

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GEN. SICKLES and THE GOVERNORS

Last week, Gov. Worth of North Carolina, and Gov. Orr of South Carolina, met Gen. Sickles in Charleston and had a long consultation. The Charleston News speaks of the conference as follows:

"In compliance with his request, Major-Gen. Sickles, commanding this military district, was met yesterday by Governors Worth, of North Carolina, and Orr, of this State, for the purpose of having a free conference upon the preliminary details of re-organization under the reconstruction bills. The interview was, we understand, mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Amongst the results attained, we may mention the following: The details of registration will be immediately prepared by direction of Gen. Sickles, and put into operation as soon as persons can be found to act in the capacity of registers who are qualified under the provisions of the supplemental bill to do so.

No elections for municipal or State officers will be held in either of the States until the Convention which are to be called shall have met and adopted new Constitutions. No civil officer will be removed who faithfully discharges his duties.

Whenever vacancies occur by reason of the expiration of the tenure of office, by death, resignation, or otherwise, they will be filled by appointments, to be made by the Governors of these States, if the officers are of the character elected by the General Assemblies, unless special reasons to the contrary should arise, or by the commanding General, if they are of the class elected by popular suffrage."

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT MYTELENE.

Over One Thousand Lives Lost.

On Thursday, the 6th, the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot, but as this is generally the case with the south wind, which had been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it, least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, as is proved by its numerous hot springs, the island had not during the present generation been visited by earthquake; it was now, however, to have a terrible experience of the phenomenon. About 7 p. m., a sharp shock, lasting some 15 or 18 seconds, vibrated throughout the town, and before the fact was well realized, was followed by a second, longer and much more violent one. It happened at the moment to be down at the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's agency, and nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore, saw the sea heave and foam out in the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time, however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it the double thrill quivered through the town, and, doubling like drunken men, whole blocks of solid stone houses collapsed as if they had been card-houses. The office of the agency and nearly all the adjoining buildings, including the custom-house, the lighthouse office, and the large oil mill, thus fell.

Up in the town entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the ruins. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the Governor's house, the prison, the mosques, and, I believe, all the consular residences, more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are for the most part mere heaps of ruins. The very solidity with which the town was built has aggravated disastrous effects of the calamity a hundredfold, both as regards the loss of and destruction of property. The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of buildings right up from the sea to the slope inland. At this point a permanent subsidence of the ground has taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what on Thursday afternoon was one of the busiest parts of Mytelene. In fact to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively, perhaps, of all the Levant—is a desert of ruins. The worst part of the ruins and the worst of the calamity is of course, the loss of life. As yet we can only guess at the extent of this; but it is thought that from 800 to 1,000 have perished, while as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day, 120 bodies have, I hear, been dug out of the safer ruins; but how many may be buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised. Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hill-sides and among the gardens outside the town—a few of them under such covers as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scene would be useless. Heart-rending grief, panic and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already a need of provisions is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy relief from Smyrna or the capital can avert great additional loss of life. One of the Austrian Lloyd steamers and a French gunboat from Smyrna, have landed a quantity of biscuit and some other stores, but in all not perhaps more than a day's food for the place. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Porte will at once send down tents, biscuits and whatever other stores can be quickest got together. But not the town of Mytelene alone has suffered from this great calamity; it has scattered ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property but life has been destroyed in nearly the whole. Molivo has been all but demolished, and several hundreds of its 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants have, it is said, perished in the ruins. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that half the island has been laid waste, with a sacrifice of human life that may be reckoned by thousands. No such has ever befallen Mytelene.

True.—The New York World, commenting on the purpose of the State of Mississippi to bring a petition for injunction against the President and Gen. Ord, before the Supreme Court, doubts whether the Court will not disclaim jurisdiction, and urges that the effects of a favorable decision will not prove advantageous to the South, for if the law is declared unconstitutional "the President will of course withdraw his Generals and refuse to execute it, but Congress will no more admit the Southern members than they did before." They can shut them out, and the Supreme Court cannot review their action. They can refuse to count the Southern electoral votes, and there is no authority competent to call them to account. The result would probably be that the Radicals would elect the next President, and the Supreme Court would then be increased by Radical Judges enough to make a majority, when the arrested experiment of Reconstruction would be resumed."

RUMORS OF WAR.

