

Chairman & Old North State. BY HANES & BRUNER. SALISBURY, OCT. 2, 1868. For the Old North State. LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23d 1868. At a meeting of the citizens (irrespective parties) at Lexington in the Court House, A. L. Watson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. L. E. Johnson and Dr. C. M. Payne were chosen Secretaries. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to express our indignation at an article (entitled work) which appeared in the "North Carolina Standard" Sept. 19th. Upon motion the Chairman read the article; it was moved and carried that a Committee of six be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. Appropriate remarks were made by distinguished persons of both parties, after which the committee read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved, L. That we have read with feelings of utter horror and indignation the leading editorial in the "North Carolina Standard" of the 19th, headed work, and that it is a most infamous libel and gross slander, as well as insidious and brutal assault, on the purity of the female sex of North Carolina and the Southern States. Resolved, 2d. That silence on our part would be virtually endorsing the said article, therefore we deem it highly culpable in any man who will remain passive or fail to express publicly his indignation. Resolved, 3d. That we can view the base writer in no other light than that of a vulgar brute and a peevish wretch, richly meriting the contempt and detestation of every respectable and virtuous minded person in the State, and that his miserable and unapologetic apology should only serve to sink him still lower in the minds of all thinking people. Resolved, 4th. That in the opinion of this meeting the patronage of that newspaper should be at once withdrawn until it is purged of the author of the article above referred to, and that he be forfeited out to the end, that the public scorn of an outraged people may expel from our midst, the mean and loathsome thing that has thus sought to disgrace and tarnish the fair name and fame, of the pure and lovely Daughters of North Carolina. M. H. Pinnix, J. P. Stimpson, Thomas Simmons, J. T. Brown, J. A. Sowers, Sheriff, and T. C. Ford, Committee. It was moved and carried that a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Salem Press, Old North State and Raleigh Sentinel, for publication. And that a copy also, be sent to the editor of the North Carolina Standard. A. L. WATSON, Chm'n. Dr. E. JOHNSON, Sec'y. DE C. M. PAYNE, Sec'y.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE speaks of the pardon accorded the men of the South being as free as air; that no punishment is imposed for the crime of rebellion. Is it no punishment to deprive an elector of the right of franchise? Is it no punishment to enact a constitutional prohibition of holding a Federal office? True, this is not such punishment as is ordinarily meted out to traitors and rebels. But it is time that sensible men, and especially those claiming to be Christians, should cease bandying such epithets. We want peace, but we cannot secure it by calling hard names. The men of the South hold to a different theory of the Constitution from the other sections. They believed they had the right to withdraw. They have been vanquished, after a most desperate and protracted struggle. They concede that the Federal theory is triumphant, and express their acquiescence in it, and their purpose to obey their obligations as good citizens. It is one duty to accept their declarations, made in good faith. But the Republicans tell us that they are not to be trusted, and they make ground of complaint against the Democracy that they concern with the late foes of the Government. If the people of the South are not to be trusted, how idle is it to talk about peace. If they are not to be concerned with, the Union never will be restored. The nation is too sensible to be much longer deceived. The party that ought to command the popular support is the one that will bring the men of the North and the South, the East and the West, into the most harmonious relations, and that will restore that unity of feeling which alone can make us a peaceful and prosperous nation.—Nat. Intelligencer.

**A GOOD ILLUSTRATION**  
Hon. T. A. Henricks, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech of great soundness and force, in showing the importance of harmony and good feeling between the North and South, and the advantages of reciprocal trade between the South and Northwestern States gave the following happy illustration: "The sweetest lesson of our religions is to be found in the parable of the Prodigal Son. That son, you recollect, became tired of the best home in the world, and wandered off to seek his fortune among strangers. Seceding from the paternal roof, soon poverty and hunger came upon him, and he concluded to return. If that father, who 'saw him away off,' had been a Radical; what would he have said? 'There comes my rebellious son! He thinks I will let him come back upon the same terms as the rest of the boys and girls. No, no!'—'That father as described to us in the parable was not a Radical. He opened his arms and welcomed him as he saw the erring boy return, and as he stepped into that house, peace, love and happiness returned. There was a Radical in that family, though. The other boy, as soon as he saw his brother coming, commenced growling, and did not want the returning prodigal admitted. I ask you, as christian men and citizens, do you think we can build our institutions upon the bad passions of hatred, revenge and jealousy—passions that come up from the dark caverns of hell?"

Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, one of the most eminent of the Methodist Protestant clergymen, is seriously ill at Philadelphia.

Forney always speaks at a distance from Philadelphia where he is best known.

Do the Radicals hope to make Grant President by Main strength?

Mr. Greeley fails to correct the misstatement in his paper that Colquhoun went Radical.

Mr. J. B. Fellows, of Arkansas, has been most efficient as a speaker in New England for the Democracy.

A convention of the cotton planters and manufacturers of Mississippi is called at Jackson on the 10th of October.

Gen. Garfield frankly says: "General Grant's 'Let us have peace' will come by a sharp little piece of steel called the bayonet."

"We have not yet found one Radical leader who felt sure of Samba's vote one hour in his absence."—Flake's Bulletin, (Galveston, Radical.)

Gen. Blair is announced for a speech at Indianapolis on Thursday. Gen. McClelland and Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks are set down for the same time and place.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from Minnesota states that the Republican split in Donnelly's district is irreparable, and that the Democratic nominee will be elected.

The Morgantown, Kentucky, Democrats challenge any Radical to a candid debate of the issue in that town at any time during the present campaign. Don't all speak at once!

Here is a significant title of a leader in the Utica Herald (Radical) of Saturday morning: "Is Gen. Grant a Top?" Ask Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, or Theodore Tilton.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE TENNESSEE TROUBLES.**  
President Johnson's decision to preserve peace in Tennessee, and his order to General Thomas to use the national troops under his command for that purpose, deserves more simple praise than it seems to get from the Republican press. It is a just and patriotic step, and will preserve the State from what might otherwise have been very destructive and damaging violence. Governor Brownlow's appeal upon the militia to do it would have brought about a collision among the inhabitants, and would have been very likely to plunge the State into civil war. It is better that the national troops should be used to avert such an issue than to settle it after it should be made.—N. Y. Times.

**Foreign—The Revolution in Spain.**  
London, Sept. 24, M.—The Madrid Gazette says, Navatiches had arrived on the North side of Sierra Morena, with two regiments of Cavalry, eight battalions of Infantry and four batteries. The revolutionary General Serrano is marching with a large force on Cordova, to give the loyalists battle. Great excitement at Madrid, where it is believed, that success of the revolution is certain. Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate, if the Revolutionists will accept the young Prince Asturi as King—Isabella to act as Regent until Asturi attains majority. The Revolutionists refuse to compromise and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a Provisional Government.

**From Washington.**  
Washington, Sept. 24, P. M.—Politics was not discussed in the Cabinet on Tuesday. The President, having had no notification of Monday's session, will not recognize it. Consequently, appointments made during the recess still hold good. Lincoln's son Robert was married to Senator Hall's daughter, this evening. The Court of Claims met, but having no quorum, adjourned to December. The administration will take no new action in Georgia matters. Meade will be governed by previous orders. Prominent gentlemen are here from Virginia, consulting with high parties regarding the electoral ticket in Virginia.—They are answered that the Constitution provides for, and there is no law of Congress against State choosing electors. Lieut. Beecher, who was killed by the Indians, is a son of Henry Ward Beecher. Secretary Schofield does not feel authorized to publish Gen. Hatch's letter, on which his recent order to Gen. Buchanan was based.

**From Richmond.**  
Richmond, Sept. 24, P. M.—Captain Schultz, ex-Captain in the Federal army, blew his brains out this morning, in the garden of a citizen, whose employment he had been discharged. He leaves a family in a New York City.

**Foreign.**  
Paris, Sept. 24, P. M.—France will immediately strengthen ports on the Spanish frontier. It is stated that Isabella has entered France. Le Pays says that the Spanish army is loyal, and the insurrection confined to Andalusia and several sea ports. The Monitor says that the Spanish revolution makes no headway; the people are indifferent or repulsive. The Government is taking active measures. Insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the royal troops. It is officially announced from Madrid, that Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia were quiet. Rumored rising in Calabria and Sicily denied.

