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" " six months	1

THE SENTINEL.

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. SION H. ROGERS, OF WAKE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE,
OF MECKLENBURG.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

DISTRICTS.

1st—THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF TYRRELL.
2nd—JNO. HUGHES, OF CRAVEN.
3rd—JAS. C. DOBBIN, OF CUMBERLAND.
4th—WHARTON J. GREEN, OF WARREN.
5th—M. S. ROBINS, OF RANDOLPH.
6th—W. M. ROBBINS, OF ROWAN.
7th—L. M. McAFEE, OF CLEAVELAND.

THE RADICAL ORGAN'S ADVICE TO RADICAL CANVASSERS.

Here is the advice given by the Raleigh *Standard* to the canvassers of its party in North Carolina. Here is the PEACE to which we are invited by the election of GRANT and COLFAX. Here are the necessities requiring Holden's six thousand DETAILED MILITIA. MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA, read this well to your mothers, your wives and your daughters, and learn the purposes of the cowardly adventurers who are now governing your State. Says the *Standard:*

"BUT WHEREVER ELSE YOU WORK, DON'T FORGET TO WORK AMONG THE WOMEN. THE CONFEDERACY WOULD'NT HAVE LASTED A YEAR IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THEM. OUR GOOD REBEL WOMAN IS WORTH A DOZEN REBEL MEN. GO AFTER THE WOMEN THEN. THEY WILL MAKE THEIR HUSBANDS SHOUT FOR GRANT AND COLFAX UNTIL THEY ARE HOARSE, IF YOU WILL MANAGE TO REPLACE SOME OF THE DIAMOND RINGS AND LACES FRANK BLAIR STOLE FROM THEM WHEN HE WAS HERE. AND DON'T HESITATE TO THROW YOUR ARMS AROUND THEIR NECKS NOW AND THEN. WHEN THEIR HUSBANDS ARE NOT AROUND, AND GIVE THEM A GOOD——! THEY ALL LIKE IT, AND THE YANKEES YOU ARE THE BETTER IT TAKES. OUR EXPERIENCE WITH FEMALE REBS IS THAT WITH ALL THEIR SINS, THEY HAVE A VAST AMOUNT OF HUMAN NATURE, AND ONLY WANT TO HAVE IT APPRECIATED TO BE THE MOST LOVING CREATURES IMAGINABLE. SCALAWAGS AND CARPET-BAGGERS! DON'T FAIL, THEREFORE, AS YOU CANVASS THE STATE, TO LOOK AFTER THE WOMEN. YOU ARE ALL GOOD LOOKING AND THEY KNOW IT. BUT WITH NATIVE MODESTY, LIKE NEW ENGLAND GIRLS, THEY LIKE TO BE APPROACHED FIRST—DON'T BE AFRAID OF THEIR EYES. THEY GLARE LIKE SOUND LEOPARDS BY DAY LIGHT, BUT UNDER THE MOON NO BLUE DEATH-STRICKEN FAWN'S IS HALF SO TENDER OR HALF SO DEEP. DON'T READ JUDGE PEARSON'S LETTER TO THEM, BUT GIVE THEM LYRICS AND IDYLLS IN VOLUMES AND YOU WILL HAVE THEM IN YOUR ARMS, IF NOT IN YOUR PANTS, IN LESS THAN A WEEK."

GOV. VANCE.

No man in North Carolina is better known, or more highly appreciated by the worth and virtue of the State, than Zebulon B. Vance. The attacks of his enemies fall harmless at his feet. The scavengers, who cater for the readers of the rebel-Radical sheet in this city, the *par excellence* "Woman Insulter," spend their time and labor to no purpose in attempting to assail this noble son of the old North State. They are unworthy to loose his shoes. The attack upon him, in the last issue of that filthy sheet, while it would merit attention, if it came from a responsible source, finds its ample refutation in the fetid, feculent quarter from whence it emanates. Men steeped in iniquity and infidelity are sure to attempt to belime others, whose lives are a standing rebuke to them. The article alluded to is characteristic, and is *believed* to emanate from the pen of a writer for that paper, who has been *charged* with having been indicted for an attempt at rape! And such men talk about "morals and our holy Christianity!"

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.

