoped however, that it will, as it appears to be a good plan, for educational purposes. It is to be regretted that the Law, was not extended over the State. But should it prove beneficial to the Counties, in which Schools are organized, they will stand as beacon lights, to the balance, and they will probably follow their example. So that the sun of knowledge, will shed her rays upon the dark and benighted portions of the State, dispelling the dark clouds of ignorance.
Yours &c., CREOLE.
NON INTERCOURSE.
We commend the strongly written and well-reasoned article on this subject, which we clip from the "Camden Journal" to the attention of the members of the *Committee of Safety*, who meet to-morrow.
Coming from the spot where this remedy was first distinctly proposed to their consideration, as the only available and certain one, it sustains that position with much ingenuity and power—and meets many of the objections so clamorously urged against it. It is a stringent measure, it is true, but the times are such as to demand strong measures, and the "Rascals' treatment will not do. The anti-slavery cause, which calls itself *Conservative*, and which licks the hand of the *union* in slight humiliation, has emboldened the North to taunt the South with timidity, and "dare her to make the issue!"
Can any Southern man read the following triumphant statement of the fact from the N. Y. Eve. Post, without feeling humiliated that such is the fact, and that partisans at the South have the audacity to counsel submission to such insults, without shame or punishment?
Let all our citizens read and ponder over this pregnant incident, and then say, whether any measure taken to repel the assault of Abolition, Free-soil, and Free-labor, can be stigmatized as ultra.
"When the Cabinet nominations were under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Westcott of Florida, objected to Mr. Gallager, because he was 'taunted with Abolitionism.' After the objection had been debated at some length, Mr. Seward of New York, rose, and remarked that he supposed he himself represented the most radical opinions upon slavery, that were held by any considerable body of the people, at the North; and that he supposed Mr. Colamer would substantially agree with him. With respect to the objection made to the nomination, it was time there should be an examination.—He would therefore simply defy them to make this issue, to vote against this man upon this ground, and establish this principle. He had nothing more to say at this time, and took his seat, sub silentio. There was a sensation, and after he had settled himself back in his feathered cushions, there was a general buzz. Mr. Colamer's nomination was confirmed."
Columbia Telegraph.
OUR MINES.
At all times, and under all circumstances does it give us unfeigned satisfaction to chronicle the success of our friends; and when, by that success the community generally is benefited, our gratification so far as rests in our power, protect the interests of the people, is generally increased. Since our sojourn in the "diggins" of Mecklenburg, many instances of good fortune and success have occurred which we have with much pleasure laid before our readers. Again we are called upon to record the finding during last week, another "pocket" by our friends Capt. Caldwell and Harrison at their mine in Union County. Though the "pocket" was not so well filled as the one of which much has been said, yielding only some 1000 pounds weight, yet the unexpectedness of its appearance in a manner repaid these gentlemen, for the apparent smallness of the deposit. This mine, known to the community as the Lemmons Mine, we are pleased to learn gives every indication of increasing richness, the deeper the shafts is sunk.
At the Dunn Mine, about ten miles from this place, Messrs. Elms & Erwin are obtaining some very rich ore. The veins of ore in this mine are not only exceedingly rich but also extensive, and as soon as the proprietors erect sufficient machinery to separate the ore, which they now have in course of construction, they expect to realize from 12 to \$1500 per week, we sincerely hope that they may not be disappointed in their anticipations.
Near the Dunn Mine upon another bill, Wm. L. Davidson Esqr., of this place, has opened some veins which bide fair to rival the former in richness. Though just commenced, he has obtained ore worth from \$3 to 10 per bushel; while every indication is given him to anticipate a yield as profitable as that which has attended the operators of his neighbors. This mine has never before been worked to any extent. Other veins have recently been discovered in the same neighborhood which but far promises to open well. We wish our friends Messrs. Grier and Williams abundant success in their experiments.
These are some of the mines in our immediate vicinity, and we are perfectly justified in saying that at no former period in the history of North Carolina, has such an extensive field presented itself or the profitable employment of capital in mining operation. So far as we can learn upon enquiry, all the mines in the State are paying well, while new and rich veins are being discovered every day. It is to be regretted that no regular statistics have been kept of the produce of our mines since their first discovery; and though we are altogether inexperienced as to what would probably redound to the benefit of the mining community, yet we would respectfully suggest the propriety of forming an association for the collection and diffusion of such information as would tend to more fully