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**THE SENTINEL**  
**WILLIAM E. FELL, SEATON GALE,**  
 EDITORS

**SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868**

**THE NEW CONSTITUTION.**

We feel thoroughly persuaded that, in all that we urged against the new Constitution of North Carolina, during the late campaign, we did not exaggerate the evils which will attend its operation. All the indications point to the speedy recognition and acceptance of the instrument by Congress.

We observe that Mr. Senator Wilson has spoken of it in terms of high eulogy. We dare say that it pleases him. His whole Senatorial career has exhibited him in the light of a legislator for Africa, rather than America. We dare say, too, that it is a Constitution well enough adapted to the interests of Massachusetts, but it is not such an one as the people of North Carolina want or would have, if they had the power to refuse it,—nor one at all suited to their condition and requirements.

We say the people of North Carolina,—those whom the State has invested with the right of suffrage. As for the negroes, who voted under the unconstitutional enactments of Congress, not one in five of them knew any more what he was voting for, when he voted for the Constitution, than he knew of the Talmud. We now make the prediction, that in less than six months after the Constitution shall have gone into operation, there will be a popular clamor for its amendment in many important particulars,—a clamor which will not be confined to those who opposed its adoption.

The work of organizing the State Government, under the provisions of this Constitution, will be a far more difficult and complicated one, than that of organizing an entirely new one out and out, where none had existed before. In the matter of our judicial system, alone, the abolition of the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity will involve an amount of complication and litigation, that cannot be regulated or harmonized in years, if ever. And then the division of a sparsely settled country into townships, with specific boundaries, jurisdiction, &c., will be such a riotous, but, at the same time, complex innovation upon the files, customs and associations of our people, that we may expect great confusion and irregularity as the immediate and protracted results. Of the graver evils likely to flow from this detestable Constitution, we have heretofore said often spoken. It is unnecessary to pursue that subject further. We must now deal with things as they unfortunately exist.

We might have some faint hope that the practical operation of the Constitution would be tempered, modified and subdued, if its manipulation and enforcement were entrusted to discreet, patriotic, sensible or friendly agents. But, as matters stand, we have no such expectation. A crazy vessel to sail in is terrible enough, of itself, but a rotten craft, with a very bad and inexperienced crew to manage it, under no circumstances, to be trusted,—not even for a short voyage.

But, as we have heretofore said, we will not prejudice matters. If things turn out better than we anticipate, we shall be free to admit that our apprehensions are agreeably disappointed. But we again make the proposition, that the Legislature for change will be speedy and loud. It is obliged to be so. No people, in our judgment, can live contentedly or safely under such a fundamental law, which disregards every precept of prudence, every safeguard of society, and every lesson of wise experience.

**This Journal of Commerce, continuing, with reason, that the repeated and emphatic protests by General Grant of deference for "the will of the people" arouse apprehension, "not merely that the candidate does not mean what he says, but that he means something precisely the opposite. The two Napoleons are the most striking of modern instances of men who, unoffensively worshipped the popular will, but who found the opportunity to derelict it and put themselves up as objects of national idolatry. Gen. Grant's remark is quite in the style of Napoleon the First or Third, before they had got firmly seated in the saddle of France."**

**LOUISVILLE CORNER.**—This is one of our oldest exchanges and its columns are well filled. Gen. Backus has removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and has become its Editor.

**Col. St. Louis GREENE.**—It will be remembered that this gallant English officer effected his escape from the Dry Tortugas some time since, at the risk of his life, in an open boat setting sail from the Florida reefs to the coast of Cuba. Great uneasiness was felt in regard to his fate, and his escape from the perils of the sea was thought to be almost impossible. We are glad to learn, however, from the Mobile Register, that a letter has been received from him, dated Havana, announcing his safe arrival there, and sending his thanks and acknowledgments for kind treatment to some of the officers at the Tortugas, and stating that he was just about to sail for England. This intelligence will be joyfully received by Colonel Greene's many friends throughout the country.

**FONEY AND STEVENS.—A PROPERTY.**—Writing to one of his "two papers, both daily," on the close of the impeachment trial, Col. Foney, Clerk of the "high court," made this prophecy:

"Should the Senate of the United States fail to convict Andrew Johnson on the accusations of the House, not an electoral vote, with the exception of the vote of West Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee, will be given to Gen. Grant in the Southern States next November."

