The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1869.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cook presented a petition from the merchants of Wilmington, protesting against the passage of the bill relating to the weighing of Rosin at the Port of Wilmington. Referred to the Committe on Agriculture and Mining.

Mr Robbins presented a petition from E. P. Miller, of Salisbury, he having paid the tax of $50 to retail spirituous liquors, and having been deprived of that right by an order of Gen Sickles, asks the General Assembly to authorize the Treasurer to refund the tax.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Bill to incorporate Middle Falls Manufacturing Company, in the county of Richmond.

Bill in favor of Jonathan Mann, late Sheriff of Stanly county.

Bill to establish the Wilmington Water Works Company.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Coppass: A bill relating to the Ports at Harreras and Ocracoke Inlets.—Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Beall: A bill to authorize the construction of a Toll Bridge across John's River, in Burke county. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Sweet moved that the rules be suspended in order to consider "A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

He said he desired to state briefly the purpose of his bill and the importance of immediate action. It will be remembered that at the commencement of this session a bill elaborately prepared, was introduced to authorize a sale of the stock of the State in her Railroads. This proposition aroused such a storm of indignation that its friends allowed it to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Senators will be astonished to learn that a private law ratified on the 3d inst. authorizing the sale of every dollar of Railroad stocked owned by North Carolina. In this private bill resting like a kernal of wheat in a bushel of chaff, is this objectionable provision.—This provision invites capitalists to impair our credit, until they can go into the market and purchase, for a mere nominal consideration and by an exchange of them under this provision, wipe out, under the form of law, *some twenty millions* of Railroad stock owned by North Carolina. As to the importance of immediate action. The section, alluded to, reads as follows:

Sec. 14. Said Eastern and Western Railroad may, at any time, before maturity, purchase the stock of the State of said Company, by returning to the State a like amount in coupon bonds of the State, or any other indebtedness of the State, or in national currency, and any Company in which the State is a stockholder, may, at any time within the said time, avail themselves of the same privilege, provided such corporation shall, within twelve months after the ratification of this act, notify the Governor of the State of its adoption.

You will observe, Mr. President, that Railroad Companies are invited to accept this section as a part of their respective charters, and, when this is done, the question of vested rights will be interposed to defeat any attempt at repeal.

Messrs. Graham and Welker followed in advocacy of a suspension of the rules, and Messrs. Winstead and Lassiter opposed it.

The motion was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs. Colgrove, Forkner, Hayes, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Smith, Stephens, Winstead and Wilson—10.

NAYS—24. Required 26 to suspend the rules.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills passed their several readings, viz:

Bill to amend the Charter of the Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike Company.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of the county of Anson to levy a special tax.

Bill to transfer a portion of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road to the county of Montgomery.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Southampton county to levy a special tax.

Bill for the relief of the sureties of S. A. Warren, late Sheriff of Northampton county. It authorizes said Sheriff to collect arrears of taxes for the year '67, and amended on motion of Mr. Barrow by inserting '66.

Bill authorizing the Sheriff of Washington county to collect arrers of taxes.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Jamesville.

Bill to incorporate the Currituck Club Steam Boat Company.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Carrollton Copper Mining Company of Baltimore.

Bill to protect the State against the fraudulent sale of property, for the use of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Robbins moved to insert an additional section, to-wit: *That the State makes no claim to the bonds, for which said bonds were issued in payment, and the parties to whom the same were issued, are hereby required to return said bonds to the Treasurer of the State,* which was adopted, and the bill passed.

NAYS—Messrs. Cook, Davis, Galloway, Colgrove, and Stephens.—4.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company.

On motion the Senate adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

NOTE—The bill introduced by Mr. Sweet on yesterday, should have been reported, as set to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic Fire Company in the town of Newbern.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1869.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, of the Senate.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Sully, Rousseau and Myers, of Chowan.

Mr. Malone, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon the bill to lessen the expense of taking depositions. The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported favorably upon the bill incorporating Eno Bend Lodge of A. Y. M., in Person's ——. The bill takes its place upon the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

By Mr. French: A resolution (Senate concurring) that this House take a recess from Monday, March 1st, to Monday, March 8th.

Mr. Ingram offered the following substitute:

Resolved, (Senate concurring) that the General Assembly adjourn to Monday the 15th of March next.

Mr. Gunter moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted in the adoption of the motion by a vote of yeas 73, nays 4.

W. T. Hayes, colored, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Painter moved to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported favorably upon the bill to amend section 4 of the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company. The bill was placed upon the calendar.

