TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Three months	$2,00
Six months	4,00
One year	8,0
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4,00
" " six months	2,0
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2,00
" " six months	1,0

THE SENTINEL.

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

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868.

State Conservative Convention!

It is resolved by the State Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party of North Carolina, that a State Convention of the party be held in the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock of that day.

It is confidently hoped that the friends of a Constitutional Union and civil liberty will be active in the effort to make the Convention the largest and most respectable that ever assembled in the State.

Let the Conservative people in every County of the State, where meetings have not been held, hold meetings at once, pass appropriate resolutions, appoint delegates and see that they attend the Convention.—The condition of public affairs demands the patriotic effort and co-operation of every good citizen, to save the country from impending danger.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

R. C. BADGER, Secretary.

January 4th, A. D. 1868.

THE LAST USURPATION.

The resolution of Mr. Upson, of the House of Representatives, as amended by Mr. Boutwell, and as it passed the House, provides that the existing governments in the Southern States shall be abolished, and that Gen. Grant shall be authorized to detail officers of the army to fill the civil offices. We have little idea that the resolution, in its present form, will be accepted by the Senate. It is generally understood that Judge Chase is the favorite of a majority of the Senators for the Presidency, and that he will have sufficient influence to defeat a proposition, which, if carried into effect, would infallibly secure the votes of the Southern States in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant.

However that may be, we anticipate some action, on the part of Congress, looking to the speedy abrogation of the existing governments. Some such act of bad faith is necessary to make up the culmination of Radical perfidy. Presenting certain Acts for the acceptance of the South as a finality, they have already, in four important particulars, accumulated the severity of their exactions, and it only remains for them to adopt the last and crowning act of treachery and usurpation.

There seems to be a confident impression prevailing in well-informed political circles, that the Supreme Court of the United States will very shortly declare unconstitutional and null the entire Reconstruction programme of the usurping Congress. We shall not stop now to speculate upon what would be the effect of such a decision upon the rotten fabric of Radical reconstruction. If the question is brought fairly and squarely before the Court, there can be no doubt that it would declare, what Stevens admits, and what any lawyer in the land, worthy of the name, holds, that the whole scheme is violative of the plainest provisions of the Constitution. That being done by the high tribunal, to which the adjudication of such issues properly belongs, the President, in the execution of his sworn duty, will see to it that the Constitution is obeyed, as interpreted by the Court.

But, taking it for granted that no such decision is reached, that Congress shall go on in its course of madness and aggression, that these legitimate and rightful governments are disbanded, and that the officers elected by the people, who alone had the right to elect them, are removed,—what then is to be done? Save that, as a lover of the old State of North Carolina, we should deplore her further humiliation beneath the feet of tyranny and grovelling hate, we shall have no regrets to express. So far as the civil officers of the State are concerned, from the highest to the lowest, they occupy no beds of roses. Personally, to the majority of them, it would be a relief to be freed from the perplexing cares and annoyances, the harrassing interferences, to which they have been subjected under the present condition of things. Their sole feelings, and our sole feelings, in seeing North Carolina,—one of the "Old Thirteen," and a State older than the Constitution itself,—thus raped of the last attributs of her sovereignty by the lawless hand of violence, would be those of grief that such things could be in a land of boasted liberty.

Further than that, we have no objection to the new usurpation, and for two reasons: First, we should be willing that the world should see the spectacle which would be presented, if our civil offices are only to be filled by negroes and those who can pronounce the Radical shibboleth of "loyalty." We can anticipate the disgust and abhorrence of every lover of his country, at the revolting sight of ignorance, imbecility and corruption revelling in the places which have been adorned by good men, and degrading the genius and character of Republican institutions. And, secondly, Radicalism, already doomed by the awakening sense of the people, would thus drive the last nail in the coffin which is awaiting to receive its carcass.

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL.—The Norfolk papers state that this huge edifice is fast approximating completion. It is stated that Dr. Blackwell, the celebrated caterer at Kittrell's Springs, and, of late, for his Railroad Hotel, proposes to rent the Atlantic, when finished.

THE SPIRIT OF IMMIGRATION.