The civilized world is, perhaps, in as great a state of agitation now as it has been for a century or more. The storm which lately swept our political waters, though its fury has subsided, has left the waves still running high, and the horizon still black with threatening clouds. Mexico seems about closing one phase of the perpetual revolution which has convulsed that country for half a century. England is about to smash Spain for acts of cruelty to British subjects, which that purlined and feeble government refuses to repair and stupidly and obstinately persists in inflicting. The Cubans are said to be preparing, in case of trouble with the home government, to revolutionize. Hayti is in a state of bloody revolution. War is going on in South America. France and Prussia are watching each other like two bull-dogs, and the prospect is that they will soon be engaged in a contest. Russia is preparing for the realization of the old Russian dream of Constantinople. The Penian trouble is supposed by some to be more formidable than over. The Indians have begun an extensive war on our Western frontier; and so the cry of war is heard everywhere amongst the nations. Verily, the decade from 1860 to 1870 will constitute one of the "bloodiest pictures in the book of Time."

BE NOT DECEIVED.

We trust our people will not be deceived by the result of the late election in Connecticut. The contest did not hinge upon democracy and republicanism. The eight hour labor system as a substitute for the present arrangement, exerted an important influence in behalf of Mr. English, the successful candidate for Governor, who approved the new and impracticable scheme, while his opponent, Gen. Hawley, with much better show of statesmanship, denounced the proposed innovation.

Besides, the democrats did not pretend to disapprove of the Sherman-Sheffield bill for restoring the south to the Union. The only political issue made, was whether Congress should regulate suffrage in the loyal States by law—a political doctrine which some of the ablest republicans in and out of Congress officially denounce. In this respect Gen. Hawley concurred with Sumner and Wilson, and approved the idea, while the opposition candidate denounced it. The people of Connecticut have, then, simply expressed themselves in favor of eight instead of ten hours as working time, and adverse to the adoption of laws as to suffrage which shall apply alike north and south. In other words, the majority in Connecticut believe that impartial ballot boxes are very fine things for the south, but not to be tolerated at the north.

We wish our people not to deceive themselves, or be deceived, but to go forward in behalf of speedy reconstruction on the basis of the programme prescribed by Congress.—*Rat. Progress.*

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some eight weeks ago, Miss Sella Eller, an intelligent young lady of twenty-two years, was bitten by a rabid dog while she was endeavoring to drive him out of the house. The wound was on the finger, and so very slight that it created no alarm, although the dog was known to be mad. As usual in cases of hydrophobia, she thought nothing more about the matter until the morning of Monday, the 26th ultimo, when, on going to wash her face, the touch of the water "made her shudder," as she described it. The fearful truth flashed on her instantly, but being a lady of great self command, she simply said to her sister, "I am going to go mad; I can't live," adding that she would, however, "finish spinning the rolls" she was engaged upon. She worked on during the day, with some increase of the horrible symptoms, but nothing visible to others; and the next morning, on sitting down to the table, she remarked to the family, "You must take that water from the table, or I can't eat anything." She ate but a little, and got up, saying she would go to work again. She continued through that day as before, but with a decided strengthening of her repugnance to water, of which she said, "the very sight sent a tingling all through her." She also complained that the glistering face of the clock affected her in the same way. On Wednesday she was too far overcome to work, and while standing in the floor speaking to some of the family she began grinding her teeth, and directly after fell down in a fit, the foam working from her mouth, her teeth gnashing, and her body frightfully convulsed. Some of the younger children who were with her at the time ran out in great alarm, and the neighbors hurrying in found her on the floor near the fire, in the same terrible condition, but she bit so furiously at every one who touched her that it was impossible to do anything with her. The fire was removed so that she might not injure herself by it, and she was left lying, until the spasm had passed off. She was then placed upon the bed, and Dr. Rooker called in. When he arrived she was again convulsed and senseless, uttering short, barking sounds, and snapping at everything that approached her. A bloody froth was constantly issuing from her mouth, which she tried to spit at those around her. He caused her to be tied down in the bed, and proceeded to administer morphine to relieve her agony. In a lucid interval she remonstrated, saying, "I must die, I know it, and I want to die in my senses, so don't stuff me with medicine." After another fit, the doctor proposed another dose of morphine, and at last she consented, but added: "You must give it to me with water." But this remedy produced little effect. The awful paroxysms continued, with the same frightful suggestions of dogish sound and the same frantic efforts to bite. She bit her hands terribly, and bit pieces out of the pillow and bed clothes. Dr. A. G. Ruddle was also called in, but his assistance was as unavailing as that of Dr. Rooker. This, we believe, was the next day, Thursday, but at all events on that day Dr. Rooker determined to try the effect of bromide of potassium, which had been recommended by some European physician in cases of hydrophobia. Dr. Ruddle happening to have a small quantity with him, it was at once administered, and the treatment has been steadily kept up since, till yesterday nearly two ounces had been given. The symptoms continued with little or no apparent abatement till Sunday or yesterday, when they were considerably less marked. The fits occurred less frequently, and with less severity. The unfortunate lady had escaped biting herself and had sufficient knowledge of her situation to wrap her arms tightly up in the bed clothes when she felt the spasm coming on, to keep them out of danger. Though very far from being out of danger, the abatement of the symptoms has been so decided as to create hopes of her recovery, which, if realized, will make this one of the most remarkable cases on record. A great many physicians and hundreds of the people of the vicinity have visited her.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

