TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	2.50
Six months,	5.00
One year,	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5.00
" " " six months,	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months,	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

THE MASS MEETING INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The attempt which was made in this city, by the leaders of the mongrel Convention which met here the 27th. of March last, to connect partisan politics with the legitimate proceedings of the 4th. of July, was in complete keeping with the deception and hypocrisy of the leaders of the Radicals in this State.

For more than six weeks before the 4th., a "great mass meeting in Raleigh" was publicly advertised to take place on that day. It was to be a party rally, "a mass meeting of the Republicans; distinguished speakers from a distance may be expected. Let the people of both races come up by thousands to aid in the great work of reconstruction." No mention was made of Independence day, nor are we aware that any subsequent announcement was made of a public celebration of the day by oration, &c.

In this and the adjoining counties, the blacks were very generally urged to come to the "great celebration of the 4th." to come with their banners and the paraphernalia attached to their numerous secret associations. And they came in large numbers, and were marched down, in company with similar associations of the City, to the grove in the rear of what used to be the Governor's Mansion, to the *celebration*. The number of blacks, male and female, who did not join in the procession, out-numbered the procession largely. A gentleman with a practised eye, and who went to see the crowd and to estimate its numbers, informs us that the largest estimate of the colored persons present, which he could make, was about 4,000, nearly half of whom were women and children. Knowing the uniform and prevalent disposition to over estimate large crowds, we are of opinion that it did not exceed three thousand. During the speaking, it was observed that a large number of blacks were still on the streets in groups and passing about, who did not go to the speaking. Three thousand blacks actually in attendance upon the great mass meeting, is, therefore, a safe estimate. There were a number of white persons who went to see the sight, but not to participate in a partizan political meeting on the 4th of July. Not a single U. S. officer in uniform, we are told, was observed on the ground. Capt. Pepper, we understand, was the only U. S. officer who participated in the meeting. Not a speaker or a gentleman, from abroad, appeared in the assemblage. The only whites observed to participate were Messrs. W. W. Holden, J. W. Holden, C. L. Harris, Capt. Pepper, David Wicker, "Hawk" Rogers, Mr. Brewer and C. L. Rogers, and Fauntleroy Taylor came in at the eleventh hour. If there were other whites participating, our informant did not see them, except that our old friend, Henry Keim, who is always ready for a little "fun," joined in, though we are told he is not a Radical.

At the appointed hour, the author of this movement, W. W. Holden, Esq., arose and announced that the great Republican mass meeting would be organized by the appointment of the officers. He named them, and we suppose they were unanimously chosen, though we did not hear that it was put to a vote. Why need it have been, in these days when certain managers have learned "to take the responsibility?" His favorite fugleman and chairman, Mr. C. L. Harris, (who voted against negro evidence,) presided. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, though anything else but a Radical document, and the oration, were necessary to catch those who came to the *celebration*. A good judge tells us that Capt. Pepper's oration indicated ability and oratory in the speaker, but was expressed in language quite above the capacity of his hearers. The rain which dispersed the crowd marred the oration, though it was completed afterwards. Of its political character, we have no satisfactory information, though what we heard of it authorized the humor in which we indulged on yesterday. Of the other speakers we have no information beyond our yesterday's remark.

The speaking being over, Mr. Holden offered a series of resolutions, the main feature of which was, imploring the Congress to remove the State Government. This was the chief object of the whole affair, doubtless. We are further informed that Senator Wilson, or some body else at Washington, was telegraphed to, informing him that 7,000 persons had assembled in mass meeting here. This of course is designed to make capital with Congress, to induce it to do a very foolish thing, i. e. the entire destruction of all law and all civil rule in the Southern States. If the rumor about the telegram be true, we call upon the Press Agent here to ascertain the facts and *all* the facts, as they really exist, and communicate them to the Associated Press.

