TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 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.

NO ORGANIZATION.

It will be seen, by reference to the abstract of proceedings, in another column, that the so-called Convention effected no permanent organization on yesterday.

It is understood that the elements in caucus, on Monday night, were not very harmonious, and that considerable opposition is apparent to the manifest purpose of the Northern foreign element to control the organization. That opposition will succumb. The Yankees will win, as we shall, doubtless, be able to announce to-morrow.

The Conservatives in the Convention will doubtless cast their votes for some competent and suitable gentleman for President.

THE "CONVENTION."

Of the one hundred and twenty delegates elected to the Convention, nearly one hundred of them, perhaps, are committed to the Radical programme, whatever that may be. The few Conservatives in the body are, consequently, powerless to defeat or prevent any measure, however offensive or destructive to the peace and future welfare of the State. It is, therefore, not expected of the few Conservatives, that they can even restrain, by moral suasion and by the force of reason and truth, the action of the Radicals, yet they may, by parliamentary tactics, *intensify* the record of the Radicals in opposition to those plain principles of Republican government hitherto regarded as essential to American liberty, and may bring out, in bolder relief, the hostility of the Radical party to *the rule of the white race in North Carolina.*

The Radicals have forced upon the South a black man's party, which cannot long submit to be led and controlled by white men, who acknowledge the entire *equality* of the blacks. The blacks are not ignorant of their importance to the preservation of the Radical party. Hitherto, they have borne, with uncommon fortitude, their exclusion from office by the whites, who, according to their own admission, are not superior to the blacks. How much longer do they expect them to yield all the offices of profit and honor to the few whites of the party, when its existence depends upon the black vote? We neither believe the white or black Radicals capable of filling the necessary offices of the State, but we are in favor of holding the Radical party up to its pledges to the black race. They have promised them *equality*, in respect to all the franchises of the State. They have cajoled and flattered them with the hope of office and emolument, and we shall demand of the Radicals the fulfilment of their pledges to them.

There are but few Counties in the State, where the Radicals can elect any one without the vote of the blacks. From seventeen Counties in the State, the white delegates of those Counties are here alone by the suffrages and sufferance of the blacks.—Some of these very delegates will fill some of the most important positions in the Convention. Moreover, they are looking to the more important offices to be filled hereafter, if the Constitution should be ratified. Before the Convention adjourns, these offices will all be parcelled out to the leading white Radicals. What will become of the negroes? They are satisfied, by their numbers in the Radical party, to the office of Governor and to all the State offices—the positions of United States Senators and the seven or eight Representatives in Congress. Now, will the white Radicals do justice to the negroes in the partition of these offices? We judge not. The blacks will be treated as they have been, and as they were intended to be, from the first,—simply to vote for the party as they may be led. How long will they submit to this, when taught that they are the equals of those whites? If white Radicals admit that the negroes are their equals, and that no distinction shall be made between them, in regard to color, who has any right to dispute it? If the blacks are willing to admit that the white Radicals are their equals, why should they not claim, what their large majority of votes in the party entitles them to? Conservatives believe in justice, in men's standing up to their pledges, and if the Radical party is the strongest in the State, and the black Radicals remember the white Radicals, to a man, that will insist that justice to the blacks, who compel the Radical party to run a black Governor and black Members of Congress, &c.

WHAT IS THE PROGRAMME?

The platform of the Radical party is a labyrinth yet unexplored and unknown even to the fathers of the party. From the day of its inception to the present, it has exhibited one continuous change of position, to suit the varied hues of the prospect before it—now for the Union, then throttling it to the death; now for the Constitution, then acting "outside" and in antagonism to it; now "loyal" to the government, then fighting with might and main for its destruction; once for "free soil" in new territories, but then pledged not to interfere with slavery in the States; now for the abolition of slavery in the States, but no more, and then for equality of all races before the law; now for impartial or qualified suffrage, then for universal suffrage—only to the negro!

From all which, it is plain, there is but one plank in the platform of the party, *i. e. the success of the Radical party.* To insure success, it is evident that nothing will be omitted, no pains will be spared; no principle of justice, of right, of safety to the government or to the people, is too sacred, to be sacrificed to the Great Mogul of party.