It may not be generally known that, according to a legal enactment of the State, no practitioner of medicine or surgery in North Carolina can collect his bills by law unless he has a license to practice from the State Medical Board, provided he has commenced the practice in the State since April, 1859. This law applies to all who have commenced the practice since that time in this State. The Board consists of seven regularly graduated physicians, and are to be elected by the State Medical Society, except when the Legislature chooses to exercise that right.

It is made the duty of the Board to examine on the various branches of medical science, as well as to inquire into the moral character of the applicant for license. If he is found competent to practice, is twenty-one years of age, and of undoubted moral character, the Board, or a majority thereof, may issue to him a license, otherwise he shall be rejected.

The following medical gentlemen now constitute the Board, and were elected by ballot at the meeting in June last, of the State Medical Society, viz:

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh,
" S. S. Satchell, New Hanover co.
" N. J. Pittman, Edgecombe
" R. B. Haywood, Raleigh.
" J. J. Summerell, Salisbury.
" R. H. Winborne, Chowan
" M. Whitehead, Salisbury.

The Board are required to meet alternately in Raleigh and Morganton, on the first Monday in May of each year, and to remain in session from day to day for ten days, in order to examine applicants who may present themselves for examination. But to prevent delay and inconvenience, two members of the Board may grant a temporary license to practice, to remain in force till the next regular meeting of the Board for confirmation or rejection as the Board may determine.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We find the following letter published in the Washington Chronicle:

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA GUARDIAN,
Charlotte, N. C., March 30, 1867.

Editor of the World, New York City:
Dear Sir:—I send you, per this mail, a copy of my paper, which contains an article contradicting one that recently appeared in your publication in reference to the connection of Mr. J. W. Forney, of the Washington Chronicle, with an article over the signature of "An Old Confederate," which but a short time since appeared in my columns.

I do this simply from the fact that I trust good may result out of it, and to show that our leading men here, as certainly "An Old Confederate" is, though they have contributed all their might and energies to the overthrow of the United States Government while the war was in progress, are now disposed, since the arbitrament of the sword has been against them, to fully acquiesce in the mandates of the powers that be, and to fully obey the law as set forth by the Thirtieth and Fortieth Congresses of the Union. Let me assure you that the article was written in this city, and that the writer has no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Forney; and, sir, it was written, too, by one who went into the Southern army at the commencement of the struggle, and remained until Gen. Lee's surrender; and that he surrendered with the Confederate forces, and like many others who have occupied as high position in the Southern military scale—that of a brigadier-general—has laid down his arms and now gives his full counsel to obey the law. He, sir, regards it, and I am but giving expression to my own feelings when I tell you of his course, as the duty of the Southern people, as a conquered people, to submit, not with a sullen silence and stubborn indifference to what may be enforced, but with a good grace and calm obedience to the dictates of the law of the land, binding upon the Southern people by the result of a civil war. That is our position.

The people of the South, sir, who have been prominent in the late war, are not such as the mass of the Northern people take us to be. We know, full well, our position, and we are ready, and are now, especially in this State, to acquiesce in the recent law as passed by Congress. We cannot but help think the recent acts are the ultimatums, and regarding them as such, we are acting under them. Our whole object now is to get back into the Union. Congress has marked out the path plain, and the people of my State are following it. May God, in His wisdom, prosper them in their course, and bring them to a safe haven of rest.

