

TO THE PUBLIC

The Charter of Olin College has been amended by the Legislature of North Carolina, that the Commissioners appointed by that body, are empowered to raise by the means deemed most expedient, the sum of \$125,000, to establish a first class Agricultural and Mechanical School, where our young men can have not only the advantages of a thorough Collegiate education, but also fit themselves for future usefulness, as practical farmers and intelligent mechanics.

In Europe and some portions of the United States the manual labor system has been introduced with great success and been attended with beneficial results to thousands. The time has come in the history of the South when our young men must not give all their time and attention to the usual routine of theoretical study, because now, more than ever before, we need in the field and the shop, men of ability, to direct and control systematically all the operations heretofore inaugurated for the development of the resources of our prostrate country. That such an institution is needed, all will doubtless admit, and it only remains to give some hint of the plan upon which it is proposed to conduct it, and the means by which the fund must be raised.

Those Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges have succeeded best, in which the manual labor system has been introduced. It is true, that some of them teach only the theory of Farming and Mechanics, and do not now practice likewise, and care nothing for entering the College will be required to vote at least three hours per week, either on the farm or in some one of the trades. He will then have time to study and attend classes, and, by putting in practice every lesson of his teacher, he will be in possession of his subject in a few months. The time spent in the study of the various subjects is to be divided among the subjects and branches bearing directly upon farming, such as Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Surveying, &c., & will be taught, in a course embracing at least four years. Competent farmers will superintend the farm and gardens, and artisans of known skill and ability will give instructions in the shops, and it is confidently believed, that after this College has been in operation a few years, under judicious management, the articles manufactured will yield an income sufficient, to enable the trustees to educate a large number of young men gratuitously, the design being, to appropriate to this purpose all the surplus funds, after making liberal allowances for expenses.

In view of this fact, all good men are earnestly solicited to lend their aid, and as this school is to be free from all sectarian influence and will be open to the patronage of all sections of this and other States, ministers of all denominations are hereby called upon to help, by presenting this subject to their congregations, and endeavor to create an interest in this enterprise which it is hoped under Divine Providence, will prove a lasting benefit to thousands who are now idle because they know not the use of the simplest tools, or the most common routine of farming operations, being raised in the lap of luxury and now compelled to do what heretofore, they had others to do for them.

The question now arises, how in these times of financial embarrassment can this fund be raised?

As one of the Commissioners appointed

by the Legislature, I have spent seven months in New York City maturing a plan which business men say ought to raise all the funds necessary, and while enough has already been accomplished, reasonably to anticipate success, yet much remains to be done. I am getting ready for publication a book of advertisements and valuable reading matter, which when completed, will be circulated gratuitously in several of the Southern States. The pages are sold to New York merchants at \$200 per page, payable in goods. I have thus far secured advertisements to the amount of \$100,000. If the book were completed, I could claim the goods, but as these goods must be sold eventually, I have concluded to sell off those now on hand before prosecuting the work further. As a guarantee that the advertisement shall appear, I leave a portion of the proceeds of the sales in the hands of the advertiser, and consequently must sell for cash, or its equivalent to produce, as I have not as yet accumulated sufficient capital to make extensive advances. The goods I have for sale are principally manufactured articles, not usually dealt in by country merchants, such as Agricultural Implements, Sewing, Washing and other labor saving machines, Cooking and other Stoves, Pianos, Parlor and Church Organs, and Melodeons, Buggies and Wagons, Books and Periodicals, Sheet Music, Music Books for Choirs and Sabbath Schools, Fertilizers of various kinds, &c. &c. I can furnish Masonic Lodges with Books on Masonic Literature, Regalia, jewels and other furniture; Sabbath Schools with music books, melodeons or organs, ladies with pianos, and in reference to those instruments, I will say that I have visited nearly all the various factories in New York, and believe I can give entire satisfaction in price and quality. In fine I may say, that I can fill any order for any article, but of course prefer to sell what I have on hand in preference to anything not on my list. These things will be sold at the lowest New York cash retail prices, which are generally far cheaper than they can be sold in the South. I will deduct all the freight from the price of the article when sent east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, one-half

cents one-third. This applies to N. C. When goods are sent to other States, liberal arrangements will be made as to freight.