How long can such a party hope to triumph? In the South, there has really been no impediment to its success, since the war. Especially, since the party quarrelled with the President and ignored his policy, it has had its own way, with nothing to impede its action. Since December, 1865, we have heard of nothing but Congressional reconstruction, and what has been accomplished? With a fair field and without any opposing influence, except the incongruity, loathsomeness and curse of its own programme, the South is as far from Reconstruction by Radical agency as at the beginning.

The party has had its own way. The darkies and the mean whites have all voted as the party desired. The military and Freedman's Bureau have had no difficulty, in executing the Reconstruction Acts. No opposition has been evinced, on the part of any body, that impeded in the least the execution of the Acts, and yet in January, 1868, the Congress is so alarmed at the "impending crisis," that, fearing an actual break down under the awful weight of the so-called Radical Conventions, it has suddenly changed its tactics, and now talks seriously of obliterating every remnant of civil government in the Southern States, and placing the entire control of affairs in the hands of the military, under Gen. Grant. And this will be done, if the friends of Judge Chase in Congress will allow it.

Gen. Meade has already inaugurated the Grant platform in Georgia, by the removal of Gov. Jenkins and the Public Treasurer, and the appointment of Gen. Ruger and another army officer to fill the vacancies.—Gen. Meade, no doubt, believes that neither a *quasi*-civil-military government, which is vexatious and perplexing, nor such a government as the Radical Convention of Georgia would inaugurate, will do. Such officers as the Radical Convention would appoint, he knows could neither be trusted for their capacity or integrity, and, therefore, he determines to place military men in control, who can be held to a strict accountability. We confess that if any change is to be effected in the government of the Southern States—if the civil officers of the South are to be removed, it may be better to place them in the hands of responsible and capable military men altogether, than with such as the Radical Conventions could supply.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent has discovered that an idea, very prevalent among a great many of the Southern people, is as follows: That the Yankees have always coveted the rich soil of the South; that they despised the negroes, would not live with them, and, consequently, wanted to get rid of them; that they hit upon the plan of instituting a war of the races, in which the whites would be impoverished and the negroes gradually die out, thus enabling themselves to seize upon the lands or purchase them at very cheap prices. Whether this has been a deliberate intention on the part of the Jacobins or not, the effect is in every way very much the same.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—If there be a man left favoring a disruption of the Union he must view the current proceedings of Congress with unalloyed satisfaction. Both Houses seem determined to precipitate the country into physical collision. They will repudiate their own reconstruction acts.—They will take a step in advance, and recognize the negro governments *as they now stand at the South*, and force the country to accept Southern State governments improvised without the consent of North or South! The exact provisions of the law eventually to be enacted have not yet been agreed upon, but their effect will fully comprehend the end I refer to. A public forewarned ought to be forearmed.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

It is incontestible that the great body of the Southern whites, and a large proportion of the Northern people, *believe* the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and are not likely to change their belief. The Southern whites, thus believing, and thus supported in their behalf by a great party in the North, will never submit to these acts except by military coercion. But military coercion is costly, and impatience under the pressure of taxation will sooner or later compel the federal government to withdraw its armies, when the unpropped structure will fall into immediate collapse. The moral certainty of this result, as the final termination of the experiment (unless it be previously arrested by the Supreme Court,) is so great that only heated partisans can expect the negro governments to be durable.—*N. Y. World.*

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF OLD GRIMES.—The Hon. Albert G. Greene, of Providence R. I., died in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Judge Greene was a man of high literary attainments and an author of no mean reputation. The well-known stanzas beginning, "Old Grimes is dead, that good old man," is an illustration of the mingling of wit, wisdom and poetry for which his author was remarkable. His historical tastes led him to make a collection of rare works relating to early New England history, and which numbers many thousand volumes.

Mr. Stanton now declares that when suspended by the Senate he shall not resign, but will hold on to the office at his own pleasure.

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Mr. Kinney, delegate from the County of Davidson.

At this point, Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, said that he had understood that the *caucus*, last night, had pitched upon Mr. K., to call the Convention to order; and, while he had no objection to the gentleman's acting in that capacity, yet he denied the right and legality of such a proceeding. But if Mr. Kinney should be appointed by a motion regularly put and carried, he would vote for him.

Whereupon, Mr. Heaton, of Craven, arose and made the motion, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kinney, Mr. King, of Lenoir, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

On taking the Chair, he read a few sentences from a manuscript prepared for the occasion.

A prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, one of the delegates from Guilford, followed.