We observe that large numbers of planters from Pennsylvania and West Virginia are selling out their farms and removing to Old Virginia, especially to the Valley, and purchasing farms. Should this spirit continue for a few years, Virginia will be on her feet again, and the white population will be able to control her destiny, in all respects, even should Radical rule predominate in the country.

A movement is on foot in Wilmington to encourage immigration to this State.—Leading gentlemen are taking part in this movement, and we hope something good will come of it. But to accomplish anything which will prove really effective, it must be a movement in which the people of the State, generally, shall be interested.

A State Immigration Association should be formed, not only embracing our people generally, but with ample means to carry out liberal and judicious plans for its accomplishment. An agency should be established in New York, with means sufficient to employ the printing press liberally and to send an agent through the Northern States and also one to Europe.

The simple design of inducing foreign laborers to emigrate to this State is neither broad enough, nor does it promise a sufficient good, for the expenditure or aims of an Immigration Association. The undeveloped mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State are perhaps unequalled by those of any State in the South. Twenty millions of money, and an addition of at least one million of souls to our population, within the next five years, would just begin to unfold to the world our immense resources.

The history of the past two years, we admit, does not speak as favorably as we desire, for the freedman as a laborer. The circumstances which have surrounded him have been unfavorable to his improvement in skilled, systematic labor. The ideas of *equality*, with which his pseudo-friends have filled his head, have excited his ambition and encouraged a mistaken notion of independence, altogether fatal to the obligations of a laborer. Virtue, industry and regular labor are the only proper foundations for independence; but the pledges of the Freedmen's Bureau for food and clothing, and protection in indolence and crime, have produced their legitimate fruits, and rendered the negro unfit for the responsibilities of a laborer.

But as the prospect is, we are not without hope that time, experience, and a wise, constitutional, as well as humane, legislation for the blacks, will go far to correct the vagaries which Radical teaching and legislation have engendered in their minds; and should they remain in these States, they may yet become useful as laborers and profitable to themselves and to the country. Besides the negro laborer, large numbers of white persons have gone to work in good earnest. This number will be increased, and but little time will be necessary to effect a vast improvement in the skill and employment of labor, hitherto unknown.

Our vast mineral resources are to be brought out. The great ability of our soil for improvement, and our immense water power, require capital and intelligent managers to develop them. More laborers are not so much needed, as an increase of population, with means to aid in this development. One hundred energetic, experienced farmers, able to purchase and to cultivate a hundred acres of land, who will come among us to settle permanently with their families, will be worth ten times as much to the real wealth and improvement of the State, as the addition of five thousand ignorant, poor and often vicious laborers, white or black.

We hope, therefore, that our enterprising and intelligent citizens, who are looking to immigration as a means of benefitting themselves and the State, will have due regard to the character of the population which they would introduce. The State is sufficiently supplied with thriftless, vagrant and unproductive people. Let us, in seeking additions to our population, be sure that we do not increase that class, instead of diminishing it.

"TRAITOR."—If there be any one thing more silly and contemptible than another, it is the constant cry of "*Traitor*" against white men, who will not consent to the Radical theory of negro-equality, and who have some self-respect left and some regard for their race. Hunnicutt, who is a fair representative of many of the low whites that make up the Radical party,—a class far inferior to the negroes themselves,—pronounced the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter a traitor in the Virginia mongrel Convention, a few days since, and was called a liar, therefor. It was waiting breath to have noticed him at all. The abuse of such creatures as Hunnicutt, is the highest compliment that a decent man could possibly desire.—Those who have so far degraded their manhood as to put themselves on a level of perfect equality with the negroes, to eat, drink and sleep with them, are welcome to abuse to their hearts' content. We mind it about as much as we would the railings of a convicted thief through the bars of a jail.

NORFOLK.—The evidences of energy and thrift, displayed by the citizens of Norfolk, are highly encouraging. With one of the best harbors in the country and so near the ocean, it ought to vie with any other harbor on the Atlantic coast, in the activity of its commerce. The judicious internal improvements of the State are bringing Norfolk in contiguity with the great West. The *Day Book* says that, on the 9th. inst., sixty-three cars arrived at Portsmouth, loaded with freight from Memphis, Chattanooga and other parts of the Southwest, without breaking bulk. It says that Norfolk is indebted to the energy of Gen. Mahone for this.