By J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored: A bill to regulate the drawing of jurors. Referred.

By Mr. Pou: A bill to change the name of the town of Nahunta, in Wayne county. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the Clarkson School at Smithfield. Referred.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, presented a petition from R. R. Heaton. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Shaver, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Sauls'ours to issue bonds was taken up and passed its several readings by a vote of yeas 72, nays none.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended and the bill to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption, was taken up.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, offered various amendments, which were adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed its second reading and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hinnant, from the Committee on Enrolment, reported the following bills and resolutions as being correctly enrolled, to wit:

Bill for the relief of J. F. Hartgrove, late tax collector of Haywood county.

Bill to authorize the county commissioners of Surry to improve the road from John Allen's to the top of the Blue Ridge, in Surry county.

Bill to incorporate the Waynesville Lodge No. 259, A. Y. M., in the town of Waynesville, Haywood county.

Bill to amend rule 6, section 68, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Resolution in favor of A. L. Partin, late tax collector of Macon county.

Resolution in favor of J. C. Byard, Sheriff of Cleveland county.

On motion of Mr. Hinnant, the rules were suspended and the bill preventing the obstruction of flats in Little River, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended and Senate bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Thomasville, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Pasquotank county to appoint a tax collector, was taken and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the several counties of the State to subscribe stock in Railroads, was taken up and passed its several reading by a vote of yeas 62, nays 8.

On motion of G. W. Price, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend section 4 of the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate East Bend Lodge No. 269 at East Bend, Yadkin county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended and the bill to punish persons for violating town ordinances, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Kinney, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the Silver Mining Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the town of Mt. Airy, Surry county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the rules were suspended, and the resolution in favor of W. M. Thompson, W. D. Jones, W. M. Grimes and R. K. Ferrell, was taken up.

The yeas and nays were called upon the resolution on its second reading and resulted in a vote of yeas 46, nays 11. No quorum.

On motion, a call of the House was had, and 78 members were ascertained to be present.

Mr. Dixon renewed his motion to adopt the resolution.

The resolution then passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 54, nay 21.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the act to incorporate the town of Newton, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of T. A. Sykes, colored, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the county Commissioners of Pasquotank, to levy a special tax for certain purposes, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 64, nays 1.

On motion of Mr. Dixion, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Greene county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 64 nays none.

On motion of Mr. Ellington, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Rockingham county, to levy a special tax was taken up, and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 69 nays none.

Mr. Ellington presented the report of the Commissioners of Rockingham county.—Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Alamance county to issue license to sell liquor at the Company Shops.

Mr. Moore, of Alamance, said that as a citizen of that section individually, he had no feeling upon the subject, one way or the other. He held in his hand a petition signed by all the prominent citizens of the Company Shops, and by sixty ladies praying that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor might not be repealed &c. The Company had several times and again, a thousand dollars additional rent a year for the House, with the privilege of bar. The old rent the Company paid, in consideration of its quo at the shops, was used to enforce a right system of temperance amongst the employees of the Road, who were daily and hourly called to take charge of trains freighted with human lives and human interests. He, individually, felt no interest in the measure, but as a matter of public policy, every member on this floor was as much interested in it as he, and he would leave it to the calm judgment of the House whether or not they should repeal the law, &c.

Mr. Allison said he understood that bill had been indefinitely postponed in the Senate, and did not see how a dead bill could come over to this House.

The Clerk read the petition offered by Mr. Moore in regard to this matter.

Mr. Ellington said he said he supposed the bill got over here by the spirits in it.—Mr. E. then proceeded to argue in favor of the bill.

After considerable debate, Mr. Allison moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained and resulted in the adoption of the motion by a vote of yeas 53, nays 8.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. ——, moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the charter of the town of Washington, N. C., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Ellington arose to a question of privilege. He saw in the *Sentinel* of day before yesterday, in the report given by some one of the remarks of the member from Granville, (Mayo,) a cause doing to him, (Ellington,) great injustice, as one reading the aforesaid report, would infer that he did not favor the tax on whiskey as he had introduced an amendment taxing it, and potatoes when they were used in the distillation of a mean species of whiskey, &c.

After a confused debate upon innumerable points of order the House adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 1, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

A quorum not being present, Mr. Stephens moved a call of the House.

The roll was called, and absentees noticed. Sundry excuses received, &c., whereupon further proceedings were dispensed with in regard to the call of the House.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee, to examine the Calendar, and report bills of an imperative nature, as were required to be acted on, before adjournment of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Columbus the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Forkner moved a reconsideration of the vote of Saturday last, by which the motion of Mr. Sweet, relative to the amendment to the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Charter, was lost.