On motion, Mr. J. P. Andrews, of Wake, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The roll being called, 85 members responded to their names. (The number was subsequently understood to be 100.)

After some discussion, in regard to the manner of administering the oath and examining credentials, it was determined to call the roll and swear delegates, in bodies of twelve.

Mr. Abbot, of New Hanover, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, then moved that the Convention do now adjourn until the above mentioned time, as there were many members absent.

At the request of the Chairman, he withdrew the motion; when upon, the Secretary read the following dispatch from Gen. Canby to the Commanding Officer at Raleigh:

"*General Order No.* 165 is amended as follows.

Jno. S. McCubbins, as delegate from Rowan and Davie, in place of I. M. Shaver; J. G. Marler, in place of E. Bartlett, delegate from Watauga. Inform all parties.

By order of
E. R. S. CANBY."

Mr. Rodman, of Beaufort, moved that the gentlemen, whose names were mentioned in the dispatch, be enrolled as members. Carried.

The motion to adjourn being renewed, it was adopted.

STATE ITEMS.

—A correspondent, writing us from Fayetteville, says that a "miserable scamp from some one of the Northern States is prowling about through the country filling his pockets with the scattering greenbacks in the hands of the negroes, who are silly enough to listen to him. The man tells the negroes that, for one dollar, he will give them a stick, which, if they will plant it on any lot of land they may desire, when the Yankees come through they will receive a deed for the lot on which the stick is planted. Several of the negroes in this county have been foolish enough to give their last dollar for a piece of worthless wood."

—The counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood, through their County Courts, have each subscribed $50,000 to the Western N. C. Railroad. The contractors are driving their work with uncommon industry and zeal, and the Asheville *News* predicts that, by Jan. 1, 1869, the road will be completed to Swannanoa Gap.

—The "Bureau man" in Macon County has been playing fantastic tricks. The Asheville *News* says:

"He got wonderfully *riled* last week, because a jury refused to find a verdict against a good citizen, for knocking down a negro, while in the act of trespass. He charged these men with perjury. Slander suits were spoken of, but he is gone.

This week at Webster he was mad again. A Freedman sued a Freeman, and obtained judgment for five dollars. The Freeman stayed the execution according to law. Our Bureau said the stay *should be* struck out and the money paid. *O tempora! O mores!* When will the stricken South be rid of these snobby tyrants?"

—On the 20th. ult., at night, a party of 15 or 18 negroes, armed to the teeth, appeared on the premises of Mr. Alfred Webb, about two miles from Asheville, and commenced a general ransacking. On being asked what they wanted, the apparent leader informed Mr. Webb that they were hunting for a man by the name of Green, who had stabbed a colored man the day before. They also said they had United States orders to make the search, but were instructed by the Freedmen's Bureau officer not to show the order to any one, except in the presence of a magistrate. They entered the house in a body, greatly alarming the inmates—particularly Mrs. Webb—and ransacked the place from garret to cellar.

Mr. Webb called on the agent of the Bureau, at that place, the next day, and asked him if he had given such an order, who told him that he had!

When Thad. Stevens declares that the legislation of Congress is now "outside of the Constitution," he puts the Southerners in a rather embarassing position. For, at the same time, Congress compels these unhappy people to take an oath every day or two to "support the Constitution." Now we hold that they should be compelled to swear that besides supporting the Constitution, they will support all that Congress may do outside of it or against it. In this way they would understand their situation exactly, and be unable to growl.—*N. Y. Times.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in New Hampshire for Governor, Legislature, and other officers will take place on the 10th of March. Great interest will attach to the result, as it will be the first State election of the year. The votes of this State at recent elections were as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. maj.
1864	32,764	36,559	3,795
1866	30,481	36,171	5,690
1867	32,083	35,209	3,126

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, nominated by the Democrats of Indiana as their candidate for Governor, is now a member of the United States Senate, an able debater, popular with his associates, and strong on the stump. He is about forty-nine years of age, and has been in Congress ten years.

THE NEW "RECONSTRUCTION" BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting this morning and agreed to report the following bill, which will be laid before the House on Monday:

SECTION 1. That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas the civil State Governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SECTION 2. That in order to secure a more speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and of the several acts supplemental thereto, the General commanding the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders, upon all officials in command within the several military departments within said states, a strict performance of all acts authorized by the said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any, or all said commanders, and detail other officers from the army not below the rank of Colonel to perform all duties and exercise all powers authorized by the said several acts, to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily reorganize the civil governments, republican in form, of the said several States, and be restored to their political power in the Union.