In this struggle for business which the times render imperious, we hope to see Newbern and Wilmington bestirring themselves. They have difficulties to contend with, which are great, but not insurmountable, we trust. If they had their former wealth, how soon would it overcome these! We trust a better day is dawning for both of them.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

There has been an error in the notice of the Conservative State Convention, which is corrected in our issue of to-day. The time for the assembling has been stated as *Thursday, February 5th*. It should read *Wednesday, February 5th*. Our brethren of the Press will please note the correction.

By the way, we are pleased to observe that the Conservative papers of the State, without an exception, so far as we have seen, cordially endorse the call for the Convention, and are earnestly urging the necessity of a full attendance. Let us have the greatest Convention of the people that has ever assembled in the State, and speak out the voice of North Carolina in tones worthy of her better days.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune*, referring to the well-authenticated accounts of negro outrages in the South, which it denominates "magnificent lying," asks "what if such misrepresentations, on the part of white men, should induce the Reconstruction Conventions in States like South Carolina, where the blacks are in a majority, to exclude all whites from testifying in the courts?"

We have only to say that such a procedure would be in exact consonance with the Radical doctrine of negro-supremacy, and we should not be at all surprised to see it attempted. What do the Radicals care for the rights of the white man? The negro idol is the object of their degraded worship.

MISCHIEVOUS.—The Head of the Loyal Leaguers in this State, ever bent on mischief, we understand has been laboring to impress it upon the military authorities, and the members of the Convention, that the present State authorities are disposed to refuse the State House, wood, stationery, &c., for the use of the Radical State Convention. We presume that this will be news to Gov. Worth and the other State officers. Such an idea, we judge, had never occurred to them. "O! Lucifer! thou son of the morning, how art thou fallen,"—and yet thy compeer and fellow laborer, the Head-Centre of the *Leagues*, has fallen still lower!

THE BURNING OF THE ORANGE JAIL.—There is now no doubt that Henderson Cooper, and his fellow prisoner, were burned to death in the Granville jail. Their bones were found, when the fire died out. Cooper (who, it will be recollected, was the negro who committed rape on a white woman, and whose case we commented on some days since,) had once escaped from jail by burning part of the timber of his cell. It is supposed that he was making another attempt to burn his way out, when the fire spread and consumed the building.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.—The inauguration of Governor Bowie, "the first Executive elected under the new constitution of the re-enfranchised people of Maryland," took place, in accordance with the provisions of that instrument, at Annapolis. The inaugural address of the Governor was such as became the chosen representative of the noble people of Maryland. Its tone may be judged from the following extracts:

"The restoration of the Southern States to their proper position in the Union; their representation in Congress by such representatives as they may by their proper suffrages, uncontrolled by the bayonet, select; the control of suffrage and all other local or domestic questions, which the federal constitution does not expressly regulate, by the States themselves; white supremacy the country over, not negro equality here in the North and negro domination there in the South; negro suffrage only in those States the white voters of which may determine to elevate the negro to their own level; the rigid subordination of military to civil authority; the restoration of the whole people to all their rights; the return at the earliest practicable day to the constitutional currency of gold and silver; a fairer adjustment of our revenue laws; a decrease of taxation; the revival of agriculture, commerce, industry and trade throughout the whole country; the cultivation of amity and concord and fraternal love between the States and all the people of the Union—*peace in fact as in name*—these are the aspirations which the people cherish, these are the lessons taught by the election in Maryland, as in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and New Jersey, the golden State of California, and first in the smaller but no less patriotic States of Connecticut and Delaware.

Of fanaticism, of crime, of bloodshed, we have had more than enough—enough of self-abasement for self-advancement—too much of mere party strife. Patriotism should now awaken us to the true and material interests of the country.

As our fathers in the past intended no such result, the present will never consent, the future will never pardon, that ten States of the Union, already desolate and depressed, shall be disarmed and absolutely surrendered to discord, despotism and destruction; or that military usurpation shall ignore the rights of our own race; professedly in the interest, but really in the ruin of the negro. He therefore be, as he is the object of our sympathies. He should be, as he is, protected in all his rights. But he should not, as he never will, be made the equal or the ruler over the white man.—Experience has demonstrated that a wise God has stamped him with the seal of inferiority. Let no man effect greater wisdom than his Creator.