We stated, on yesterday, that just about the time Mr. Holden introduced his resolutions, the platform fell, tumbling the load off which it bore. A woman and child were considerably hurt, we learn, by the fall. But the resolutions must pass, the "mass meeting," and after the excitement was over, they were read and of course adopted. We venture that not more than five hundred of the crowd heard the resolutions, distinctly, and we are sure that not more than one hundred of them were capable of appreciating the character and designs of the resolutions. A more perfect flash in the pan, for a mass meeting, has seldom occurred in the State, if character, intelligence or position have any thing to do in making up a fit political mass meeting, with the view of controlling public affairs. The object of those resolutions could not receive the votes of 5,000 people in the State, black or white, at all capable of understanding them. Numbers, unless they have some intelligence, ought not certainly to control in public affairs. No intelligent Republican in this State, unless he has caught the Radical phrenzy, but would scorn to give his sanction to any such project.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is important that the idea of drawing out of some competent citizen, a correct and thorough history of the people and State of North Carolina, must not be suffered to pass from the public mind. The suggestions of the Warrenton *Indicator*, some time since, upon this subject, and endorsed by the press of the State, seem to have slumbered and been forgotten. We would revive those suggestions, and again urge their importance.

Time is rapidly passing away. Our old men are fast being removed from the stage. The present is the only generation that can, with any degree of certainty, connect the past with the future. What is known and treasured up by the present actors will hardly be left in such reliable and trustworthy form, if no real history be written, as would prove proper data for the future historian. Hence the absolute necessity of having a history begun and computed by some one now living, who has himself been conspicuously connected with the past.

There are several gentlemen in the State fully competent to do this work, could they have access to the many sources of information which might now be obtained, but we can think of no one so well prepared, from his long habits of research, and the vast fund of information at his command to write the history of North Carolina, as the Hon. D. L. Swain, of the University. He could, by no outer means, embalm in the memories of the people of N. C. his own virtues and excellencies, nor rear a better monument to his own services for the State, than by giving to his fellow citizens such a history as he could bring forth. We hope, therefore, he will no longer hesitate, but commence the work at once, seeing he has no time to lose.

RECONSTRUCTION. The New York *World* says. "The Southern people have been hardly and unjustly dealt by in this whole business of reconstruction. It was no fault of theirs that the different departments of the Government fell to quarrelling over the conditions of restoration. When they had thrown down their arms and submitted, they were entitled to know what would be required of them. Two years and three months have elapsed, and they are still kept in ignorance. They have a right to demand that this uncertainty, so disgraceful to the Government, shall be removed by a simple, perspicuous, self interpreting law, informing them without ambiguity of the terms imposed, and pledging the honor of Congress to their prompt re-admission when the prescribed terms are complied with."

STATE ITEMS

—The Winston *Sentinel* understands "that eight cents per pound have been offered for dried berries, and one merchant has paid as high as ten cents," but it has no idea the people will be justified in expecting such prices in future.

—The Salisbury *Banner* says that quite a storm passed through that section last Tuesday,—heavy rain, hail and wind. Crops in some portions in its passage were seriously damaged. Fences were blown down, and, it adds, "we regret to learn that Mr. Pennington's house top was blown off. Mr. Pennington is the same gentleman whose house was struck by lightning a short time since."

—The Fourth of July celebrations in Salisbury and Greensboro were purely formal. The *Old North State* gives the following account of its observance in the former place:

"In compliance with the order of Gen. Sickles, the National Flag was displayed upon the Court House and the City Hall.

There was no extensive celebration of the day. It was, however, observed by the colored people of the L. L. A. After a procession through the principal streets of the City with banners and music, they assembled at the City Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was read by General Delevan Bates, and an address delivered by Mr. C. S. Moring, both of this City. As we were unable to attend, we know nothing of the general tenor of his remarks on the occasion. It is worthy of remark that the colored people in town have conducted themselves with much propriety."

—Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq., of Warrenton, has contracted with Jno. Murphy & Co., Publishers, of Baltimore, for the publication of the second edition of his valuable "Book of Forms."