B. I. Howze, a Radical peregrinator in Chatham, stated, in discussion with M. Q. Waddell, Esq., a few days since, that, after the election, the Radicals would be in favor of *colonizing the negro* in some distant land.

It has been charged, and has not been denied, that the man who "writes himself Governor" expressed similar views to a Chatham delegation, who waited on him to remonstrate against the appointment of negro magistrates.

It was announced, by telegram, on yesterday, that a negro, by the name of Menard, had been nominated for Congress by the Radicals in one of the Districts of Louisiana. The same dispatch gives extracts from a Circular from Menard, in which he sets up the high claim, for his race, that they ought to be represented in all the Departments, of Government,—"even in the White House!" That portion of the dispatch the Radical "Woman Insulter" (sometimes called the *Standard*) suppresses.—Lo! the poor negro. Do they begin to see *through* their "friends?"

MR. PENDLETON.—The Radical papers, North, have published a letter, professedly written by Hon. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, to a man in Texas, urging the people of Texas to vote in the Presidential election, and promising the support of the Northern Democracy. Mr. Pendleton denounces the letter as a forgery, never having heard of the man before he saw the published letter.

TAXATION! TAXATION!

Our people are perhaps more deeply interested in the subject of taxation than any other question in which they are directly concerned. Extravagant taxes raised for objects which have not the sanction or approval of the taxpayer, constitute, perhaps, the hardest burden that any man bears. A man who consents to become the servant of another, although at the time he does it dreams of paying wages the law demands, will not demur because it is a security debt. Tax laws, however, that bear unequally upon the people, and that impose burdens upon one class, for the benefit of another, are of all others most oppressive.

The Radical Legislature, at the late session, determined to conceal from the eyes of the people the affluence of the party in regard to taxation. Instead of taxing the salaries and fees of State officers, except in a few cases, they left the taxing of them to the future, intending, of course, to put the highest possible tax on the salaried officers. So, also, in regard to public Schools and other things. It did not even attempt to arrange a tax bill, but determined to leave it to the future, in order that the extravagance of the party in the State should be in full force before the burden of Radical extravagance in national affairs.

The people may, however, anticipate the most severe and crushing taxation. Our correspondent "Cato," on yesterday, gave them an inkling of the operation of the School tax. The amount arising from the header capitation tax will do *absolutely nothing* towards establishing schools among blacks and whites.

Prior to the war, the number of white children drawn into our public schools very seldom exceeded 125,000. To keep up schools for three and six months in the year, for this number of children, required an annual appropriation from the Literary Board and the counties of nearly $400,000. To there must be added say 70,000 negro children. This number would require an outlay of $600,000. Or the amount would *come out of the children of the State*, who to educate *their own* children, let many of them would never go, but to educate the 70,000 negro children of the State. Can *our people bear it?* INTERMEDIATE.

Commissioner Rollins has written to a resident of Lexington, Va., asking his want of authority to allow the applicant to distill fifteen or twenty gallons of apple brandy from his own orchard! Publication.

The above, taken from an exchange paper, is a pretty full answer to a late editorial in the "Woman Insulter," which charges the "*Conservative officers*" with exacting, *contrary to law*, the enormous four hundred dollar tax on distilleries. It called on our citizens to disregard the official order, and distill *their fruit* as much as they pleased. It may be, however, that Commissioner Rollins has lately become reconciled to the President, and is now a good *Conservative*, and that *he* is the man the "Woman Insulter" struck at. But with the lights before us, we fear that any who followed its advice will find themselves in a bad box.—No, the Radical Congress made the law, and the intensely Radical Commissioner Rollins states his want of authority to change it, so as to allow a farmer to distill a few gallons of apple brandy from his own orchard, for his own use.

THE WEST ABLAZE! GREAT MASS MEETING IN ASHEVILLE!

A friend writes us from Asheville, under date of Oct. 2:

"We had a glorious day here yesterday. 10,000 noble mountaineers assembled! The oldest inhabitant does not remember so large an assembly in these mountains. Gen. Clingman, Col. W. M. Cocke, Hon. J. L. Bailey and Mr. Wade, from Macon, Gen. addressed the multitude, in splendid efforts. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It would have made your hearts leap with joy, if you had seen the earnest, quiet and determined attention of that vast crowd.—The people of these mountains are all ablaze with enthusiasm, and I feel confident we shall roll up such a majority, next November, for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, as will astonish the whole State!"