* * * * * * *

The condition of the South is now such that one would suppose, if the dictates of statesmanship did not change the policy of Congress, the impulse of common humanity would stay their hands. With little left for vengeance or malignity to wreak itself upon, or cupidity to seize, the most embittered enemies should be satiated with the fulness of their work. Can they, without emotions of sympathy, look upon a people proverbial for all social virtues, for kindness and hospitality, for excessive endurance and great gallantry, dismembered from the Union, and reduced to a state of anarchy and political despair? Can they forget the great aid of these very people, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," in the establishment of American independence? and that since our national existence until the recent deplorable civil war, which the whole country may well ask itself if the South was *alone* responsible for, her forces in war and statesmen in peace have equally with their Northern brethren exalted themselves that every star upon the national ensign shall be emblematic of the gratitude each State shall be entitled to hold as a fond and independent member of the National Union?

THE 8TH OF JANUARY BANQUET.

The fifty-third anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by the Democrats of the District of Columbia, and many invited guests from all parts of the country, by a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday evening last.

Speeches were made by President Johnson, Judge Black, Hon. T. Marshall, of Ohio, Hon. Beverly Johnson, Attorney-General Stanbery, Senator Doolittle, General Ewing, and others.

Attorney-General Stanbery said, among other things:

"Gentlemen,—I have been at the bar for nearly half a century, and have been a constant student, not only of the common law, but of our own constitutional law, and I do not hesitate to say that the whole of these reconstruction acts of Congress from beginning to end—first, second, and third, in the series—are unconstitutional and void. There are times when to be silent is to be unfaithful. There are times when men must speak out. I will not attempt to school myself into reticence upon these great questions, and I could not if I would."

Senator Doolittle said:

"Now, fellow-citizens, having thus expressed to you frankly, openly, fearlessly, the truth on this question, it behooves you, gentlemen, who control the action of the Democratic party, to see to it that you so arrange your programme in the coming contest that you do not attach yourselves to any dead issue—that you do not place upon any dead issues any dead men. [Applause.] You must seek the living issues of the hour, and you must put living men upon your tickets to represent that issue, or you will be beaten in the canvass. [Applause.] Let me speak to you plainly. I have no concealments. I speak to you just as I have spoken to the Republican party, or Union party, with which I have been associated in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. I tell you, gentlemen, it is as true as that God lives and reigns, if you, in the next canvass, shall plant yourselves upon a platform which shall undertake to condemn, either directly or indirectly, the war to put down the Radicals of the South—the war which was to sustain the Union and the Constitution—you will be beaten in the election. [Applause.] You must commit no such folly as that. I speak to you as a Conservative who is ready to fight for the Constitution and the Union, and I tell you that if you wish to take position in this Government as you ought to do, and to overthrow the Radicals, you must take hold of the living issues of the hour, and plant living men upon those issues as your standard-bearers, and they will carry you to victory. [Applause.]

Now, there are some who suppose that General Grant, by bowing down to these Radicals, and running upon their ticket, is to be so powerful that he cannot be overcome in the election. Let me tell you that if Gen. Grant expects the nomination upon this Radical policy, and in favor of the policy of negro domination over the whites of the South, Gen. Grant will be like Samson in the lap of Delilah—he will be like any other man. (Laughter and cheers.)

Who our candidate may be we cannot tell until after the convention shall have met and indicated its choice; but whoever he may be, if he be a living man (that's it) upon the living issue of the hour, which is simply whether white men and civilization shall rule the States of the South, and hold the balance of power in this Republic, we shall elect him. [Hearty and prolonged cheering.] I will not mention candidates, because we have a great many of them, but possibly it may be Mr. Johnson. [Great applause.] A Voice—"Possibly Mr. Doolittle." Renewed cheering. [It may be General Hancock. [Tremendous applause.] It may be many others for whom different States may express their preference. [A Voice—"It may be Mr. Stanbery."] I have no disposition on this occasion to discuss their merits, because I would discuss nothing but the principle—to wit, The maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the supremacy of the white race and of civilization in the control of the whole country. ["Good! good!" and applause.] I am not in favor of any candidate who is in favor of the Africanization of the South, and of Africanizing the whole Republic.—[Prolonged cheering, followed by three hearty cheers for the honorable speaker as he resumed his seat.]