—The murderers of the Foscue family of Jones County are still at large. The citizens of Newbern are making up a considerable sum, to be offered as a reward for the capture of the black villains, and we presume that the Governor will also offer a suitable reward.

REGISTRATION ITEMS.—Norfolk county, third district: whites, 71; negroes, 392.

In Petersburg, West Ward, at close of books: whites, 210; blacks, 441. In the whole city, so far: whites, 1,098; blacks, 2,387.

Princess Anne county, first district: whites, 141; negroes, 72.

In Loudoun county, three districts: 901 whites, 351 blacks.

In Botetourt county, two districts: whites 615; blacks, 232.

In Craig county about four times as many whites as blacks.

At Paulett's, Campbell county: whites, 153; blacks, 207.

In Bath county, first magisterial district: whites, 128; blacks, 46.

In Danville, up to last dates: whites, 360; blacks, 962.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that when the Empress Charlotte was informed of her husband's captivity and danger she appeared to suddenly recover her sanity.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.,
July 3rd., 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Although I have traveled over a large portion of our State, I have seen few prettier villages of its kind than Thomasville. It is evidently a Rail Road town, and seems to have grown up alongside the N. C. R. R. The houses are mostly of late dates, and house painting is evidently more highly appreciated here than in most towns.

It is becoming noted for its manufactures, especially the article of shoes. There are at present two establishments for manufacturing men's, women's, girls' and boys' shoes all pegged work.

The Shelly Brothers, two enterprising young men, have a shoe factory that deals them very great credit. They have the latest machinery. The leather for soles is rolled and cut by machinery; the welts and heels are cut by machinery; the binding, pegging, closing, and all, is done by highly improved machinery. They have visited the best factories of the country, and purchased such implements as have been found to be the best adapted to the business.

The prince among the machines of the factory is the pegging machine. I saw a shoe pegged with it in *thirty five seconds*, and yet so strongly does it so to render it very durable. *It feels it was pegged well.* A coil of wooden ribbon, resembling the coils of telegraph paper, is presented to the machine, and for every peg driven in another one is cut to supply its place. Every stroke make a hole and drives a peg.

This establishment is as clean and well arranged as a place of the kind could well be kept. Everything is in order, and all moves like clock work. It takes a certain number of hands to work the various departments. One man cuts the uppers, another the soles, another closes in, a lady makes lining, another heels, another binds, another pees, another puts in stringe, polishes, etc. At present, they turn out one case, of sixty pairs, per day. They are about selling another set of men so as to be able to make two cases per day.

The work book-keeper receives a peck of small work to weight from the North. C. M. & G. Lines have the machinery, most hands, and turn out they say, two cases a day. Their pegging and other parts are done by hand, though they use some machinery. This gives employment to a larger number of young persons.

The two methods, of course, have each its advantages. But both firms are certainly *enterprising, accomodating* and *civil men*, ready to meet the demand promptly with the supply of a handsome and good article of shoes. I have yet to see better articles from any source. Both factories turn out chiefly pegged work, the shoe in general use in this country.

Last fall, the demand was beyond their capacity to supply, I learned, showing that the business was prosperous. Slight dullness prevails at present, owing to the general dullness of the season. But they are much encouraged in the enterprise and are prosecuting it vigorously.

The products of these factories go chiefly to Georgia and South Carolina. They assert that they furnish the same class of shoes at a smaller figure than they can be had in New York, to say nothing of freight, exchanges, etc. Southern men ought to increase their business one hundred times over on this basis. Suppose a sufficient number of North Carolina merchants were to buy shoes of Shelly Brothers and the Lines's, to keep one thousand hands at work, what would it do for North Carolina? It would benefit the manufacturer, the dealer and the customer. It would give employment to many industrious boys and girls. It would make a considerable town right amongst us. It would make a bank in Thomasville. It would feed a large number of people in and around the factories. It would increase the number of factories in Thomasville. It would build a church or two in the place. It would create a second Lyon in North Carolina, with a newspaper, a few grist mills, additional stores etc. This is the truest reconstruction policy we could adopt.