THE *National Intelligencer* unkindly intimates that some of the carpet bag Senators and Representatives elect are having the bulk of their public documents sent, not to the States which they misrepresent, but to the homes, in the North, which they in fact claim as their residence, thus virtually confessing the hollowness of their pretensions. It shows that there is some little grace left in them yet, that they are unwilling to outrage further by their presence the constituences upon whom they have squatted to share the salary and the mileage of a member of Congress. In confirmation of the well known outrage imposed on the South, read the following from a recent speech of Gen. Thomas Ewing, in regard to Arkansas:

"He said he knew the Governor, the two Senators, and the Chief Justice of that State. When the war broke out the Governor was a strong secessionist, and wore the Palmetto badge. One of the Senators was a sutler in our army, and had amassed a large fortune by gouging Union officers and soldiers out of their pay; the other had fled from Kentucky, in 1861, after embezzling $5,000 belonging to a client; while the Chief Justice went to Arkansas from Kansas, deserting his wife and three children, and marrying a woman down there. These were specimens of the officers that were furnished the people of Arkansas under the rule of the Radical system."

MR. STANBERY'S SPEECH.—We hope that some of our readers will fail to read *all* of this noble vindication of the Constitution, the publication of which we conclude to-day. It is the *great* speech of the campaign, on the subject of Radical reconstruction.

THE very day of the assembling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Philadelphia, the *Telegraph*, a Radical paper, announced that there was great danger of losing that city. If the Radicals lose Philadelphia they will lose the state of Pennsylvania.

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

GREAT SPEECH OF ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY, AT LANCASTER, OHIO, ON SEPTEMBER 26.

A Cogent and Conclusive Commentary on Radical Rule,

&c., &c., &c.

(*Concluded.*)