Eloquent letters were read from ex-President Pierce; Hon. George H. Pendleton; Gov. Swann, of Maryland; General Oden Bowie, of Maryland; Secretary McCulloch, Hon. J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts; Gov. Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Charles C. Greene, of Boston; Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa; Hon. John M. Binckley, Assistant Attorney General; Hon. Thomas S. Bramlette, of Kentucky; Hon. August Belmont, of New York; Rear Admiral Badford; Hon. John A. Greene, of New York; Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina; ex Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, and Hon. F. P. Blair.

CALLING TO ACCOUNT.—A suit has been commenced in New York against Mr. Chas. A. Dana by Mr. J. B. Lamar for the recovery of $100,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment by defendant's order while acting as Assistant Secretary of War. Lamar says he was arrested in Savannah on the 27th of April, 1865, and taken to Washington, where he was confined in an ill-ventilated and vermin-infected cell. After suffering three months' imprisonment he was released on parole. Dana's counsel moving to transfer the action to a United States Court, plaintiff's counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that the act of 1867, affirming the validity of the President's proclamations, virtually repealed the act authorizing the transfer of such cases to United States Courts. The Court took time to consider.

This suit is said to be one of a series which certain parties similarly aggrieved have combined to institute against such government officials as are supposed to have imprisoned them during the war without proper authority.

When civil authority shall have fully re-asserted itself in the country, we expect to see certain parties kept busy the rest of their lives answering for personal grievances inflicted under the license of military power. The prospect should act as a caution to the military rulers of the South. When the Supreme Court shall have declared, as it will some day, the reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void *ab initio*, what shelter or defence will they have against prosecutions and suits for damages?—*Rich. Whig.*

THE COTTON TAX.—The action of the Senate upon the House bill repealing the cotton-tax does not meet the requirements of the case. The need of the South is too great, and the causes of that need are too deeply rooted, to be done away with by a relief so temporary as suspension of the tax for one year. In fact, it may be seriously questioned whether Congress designs the measure as an aid to the South or even to the negro. The bill as passed will accrue to the benefit chiefly of Northern dealers and manufacturers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR!
Bellair Family Flour!
Swan Mills Super Flour!
To-day receiving by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Jan 13-132-tf Fayetteville St.

Choice Buckwheat Flour!!!

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS FAMILY BUCKwheat in store and for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Jan 13-132-tf Fayetteville St.

Bacon! Bacon!!

SHOULDERS, SIDES AND HAMS.
Just received by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Jan 13-132-tf Fayetteville St.

BUTTER AS YOU WANT IT!!!

GOSHEN, GLADES AND COUNTRY BUTter—1,000 lbs. for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Jan 13-tf. Fayetteville St.

CUCUMBER CITY SEED.

A Choice article, constantly on hand
Jan 13-132-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

CORN MEAL.

Made from new White Corn.
Jan 13-132-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

CHOICE MOUNTAIN APPLES.

A fine supply just received.
Jan 13-132-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

TALLOW.

1,000 pounds, nice.
Jan 13-132-tf W. H. JONES, & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE FIFteen or twenty members of the Convention. Also transient persons. My terms are moderate.
Jan. 13-132-tf. GEORGE W. COOKE.

ALFRED MITCHELL,

THE OLD BARBER, COMMONLY KNOWN BY the name of "DOCTOR" announces himself for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Convention.

He will feel grateful if elected and promises a faithful discharge of duty.
Jan 13-132-2t

J. H. HORNER'S

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

THE PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION IS one hundred and fifty dollars per session of twenty weeks. Students charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

Catalogues and Circulars furnished upon application.
Jan 13-132-3t

YOUNG'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

NEAR THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Board per Day $2.00.

Liberal deductions made on board by the week or month.