Let me again assure you that the article in question is but the one thought, in its sentiments, of the mass of our people—that they are willing to act under its dictates—that they accept the situation and are now proving their opinions by their acts.

The article was certainly written by a prominent Confederate officer for my paper, the North Carolina Guardian, and you would be doing an act of justice to my people, since you have thrown out the statement that it was written by Colonel Forney, (and as your article was extensively copied into the Northern press, and has now found its way into the Southern press,) by correcting the statement and giving us credit for our good intentions.

I enclose to you, also, a copy of my paper containing the article over the signature of "An Old Confederate."

Trusting that you will avail yourself of the opportunity, in simple justice to the downtrodden South, of correcting your remarks, I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
J. E. BRITTON,
Editor and Proprietor N. C. Guardian.

P. S.—You may use this letter as you see proper.

THE SUPREME COURT REMEDY.—Georgia has followed the example of Mississippi in asking the protection of the Supreme Court from the operation of the Sherman and supplemental bills. We adhere to the opinion that no practical good can result to the States making such application, and much practical harm may be done the country at large by forcing upon this tribunal, at the present time, the alternative of offering to power or arraying itself against Congress.

HUMORS OF FREEDMEN.—During his speech in front of Jarratt's Hotel on Thursday night, Senator Wilson remarked that six hundred and twenty-five battles had been fought in the late war. He pathetically added that "three hundred and twenty-five thousand union soldiers had lost their lives in crushing out the rebellion."

"Hurrah for dat!" cried a colored member of the audience.—*Petersburg Index.*

Weak doses of washboard are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of washboard.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

An account by Indians—Horrible particulars.

The Helena (Montana) Herald of March 7th contains the following account of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, as furnished to some white men by Indians engaged themselves in the massacre:

They, the Sioux, were about 2,000 strong, all warriors with their families. Reaching a deep ravine near the fort, the main body of Indians were stationed on opposite sides of the defile, lying close to the ground so as not to be seen, while they sent a small number of their best riders on a dash up to near the post where the Government horses and mules were loose, and stampeded them.

The commander of the post sent out about 90 men and officers to pursue the Indians and to recover if possible the lost stock. The retreating small band of Indians went slow enough to encourage their pursuers, and led them into the narrow defile, where hordes of demons waited to destroy them.

The trap was successful in every particular. After the little command of troops had fairly entered the deep canon the Indians lining the sides of the mountain on either side raised and fired a volley of arrows and bullets, killing on the spot all but seventeen of the soldiers and every officer. These seventeen, though a number were wounded, the Indians say, fought bravely, and killed some fifteen or twenty of their number, among them the principal chiefs, before they were shot down; but there was one of the brave boys in blue whom neither the arrows nor bullets would fell, though he had numerous wounds. He stood up and fought hand to hand till overwhelmed by their closing upon him, and carrying him off a prisoner to their camp, where he was finally tortured to death.

The savages say that aside from the force lining the fatal defile, they stationed six hundred of their picked young warriors near the post so as to make sure of its capture in case the troops remaining within should be sent out to the relief of their comrades; but this was not done, although they could plainly hear the firing from the post.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

We would address a word of exhortation and advice:

The unfortunate condition which surrounds us, the languishing state of all kinds of business, the great destitution prevailing in our midst, and the gloomy prospect looming up before us lead to the enquiry, "What can we do to benefit our unhappy country?" Let not the difficulties which environ us paralyze our efforts. We must not permit the depression of gloom to overshadow us. Let us arouse ourselves to efforts which in times past, sustained the hands and cheered the hearts of our struggling countrymen.

One great want in our country is the lack of employment to a vast number of females, rendered destitute by the results of the war. Many are seeking in vain for some kind of occupation by which they could earn a subsistence. Cannot the women of North Carolina form themselves into societies to devise ways and means to furnish employment to those who are so earnestly seeking it? Let us resolve that we will not wear any article made by any other fingers than those of our own women. What matters it if we should not be imitators of the fashionable world? The fire of patriotism would sparkle in the eye, lending far more charms than the ephemeral fashions of the day.

In days gone by, when clad in homespun, did we not appear as charming to the other sex as we do now clad in silks? If now we could be induced to try the experiment, we verily believe we would be more successful in winning hearts; for all ideas of love are stifled, and matrimony put off, in the fear of not being able to keep up the styles which our young ladies now appear in.