I must mention, among the facts and features of this beautiful and enterprising town, a chair that is made by Westmoreland, of this place. It is the split bottom chair in a considerable state of perfection. The frame is hickory, the pieces of which are all tastefully turned on a lathe, the seat is hickory splits, but it is hard to believe, without seeing, how beautiful and excellent a chair it is, when varnished. It is good enough and finished enough for a President. As strong and as handsome a chair I have never seen before for the same money.

The Female Seminary at this place, under the Presidency of Rev. D. R. Buxton, is in a prosperous condition sixty five last session. If North Carolina has a right to boast of anything, she may boast of her facilities for female education. Female Colleges are as numerous, perhaps, to the population, as in any State of the Union.

The Thomasville College differs from many, however, in one point, viz: it gives special attention to the preparation of young ladies for the avocation of teaching. The main avocation of many a young lady seems to be to eat food and wear clothes. The writer of this is not insensible to their charms, but he has seen enough of the world to discover that there is a large proportion of practical labor and tribulation mingled with the cheer and the poetry of life; trouble that is most successfully overcome by applying ourselves to the duties that arise as we go. A young lady who spends a few years in teaching, secures some good results. She is useful to the world she lives in, she earns something for herself, and she does more for her own education than the College itself has done.

There is a mineral spring within two miles of the town, that is pronounced very curative. With a proper increase of the shoe trade and a good Hotel at the Spring, Thomasville will be heard from one day.

The town takes its name from Mr. John W. Thomas. I have met this gentleman since my arrival here and he seems to be buoyant and jovial as when younger.

The Hotel, by Mrs. Taylor, is the place for your friends, when they stop here.

ITINERANT.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee of the House, having in charge the investigation of the conduct of President Johnson, in view of premeditated impeachment, held another session yesterday, at which ex-Attorney General Speed was examined. We understand no facts have been elicited by the recent examinations of witnesses calculated in the slightest degree to change the opinion of a majority, officially expressed on a former occasion, namely, that the evidence does not warrant a recommendation of impeachment. It is understood that majority and minority reports will be made. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, will prepare the former. His report will not, it is believed, be concurred in by Messrs. Marshal and Eldridge in all respects, but the conclusion arrived at, as embraced in the resolution to the effect above stated, will receive their sanction and that of a majority of the committee.—*National Intelligencer, 3rd.*

The New York *Express* says we have imported since Saturday last $16,557 worth of toys, $40,015 fancy goods, $1,156 cigars, $56,000 champagne, wines, etc., and between $18,000 and $19,000 jewelry. That will do for one week.

For the Sentinel.

THE LEGISLATURE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is said that the Legislature ought to meet, to act on the subject of a Penitentiary, and it seems to be supposed that this is the only important matter on which they can usefully act. There is one other of not less importance; it is *the restoration of private credit.* Our capital has perished, and it is only by borrowing capital from abroad, as well as from the few who, by saving, are accumulating it at home, that business can be restored again. Energetic, skillful and enterprising men are ready to enter upon many those paths of industry in which they once flourished, but are crushed, and in which they feel compelled to stand still, because they have not the requisite capital. Capitalists look abroad, but they cannot get it. There is more of it at home than is commonly believed. It is in the hands of many young, good men, and they hoard it. How can it be restored? Before I pass the answer, I wish to draw a broad line of distinction between debts contracted before and during the war "old debts" and those contracted since, and especially those which shall be contracted after the passage of the law which I am going to propose. In respect to "old debts," I recommend in the general policy which dictated the stay-laws. A mighty revolution swept away the property on the faith of which they were contracted, and equity, sanctioned which necessity imposed. They were simply necessary and that is the highest reason. With regard to them, I would provide that the debtor, on paying one hundred cents on, should be exempt from execution. I think this rule will be generally accepted and, and before the ten years have expired, the "old debts" will have disappeared. It is idle to say the Constitution will not allow this. A Constitution which allowed the evil, will allow the remedy. A way can be found if it is sought for. With regard to debts contracted before the war and before the passage of the act proposed, let them be governed by the law now in force for their collection. The law I propose is entirely prospective and will affect only such debts as shall be contracted at such a distance of time after its passage, as may be supposed sufficient for its being generally known. There are three elements of credit, every one of which is controlled by a kindred of money. 1st. the ability of the debtor. 2nd. his supposed willingness to pay. and 3rd. the remedy given by law in case he should prove unwilling. The two first of these elements are entirely beyond the control of law, the third is entirely authority, and it is only by expediting, and cheapening the collection of debts, that we can expect the foundation of credit, will induce the holder to lend his money.