SECTION 3. That the General of the army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any or all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any acts, as authorizes the President to detail military commanders for said military departments, or to remove any officers which may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assert by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States, or to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. That any interference by any persons with intent to prevent the free execution of orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be find not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SECTION 6. That so much of all acts or parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

HOWARD'S REPORT ON STANTON—GENERAL GRANT AND STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1868.

Official circles here have been thrown into great agitation by rumors which are afloat, and which seem to be well founded. These rumors involve the propriety of certain acts of high public functionaries.—Senator Howard's "speech" in defence of Edwin M. Stanton was yesterday submitted to the Military Committee, but it was not read—much less approved and adopted as the report of the committee. Mr. Stanton and Senator Howard, together with several other Radical Senators, were dined by Gen. Grant the evening previous, and it has leaked out that this extraordinary document was then and there read and discussed in the General's hearing and presence. It is difficult to believe that General Grant would patiently listen to a document, even in the hands of a United States Senator, charging his superior officer with duplicity and falsehood. Yet the fact is, these gentlemen were invited to dine with Grant, and did so dine the evening before the document was submitted to the Senate committee; Howard not only submitted to them his proposed report, but that the programme for the future was determined on. These facts becoming known, they have led to much severe criticism by no means complimentary to the General commanding the armies; and it is whispered around in official circles that if these reports turn out to be true, the country need not be startled at the announcement of a court martial to pass upon the propriety of such proceedings.

THE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN MEMPHIS.—The result of the recent municipal election in Memphis, Tennessee, is full of significance and encouragement to the tyrant-trodden people of the Southern States. The issue there was fairly made between the Radicals and Conservatives.—The election was conducted strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, and, in the absence of the military interference in behalf of the Radical candidates, a splendid Conservative victory was won by a handsome majority over the combined Radical vote. This shows what can be done by organization and persistent effort in the Southern communities, whenever the military commanders will allow a fair election to be held. In this instance Gen. Gordon Granger, the military commander, instead of stimulating and protecting frauds on the part of the Radical candidates and leaders, as has been done in nearly all the other sections in the South, adhered closely to the performance of his legitimate duty of preserving the peace and protecting all parties alike in the exercise of the elective franchise. Like Gen. Hancock, this good soldier and gallant officer believes that it is the duty of a soldier, in time of peace, to uphold and protect constitutional liberty and maintain the supremacy of the laws. Such soldiers are an honor to the country, and worthy of the confidence and respect of the people and the Government.

CURE OF CROUP.—An exchange, referring to the fact of a Doctor in Heidelburg and two of his assistants having died of croup in consequence of sucking the blood flowing during a successful operation of tracheotomy, stated that the disease is always curable by a very simple remedy, even when the patient is on the verge of suffocation.—This consists, first, in applying water to the throat by means of a sponge or soft cloth, so hot as to be very painful to the hand of the operator, instant relief being usually afforded. After this has been continued for fifteen to thirty minutes, a poultice of linseed meal, rolled up in a cloth, is to be applied while very hot, and left on for some time. The remedies are to be repeated should the attack return; but the writer states that, after a long experience, he has never known them to fail.

In a speech in the House of Representatives, last Thursday, Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, said that a majority of the Federal officials proved to have adopted the maxim:

A little thieving is a dangerous art,
But thieving largely has a noble part;
'Tis vile to rob a hen roost of a hen,
But stealing largely makes us gentlemen.

GOLD MINING IN RANDOLPH.—A friend, writing us from Asheboro, under date of the 11th. instant, says:

"Dr. J. J. Hamlin, to day, exhibited to me a considerable quantity of gold, which he has recently, as he informed me, obtained from a mine which he is working, in a few miles of this place. From the specimens, I take it that the mine is really a very valuable one, and his persistent energy in working it, under the prospect of negro agrarianism, is worthy of commendation and imitation. The bullion shown me by him was worth several hundred dollars, and furnishes an evidence, which cannot be mistaken, of the wealth of this section in minerals, as well as other resources, which would soon restore us to prosperity, were it not for the prospect of ignorant negro agrarian rule with which the Radicals are threatening our country. But remove this just and terrible apprehension from the minds of our people, and thousands upon thousands of dollars, now judiciously kept in the pockets of the owner, with which to stand from under in probable emergencies, will at once be invested in improvements, giving work, and thereby bread, to the laboring classes, both white and colored, who are now almost starving."