So Stevens prophesied: That if the President was not convicted, the Radical candidate would carry but two Northern States—Massachusetts and Vermont.

Florida is to come into the Union with a Governor from Wisconsin, a Congressman from Pennsylvania, U. S. Senators from the Eastern and Western States, and a local Legislature made up of negroes and carpet-baggers, selected "from all the world and the four parts of mankind." Great is the reign of carpet-bag and bribery in the Congressional system of Reconstruction. They who have their country for their country's good, have been expelled from the scene of the State and Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The popular feeling in the State of Tennessee is to be intensely in favor of the President.

**SENATORIAL COURTESY IN FORMER TIMES.**

Gen. Blair, in his speech at the unveiling of the Benton statue last week, said:

"The first generation of Statesmen which followed the Revolution, the government. When he entered Congress, Monroe was still President, and some of the framers of the Constitution were members of the Senate and House. He understood and admired the forms of government which these men had assisted in making, and regarded their position as a position of honor and respect. He did not embrace those who sought to subvert the school of politics as well as those who belonged to the Democratic school to which he was himself attached. Nothing could better exemplify his respectful deference to these men than the account he gives in a letter to him by Mr. Rufus King, of New York."

He had made a speech in reply to a member, and had spoken with force and animation. "When it was over the speaker in his honor" Mr. King, of New York, came and sat down in a chair by me and took hold of my hand and said that he would speak to me in a friendly manner, as the speaker, and that he felt a sincere pleasure in seeing me advance and rise in the world, and that he would be glad to have me sit by him in the Senate."

The speaker then, with a temperance which heated his eyes, told me that under those circumstances I took an authoritative manner and a look and action of defiance, which fell upon the other members, and which I can never forget. "I feel that your action, in this manner, had its effect. Twenty years afterwards I returned and took a seat at the table in Congress, and he related that he was glad to have me sit by him, and he said that he had his heart in the memory of that first day."

**THE CHROMEYERERS.**—In Frankfort, Ky., where religious sects and parties are divided and united, a people are known as the Chromeyers. Such a contingent is growing up in this community. The Southern people never had any faith in the Radical Congress and the Radical reconstruction program. The Northern people had but they are fast losing it. They are no longer of population and of property under it. If the Radical party in Chicago were willing to take Gen. Grant under the feeble, wily, wily platform adopted, it was because they knew that the mass of their own party were determined to have him as their candidate, whether with or without a platform. Gen. Grant understands this fully, hence he treats the platform as a thing of straw and patience.

What a rebuke to the Northern Radical and the Southern Conservative, comes and whanglers—that the man of war should be looked to as the one best fitted to settle the question. The sword of the American Cross will may yet be required to hush the clamors of an American "Rump."

**REACTION OF HON. HENRY SANBURY.**

The Senate yesterday perpetuated an outrage which, in malignity and impudence, far exceeded anything that has preceded it. The rule of the majority, which has signified the rule of tyranny and outrage on the part of the Radical majority in that chamber.

Mr. Sanbury is known throughout the whole Union as a most eminent and distinguished jurist, whose professional ability and high personal character have shed his name upon the law of his native State, and whose sphere with rare virtues, he belongs to that old and exceptional school of public men who are deservedly regarded as models and whose worth and fame form part of the national distinction.

The President nominated him for the position which he recently honored, and from which he has just resigned, and now he has been shamefully rejected and for no other reason than because he discharged that duty with fidelity and zeal, and with an ability which dwarfed and defeated the impudences. A disapproving and partisan majority has revented itself upon the most honorable man, the facts of whose story they are not worthy to have in the Nat. Intell.

**THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.**

The papers of all parties, with few exceptions, pay appropriate tributes to the memory of the late ex-President Johnson. The Philadelphia Ledger, in giving an interesting sketch of his life, remarks:

"He was regular and methodical in all his habits, rising at 5 o'clock in the morning and having every part of the day regularly allotted to its particular work, study or leisure, until his hour for retiring, which was invariably ten o'clock. In his home life at Westland his manners were kind and genial, and his habits essentially domestic, although thoroughly hospitable. He made it a practice to visit all his neighbors of every station, in the country, in the city, and in his regular evening walks, chatting with them about their home affairs, and was personally much beloved by them. All had fast, though most important to him now, it is due to his memory to say, that under all the craft of statesmen there was a vein of religious devotion in his private life, connected with that of the man who knew him well, or who lived in his home, and who may stand him in stead, now that he has passed away from the strife, as well as the honors of this world."