**THE LATE REPUBLICAN PROCESSION IN NEW ORLEANS.**  
The following correspondence has been made public:  
Washington, Sept. 12, 1868. Commanding General, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans.  
Brevet Major General Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, reports there is danger of an assault upon a torchlight procession in New Orleans to night.—You will so dispose and employ the troops under your command as to prevent such assault and preserve the peace. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch.  
By Command of  
GEN. GRANT.  
J. O. KELTON, Asst. Adj. Gen.

**ING'S DEPT. LOUISIANA.**  
Brevet Brigadier General J. O. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:  
Dispatch received. There is no danger, in my opinion, of an assault upon the procession to night. The danger is the negroes will commence a riot, and the public property may possibly be destroyed. I have made arrangements to protect it, and shall use all of my disposable troops for that purpose. Am I to interfere any further than this? The Governor has not asked for assistance.  
ROBERT C. BUCHANAN, Brevet Major General Commanding.

Nibbles says that if all which the Radicals could make out of their Main (c) chance was a Democratic increase of 10,000 over the last test election, things look rather dark for Radical chances elsewhere.

The President, a very good judge, is said to be sanguine in regard to the Presidential election, and believes that Seymour and Blair will overwhelm the radical ticket.

**TERRIBLE WHIRLWIND IN MINNESOTA.**  
Buildings in its path for Thirty Miles Destroyed or Carried Away—Growing Crop Mowed Up or Swept Off.  
(From the St. Peter (Minn.) Advertiser, Sept. 12.)  
On Friday, the 11th instant, a storm near Swan Lake, Nicollet county, came up from the S. W., while a stiff wind was blowing also from the S. S. E. The two clouds seem to come in contact at or near Swan Lake, near the poor-house farm in this county, some sixteen miles from St. Peter. When the two currents of wind came in contact, a singular phenomenon appeared. A portion of the dark cloud coming up from the West seemed to detach itself from the darker body of the cloud, and commenced rapidly whirling and extending towards the ground. The whirling cloud was funnel-shaped, the small point towards the ground, and whirling with terrible velocity. As it passed over Swan Lake, the point of the gyrating cloud touched the lake, and the waters of the lake started into the air as if by the power of magic. After it left the lake its direction lay towards the houses of Joseph Scarle, Mr. McCollum and Simon Horner, where there were, some fourteen number, had assembled. The occupants had only time to attempt to hold the doors and windows from being forced in, when the house itself left the foundation, and was in separate particles circling with this strange power so frightfully inaugurated. In a moment of time, the house and barn were gone from their moorings, and timbers lay in utter confusion, over and around the living forms there prostrate. Three persons at this house were outside of the building when it left its foundation. They state that the sight was fearful beyond description. "The force of this form of a pillar power" was such that a man was no more than a straw. If by force of muscular power of the arms he could hold on to any fixture to the ground, his body was lashed about as a ribbon in the air. Strange to tell not an individual was killed. One shoulder was dislocated and several bruises, some slight and others severe, were inflicted. The horses in the stable were left alive and unhurt, the large timbers being around them in such a form as to leave them protected. At this place three wheat stacks were taken and removed to parts unknown. At Josiah Horner's a barn was taken off, and house left. And to this house the wounded were taken from the ruins at Simon Horner's. At McCollum's, near the lake, a house and barn were taken off. Next in order of attack, Joseph Scarle's barn was destroyed, and the upper story or half-story of his house taken off. Here Miss Woolung, schoolmistress, was somewhat severely injured, but not mortally. All her clothing, except what she had on, was expressed on the wings of the wind. She can hear nothing of it. A small house at Mr. Zim's, in the same neighborhood, was destroyed, and several other structures in the immediate vicinity. As a general, all light articles, such as bedding and clothing, were taken off out of the neighborhood, and will never be found. Every object in its way, such as corn, potatoes, vines and grass were rooted out and carried off. The threshed wheat at McCollum's and Horner's was left on the ground, and only injured by the rain that soon after fell in torrents.—After leaving Swan Lake settlement, the revolving engine of destruction moved northeastward on a line of ruin, varying from five to thirty rods wide, as the small point of the pendant instrument descended low to the ground, or hung higher in the air! Its track is marked by the torn forest and field, and prostrate habitations of man until it reached the Minnesota over between Ottawa and Le Sueur, near the Big Woods, from which point we have not heard as yet. On the way, in one place, it left a Norwegian and wife standing quibber where his house once was, but there was not. At George Briggs', in Lake Prairie, it tore his house and barn into utter fragments, and sifted them over an area of a mile or more. Here it seemed more violent than elsewhere. Its force was such as to take up a two year old animal of the cow kind and let it fall with such violence as to kill it. Beets were dug up and carried off. Mrs. Briggs was frightfully hurt by a scamp-wound. It is hoped, however, that she will recover. From this place it went into the valley of the Minnesota on its eastern tour. The houses of Mr. Brinkman and Mr. Linden, as we understand, were carried off or destroyed. The whirling from these places passed down the Minnesota into Sibley county, and spent its fury in the Big Woods. The damage done in Nicollet county would reach some \$15,000 or \$20,000 in houses, barns, grain stacks, goods lost and fences removed. That no human lives were lost in such a visitation, is one of the mysteries unaccountable by human wisdom. What reflecting mind would ever believe that an engine of that dangerous character could be sent on a similar line, through a populous district, demolishing all human habitations in its way for a distance of over thirty miles, without destroying a single human life. He alone who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm, could, from such an engine of utter ruin, protect the life of man! Fortunately for humanity, these gyrating engines of ruin are generally of small diameter. This one, in most places, did not exceed ten rods wide, following a tortuous line, bearing one general direction from the southwest to the northeast. We have heard of its effects at and near New Ulm, but in a mild form, injuring the wind mill in that place, and doing other damage along the river.