Rooms large, comfortable and well furnished. Fare good.
Jan 13-132-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1867.

William C. Rhodes, vs. Lydia Rhodes. } Petition for Divorce.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Sheriff of said County, having returned upon the Petition and Subpœna in this cause, to Fall Term, 1867, of said Court, that the defendant was not to be found in this county: It was thereupon made at the Court House for said defendant and said defendant be appeared, it was ordered that advertisement be made, in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of Wake Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next; and if the defendant shall fail to attend at the above named time, then the cause will be determined *ex parte*.

Witness, J. N. BUNTING, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1867.

J. N. BUNTING, S. C. C.

Jan 13-132-d1aw6w

For sale.

THE VERY BEST CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.
Jan 11—131-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For sale.

THE VIRGINIA BOOT & SHOE POLISH said to be a very superior article.
Jan 11—131-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OVER

$4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME

$2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, (NOT STOCKHOLDERS,) THIS YEAR OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS.

THE EQUITABLE has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the General Agents.

MAJ. M. P. TAYLOR, Agt., Wilmington.
DUNCWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
ORRIS WILLIAMS, " Tarboro'.
BURBANK & GALLOWAY, Agents, Washington.
BUCKNER, ROLLOCK & CO. " Greensboro'.
E. REX HUNTSMAN & Co. " Salisbury.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., Charlotte, N. C.,
Jan. 11—131-tf General Agents for N. C.

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For sale by all Grocers.

Oct. 23—95-1m

Wanted

BY A GRADUATE OF RANDOLPH MACON College, Virginia, who has had experience in Teaching, a situation as Teacher.

Satisfactory references given. Address, stating terms,
JOS. T. GUERRY,
Jan. 6—128-3t* Prospect Grange, Co., N. C.

THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

ASSETS OVER $7,000,000. CAPITAL $3,000,000.

Judge E. A. BULKELEY, President. | T. C. SIMONDS, Secretary.

W. H. CROW,

MANAGER AND GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE STATE OF

NORTH CAROLINA AND PART OF VIRGINIA.

IN COMPARING THIS COMPANY WITH FORTY-TWO COMPANIES, AND BY THE REPORT of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts, the following facts appear. Under Oldest Endorsement:

1st. The Ætna issued more policies than either of forty other Companies, more than four times the average, and nearly one-tenth of all.

2nd. That excluding Capital, the Ætna's ratio of Assets to Liabilities is larger than that of twenty-nine Companies, and more than the average of all.

3rd. That the Ætna's receipts are larger than those of either of thirty-eight other Companies, and more than three times the average, and more than one-thirteenth of all.

4th. That the Ætna's ratio of expenses to receipts is less than that of twenty-nine other Companies, and less than the average of all.

5th. That the Ætna's ratio of interest to premium receipts to its cost, is greater than that of any other Company, and four times the average. (See table "C," in Insurance Report.)

6th. That the Ætna's ratio of losses is sixteen per cent less than the average.

7th. That the Ætna's ratio per cent of increase in Assets is greater than that of any other Company, and more than four times the average.

It will be observed from these comparisons that many Companies do not make so good a showing as the Ætna, although they are unquestionably reliable.

The "ÆTNA" is an old and well-tried institution, and the above extract from the highest financial authority upon the subject of Life Insurance commends the Company at once to the careful and serious enquirer, who wishes to make a secure provision for those depending upon him.

The Ætna loans her customers one-half the premium as long as life lasts, at six per cent. per annum, and gives no restrictions in location or travel in the United States, at all reasonable rates, and pays her members the

LARGEST DIVIDEND

of any Company doing business in this State, and is PERMANENTLY LOCATED HERE, and pays more Revenue into the STATE TREASURY than any other Company, and paid more money to Widows and Orphans than any other, and therefore, with all of these facts, well deserves the largest patronage, and IS RECEIVING IT.