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

With the failure of this amendment the constitutional way was abandoned, and then at last, in the spring of 1867, the Republican Congress, call of the Thirty-ninth, in the last days of its last session, found a new way to amend the Constitution, and passed over the veto of the President the military reconstruction acts. The first section declared that no legal State governments existed in 10 of the Southern States, and I assure you that the language of a loyal government, the first step taken was to place them under military despotism. They were divided into five military districts. Five military commanders, with a military force, were sent to govern them. They were authorized to create boards of registration, and to strike from the roll of voters the names of those who, in their judgment, were not loyal men. The qualification of the voter was the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, which was administered by these military officers, who, of course, were left free to grant or withhold the privilege at their pleasure. Out of this article of the oath of office, which Americans were left free to grant or withhold at their pleasure, they made an instrument of torture to force the consciences of their victims into a compliance with their behests. The provisions of the Reconstruction acts were not merely designed to fix the qualification of voters in reference and affecting the proposed constitutions, to secure not only black suffrage, but black supremacy. Following close on the heels of a generally loyal people, in the Amendment of the Constitution, they thought, and how it has been in other cases, there was enough time to carry out the scheme in the interim. There were those who opposed to the amendment, and who regretted that it was ever proposed, who were ready to accept the amendment as a settlement of the question, and to abandon the idea of any more amendments. But there were those who had conceived the idea of using the amendment, instead of using it as a means of securing rights, as a means of perpetuating power in the hands of a party, and to make it impossible for a high minded, generous people, to recover from the effects of the amendment, and, if it be, he endeavored to secure the immediate effect by the amendment, and, using the existing power by passing the military reconstruction acts. The first section of the first act, the Federal Judiciary, was also an obstruction. The Supreme Court had pronounced military commissions, in time of peace, unconstitutional.—The Republican Congress saw that the same question would arise under their reconstruction acts. The same question had in fact arisen, and had been taken by appeal according to laws to that Court, and was there pending, argued, and ready for decision. They more than dreaded the decision—for they were well said that it would declare their legislation unconstitutional. The remedy they adopted was to take the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court from the subject matter of the appeal. Thus, step by step, the Republican Congress arrogated to itself powers not conferred by the Constitution—usurped or frustrated the authority of the co-ordinate departments and overthrew the barriers which defend the rights of the States. Fellow-citizens, this was the work of the extreme Radicals of the Republican party, who led or forced the moderate men of their party into their support. And what was the purpose? To restore the Union and preserve the just rights of the States? No, fellow-citizens. It was to perpetuate the ascendancy of their party, by incorporating the black race as a political element in our system. Their purpose was to make them a part of the governing element in Federal affairs, and as far as possible the superior governing element in State affairs at the South. Their purpose was to do something more than make the negro a voter. It was to make him a Republican voter, and through his agency to make every one of those States a Republican State. The true sense in which they guarantee to these States a republican government is to make them members of the Republican party. Now, fellow citizens, for the proof of this assertion. Read over the Republican legislation since the close of the war, relating to the Southern States, the Freedmen's Bureau act, the Civil Rights act, and the three Reconstruction acts. If these white legislators had all been blacks, I do not say how so far as the South is concerned, more partiality could have been shown to the blacks, or more hostility to the whites.—They first insure the fidelity of the blacks to their party by lavish appropriations of the public money for their education and support. They next declare that they are citizens of the United States, and give them at once a political position superior to our unnaturalized emigrants. They give them privileges that no Congress ever attempted to confer on the white race by constituting tribunals for their special benefit, extending over subjects wholly domestic and local, and yet independent of all State control or regulation, and finally, when the blacks have been fully educated and indoctrinated in the Republican faith, and are ready to vote the Republican ticket, they force negro suffrage upon the South at the point of the bayonet. When this is accomplished, Radical Reconstruction has done its perfect work, and these Southern States are declared entitled to representation in Congress by showing a Republican ticket of admission at the doors. In this way seven of the Southern States have been reconstructed, and the others, as they claim, will soon follow. What next? Peace is to follow. "Let us have peace," says General Grant. He means peace accomplished by Republican reconstruction. Fellow-citizens, we shall never have peace or the blessings of peace through that agency. Radical reconstruction bears no such fruits. As well expect to gather grapes from thorns. Look at Tennessee, which has been reconstructed upon the Radical basis of negro suffrage and white disfranchisement for more than two years. Look at that State and tell me whether peace reigns there. When the rebellion was put down the highest order of statesmanship was required to re-adjust our political system. Wisdom and calm deliberation were required. It was no party work that was to be done. Now what have we seen? Everything done in the interests of the Republican party, and not of the nation. Laws passed in violation of the Constitution, under the dictation of a caucus and the lash of a party leader to secure party supremacy. Fellow-citizens, I have made up my mind to oppose these revolutionary measures, and as such opposition can only be carried out by concerted action and organization, I find myself side by side with my old political antagonists. Where, in our political contests, I find our party systematically engaged in violating our Constitution, and another battling for its preservation, I have no doubt, do hesitation as to my choice. When it comes to that, former political ties and associations do not draw me. They are as ropes of sand, and were received. But when he enters the arena of politics, and accepts the leadership of a party, I must look to the party, and not to the man. Fellow-citizens, the issues of parties are all unconstitutional. They are [illegible] Democratic party has proved itself a Republican party. We will be bled more than two years at the period of our [illegible] Buchanan, and as the rank and file [illegible] years.