**SOUTHERN TRADE WITH BALTIMORE.**

The Sea gives the following statement of the receipts of produce from the South at that port for the month of May:

507 cotton there was received 2,167 bales, etc.; 882 bales from Charleston; 712 bales from Norfolk; 431 bales from Savannah; 47 bales from Richmond; 34 bales from Wilmington, N. C.; and 23 bales from other North Carolina ports. Of naval stores there were received 2,665 barrels rosin, 858 barrels turpentine and 651 barrels pitch, from Wilmington, N. C.; 1,576 barrels rosin, 145 barrels turpentine, 291 barrels tar and 297 barrels pitch from other North Carolina ports; 752 barrels rosin, 791 barrels turpentine and 29 barrels tar from Norfolk; 42 barrels rosin and 50 barrels turpentine from Richmond. From Richmond 1,327 hogsheads and 841 packages tobacco were received, and from Norfolk 248 packages. Besides the above, large quantities of lumber, shingles, blocks, heading, fish, early vegetables, fruit, etc., have been received from Southern ports, giving fair employment to the fleet of little steamers and sailing vessels plying to those waters.

**LESSONS FOR US.**—Mr. James Small, of Washington, City, visited the Conservator here Monday. It is stated that on Mr. Small's appearance at the post-office Tuesday morning, he assumed his duties as letter-carrier, he was ordered to leave immediately. But if a Southern man discharge a negro for voting to enfranchise him, some arbitrary military strap declares that the post-office is to be in support of the nation. This is a true country.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar.  
**GOOD COMMON SUGAR,** very cheap.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

Herrings, Herrings, Herrings.  
 THE BEST CUT HERRINGS still on hand, which will be sold at lowest market price.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

GUANO! GUANO!  
**The Genuine Peruvian!**  
 ANOTHER LOT TO BE RECEIVED!  
 Ninety-two dollars and fifty cents per ton. Price advanced from \$75 to \$87.50.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**FOR SALE**

**YOUNG'S BOARDING HOUSE,**  
 NEAR THE ARBBROTHER HOTEL,  
 FAVENHILL STREET,  
 RALEIGH, N. C.  
 HOUSE, 100 FEET, \$22,000.  
 Laterally built, one made in Board by the Month.  
 Renting by day or week, and well furnished.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**FOR SALE**

**MRS. H. W. MILLER'S BOARDING HOUSE,**  
 DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.  
 CORN, CORN, CORN.  
 3,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, just arrived at  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**FOR SALE**

**ONE HALF ACRE COTTON GINS,** 43 and 50  
 S. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

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 S. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**WAIT FOR THE BIG SHOW!!**  
**COL. C. T. AMES' NEW ORLEANS MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.**  
 THE ONLY SOUTHERN AND LARGEST CIRCUS IN THE STATES, IS TO ARRIVE AT BALTIMORE, and will arrive about the 20th inst. For full particulars, call on the proprietor, Mr. C. T. Ames, at his residence, 112 N. Second St., Baltimore, Md.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**TO BUILDERS.**

THE undersigned will receive proposals for the erection of a new school-house and two-story building, to be built in the town of Washington, in the County of Frederick, Md. The plans are on hand, and a copy will be made for any person applying for them, on payment of the fee for the same. Proposals to be made in writing, or by personal interview with H. S. Cole, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.  
 S. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**FOR SALE!**