At present, a creditor must sue and be collected in five, three, two, six, or nine months of pending upon the time before the County Court at which the writ is issued. This time may be, and often is, extended, even in cases in which there is no sincere pretence of a defence, for several terms more, by accidents, or tricks of one sort or another. If there is any ground whatever for defensive litigation, the time may be prolonged for years. Under these circumstances of long and indefinite delay, and with the constant possibility or probability, that the property of the debtor will disappear before it can be reached by a creditor, it is not at all surprising that credit in North Carolina is at so low an ebb. The wonder rather is that any body will trust anybody. It is trust on the confidence principle.

Now for the remedy. Pass substantially the following act, which is adapted to existing places of judicature, and if those shall be radically changed, as they must be if there is ever a Convention in North Carolina, which contains a fair proportion of the brains of the State, the principles can be preserved:

1. All writs on promissory notes, if the defendants reside in the County, to the Court of which the suit is brought, shall be served within three days after delivery to the Sheriff, and shall be returnable before the Clerk of the Superior or County Court within five days after service. If either or all the defendants reside without the County, they shall be served in five days after service, if the farthest of the defendants resides 20 miles from the Court House to which it is returnable, and one day more for every additional 20 miles.

2. On the return day, the plaintiff shall file his declaration or cause judgment, he shall be allowed no further time by the Clerk, on affidavit or else he shall be nonsuited.

3. The defendant within five days after the filing of the declaration, shall file his plea or demurrer, which plea shall also be on oath.

4. The plaintiff shall reply or demur within two days, and the whole pleadings shall be closed at noon of the second day after issue joined.

5. If the issue joined be upon matter of law, the Clerk shall make a copy of the record to the nearest Judge, who shall decide the same promptly and return the record with his decision, to the Clerk. The parties shall be immediately notified thereof, and either party may appeal to the Supreme Court on the usual terms, within ten days after the service of such notice, otherwise the Clerk shall issue an execution returnable in ten days.

6. If the issue joined be on matter of fact, the Clerk shall issue a venire for a jury to appear before him within five days. The issues shall be tried by such jury and their verdict recorded by the Clerk, and he shall immediately transmit the whole record to the nearest Judge, who shall promptly give judgment upon the record and return the same to the Clerk, the parties may appeal as above, and execution may issue as above.

7. This act shall only apply to actions on promissory notes not under seal and to bills of exchange, checks and drafts, upon which suit shall have been brought within six months after delaid.

(And if any body is afraid of any hard slap upon this, let him wait until it be passed, another section.)

8. This law shall only apply to actions on those notes, bills, checks and drafts which on their face profess to be governed by the remedies given by this law.

A claim like the above would enable every one to contract under the old law, or the new one, and the result would soon show which is to restored credit.

The true principle is to let parties contract for what time of credit they choose, but when the time is out and the promise due, to give the creditor the prompt remedy compatible with justice, and compel him even to sue promptly. E.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. A private letter received by a citizen of Nashville from a Canadian friend, who lately entertained Mr. Davis, says:

"I don't see so much change in the ex President's appearance as the newspapers describe. His spirits, however, are depressed. The constant vituperation to which he has been subjected, the suspicion with which he is dogged, the criticism of his slightest words and movements, all annoy his mind. He told me that *he wished he could suddenly disappear from the view of men and pass the remnant of his life in some seclusion where none but his personal frends could find him.*"

A negro man, in saving the life of a young lady in Lynchburg who was about to be crushed by the cars, was himself so injured as that his life is in danger.