Mr. Sweet gave the reasons that actuated him in making the motion on Saturday. He thought the matter too indefinite and premature, and tied the hands of the State. He would not at a proper time and with a proper understanding of what we were doing, object to a sale of the State stocks at a fair rate. He was opposed, however, to placing her interest in the power of speculators to depreciate the bonds of the State.

Mr. Davis opposed the proposition. He thought the gentleman from Craven (Mr. Sweet) had taken a wrong view of the subject and argued to sustain his position.

Mr. Robbins thought that there was ambiguity in the phraseology of the 14th section of the Charter, under consideration, and favored the reconsideration, in view of offering an amendment.

Mr. Lindsay favored a reconsideration, and gave his reasons for it.

Mr. Moore moved the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the Senate voted to reconsider.

The question was then stated to be upon the bill to amend the act chartering the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

Mr. Winstead raised a point of order that was overruled by the President.

Mr. Osborne offered an amendment, the effect of which was to strike out so much of the 14th section of the act, as allowed the exchange of Stock in other Companies.

Mr. Osborne stated, at some length, his view of the whole subject. He thought that gentlemen were wrong in the apprehensions they entertained, relative to the power granted in this bill. He considered it would be a good trade to exchange the State's interest in her works of Internal Improvement, for her bonds at *par*.

Galloway, colored, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next. Lost.

Mr. Robbins then argued to show the objectionable clauses in the bill now proposed to be amended. He, like the Senator from Mecklenburg, would be willing to sell, to day, the State's interest in these Railroads for her bonds at par; but this bill did not conclude the transaction now, but left it open, and the time might arrive when it would not be good policy to be tied up in this way; and it was certain that, as long as the bonds of the State was held higher than the stocks, we could not make the trade. But if time and changed circumstances should advance the stock above the ruling price for bonds, then, by this bill, we would be obliged to sell to these Companies. He was opposed to any such arrangement.

Mr. Osborne replied, maintaining that the exchange of bonds for stock at par value was about as good as could be expected.

Mr. Welker understood that the State's object in taking stock in Railroads was not so much to make money by the operation as to aid in establishing them. After they are completed, he thought it wise policy to sell for par and aid other works.

Mr. Robbins again addressed the Senate, in reply to some of the positions assumed by Mr. Osborne.

The discussion was continued, Messrs. Welker, Sweet and others participating.

The previous question was called and carried—the amendment lost by yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. Sweet offered an amendment repealing all acts authorizing the sale of state stocks, heretofore passed.

The vote being taken the amendment prevailed—on the second reading.

Messrs. Lassiter, Moore, Osborne, Robbins, Scott, Welker and Blythe—each gave reasons, explaining their votes upon the above proposition.

The bill was then read the 3rd time.

Mr. Sweet offered an amendment exempting from the operations of the bill, such sales as authorize the sale of State interests in Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroads. Carried.

Mr. Robbins explained that he had voted against the sale of the stocks before, and only voted now to disintangle the present bill.

Mr. Forkner moved to postpone further consideration until ——.

Messrs. Lassiter and Jones, of Columbus, favored the motion.

Mr. Sweet opposed postponement.

Mr. Graham called the previous question upon the main question, that is the passage of the bill as amended, which was sustained. After an ineffectual effort to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to its second reading and the bill passed its 3d reading, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashe, Barnes, Biddle, Bowman, Candler, Church, Crawford, Col. Clayton, Davidson, Dowd, Ellis, Farros, Forcher, Gahagan, Golding, Gilmore, Green, Gunter, Harris, of Alamance, colored, Hawkins, Hayes, colored, Hester, Hibbard, Holden, Hodnett, Hoffman, Hoover, Humphries, Hudgings, colored, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kenny, of Davie, Leary, colored, Mallett, Mathews, McCanless, Mendenhall, Irving Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Patterson, Pou, Proffitt, Rigland, Robinson, Shaver, Speed, 1, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Sweat, Col red, Thompson, Vassal Vest, Welch, and Williams, of Harnett—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Cherry, colored, Crawford, colored, Ellington, Fowler, colored, Foster, Grissom, Kinney, Lollin, Mayo, colored, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, colored, Penrose, Procter, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, colored, Seymour, Simonds, Stevens, Stilley, Sykes, colored, and Wyatt—23.

Mr. Ellington moved to adjourn.