**A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, IN BALTIMORE.**  
 AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, centrally located, fitted up with every convenience, and doing a good business. The owner desires to sell it for half interest to a desirable partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000.  
 This is an opportunity rarely met with, and is already a good business established and can easily be enlarged and made very profitable. For particulars, address Box 417, Baltimore Post Office.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company.**  
 THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company will be held at their office, No. 142 Broad Street in the City of New York, on the first Tuesday in July next, at 1 o'clock P. M.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**North Carolina Military and Polytechnic Academy, HILLSBORO', N. C.**  
 THE SECOND TERM of the Session of 1868 will be held on the 1st of September next. Tuition will be received on the 15th of the month.  
 For entrance containing full information, address Prof. J. K. Wright, Hillsboro', N. C.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**Kittrell's Springs Female College, GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.**  
 COMMENCEMENT Exercises will be held on the 15th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.  
 Address to Rev. L. E. Simpson, D. D., General Agent, Hillsboro', N. C., or to the Secretary, Mount Airy, N. C.  
 The Sabbath preceding, viz., Friday, July 10th, will be a day of prayer, for the success of the College.  
 During the present session, \$2,000 can be raised for the College. The fact is, that the Hillsboro' College is now in a flourishing condition.  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**100 BASKETS**—various sizes  
**300 POUNDS**—last over used. Try it  
 G. T. W. C. STONACH.

**VERY VALUABLE GOLD MINE AT AUCTION.**  
 WILL BE SOLD BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY vested in the undersigned, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, in the City of Baltimore on Tuesday, the 23rd of June, 1868, at one o'clock P. M., all the property of the Baltimore & Montgomery Mining Company, better known as the STEELE GOLD MINE,  
 in the Calhoun River, in Montgomery County, North Carolina, containing about 700 ACRES OF LAND, with all the equipments, consisting of two Steam Engines, one of 10 horse and the other of 25 horse power, two 60 inch Babbingtons, 100 feet diameter, with boilers, rollers and shafts; two large steam engines, one of 10 horse and the other of 25 horse power, with rollers and shafts, and all the other machinery and fixtures necessary for the mining of gold.  
 This mine contains one of the most valuable veins of gold in the country, and is situated in a deep ravine, about 150 feet high, and is surrounded by a high wall of rock, which is of a soft and friable nature, and is very rich in gold.  
 Thorough and reliable examinations and reports have been made by Prof. C. H. Jackson, of Boston; Prof. Smith, of Philadelphia, and the late Prof. Hauser, who all agree and represent this mining property of great value.  
 Terms to be made known on the day of auction.  
 For further information as regards reports, &c., apply to  
 GEORGE S. BROWN,  
 No. 153, Baltimore St., Baltimore.  
 may 20 - 1868

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.**  
 EVERY ARTICLE necessary to a gentleman's complete outfit can be obtained of  
**R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,**  
 CLOTHIERS,  
 OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL,  
 RALEIGH, N. C.

**JUST RECEIVED:**  
 FINE BLACK DRESS SHIRTS,  
 FINE BLACK ALPACA SACKS AND TROUSERS,  
 A new lot of very superior  
 WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,  
 Very desirable in warm weather.  
 R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,  
 GENT'S FURNISHING STORE,  
 Opposite Tucker Hall,  
 Raleigh, N. C.

**JUST RECEIVED:**  
 A NEW LOT OF  
 FINE DRESS SHIRTS,  
 All sizes. A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance.  
 All persons in want of such a luxury should call and apply to the lowest cost.  
 R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,  
 GENT'S FURNISHING STORE,  
 Opposite Tucker Hall,  
 Raleigh, N. C.

**ESTABLISHED 1851.**  
**KADER HIGGS & CO.,**  
**GOTTON FACTORS**  
 AND  
**General Commission Merchants,**  
 NORFOLK, Va.  
 SPECIAL AND EXTENSIVE ATTENTION  
 to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.  
 Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.  
 Orders forwarded to Liverpool free of commission.  
 References: Messrs. J. G. McPherson, Esq., New York; Messrs. G. & W. Moore, Esq., Baltimore; Messrs. D. S. Hill, Esq., Baltimore; Messrs. W. H. C. Stovall, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Messrs. J. S. Hilditch, Esq., London; Messrs. J. S. Hilditch, Esq., London.