FREEDMEN AND THEIR CONTRACTS.—The political agitations and league organizations are beginning to work fearful mischief in the rural districts, as might have been, as was by all calm and sagacious persons, anticipated. Mr. William Allen, of Claremont, had a very large crop of wheat, and just as it was ready for the sickle, the freedmen employed by him, or a very large portion of them, left the plantation, and came to Richmond. Mr. A. immediately represented the facts to General Schofield, who had one of the freedmen arrested and brought before him. The acknowledgement of the freedman established the fact that he had broken his contract without cause, and had, with his colleagues, left Mr. Allen's very large crop to be entirely lost so far as they were concerned. The General had the whole of them arrested and conveyed back under guard to the plantation, where they were required to go on with the harvest, the guard remaining to see the work done.

It is plain that if such faithlessness is permitted, the crops of this State must be greatly curtailed. We learn from many districts sad accounts of the irregularity of the freedmen. The party "missionaries" are paying the way for the perpetuation of the Bureau and the "rations."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Greeley testified that Senator Wade and Chandler and some others of his friends tried to dissuade him from going bail for Mr. Davis on the ground that such an act would injure the Radical party.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS FOR SALE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, WE shall sell, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the celebrated watering place known as

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

and a portion of land attached, situated in Stokes County, North Carolina, three miles from the capital of the county.

This valuable property is in the midst of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in America. The salubrity of the climate and virtue of the water are too well known to need comment. Ample and suitable accommodations for FOURHUNDRED GUESTS. For further information apply to M. W. Smallwood, Rich Square, Northampton county, N. C.

TERMS OF SALE. Twelve months credit, bond and approved security, with interest from date, title retained till purchase money paid.

M. W. SMALLWOOD, Trustee.
JOHN TAYLOR, "

June 6-283td

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHNSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1867.

Wm. H. Canady, Admr. of Lemuel Canady,
vs.
M. A. Canady, adm'r. of Joshua Canady, Jno. Canady, James E. Canady, Cannon Canady, Elizabeth Canady.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that William L. Canady and Elizabeth J. Johnson and his wife Jane Johnson, heirs at law of the testator, the said R. M. Canady, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 3rd Monday in Nov. next, then and there to see proceedings to be heard and judgment taken against them, as to them may pertain, and they are further notified that a copy of this order will be posted at the Court House door.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of said Court at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

June 19-2w

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY is upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewal premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for sedentary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one-third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including husband and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st, 1866, was 50 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid in settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The percentage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent., which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

P. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or SEATON GALES,
July 4 280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

WASHING MACHINES.

Another supply just at hand of DOLY'S CELEBRATED WASHERS, and sold with or without the Universal Wringer at Manufacturer's prices, with transportation added.

Also, in store, one of the famous NONPAREIL MACHINES.

July 4-280-tf JAMES M. TOWLES.

WM. H. CROW, GEN'L AGENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRginia, South of the James. Takes pleasure in presenting the following official

ADDRESS TO THE

MEMBERS.

July 1st. Assets $6,000,000.00.

They are at present about 700 gentlemen and ladies, citizens of North Carolina, who are members of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Since I have been Agent in this State, I have paid out faithful to representatives of deceased members the sum of $20,000, and $5,000 more will be paid in a few days to the representatives of the late Col. Jno. F. Saunders, of Johnston Co., N. C.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

Etna Life Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

March, 1867.

We call special attention to the advantages of the Ætna Life Insurance Company during the year 1866. We also have the satisfaction to state that its income during the months of January and February of this year has been double that of corresponding months of last year, while its expenses have been proportionally less. We hope to maintain this ratio of increase during the balance of this year, which will give your Company SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUAL REVENUE.

We appeal to each policy-holder to add his influence, and use every effort for the continued success of the Company, as upon this, and a wise and economical management, depend the amount of dividends to be returned to him.