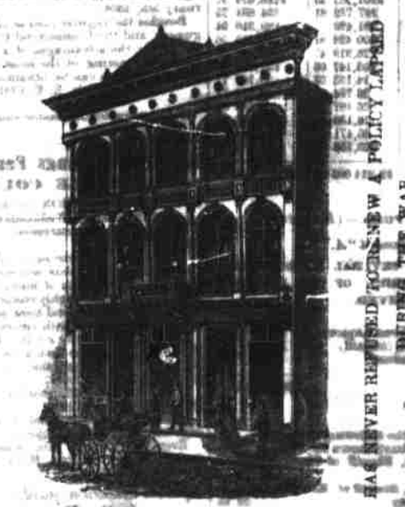
The ÆTNA, being a "STOCK COMPANY," gives all the benefit of dividends to her insured and none of the liabilities usual in "Mutual insurance."

Six per cent interest is allowed upon the Capital Stock of $150,000, and the balance of the profit goes to the insured, which profit or dividend is larger than any other Company doing business in the State.

The ÆTNA has over

$1,000,000

ABOVE LIABILITIES.



Any other facts will be cheerfully imparted in the office, over the store of Messrs. W. H. & B. S. TUCKER & Co.
Jan. 4—128-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important Land Sale in Nash Co., N. C.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at June Term of 1867, I shall, on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1868, at the late residence of Matthew Wilder, Sr., deceased, in Nash County, offer for sale, at public auction, the tract of Land belonging to the estate of the deceased, containing

ABOUT 400 ACRES.

Well improved, very valuable and desirable property.

TERMS: One hundred and fifty dollars cash; balance on a Credit of 6, 15 and 30 months. Bond with approved security, with interest from day of sale. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

The land will be shown to parties desiring to see it, by applying to Gaston Wilder, Esq., who resides on the premises.

WM. H. AVERA, Commissioner.
Dec. 16—110-1m Smithfield, N. C.

The Day for Lovers and Sweethearts!

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

14th February Next.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED a splendid lot of

VALENTINES FOR ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

COMIC VALENTINES,

Seven hundred and twenty kinds—new, rich and rare—full of fun and suitable for any locality.—Price, 25 cts. per dozen.

SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES,

Breathing the purest devotion and attachment—beautiful in design and highly ornamented. From 10 cts. to $2.50 each. Envelopes for this class, 5, 10 and 0 cts.

MOTTO CARDS,

Richly gilt, containing the most ardent sentiments, adapted to either sex. Price 10 cents each. Card and Envelope to match, only 15 cts.

JUVENILE VALENTINES,

Comic and sentimental—beautiful in design, sentiment and ornament. The Comic are spicy.—Price 25 cents per dozen. For the Sentimental Valentines, 5 to 10 cents each.

VALENTINE LETTER-WRITERS,

For Ladies and Gentlemen—sentimental and quizzical. Price only 10 cents.

The Envelopes are beautifully embossed, and the same made to suit each style of Valentines without folding. Price 5, 10 and 20 cents each.

☞ Valentines ordered, will be sent by mail free of postage, and great pains will be taken to fill each order and insure satisfaction.

Address JAS. H. LENNIS,
Jan. 13-132-2t Raleigh, N. C.

ASSETS

$17,000,000.00.

WITH AN INCOME OVER

6,500,000.00.

SURPLUS ASSETS, REMAINING LIABILITIES, OVER

6,000,000.00.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was organized in 1846, and now has over

55,000 Policies

in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company.

Dividends have averaged over 20 per cent., and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death, is deducted by anticipated dividends.

The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

Great care in the selection of risks.
Low rates of mortality.
Extremely low ratio of expenses to receipts;
Immense income for interest, with
Consequent large dividends, reduce assurance to its lowest possible cost.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable by their Terms,

and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.

No notes are required after the fourth year. Dividends paying half the premium thereafter.

No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.

Assurance can be effected at all the ages desired.

☞ Any person seeking the safest and most ECONOMICAL PLAN should get full particulars of other companies represented in this State, with the Connecticut Mutual, as published in the Insurance Commissioners' Reports of New York and Massachusetts.

SAM'L DOUGLASS WAITE,
General Agent N. C.

Dec. 20-tf Raleigh.

LARD! LARD!

Family Refined Lard, in 50 lb. kegs.
" " " 20 " "
" " " 10 " "
" " " 5 " "

For sale by
Dec. 11—125-tf T. & H. BRIGGS.