Mr. Beecher refuses to make a Radical speech in Brooklyn. He insists he has been given enough humble pie, and then two poor cents are not due in Plymouth Church all next January.

Bingham is as clear as California to escape ghost of Mrs. Surratt.

**GLORIOUS PROSPECTS OF A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH—A PROMINENT ACCESSION—BINGHAM'S CHANCES.**  
Cincinnati, Sept. 19.—Recent advices received here from all parts of the State give double assurance that the Democracy will carry the State by an emphatic majority in October, and by a much larger vote in November. A prominent and influential public man in Morgan's district, who has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, will in a few days take the stump and speak for the Democracy. Morgan is entirely out of danger. Bingham is losing ground very fast. Twenty voters in one township in Belmont county who cast their votes for the Republican ticket last fall will vote the entire Democratic ticket this year. Our friends write from all points that the Democratic meetings are everywhere larger than the Radical gatherings.—Special to the St. Louis Times.

**A SPANISH REPUBLIC!**  
The cable tells us that the insurgents in Spain are calling out for a Republic. At this juncture, we cannot express a decided opinion as to their fitness for self-government.—Before the failure of our own experiment of looking to the Spanish Peninsula for a successful working of free institutions. But as the most cultivated people in the world—abounding with free schools, free speech and free press, have made a disastrous mis-carriage; possibly the brutalizing despotisms of ages may prove the best preparation, after all, for the permanent establishment of Government by consent! We should keep an eye in that direction, to profit by any new light that may enable us to extricate ourselves from the darkness and confusion by which we are surrounded.—Rich. Whig.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
The Old North State seems to have been favored by Providence this year in her agricultural products. The wheat crop was very fair indeed, and we learn that the yield of Indian corn is almost unexampled, especially in the Eastern portions of the State. The late propitious weather has also enabled the planters to secure all their cotton. It is pleasant to us to have to record this news about North Carolina. In a very large part of the State last year the farmer suffered—terrible from the laziness of the new voters, their incorrigible propensity to thieving, and the unpropitious weather. The latter cause of distress not having operated this season, save a few localities, the farmers have to contend only with the lazy and thieving nature inherent in the African. Unto they receive help from immigration, this population must be over a draw back to their prosperity; but the time must soon roll round when a better species of labor will assist in developing the resources of North Carolina. We trust that the vote this Fall of the Old North State will be an earnest of the success that will attend the efforts of the people to rid themselves at the proper time of the incubus of Radicalism, when we hope that North Carolina will witness to some extent a return of her former prosperity. A grand old State is she—with elements of greatness second to those of no other member of the Union,—we behold the infinite mineral resources of the West and Middle regions of North Carolina, the streams with sites for factories strung along in countless numbers, the magnificent tobacco districts of the piedmont and mountain country, the cotton districts so productive of that rich staple, the wheat lands of three fourths of the State, the corn lands of the East as productive as the land of Goshen, the rice low-grounds of the Southern rivers, and the immense fisheries of the Sounds—when we consider all these advantages of North Carolina we are not saying too much in declaring her to be one of the finest portions of the earth. Her noble population is well worth of such a country. Though cast down for a while, the fetters by which she has been bound by Holden and his crew, cannot last forever. Her prosperity will return when her political status is worthy of her people, a change for the better must take place after while, and she will then receive justice. The wrong under which she is now kept down may oppress her, but it cannot degrade her, and the rule of the old and unshaken secessionist Holden will yet be shaken off by the people of this great State. The domination of Radicalism will then appear but a horrid dream of the past; North Carolina will develop her peerless elements of greatness, and attain that position to which she has been destined by the Creator.—Norfolk Journal.