[illegible] Democratic platform. I stand here to support the Constitution, to support the rights of the States, to sustain civil law and civil governments against martial law and military rule, to defend the all essential rights of American citizens, to preserve the guarantees which make us a free people, to defend the *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, the right of the white people of the States to frame their own constitutions for themselves. I stand here to defend the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia against the usurpation of negro suffrage upon the unwilling white people, and I would stand here to defend the white people of Ohio from a similar outrage.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Hitherto, fellow-citizens, I have put the case upon constitutional grounds. I have arraigned the measures and the policy of the Republican party as subversive of our Constitutional law. Now let us look at their measures and their policy from another point of view. I not constitutional, are they, wise and right in themselves? Is [illegible] negro suffrage a good thing in [illegible] that it must be established [illegible] of negro suffrage, my right or by wrong? Is it so supreme a right that to deny it is a crime? People of Ohio, of all political parties! I need not wait for your answer. You gave it last fall in tones of thunder. You then said this is a white man's Government, and you rejected this foul thing with loathing and abhorrence. Mark it, my friends, that the question put to the people of Ohio was negro suffrage alone. What would have been your answer if the thing proposed was to give the land to the negro with one hand, and take it from the white man with the other? What would you have said if the proposition made to you was intended, not to make negro suffrage a harmless element in the regulation of your political affairs, as it would be in Ohio, but to make it the controlling element? Look at the course pursued in South Carolina, and what do you see? All its white people subjected to the domination of the black race. There are those who say, "This is well; this is retributive justice; this is the legitimate fruit of unsuccessful rebellion; this is security for the future; this is the restoration promised; this is peace." Fellow citizens, it is neither restoration nor peace. It portends a conflict. There is no security in it either for the black race or the white, and least of all for the blacks. All history teaches us that where these two races of men exist together the white race must rule. No human laws can work out the problem of their social equality, or political equality; but human laws may place them in hostility to each other; human laws may array one class against the other, and place the negro on a level with, or above, the white man, but nothing short of the Infinite can keep him there. When the eleven Southern States attempted to secede from the Union, when the eight millions of their white people, with such remarkable unanimity, took that fatal step, it was under the idea that they were exercising a constitutional right. They had been educated in that faith. We, of the North, had been taught in another school. The right had been affirmed and denied from the foundation of our Government. It was one of those political question which nothing but arms could decide, and which, at last, arms did decide. Now, my friends, one and all, I put this questions to you, especially to such of you as maintain that these Southern people are the greatest of criminals, and deserve no mercy; I ask you to put your hands on your hearts and tell me whether, if you had been born under a Southern sun, and had lived all your lives in a Southern State, and been taught from your infancy that secession was a constitutional right, you would not have gone with your people into secession? Do not misunderstand me. As a Northern man, taught by Webster and Clay, not by Calhoun and Davis, I denied the right of secession, and while the war raged I was in favor of fighting it out for the preservation of the Union. While these Southern people had arms in their hands, I looked upon them as public enemies; but when the rebellion was put down—when these misguided people gave up the contest, and with it gave up all the issues of the contest—then to me it seemed the part of wisdom to receive them back into the old fold. That was Mr. Lincoln's policy—that has been Mr. Johnson's, and under its healthful influence conquered twice—first, by our arms, and next by our clemency—they did all that man could do to repair and make amends for the past. Fellow-citizens, you know what followed. You know how they have been treated, and in what spirit a Republican Congress met their overtures of friendship and reconciliation. They asked for bread and were given a stone. Their Constitutions, framed upon our Constitutional model, and according to all its requirements, were declared illegal, and in the name of legality they were put under a military despotism, only to be superseded by negro domination. Do you wonder that at this moment there is no true peace in the South? Do you know so little of human nature, and especially of human nature in its American type, as to delude yourselves with the idea that this was the right way? Could you expect any other results than those which have followed? Are you surprised to hear that in the reconstructed States there are collisions between the two races, and calls for more arms and more soldiers, especially in that State which has been longest reconstructed? Make the Freedmen's Bureau a permanent establishment, turn the whole South into a military camp, increase your army, and establish a military post in every precinct of the South, and you may have peace, but it will be the peace of despotism. When General Grant accepts the nomination and the platform of the Republican party, he stands pledged to carry out their policy. When he says, "let us have peace," he means the sort of peace which the triumph of Republican reconstruction is to effect. He pledges himself to stand by negro suffrage imposed upon the South by the Republican party, and to fight it out on that line. I have nothing to say against General Grant as a soldier. He was educated as a soldier, and has shown great capacity as a military [illegible] of the South. Finally, put a [illegible] majority in the Senate, and then the good work will be finished. It will take time, perhaps more time to correct all this misrule than it has taken to commit it. The process may be a slow one, but my Democratic friends, if you are of the true class of men as of old—if you possess the same steadfast and unconquerable will sooner or later success is sure. Then the primal glories of the Republic will come back, then the lost will be found. Then this Southern people, purified by a great moral rebirth, released forever from slavery and all its attendant evils, conquered more effectually by our clemency than by our arms, will stand again once more by the old flag. Then, indeed, the star of peace will return. No more domestic strife—no more rebellion. Then no more shall the Northern and Southern soldier confront each other in opposing ranks, but shoulder to shoulder, in an unconquerable column, where the fiery valor of the Southern shall be united with the heroic courage of the Northern soldier, they may defy the world in arms.

MARRIED:

In Mecklenburg County, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, R. D. Workman, Esq., to Miss Martha M.