On that motion Mr. Allison called the yeas and nays. The call being sustained the House, refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 3, nays 79.

After a long and confused debate upon various and innumerable points of order and efforts at adjournment the bill passed its final reading by a vote of yeas 59, nays 8.

Mr. Argo moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Jarvis moved to lay that motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called resulted in a vote yeas 51, nays 26.

By consent Mr. Garling introduced a joint resolution raising a Committee of seven to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Lies over.

By Mr. Mathison: A bill to incorporate the town of Taylorsville in Alexander county. Referred.

Mr. Hinnant from the Committee on Enrolment, reported the following bills as being correctly enrolled to-wit: Bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Alleghany county.

Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Mayor and Commissioners for the town of Hendersonville.

Bill in favor of the Sheriff of Ashe.

Bill to incorporate the Littleton Manufacturing Company.

On motion the House adjourned until this evening half past 7 o'clock.

CUFFEE MAYO'S VISIT TO THE SENTINEL OFFICE—HE MAKES A SPEECH.

On Thursday evening last, Cuffee Mayo, Representative from Granville County, called at our office, and after making application for a Daily *Sentinel*, addressed the Local Editor and Clerk, as follows:

"Gemmen, whosoever ported mi speech in di paper ported me wrong. Now I never made no such a speech, for I can talk logic language as well as any body else kin wy mi color. Gemmen, who ever dat man was dat reported me is not got sence or nuff tur lede a blin gase tur war er. Now, gemmen, I've allers bin a frien tur de white men, allers like mi own people, I want tur liv and die here. I have allers wanted peace and hominy tur reist tween the two races, but ah, Gemmen, I tell yer dat I make no such a speech. I don't blev Mr. Sime would a ported me in that way.—I dunno can enderstan all about it now, too. Dere's a man, a nigger man, down in mi kounty who is, an has bin, tiging tur git mi plase in de Legislatur, an he kare no cent git it, he is mad. Now gemmen he is no scoot. Now gemmen I never bin had eny purlitikel irducation, an, dar fore, dont no much in dat line, but i would like fur know who dat man is, as I said before, an aint got sence enough fur lede a blin guse tur water. Gemmen I bid yu good afternoon—but, gemmen, befo I go I wants to show you how kine I has been to my white frens, when de war was gwine on I is got up outer my bed many a time to give er piece er meat and bread to de sogers cans I knowed dey was my people.—Now, when I arguly a subjec again I hope I shall be porsed cordin to de laity dat I those out as not like a idiot gi-i from africa. Good afternoon gemmen, I feel yu is gointer do me gerlies. I is sorry, gemmen, dat I had to repear info you, but a large number of my frens didn't like fur to see me parralized to a idiot gir-l from africa as they considered me, so, darfore, I has put myself at your exposure."

[It will be seen, from the above, that the boys in our office have had a word with the Granville member. We say it, in all sincerity, that Cuffee Mayo, if he did steal a pistol, is more entitled to the respectful consideration and forgiveness of honest men than the signers, preachers, and teachers of secession, who now cry out, treason must be made odious.]

A practical chemist of Wilmington, (Del.) has discovered by actual experiment, that raw Cuba sugar has so many insects that each pound of it probably contains $50,000 of them!

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR.—I have a book in my collection that might be beneficially read by all. It contains many valuable and instructive lessons, the truthfulness of which, transpiring events fully attests. From it I learn the following truth, "wheresoever the carcass is, *there* will the eagles be gathered together." Leaving divines to expatiate on the iniquity and overthrow of the Jewish people, and the mighty gathering of Roman Eagles around the ruins of Jerusalem, I shall confine myself to the evidences of corruption in our midst. In all ages and countries, an assemblage of birds of a certain feather, has been considered evidence of decay, if not of putrefaction. In olden times, when farmers saw a collection of "red bills" on a tree, they very naturally concluded, they were drawn by some ranchy attraction, and were gloating with delight o'er some decaying carcass. They knew the odor of fat, sleek animals, was not attractive to the allestories of such birds. There was another thing our old farmers knew, "that birds of the same feather generally went together."

May we not learn lessons of instruction from the observation and experience of others? May we not suspect a rapid tendency to decay, if not to repulsive rottenness in the body politic, when birds of heterogenious hue, are losing their antagonism in the all absorbing idea of sticking their hooked bills in the delicious carcass?—When insatiable Jackdaws, with but little hair on their heads, and less brains inside, are huzzared into positions of trust and responsibility, where once wisdom and prudence were thought indispensable requisites?