**JIM!**  
 NONE TO THE "JUMP" EVERY NIGHT  
 June 2-1868

**DRIED FRUIT.**  
 WE WANT ACTIVE, reliable Agents at every Depot (in Fruit sections) to solicit customers and purchase all kinds of DRIED FRUIT.  
 Liberal advances will be made on all consignments, upon receipt of bills of lading, and quick sales and prompt returns guaranteed.  
 Daily Prices Current sent to those desiring them.  
 J. B. HUNTER & CO.,  
 General Produce Commission Merchants,  
 No. 42 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 June 4th

**Fish.**  
 FRESH HALF HIDE Blue Herrings, and quick sales and prompt returns guaranteed.  
 Daily Prices Current sent to those desiring them.  
 W. B. JONES & CO.,  
 No. 101 N. Third St., Baltimore.  
 June 4th

**BASKETS.**  
 J. W. BROWN, No. 101 N. Third St.  
 DOUGLAS BELL.

**ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, \$9,690,000.  
 DIVIDENDS, 80 PER CENT.

No. POLICIES 52,700.

In three days of competition between Life Insurance Companies, much has been accomplished. It will be seen that the expenses of the Etna are now lower than any other Company, and after the average is struck, the Etna, in 1868, saved \$10 out of each \$100 retained—more than the other Companies. The table shows the results, compiled from the original and correct statements of the largest Companies in America, made to the Bureau of Commissioners of the State of New York. The table compares the ratio of expense to each \$100 received by each Company, for the three years ending January 1, 1868.

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Official Statement showing the Expenses and Losses by the Twenty Largest Insurance Companies in America. (FROM THE NEW YORK RECEIPTS REPORT.)

| NAMES                   | 1865.    | 1866.    | 1867.    | 8 Years Average. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Connecticut Mutual      | \$ 53 87 | \$ 65 28 | \$ 78 90 | \$ 65 72         |
| Charter Oak             | 32 62    | 29 29    | 28 20    | 29 62            |
| Equitable               | 37 16    | 30 08    | 26 31    | 31 48            |
| Gloucester              | 22 18    | 35 67    | 32 92    | 33 93            |
| Germania                | 19 22    | 41 29    | 41 12    | 40 49            |
| Guardian Mutual         | 40 07    | 31 79    | 36 50    | 35 92            |
| Home                    | 35 98    | 27 11    | 34 83    | 34 63            |
| Krickbocker             | 42 05    | 42 58    | 35 87    | 40 16            |
| Mutual Life             | 28 81    | 30 03    | 22 70    | 27 04            |
| Mutual Benefit          | 31 22    | 37 87    | 27 39    | 32 44            |
| Manhattan               | 31 80    | 31 50    | 33 23    | 33 18            |
| Mass Mutual             | 28 14    | 31 74    | 36 29    | 35 99            |
| New England Mutual      | 40 22    | 29 85    | 29 44    | 33 58            |
| New York Life           | 37 49    | 38 29    | 28 45    | 31 61            |
| North American          | 32 91    | 23 49    | 24 71    | 27 37            |
| Phenix Mutual           | 37 06    | 30 97    | 25 30    | 31 44            |
| Security                | 37 11    | 36 20    | 37 70    | 37 51            |
| Union Mutual            | 32 06    | 29 98    | 26 96    | 29 66            |
| Washington              | 42 29    | 49 40    | 41 72    | 44 45            |
| Average of 19 Companies | 37 11    | 33 51    | 31 56    | 34 96            |
| The "ETNA"              | 26 70    | 26 22    | 26 66    | 26 56            |
| Difference              | 10 41    | 7 29     | 5 90     | 7 94             |

The Etna Income for 1867 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1868 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1869 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1870 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1871 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1872 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1873 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1874 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1875 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1876 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1877 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1878 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1879 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year. The Etna Income for 1880 was \$1,757,339, on which \$1,400,000 was paid out for death benefits, and \$357,339 was retained for the year.

**PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 EDSON FESSENDEN, President. JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

**IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

- If it is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
- It is insured in all the States and Territories of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
- Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
- No policy is issued unless NON-FORFEITING.
- Its losses have been met by the annual interest received, and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
- It has paid over \$500,000 of losses, and never defaulted.
- The rate of assurance is as cheap as any Company doing a first-class business.
- IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNBORN LIFE.
- IT WILL NOT INSURE WITH A POLICY NOT RECEIVED IN THE BOE OF THE INSURANCE, which note, in case of death, will be deducted from the face of the policy.
- IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative Character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Phenix Mutual      | 11 74 |
| Home               | 1 81  |
| Connecticut Mutual | 1 00  |
| Equitable          | 1 24  |
| Manhattan          | 1 42  |

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 Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.  
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 Jan. 1—1868

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