The Officers and Agents of the Company have done, and are doing, everything in their power to make the ÆTNA THE GREATEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. This we can and will do if you will give us your influence. You can do this by sending to get some of your friends to insure in the Ætna, and if you cannot fully post them in, send their names to the Agent and he will take pleasure in calling upon them. By so doing, you can put your influence to practical use.

THE DIVIDEND FOR 1867 IS FIFTY PER CENT.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE STOCK COMPANY

Year.	Policies issued.	Amount.
1861	569	$785,959.67
1862	804	91,878.07
1863	1,829	149,952.40
1864	1,647	1,080,765.52
1865	8,515	1,036,813.04
1866	14,032	3,521,290.86

At the same ratio of increase for balance of this year up to March 1st, the business of 1867 will be Policies 22,000. Receipts $7,000,000.00.

This rapid and unexampled progress has been attained in the face of the most energetic competition ever experienced. A few rival Companies and agents are making great efforts, by printed circulars, some of them anonymous, and other ways, to depreciate the Ætna Life Insurance Co., and check its progress. Its management is assailed, its plan of operations falsified, and the press employed to prejudice the public mind, destroy confidence, and retard the Company's rapidly increasing business.

These rivals profess great interest in behalf of the insuring public. Their conduct would be more in keeping with motives so unselfish and honorable, did they confine their remarks to the discussion of principles, rather than descend to the use of incorrect statements and abusive and slanderous attacks upon this Company. The false cloak so often used to cover them to hide their real motive, and the intended injury, can do us no harm. The success of the Ætna Life, which is the confidence of this policy, and had to get it has been honorably obtained, and without assailing other institutions. We notice certain pamphlets and circulars, [illegible] as the production of any particular Company. And we think any other course honorable, the past has been too successful to warrant a change in this regard, and confidence in advise others to depend entirely upon their own merits rather than try to build upon assumed faults of others.

Lest silence should be construed against us, we take this occasion, in our annual circular to Policy-holders, to say that, in our opinion, their money and our time are not for newspaper or other controversy, and while our Patrons and Friends may expect us to publish special answers to attacks that may be made upon the Company, the officers and agents are ever ready and willing to give full and satisfactory information. In so doing, the merits of the Ætna Life are sufficient, and we have no occasion to return to assail others, nor (less errors as our shield), or endeavor to interfere with the relations existing between other Companies and their policy-holders.

Some rivals state that the Ætna pays a large amount of dividend to its Stockholders, in face of the reports of the Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts to the contrary (which can be seen at our office).

The force of the statement of our rivals is also destroyed, by the fact that very few Companies have so low a ratio of expense and disbursements to income as the Ætna, excluding dividends to Policy-holders; and when we consider, in connection with this, that

1st. Over one-half of the Ætna's business for 1866 was new business;

2d. That the Ætna increased its business in a greater ratio than any other Company;

3d. That the principal expense in Life Insurance is upon new business;

It is evident that no Company can pay better dividends to Policy-holders, and few will even probably, equal the Ætna.

The entire profits in the Mutual plan, except six per cent. annually on capital, belong to the Insured, and are divided among them every year. See page 20 of pamphlet.

The Ætna offers to the insured, the following advantages over a purely mutual Company:—

1st. The additional security of the capital.

2d. The certainty of its permanent success in the careful supervision of its business by the directors and stockholders, [illegible] interest with success.

3rd. Economy in management, as the general expenses of the Company are divided between its departments.

4th. All the benefits of dividends, and

5th. None of the liabilities usual in mutual insurance.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company has over 37,000 influential Members, well pleased with the Company, and an Annual Revenue of over *Three and One-half Millions of Dollars.*

It received over *Fourteen Thousand Members* in 1866.

It has a present rate of increase which will give an accession of *Twenty Five Thousand Members* and *Seven Millions of Dollars Income* in 1867.

It has over *Five Millions of Dollars* safely invested at interest.