What an age of improvement we live in! Who could have thought the discordant elements of faction could *so soon* harmonize in the cohesive idea of subversion and plunder! That *original destructionists* would *so soon* be found "gathering together," o'er the carcass, side by side with the sable birds, they burst asunder the ligaments of this great nation to hold in bondage, and were too mean to fight for it! That they, in their eager expectancy for a pull at the carcass, would *so soon* be found boasting of their *eternal* and *unwavering* attachment to the Union! Alas! who can vouch for poor fallen human nature!

With original secessionists I have no quarrel. For *some* of them I entertain a high opinion. They were simply mistaken in their calculations of success. But for *some* destructionists, I have no feelings of sympathy or respect. The *foremost* to dissolve the Union—to kindle the terrible strife—to shirk responsibility, behind office, in the contest—the first to welcome the iron heel of the invader, and, may I not add, the last to uphold the dignity of the State, by a manly, dignified course. With such characters, I have no sympathy. I cannot have. Taking their positions, with perfect nonchalance, with imported vampires, native born Jacobins, and sable ignoramuses, in the dirty work of State degradation and self-aggrandizement, they are the first to denounce all who do not think it prudent or polite, to descend as low in infamy as themselves. As soon would I expect a prowling night hawk to respect the rights and privileges of a hen roost, as for such men to exhibit incorruptness or consistency of character.

When Philip, King of Macedon, once passed sentence on his subjects, he replied: "I appeal." "Appeal from what?" said the King. "From Philip *drunk*, to Philip sober." How gladly would we hail such a tribunal—the sober second thought, to arrest the spirit of corruption now cursing our State.

In conclusion, may I not indulge the hope that the time may come when imported vermin will cease to feed and fatten in our midst? When mongrel legislation will cease; when the sable cloud that has obscured our path way, and thrown the noble spirits, whose giant intellects once gave us proud pre-eminence among our sister States, may disappear before a brighter day of prosperity and glory. TYRO.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND COMPANY,
Raleigh, March 1st. 1869.

Mr. Editor:—As we have been laboring since the organization of our Company, to get the fare reduced from New York, where parties desire to immigrate to North Carolina, and as the arrangements are now completed by which they can travel over the Railroads at TWO CENTS per mile, you will please publish the following, taken from the New York *Herald* of the 26th. ult., for the information of parties desiring to come to this State.

Yours Very Respectfully,
R. W. BEST,
Sec. & Treas.

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN IMMIGRANTS.—The Southern Railways, at a Convention held at Atlanta last month, resolved that excursion tickets or certificates be issued to parties desiring to visit the South with a view to permanent settlement or investment, said tickets or certificates good over all roads agreeing to the same; and the chairman of a committee has arranged to place these certificates in the hands of responsible ticket agents in the principal cities of the Eastern, Middle and Western States.—It is stated, and no doubt truthfully, in a circular before us, that the territory embraced between the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico is not surpassed on the globe, whether for permanent residence or for profitable returns on capital and skilled labor. Most of the fruits and all the grains known can be profitably cultivated. The central and elevated region includes portions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. The most central and elevated portion is regarded by fruit growers as one of the best locations in the world for fruit production. The country abounds in deposits of gold, iron, coal, copper, marble, granite and slate; has immense water powers, in many instances located in the midst of the great cotton producing belt, of which much is undeveloped. The forests are of almost limitless extent, and embrace all varieties of wood. The productions of cotton, rice, sugar, orange, and, in the more elevated regions, grain and stock is well known. Labor and capital can go where else better invest their surplus. To all persons desirous of examining all this in person and to judge for themselves whether these great advantages are justly claimed or not, a large number of the railways traversing that section have agreed to reduce their fare to such excursionists as propose to invest capital or settle to two cents per mile until July 1, 1869. A large number of the hotels have also agreed to deduct one third from their usual rates for the same time. The excess which the baggage has been reduced to one cent per mile per head for all ages, allowing eighty pounds of baggage per head.

The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, pastor of the Baptist Church, in this City, will explain itself. We give place to it, in the hope, that the desired information may be obtained. The object of the Rev. Jno. L. Johnson, is praise worthy, and we trust his efforts will prove successful.

The Rev. Dr. Pritchard has signified his willingness to aid in the work, and any information communicated to Dr. P. will be forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

State papers are requested to copy or notice.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 1st, 1869.

Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, D. D.:

DEAR SIR:—I have recently begun to prepare for publication a *Book of Memoirs of the men who were educated at the University of Virginia, and lost their lives in the military service of the Southern Confederacy.* This work was suggested to me years ago by the grief which I experienced at the loss of so many, one after another, of my personal friends among this class of men. That the task which I have assumed is a difficult one, I am painfully aware; that other hands, more competent to its performance, might be found, I am not ashamed to believe. But other hands have not volunteered to undertake it, and it were better done imperfectly than not at all.

The feeling which prompts me to attempt it will, I am assured, be fully appreciated by thousands scattered over this Southern land, who proudly greets the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA as their ALMA MATER; who are refreshed, after the lapse even of many years, by the memories of the joyous student-life spent under the shadow of her classic walls. For they are still "*quam fuctus diversi, quam mare conjuncti.*" The tide of blood which rolled its deep, dark waves over all our borders, has not swept away the feeling of brotherhood. Rather has the common heritage of suffering strengthened, given new vigor to that which sprung into life in the light of prosperity, and they, who have passed safely through the perils of war, are more truly one than ever before.

With this conviction I address you, in the confidence that you will second the effort to honor the memory of those of our fellows who cheerfully laid even life itself upon their country's altar. It is due to the country that something be attempted; these men were her pride and her promise. It is due to the University that a record be made of her dead—living, they honored her, as students, as citizens and soldiers.—It is due to the dead themselves that we mark their graves and scatter flowers about them.

If you are willing to aid in this work, which cannot be done satisfactorily without your help, the following will indicate how you can do so most efficiently.

1. Give me the names of the men of the class referred to above, who belonged to your *immediate section*, and as far as possible, to your native State.

2. Supply me with whatever details you can of the personal history of any one of these, or, indeed, of any who were not residents of your State; such e. g., as age, time and place of birth, full names of parents, family connection, boyhood, life at school and college, career in the army, rank, promotion, battles participated in, time, place and circumstances of death, and any incidents illustrating character. *You need not fear being too minute; the danger is that you will not be sufficiently so.*

3. Furnish names and postoffices of men who would probably be able and willing to give me information of the above character.

4. Send all obituaries and newspaper notices of these men. They will be returned if you desire it.

It is proposed to publish but a thousand copies of this work, at first. Its reception by those for whom it is especially intended will decide the question of an enlarged edition. The probable price will be $3.00 for a small octavo volume of a size five hundred pages. Should you wish it, your name will be placed upon the subscription list.

Address,
Rev. JOHN L. JOHNSON,
Box 106, Norfolk, Va.

P. S. As an old student of the University of Virginia, and my friend, I solely rely on you to aid me in procuring information respecting her sons in North Carolina. I have but two names from that State—L. A. Henderson, Salisbury, and C. E. Riddick, Gatesville.
J. L. J.

UNIVERSITY OF VA., Feb. 23, 1869.

MR. J. TURNER—*Dear Editor*: As we have occasionally receive a number of your bold *Sentinel*, it recalls, vividly, to mind, some happy days spent at that *once* lovely place, dear old Chapel Hill—dear no more, only for antiquities' sake, and the many illustrious characters that gave reputation to that dear maiseless spot in your youthful days. I understand you were there, if so, you are not insensible to the fact how much nature has done for that charming hill, and then the handy work of man, erecting those towering pillows that rise to grandeur, stand, but like pillows of ancient Rome, will soon totter to decay. Oh! North Carolina! Melancholy thought! We, however, have, by of way consolation, some noble boys from your once proud, prosperous State, now in our midst, and are with us in soul and sentiment. Mr. Chas. F. McKesson, of your State, has been elected and acted orator of the Jefferson Society, to deliver the address on the 13th of April, the birth day of Thos. Jefferson; and Mr. Jeffries, of our State, orator of the Washington Society. As these are both gifted young gentlemen, of the highest grade in genius, moral worth and cultivated intellect, nobly representing their respective States, can you, my dear sir, honor them, our Professors, and ourselves by your presence on the evenings of the 12th and 13th of April?—You will meet with a truly cordial welcome, and many a heart felt grasps of the hand. The Jefferson Hall will be illuminated with over 300 brilliant gas lights and 500 brilliant stars—the latter includes female beauty. Now, Josiahs Jr., come, if you can.

Yours, truly,
A TRUE VIRGINIAN.

IN.—We are requested to state that a benevolent gentleman will give five dollars to any good looking young woman with a name ending in y, who will enter use the termination in. He thinks the latter affected, senseless, and in bad taste. He says he once loved a girl named Fanny or Lucy—he forgets which.—*Richmond Examiner.*