**CARD TO THE PUBLIC.**  
DR. SAM'L A. BELL, HAS located on Enders street, between Main & Lost. Office formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Caldwell, and offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity of Salisbury. July 25, 1868. [w. w. w.]

**Harg & Smith's Patent WATER WHEEL.**  
THE undersigned having accepted the agency for the above named wheel, would call the attention of the proprietors of Mills, Factories, etc., to the many advantages it would derive from using it. It is well adapted to all purposes for which a water wheel is used. The small space it occupies, and the velocity of its motion, are attractive features. It requires but a small amount of gearing. It does not vibrate. It works as well on horizontal as vertical shaft. It admits any locality. Not affected by high water. It is simple, cheap and durable. One of the wheels can be seen in operation at Ford, Tatum & Co's Mill on South Yankin River. I have been in the Mill right business for 25 years, and consider this for the best wheel I have ever yet met with. This wheel costs from \$15 to \$275, according to size. For further particulars address us at Jerusalem, Davis Co., N. C. RICHARD T. NUTT, Sep. 16, 1868.

**LEATHER! LEATHER!**  
WE THE UNDERSIGNED have assembled our stock in the Tanning Business at W. P. Watson's Old Stand, 5 miles West of Salisbury, on the Lincolnton road, and are ready to Turn GOOD HIDES, KIP AND OTHER SKINS ON SHARES. We will exchange good Leather for good Hides. W. E. WATSON, Sep. 23, '68—1m J. M. LAWRENCE.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder on the premises on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, a valuable tract of Land, lying on Beedy Creek, in Davidson Co., containing 193 acres. Of this tract about 70 acres is in woods, 20 acres good bottom land, 10 acres in meadow. It is the tract of land owned by the late Joseph Percil, dec'd., and will be sold by the heirs for distribution. Terms made known on day of sale. Sep. 29, 1868.—w. J. A. PARKS, Agent.

**PURE PERUVIAN GUANO**  
AND all other kinds of GUANO, including the different PHOSPHATE'S, PLASTER and LIME, kept constantly on hand, a very low price. Our farmers will do well to call on us at once and get their Fertilizers, before ordering and buying elsewhere. We will take Flour or Wheat at the market price, in exchange. SPRINGS HUTCHISON & Co., Salisbury, Aug. 28.

**ROSADALIS Purifies the Blood.**  
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. H. H. COWAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND Shipping Merchants AND Wholesale Grocers. Agents for M. Davis & Son, (Liberty Va.) Celebrated Virginia Sherry & Port, Agents for Lister Bros, Dispensaries of Lanes, Agents for Valium Iron Works, Birmingham, Va. S. S. P. O. BOX, 17, WILMINGTON, N. C. NO 21 NORTH WYKE BY

**RANAWAY!**  
JANUARY 28th 1868, my bond boy DAVE, on August 26th 1868, my bond girl SARINA, on Sept. 1st 1868, my bond boy JACK, bound to me by Col. C. A. Gilley, H. Col. & A. A. G. York, at Salisbury, N. C., 30th day of December, 1867. I forbid all persons hiring or harboring them; if they do I will enforce the law on them. I will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension of them to any person who will bring them to me. E. GIBBS, Smith Grove, Davis Co., N. C. Sept. 11, 1868. w-3c

**GUILFORD LAND AGENCY O NORTH CAROLINA.**  
LANDHOLDERS who wish to Sell Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale. We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property. For information, address JNO. B. GREYTER, General Agent, Greensboro, N. C. 17 Dec. 2, 1867.