DIED:

At Enfield, Halifax Co., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, Wm. Q. Rose, in the 30th year of his age.

In this City, yesterday morning, Prof. GEORGE FRONEFIELD, in the 70th year of his age.

(The Funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable House and Lot for Sale.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE one of the finest and most desirable residences in the town of Warrenton. It is situated near the centre of the town, fronting the public square. The buildings are in a style of modern structure. The dwelling contains eight rooms with closets, pantries, bath room and verandas. The attention of Physicians is particularly called to this rare offer. I am one, and have been engaged in an extensive practice for most twenty years and wish to retire from the profession. My property can be purchased at a low price.

DR. THOS. E. WILSON.

Warrenton Oct. 7-2w

TWELFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and other dues	$317 119 58
U. S. Bonds	240 000 00
Other Bonds and Stocks	22 445 05
Real Estate	53 882 00
Furniture and Fixtures	4,786 37
Taxes Paid	1,595 20
Due from Banks and Bankers	57,138 33
Specie	4,536 54
Legal Tender and Nat. Bank Notes	133,311 43
Premiums and Cash Items	3,650 08
	$718,464 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Circulation	101,305 00
Deposits	368 387 06
U. S. Treasurer	27,008 88
Due to Banks and Bankers	38 054 94
Surplus Fund	7,000 00
Discounts and Exchanges	9.7 46
Profit and Loss	14,611 26
	$718,464 58

I, CHARLES DEWEY, Cashier of the Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Oct 7-tf

FIRST QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and other dues	$141,686 91
Furniture and Fixtures	525 00
Premiums and Cash Items	4,249 89
Due from Banks and Bankers	9,294 63
U. S. Bonds	34,000 00
Other Bonds and Stocks	1,500 00
Specie	1,320 00
Legal Tender and Nat. Bank Notes	125,000 00
Current Expenses	1,915 50
	$319,512 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 80,000 00
Deposits	213,879 12
Due to Banks and Bankers	22,155 44
Profit and Loss	3,477 77
	$319,512 33

I, WM. E. ANDERSON, Cashier of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. E. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Raleigh, Oct. 7-3

NON-FORFEITING CASH RATES

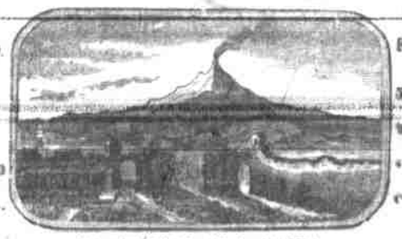
OF THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, $10,000,000.

$130 to pay every 100 of Liabilities.



DIVIDEND, Fifty per Cent

57,000 Members, and constantly increasing.

DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES.

First. Whole Life Policies.
Second. Endowment Policies, for terms of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and forty years.

AGES.

Insurance will be granted at all ages from fifteen to sixty years.

NOTICE.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid another loss. Read the following:

$3,000.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 16th, 1868.

Received of the Ætna Life Insurance Company by the hands of W. H. Crow, General Agent, Three thousand dollars, in full payment of all demands upon the Life Policy of my deceased husband, Larkin F. Bunn. No. of said Policy 48,759.
With many thanks for this prompt payment in the hour of my affliction and need,
I am, respectfully,

HESTER A. BUNN.

Added to the above, may be mentioned another fact proving the wisdom and beneficial results of Life Insurance, and also the fidelity and good faith in which this old and well tried Company deals with its members.

In less than three years this Company has done more than all others combined, to relieve the wants of the widows and orphans of North Carolina.

It has paid Policy, No.	15,273	$5,000
" "	10,818	5,000
" "	18,067	5,067
" "	24,692	3,000
" "	27,514	10,000
" "	38,600	5,000
" "	44,974	2,500
" "	35,382	10,000

Being thus tomfortably tried and proved, it commends itself to the patronage of every reflecting citizen, who desires to provide a certainty for those he loves and are depending on him.

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for the State.
Office, Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 23-2m.

A Paying Investment and a Life Insurance at the Same Time.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF

NEW YORK.

IS CERTAINLY ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT IN THE COUNTRY, AND IS UNDER THE management of gentlemen among the most trustworthy.