REV. T. H. PRITCHARD.—The Petersburg *Index*, of the 13th., has the following flattering notice of this gentleman:

"In this connection we may mention that Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard, the beloved pastor of the First Baptist Church, in this city, either has accepted or is expected to accept a call to Raleigh, recently extended him. We make this announcement with very great regret, for, in losing Mr. Pritchard, his church will lose a most faithful and efficient minister, the Petersburg pulpit an ornament, and the community a most valued and loved citizen."

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. The farce that has been going on in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana will commence in North Carolina on the 14th of the present month. The Radical menagerie will exhibit at Raleigh, and will contain a few intelligent gentlemen, sundry white men with negro sympathies and affiliations, a few scattering hybrids, and a few of the genuine, unmistakable, ebo skin, gizzard foot, odoriferous Africans.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Native *Virginian* publishes the following epitaph on a notorious person, which, unfortunately for the country, has to treat by anticipation the event that could truly make it an epitaph:

To fawn, and flatter, and lie,
To lie, and flatter, and fawn, he
Spent his whole life, and he's the last he
Of the lying and flattering Fangus.

MARRIED,

In this City, on yesterday morning, by the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. WILLIAM B. BELL, of Newbern, to Miss LAURA S. LIPSCOMB, daughter of O. D. Lipscomb, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation as a Teacher Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires a situation in a private family, as an Instructress in English, French, and Music. The best references given. Address,

REV. C. H. WILEY,
Jan 15-134-4t* Greensboro', N. C.

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Jan 15—tf.

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CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE MODERATE rate of

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY,

by applying to Mrs. R. H. WHITAKER, near the Methodist Parsonage.
January 14-133-t.

ST. MARYS SCHOOL.

THE FIFTY-SECOND TERM OF THIS School will open on Thursday, the 16th inst., and continue till June 7th.

Terms: For Day Pupils,—English, $25; French, $10; Music, $30; Latin, $5; Drawing, &c., 15.00.
Jan 14-133-2t

JNO. C. PALMER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

AT HIS OLD STAND

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

Watches repaired and warranted for twelve months.

Watches and Jewelry for sale. Also, a large assortment of SPECTACLES, to suit all eyes.
Jan 14-133-d1aw1t

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HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

One of the finest now in the State, consisting, in part, of

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ALSO,

300 OVERCOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

75 FINE BLACK DRESS COATS.

150 ASSORTED BEAVER, ÆRICOT, AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.

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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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All of the above to be sold regardless of cost at

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Jan 14-133-tf

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The first class British Brigantine

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of 315 tons burthen, will be in Norfolk, to load FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, about the 22nd inst., and will sail for Liverpool about the 25th. For freight or passage, apply to

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A. M. McPHETERS,
Jan. 9—132-1d Raleigh, N. C.

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ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

ASSETS OVER $7,000,000.

PAID POLICIES EQUITABLE IN NORTH CAROLINA: $33,000.

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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 OFFICIAL 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 increase in 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 official authority upon the subject of Life Insurance commends the Company at once to the thoughtful and serious enquirer, who wishes to make a CERTAIN provision for those depending upon him.

The Ætna loans her customers one-half the premium as long as life lasts, at six per cent., if desired, and gives no restrictions in location or travel in the United States, at any season of the year, and pays her members the

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of any Company doing business in this State, and is PERMANENTLY LOCATED HERE; has paid 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.

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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.

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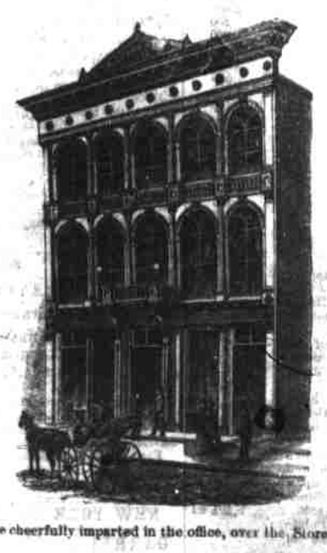

HAS 45,000 MEMBERS.

AND

HAS NEVER REFUSED TO RENEW A POLICY LAPSED DURING THE WAR.

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