**Trustee Sale of a Gold and Copper Mine.**  
WILL be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, October 1st, 1868, on the premises in Rowan county, N. C., about five miles from Salisbury, the LAND MACHINERY, ETC., OF THE ROWAN GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, consisting of one hundred and eight acres of Land, five Houses, Corn-Crill, Powder-House, one Engine of 45-horse-power, four Builers, two Chillian Mills, two Drag Mills, one Shaking Table, one Baffle, three Rockers and about 150 feet of 10-inch Pipe, with privilege of the tenant to remove the crop. [w-435] JOHN A. THOMPSON, Trustee.

**For Life Insurance Only. REAL ESTATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.**  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. OFFICERS: J. C. HOPKINS, President, J. H. PERROW, M. D., Secy. This liberal and solvent Southern Company pays its policy holders annually 5 1/2 Per Cent. of its Profits. It allows its patrons to pay all cash if desired. It invites its patrons to attend its annual meetings and see their rights protected. It allows its patrons to change their policies from one place to another. Its policy holders are not restricted as to their residence. It offers the following certificate as to its solvency: NEW'S CORNER, HARRIS, March 25, 1868. The undersigned, officers of the above named Company, of Virginia, take pleasure in recommending as a solvent and reliable company, "The Piedmont Real Estate Insurance Company" of this county, and believe the policy of this company, its rates and terms for Life Insurance, are such as to be commended to public patronage. Its stockholders, Directors and Officers are of high integrity, and patrons can rely on a honorable, efficient management of its affairs. It is a desirable investment for all persons who own property, and simply give this as a testimonial to the merits of a good business. Geo. S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court of the County of Giles, Virginia, March 25, 1868. Wm. A. Hill, Surveyor. S. H. Lovato, Clerk County Court of Giles County, Virginia, March 25, 1868. G. A. Bingham & Co., Agents, Salisbury, N. C. We also have the agency for Good Fire Insurance. Travelling agents wanted. Apply to CAPT. JAMES P. JOHNSON, Special Agent, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 7, 1868.

**The Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Company OF VIRGINIA.**  
A Virginia and Southern Institution. Its Funds are kept in the South. It has met with unprecedented success. Its fortunes are established beyond controversy. The Company has capital and assets, equal to the amount of its liabilities, and is a true and reliable institution. Its business is conducted by a Board of Directors, who are uniformly administered by a General Agent, of responsibility and business capacity. It has established its claim to Southern patronage. OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, JOHN E. EDWARDS, SECRETARY, WM. B. ISAACS, D. J. HARRIS. MEDICAL EXAMINER, CHARLES H. SMITH, M. D. GENERAL AGENT, H. C. CABELL, JNO. H. CALDWELL. DIRECTORS: John Enders, Henry K. Elton, Asa Snyder, H. E. C. Borden, Samuel S. Cottrell, Samuel C. Tapp, John H. Pinnix, George Jacobs, William Willis Jr., J. W. Alden, Ed. A. Smith, George S. Pinnix, Wm. A. Evans, H. D. Cuddeback, James A. Britt, H. C. Cabel, W. H. Tyler, H. J. Harbeck, J. E. Edwards, John C. Williams, J. E. Nicholson, A. P. Abel, J. B. Morton, George L. Bland, H. H. Dill, Samuel M. Pinnix, William H. Palmer, Wm. B. Isaacs, D. J. Harris, Jan. 17—tw&tf LEXINGTON, N. C.

**INSURANCE COMPANY OF Hartford, Conn.**  
STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1867. ACCUMULATED ASSETS \$17,670,288.88. INCOME FOR 1867 \$7,726,516.63. FOR PREMIUMS \$6,332,804.95. FOR INTEREST, \$1,393,711.50. LOSSES PAID IN 1867, \$1,268,758.18. DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1867, \$64,205.00. Interest received on investments, \$1,000,000.00. Dividends received on investments, \$1,000,000.00. All profits paid to policy holders.