It has nearly *One Million Dollars* surplus above all liabilities including present value of all Policies.

It pays *Full* per cent annual Dividend to Policy holders, *five years* sooner on Life Table than most leading Companies.

Of the entire business done by all the Life Companies reporting to the States of Massachusetts and New York, for the year 1866,

The Ætna issued nearly one tenth of the entire number of Policies.

But one Company issued one or more hundred New Policies as the Ætna in 1866, and in the two years of 1865 and 1866 combined, there is but that one, and with less per cent. disbursements to losses and expenses.

The average of the losses was about 65 per cent. while the Ætna was 50 per cent.

The percentage of all disbursements for the years 1865 and 1866 combined, was less in the Ætna than in any other leading Company.

It is not fair to Company, in comparing the per cent. expense, to take into consideration the ratio of its business for the larger the business, the greater the ratio of expense will naturally be for that year.

The average losses in the Companies were $14.24 to each $100 income. The Ætna's were only $6.72 to each $100 income.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR 1866.

Received for Premiums and Interest during year,	$4,556,236.70
Disbursements, Losses, Expenses and Taxes,	1,491,226.89
Increase in Assets,	$2,365,010.81
Assets, January, 1866,	2,036,822.05

Dividend, 1867—50 per cent.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1867, $4,401,833.86.
14,032 new policies were issued during the year 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

Taking into consideration the amount of dividends declared and paid to Policy-holders by the Ætna heretofore (50 per cent.), the time and manner of paying the same, the per cent. of losses and expenses to receipts, economy of management, care in selecting lives, increase of business, and ability to make and pay future dividends to the insured, the Ætna is equalled by few and surpassed by no Company.

"A policy of Life Assurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is time our people understood and practised more generally Life Assurance."—FRANKLIN.

AT THIS DAY the above is not only true, but a Life Policy is the CHEAPEST AND SAFEST way of making a certain provision for OLD AGE.

The Ætna makes Non-forfeiting Endowment Policies, payable in case of death; also, payable on attaining a specified age, thus making provision for *death and old age.* The premiums may be paid in one payment, or in five or ten annual payments until the policy is due. It is a good investment; for the policy-holder will receive a dividend for every year his policy exists, which will in some cases amount to more than the premiums paid the Company.

Policies issued upon all the other approved plans.

July 2-277-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 1.

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC TYPHOID, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES, and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FOREMOST, and they hope to see a renewal of the social reunions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD $3.50 PER DAY; $90 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALT, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PERKINS, LADD & CO., Richmond;
A. H. BOWLER, Lynchburg;
GARMAN & BROTHER, Baltimore;
BROADWAY & CO., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mineral Salts.

May 25-276-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STAUNTON'S.)
Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.
Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS
can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS
of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of
NEW FURNITURE, &c.
in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250 1m

COTTON GINS, THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c.

HORACE L. EMORY & SON'S UNIVERSAL Cotton Gins and Condensers, Georgia, and Pratts' Cotton Gins, E. Whitmans & Son's and St. Claire & Co. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Montgomery's Wheat Fans, Grant's Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Snaths, Gleaners, Mowers and Reapers.

We are Agents for the sale of all the above, and can furnish parties in want upon short notice, at manufacturer's prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Manufacturer of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.
Raleigh, N. C., June 8-256-tf
Progress and Standard copy.

BY PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Fourth Great Auction Sale,

BY CATALOGUE.

ON Tuesday, the 9th. day of July (and continuing on Wednesday the 10th.) at our Store, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will sell by Catalogue, a large selection of choice and seasonable goods, embracing

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
including Sugar and Coffee, Wines, Liquors, &c
25 HHDS. AND CRATES OF CROCKERY,
38 CASES GLASS TUMBLERS,

And a Variety of Miscellaneous Articles.

The attention of Merchants is particularly called to this sale, as embracing a great variety of desirable goods, adapted to their wants.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

June-22-268 td

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The Fifth Session of my school will commence on Monday, 15th July, and continue to