Another thing we can do is to encourage our brothers and friends to patronize home enterprises. Smile more kindly on those who are clad in domestic manufacture made up at home. Let it be the business of each person to scrutinize this matter. Let it be the rule in each society that we will wear nothing from abroad that can be produced at home.

Should the enquiry come up, what is there we can engage in, in order to keep at home and in circulation the little money that is left us, we can play again the knitting needle. It will employ many hands to make our stockings; they can be beautifully and cheaply made, in this way saving much time spent now in mending the inferior article which is furnished us. There are many amongst us skilled in embroidery—let us find them out, and employ them to do this work for us. And a shame is it that we give our money to the stranger for making the shirts our men wear, while our own poor are begging bread! Can not some enterprising ladies of each town superintend this branch of business, to see that it is properly done; and will not our merchants patronize them? If so, we call upon patriots of the South to furnish employment suited to our sex. Give us something to do, is our cry to you. You have no money to bestow, for your wealth is gone; but encourage the labor of our hands.—Should the policy of buying at home and keeping our money here, be adopted, what, it may be asked, will become of our merchants, now so numerous? We answer, let them engage in other pursuits. The source of their success has been based upon our agriculture. In the change of our system of labor the profits arising from it are greatly diminished, which reacts injuriously upon the merchant. Let men of small capital engage in supplying our market with some of the necessities for which we are now dependent upon those who have deprived us of our liberty, wealth and happiness. Cannot some of our enterprising men furnish us with brooms, pickles, preserves, soap, vinegar, blacking, starch, &c. &c. These are mentioned because they would not require much capital to manufacture them. The exigency has again arisen requiring a display of energy, which, during the war, surprised ourselves and the world. Now, what is there to deter any one from engaging in such pursuits? It is the fear lest they will not meet with patronage.

Now I propose to the women of North Carolina, to do all in our power to remove this impression, and we can do much for our country in this respect. Let us at once give a decided preference to home manufactures, and by so doing, we will be giving an earnest to future undertakings. We must diversify our pursuits, or be slaves forever.

Gen. Forrest has addressed a letter to the Memphis Avalanche, exposing an adventurer named J. M. Trotter, who is going over the Southern States proposing to organize relief and aid societies for destitute widows and orphans.

A clergyman gave a toast that was not very gallant at a late farmers' celebration: "Our fire engines—may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

STATE NEWS.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BURKE.—Last week the Superior Court of Burke held its session at Morganton, his Honor Judge Buxton on the Bench. Two capital cases were disposed of. James C. McKesson, charged with having killed Robert Tate, was found guilty of manslaughter. Abram Smith and son Daniel, charged with the murder of Caswell, were tried. Abram Smith was discharged, Daniel Smith was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hanged the first Friday in May. His counsel, however took an appeal.—*Salisbury Banner.*

MISSIONARY FROM CHINA.—We learn that Rev. M. L. Wood, who has been a missionary to China from N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South, arrived in this city on last evening, on his way home. Mr. W. is a native of Randolph, we believe, and has been in China some six years or more. His wife died some years ago and he buried her in that heathen land. He returns with his two children to be educated. Mr. W. also brings with him a converted Chinaman.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Seaton Gates, Esq., of the Sentinel, has been invited by the Trustees of the Holston Conference Female College, at Asheville, to deliver an Address before the young ladies of that Institution on the 8th prox.

UNION COUNTY.

At the recent term of Union County Court, the following appropriate resolutions were adopted: State of North Carolina, Union County, } Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term. } At a meeting of the Magistrates of Union County, on Friday of the April Term of the County Court, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this County are eminently due and hereby tendered to the citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis, and especially to the Ladies of those cities, for their great kindness in extending such generous relief to the suffering and destitute people of this County.

Resolved, That we shall ever remember with gratitude the kindness and laborious efforts of Gov. Worth and Col. Bonford, in furtherance of the same purpose.

Resolved, That the special Court send to Gov. Worth a copy of these proceedings and respectfully request him to forward them in such way as may seem to him best, and that they be spread upon the records of the Court.

J. L. STUART,
F. M. WIATT,
E. W. RICHARDSON, } Special Court.

Hon. Robert Toombs, who is now quietly remaining at his home at Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, in a private letter to a friend in this place, says he prefers to remain here, with all our political disadvantages, to living anywhere else in the world.