Its President is the Hon WM. C. ALEXANDER, a son of the late Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D. This Society Pays all Losses of Policies and pays back to policy-holders all the profits of the business—thus enabling Assurants to provide for their families and reap the benefits of a good investment at the same time.

Cash Accumulations (and constantly increasing,)	$7,000,000
Annual Income, (which also increases continually,)	4,500,000

This Company has paid over $1,500,000 to widows and orphans during the last seven years and has conducted its business with such care and liberality that it has never contested the payment of a policy. It has also divided among its policy-holders over $1,500,000, cash value. It is a purely Mutual Company, declaring its Dividends yearly to all policy-holders. Liberal in its dealings, sound in its management, it deserves the remarkable success which it is enjoying.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
General Agents.
Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. FINCH, T. C. HOOPER, } TRAVELING AGENTS.

Sept. 18-3m

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between G. F. & W. C. STRONACH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. F. STRONACH,
W. C. STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 30-1w

MORE ROOM! MORE GOODS!!

Increasing Trade Demanded a Change!

WE HAVE MADE IT!!

WE CAN NOW BE FOUND IN OUR NEW AND ELEGANT

IRON FRONT STORE!

NO. 27 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF TUCKER'S HALL,

WHICH WE HAVE JUST REFITTED UP TO correspond with the nature and extent of our largely increased business.

Our design is to keep a FULL, SEASONABLE and MOST ATTRACTIVE Stock of

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Prices Low, Quality and Make Unsurpassed.

Our best endeavors in the future, as in the past, shall be to please the numerous patrons of the House. Everybody is invited to call and see the new assortment of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS, now opening at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.

Sept. 29-tf

Cypress Shingles for Sale.

I CAN FILL ALL ORDERS, at short notice, for CYPRESS SHINGLES. They are 21 inches long, 6 inches wide, ½ inch thick, dressed, edged and put up in bundles of 50 each, all got by gauge and branded.

They will be put on the cars free of charge and can be sent to any point on the different Railroads.

Apply to J. H. BURNETT,
Sept. 28-tf Rocky Mount, N. C.

EDGERTON'S SNUFF.

Another lot of the celebrated Snuff now in store and for sale by

Sept. 23-tf UPCHURCH & BOND.

CORN, CORN AND FLOUR.

Low, to close consignment.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Oct 2-tf Auc. and Com. Merchants.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Now is the Time to Buy

COAL!!

Twenty Tons to-day to hand and for sale by

Sept. 4 tf DOUGLAS BELL.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Sept. 8-dawaly.

For Sale.

A HOUSE & LOT on Davie Street. Lot 40 feet front by 100 deep. House has 4 rooms. Situated East of W. C. Parker's.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Sept. 25-tf Auc. & Commission Merchants.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD at Auction, in Greensboro, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1868, the property of Mendenhall, Jones & Co., consisting of 30,000 lbs of Sun Cured Leaf Tobacco, 4,000 lbs Smoking Tobacco, (Peace brand,) Machinery for preparing and packing Smoking Tobacco, Plates for Printing Labels, a lot of seasoned Wagon Timber, part of which is ready for ironing; two Iron Lathes, a lot of Smith's Tools, Horse Power, &c.

ALSO,

On the same day, at the Button Factory, three miles West of Greensboro, 2 Steam Engines, one 20 and the other 6 horse power, both with good TUBULAR BOILERS, two fast Shafting, 2 in diameter, with Hangers and Pulleys of all sizes, one Iron Drilling Machine, a No. 1 Grist (corn) Mill and the House known as the "Button Factory."

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms: Cash on all purchases of $20 and under; credit of six months on all sums from $20 to $100, and six and twelve months on all sums above $100, with interest.

Oct. 3-td MENDENHALL, JONES & CO.

1868. Fall Trade. 1868.

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER, SHOT, Turkey, Squirrel and Duck Shot.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of Tumblers, Goblets, Butter Plates, Salt Stands and Wine Glasses.

Also, a new Patent Chimney Hand Lamp.

J. BROWN
Raleigh, Sept. 23-tf. With Hart & Lewis.

CORN! CORN! CORN!

See Snively Prices Corn in store.

Aug 29-tf B. F. WILLIAMSON.

BEST DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

Sept. 19-eod2w A. D. BOYETTE'S.