Agents are needed in every county to solicit orders, and to those who will devote their time and attention to this business, liberal commissions will be allowed. I am aware that money is very scarce, but if we take into consideration the millions of dollars sent North every season by our merchants for goods, the amount I claim is very small in comparison. Please note an important fact just now. All the money you pay me for goods, will be invested here for the benefit of education in our midst. Take this State for example. By a little effort on the part of her citizens, who should all be interested in the success of this plan, for the honor of the State if nothing else, this fund can be raised. Can ten thousand be sold in each county at an average of \$30 per thousand? Surely they can. Two pianos to be sold in each county! Surely there are two men left who are able to purchase a beautiful piano for \$350 to \$500. So for other articles. All we need friends, co-operation—will you help me? Will the ladies hold fair in the towns and villages to buy an organ for the Sabbath Schools? If they will only say so, it will be done. Donations to this fund will be most thankfully received. Give me a bond for \$500—without interest until the College is put in operation, and then payable in four installments of \$125 per annum, and I will give you a certificate of Board and Tuition for one student for four years. Any county that will purchase \$10,000 worth of goods may send one student for the same time. Address all orders and applications for agencies to

JAMES SOUTHPAGE,
President Olin College,
58 Vesey St., New York City.

All papers favorable to the cause of education, are most respectfully requested to copy this communication, and send copy containing it to me, and I will insert the prospectus in my book of advertisements.

ARLINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

From the Lynchburg, [Va.] News.
[Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors:—Since life insurance has taken such a hold upon the popular mind, and since so many are taking out policies of assurance in the various companies in this country it is not a matter of interest to Virginians and to Southerners generally, seriously to consider what an amount of money, paid as premium, will be annually drawn off from the limited circulation to enrich Northern institutions, and to become permanently invested in Northern stocks? It is wise in one people to effect assurance on their lives. There is no more certain method of providing something for one's family, in the event of death, than by assurance, especially in these precarious times, when it is next to impossible to make anything like a fortune in the ordinary pursuit of life. It is indeed a gratification and a pleasure to know that all classes of men are taking out policies of insurance. But is it not the part of wisdom, and of a sound policy for our people to patronize Southern institutions; if these furnish every facility, and every security for assurance that can be offered, in good faith, by Northern institutions?

An examination of the claims of the Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Company of Virginia, located in Richmond, has convinced your correspondent that, in point of accuracy, responsibility, and all the elements of a stable, reliable Company, it has no superior on this continent. It has as large a guaranteed capital stock as any other company. It is in the hands of an able Director. Its business affairs are carefully, cautiously, and judiciously administered. Its funds are all retained and employed in the South. It has received the highest possible endorsement in Richmond, in that its leading capitalists and business men have invested in it.

It has done a larger business in the first six months of the year than marks the history of any similar association on this continent. The company has already established a line of Policies that places its fortunes beyond any ordinary contingency. Its accomplished Secretary, D. J. Hartcock, is well and favorably known in Virginia, in all business and financial circles, has in recent recently canvassed Lynchburg, with unprecedent success, issuing Policies in the aggregate amount to more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the space of one week's time. In the space of ten days, he issued policies in Charlottesville to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which has been swelled to near a million. In Danville, Lexington, Farmville and other places similar success has been met with the efforts of the Agents of the Arlington Life Insurance Company. In other cities it is rapidly gaining ground, and from the popular favor with which it everywhere meets, it seems destined in a short time, to supersede and outstrip all its competitors in the race for public patronage. Now, with such an institution at our doors, is it not the true policy of our Southern people to insure in the Arlington?

The Company issues all kinds of non-for-profit, Life and Endowment Policies, upon the most liberal terms, and at the lowest rates of premium.

LYNCHBURGER,
Lewis C. Hanes, Agent,
Lexington, N. C.

Decision of Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court was equally divided in the case of Jno. K. Elgar's administration, plaintiff in error, and affirmed thereby the judgment of the lower court, with costs. This case involved the virtue of a pardon in restoring property, and came from the District court of Missouri, where Elgar's administrator and the Treasury Department sat in judgment.

Sentinel.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill removing the disabilities of certain citizens in Virginia.

The Bill, relieving Governor Patton, of Alabama, from political disabilities, was rejected.

Howard and Drake wanted further proof of Patton's sincerity.

Buckalew and Johnson opposed special legislation on the subject. The bill passed, 26 to 5.

Reconstruction bill resumed, Wilson favored the bill. In opening, he said: "In the thirteen years he had been in the Senate, he listened to a great many speeches. He had heard the domineering Davis, the bantling Toombs, the plausible Slidell, and wily Seward—but he had never listened to a more wicked speech than that delivered by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Douglass, on Thursday last."