Well, that is just our opinion. All true patriots of the South should never forsake their native land for other climes merely for political troubles. Let us remain here and endeavor, by the favor of God, to build up our waste places, made so by our own indiscretion, continued so by a heartless and unchristian majority at the North. Mr. Toombs has tried foreign climes, and does not find rest except on the old red hills of Georgia, whether he has returned to spend the evening of his life in quiet repose.—*La Grange Reporter.*

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
General Agents,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
To the Public.

The signal and unexampled success of this Society, the character of the dividend just made, its increasing business and income, and its rapidly accumulating assets, form a legitimate subject of congratulation from the officers to the insured.

A dividend of profits amounting to over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS was declared on the first instant, which will be apportioned to each policy at the anniversary of the payment of the first premium, or, in other words, at the beginning of its second or older policy-year, either by a permanent addition to the sum assured, without increase of premium, or by a cash reduction of premium, or otherwise as the policy-holder may elect under the rules of the Society. Choice of the particular mode of applying such dividend may be in every case made at the time of the settlement of the first premium of the policy-year due after the date of dividend. Agents will be furnished in advance with the necessary figures enabling them to impart all requisite information to policy-holders at the time when their premiums, on which dividends are applicable, become due.

With an accumulated fund of Three Million Dollars securely invested, the Society now rests upon a foundation solid and enduring. Its cash income is Two Million Dollars, while during the last year alone, One and a-half Million Dollars have been added to its assets.

While this success affords great gratification to those charged with the management and conduct of its affairs, it cannot be without interest to the policy-holders, to whom we tender our congratulations on results so satisfactory, and prospects so auspicious.

In a single year the Society has issued new policies assuring more than Thirty Million Dollars, and no efforts will be spared or means left untried during the coming year to add largely to the amount.

As this Society is purely mutual, its policy-holders are mutually benefited by its success, and directly and permanently interested in its advancement and increase; and by inducing their friends and acquaintances to take out policies, they will render certain the increase of business, which we anticipate in the future, and at the same time essentially benefit themselves.

Just and liberal dealing with our assured—promptness in the payment of losses, and the greater advantages offered to the assured by this Society, have secured to it a success such as has not been equaled in the same space of time in any other country.

Guided in our future progress by the lights and experience of the past—redoubling our efforts and exertions, and devoting our entire energies to the interests, progress, and success of the institution, we cordially and earnestly commend it to the kind consideration and good offices of those who are already enrolled among its patrons.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

YEAR REPORTED.	NO. OF POLICIES ISSUED.	SUM ASSURED.	CASH RECEIPTS.	CASH ASSETS.
1859	277	\$1,178,000 00	\$23,514 00	\$120,772 00
5 months				
1860	612	1,905,500 00	77,424 00	162,618 00
1861	678	1,811,750 00	107,617 00	210,636 00
1862	1,233	2,553,450 00	174,016 00	332,298 00
1863	1,623	4,591,900 00	301,171 00	581,814 00
1864	2,873	8,758,550 00	613,491 00	1,017,977 00
1865	3,425	13,748,650 00	971,505 75	1,586,523 95
1866	7,245	30,072,450 00	1,072,296 00	3,077,788 00

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS.

DECEMBER 31, 1866.

United States Stock, market value,	\$523,330 38
New York State Stocks, "	136,200 00
New York City Stocks, "	101,795 60
Tennessee State Stocks, "	14,000 00
Virginia State Stocks, "	10,900 00
Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage upon unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon,	1,091,100 00
Loans on call, secured by United States Stocks, the market value of which is at least ten per cent more than the amount loaned,	42,320 60
Amount of actual cash in the Society's office and in Bank, a large portion of which is on interest,	295,752 38
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection,	126,232 95
Deferred Premiums, being the amount of Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums of the year, 264,219 95	
Real Estate in the city of New York, free from incumbrance, owned by the Society,	461,323 14
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages, etc.,	10,391 48
Office Fixtures, Scales, etc.,	6,000 00

Total Amount of the Assets of the Society, exclusive of future premiums receivable, on the thirty-first of December, 1866,

\$3,077,788 30

Call on Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., General Agents at Charlotte, or on any of their Sub-Agents in the State, and have your life insured, as a good investment, if nothing else.

April 15, 1867.