Beverly Johnson followed, with a powerful constitutional argument against the bill.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A bill authorizing taxation of shares of National Banks passed.

A bill regulating deposits of public money. It provides that National Banks shall not be selected in places where there is a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, and requires public moneys to be deposited in sub-treasury, it there is one within fifty miles.

South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, Jan. 28.—The Convention to day was chiefly occupied in discussing tax bill to supply funds for the convention. The bill was finally committed, and an ordinance adopted, paying eleven dollars per day and twenty cents mileage to the members of the convention.

The payment is to be made in State currency, known as bills receivable, on which there is a discount of twenty per cent.

[FROM OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.]

THE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Jan. 27, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—I thought on Saturday that the Convention had gone to work in earnest and that they would be able to complete the Constitution by the 16th or 20th of February, but if we are to judge from the course pursued by that body today, it will be the 15th or 20th of July before it is completed. The committee on Governor and other necessary State and Executive officers, handed in their report on Saturday, and it was made the special order of 12 o'clock to-day in committees of the whole. The first section was read, when a debate sprang up upon a very small amendment, which the convention would have settled in five minutes if it had been put to a vote, and the debate lasted nearly four hours, when the convention adjourned without being able to get a vote. This will give you some idea how things are done here. The little squad of Conservatives, as a general thing content themselves with looking on and voting when it is necessary; they have acted in concert on all subjects but one and that was the ordinance passed by the convention on Friday, authorizing and directing the Public Treasurer to pay the per diem of members and officers of the convention upon the warrant of the President. The most of them voted yes, for the reason that it was understood that the State had it to pay either now or hereafter, and that it would be a saving to the State to pay it out of the money on hand rather than go to the expense of collecting a tax at this unreasonable time.

I am satisfied that the Republicans will not agree to any sort of universal suffrage and to any amendment to office, regardless of race or color. They are all determined, in my opinion, to have all the officers, from Justices of the Peace, up, elected by the people; the judiciary may possibly be left as it is, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, but I doubt it very much.

There is also a disposition to lengthen the term of office in most cases from two to four years. This, however, I think will not pass. There is a disposition also to create a good many new offices, and upon this question I may remark, that the Conservatives object, and this was the cause of the long discussion to-day. There is also a considerable disposition to lend State aid to all the unfinished railroads in which the State is interested, but no farther.

There will I think be a clause in the Constitution forbidding the State taking stock in any kind of Internal Improvement.

There are a great many ordinances and resolutions calling for relief to the people, all of which have been referred to the committee on relief. What disposition will be made of them I can't tell, but I think I can see that the whole matter is losing strength. I think upon the whole that the Constitution when finished will be very much like the one framed a short time since by the Convention of Alabama, which I suppose you have seen.

The Public Treasurer sent in a long communication to-day, declining to honor the warrant of the President of the Convention for the payment of the per diem of the delegates, upon the ground that the warrant was not a safe voucher. The Convention I think is disposed to justify him in the course he has pursued; and will apply to Gen. Canby for his order on the Treasurer, which is understood will be a sufficient voucher.

AN OBSERVER.

LATEST NEWS.

Congress.

Washington, Jan. 27.—House.—Under call of the State, the following bills, among others were introduced: To tax National Banks, for bidding assessors and collectors from being interested directly or indirectly in lottery tickets under the revenue laws, relating to suffrage on national questions (by Stevens) to regulate appointments of government agents providing temporary government for Wyoming territory, to provide an uniform currency and liquidate the national debt. (by Canby) declaring consequences for violation of the revenue, colony, and state laws. LUKE BLACKMER, C. M. E. white—td

On account of the unparalleled demand for the Rosadalis, I have moved my Laboratory from Wilson, N. C., to 25 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN Health Restorer,

The best liked Parfifer in the World.

DR. LAWRENCE'S CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, in all its forms,

such as

Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Liver, Kidneys, &c., Rheumatism, White Swelling, Mercurial Affections, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Diseases peculiar to Females, Eruptions of the Skin, General Bad Health, and all other Diseases caused by an impure State of the Blood.

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful effects.

A resolution passed, repealing the territorial of Montana, no account of the extension of certain clauses from suffrage.

Several Executive communiques were presented. Also a resolution of the Georgia Convention, urging the reorganization of the State Government, and the removal of disabilities and a modification of the test oath. Also a petition from members of the Louisiana Convention, praying the removal of General Harney, and State and Parish officials. Also a petition from the Mississippi Convention, relative to an import State of the Blood.

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