TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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" " six months	1.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM H. FELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868

WHEN WILL THE STATE GET INTO THE UNION.

"Getting back" is the common phrase used, when persons speak of the State being recognized by Congress and when her representatives are admitted. As we understand the Constitution, the State has never been "out of the Union," but the action of the Congress has made her practically an alien, and all her citizens aliens and foreigners, while, at the same time they have been required to perform all the functions of citizenship and of fealty to the government.

The legislation in the Reconstruction Acts, is by no means plain or easy of comprehension. Hence differences of opinion arise in its construction. The common idea now is, that ten days after the Congress shall announce its approval of the new Constitution, agreeably to the ordinance of the Convention, the State officers elected under the new Constitution shall be installed, and in ten days thereafter the new Legislature is to convene. Then so soon as the Legislature shall adopt the Howard Amendment, her representatives and Senators on taking the required oath, will be admitted and the "State gets back into the Union." Is this idea strictly correct according to the Reconstruction Acts? Let us see:

The law in the case is contained in the 5th, and 6th, articles of the Act passed by Congress, March 2, 1867. It reads thus:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, *or for felony at common law*; and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

It must strike every reader as a singular provision of the Congress and of the Convention, to elect officers "*under*" a Constitution, before a State has a Constitution.—That is our position at present, and must continue so until the Constitution is ratified by Congress. Moreover, said officers can only constitute a *provisional* government in North Carolina under the new Constitution, until "the people of the rebel States shall be admitted by law to representation in the Congress of the United States."

But some time must elapse, without an amendment of the Reconstruction Act itself, before that can be done. Mark the phraseology of the law. First, the people of the "rebel" States must form a Constitution in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. Is the new Constitution for North Carolina strictly in accord with the U. S. Constitution? Then that Constitution must be approved by Congress, then the Legislature must adopt the Howard amendment. But how can the Legislature of a State, which has no representative in Congress, and therefore, according to the Reconstruction Acts, not in the Union, take part in amending the Constitution of the United States? But still another difficulty: "And when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress." Now it is plain, under this law, Congress cannot admit into the Union any of the late "rebel" States, until the Howard amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States. But the vote of the "rebel" States, according to the law of Congress, cannot be reckoned as approving or rejecting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, until said States are declared to be in the Union. If so, how long will they be kept out? Why, just so long as the Congress shall see fit to bar them for any cause whatever, or change the law.

THE CONDITION OF SOME OF OUR FARMERS.

We have several times alluded to the fact that the unpropitious crop season last year and the cotton tax, had broken up a number of planters or forced them to adopt very small arrangements for another crop. It was with the greatest difficulty that many of them could raise money enough out of the crop to pay the merchants for advances of fertilizers and provisions for its cultivation. This state of things operated severely upon laborers and made many of our planters exceedingly chary in regard to another crop.

Those, however, who still had credit were emboldened to make another effort to make a crop, *hoping*, and we learn, that many were encouraged by their friends to hope for a continuance of their confidence, to the extent that means should not be lacking to afford them provisions, &c.

We much regret to have heard the remark made within a few days, that parties who had determined to make advances to planters and others who had sent money to be invested in the State, since the adoption of the new Constitution, had become alarmed and had determined to withdraw their means from the State. We hope there is no foundation for these statements, to any extent. The feeling of our people depends upon the success of the present crop, and the future ability of the people to sustain themselves and to support the government, require, the present year, a *very large crop*. If our farmers are to be deprived of the means of making the crop after it is planted, no one can estimate the amount of suffering that must follow.

The loss of confidence in the proper conduct of the government, will, of course, work great evils, but so long as the people are worthy of confidence, we can see no reason why that confidence should not continue at least for a time. A government badly administered cannot affect the people's interests seriously in a day or a year. It requires time for any government to produce either good or bad results. Indeed, our people have learned to place too much reliance in reference to their domestic condition upon the government. A good government well administered, can do but little for indolent, thriftless persons or for those who exhibit no skill in the management of their affairs, nor can it do much for the industrious and skillful, only after years of sound policy.—Nor can a bad government badly administered seriously affect the interests of good people, only after years of persistence in bad measures. Our pecuniary condition, depends mainly upon the efforts of individuals. Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and he only is a wise man who determines to make the best of a bad case and do his duty if the stars fall. Our feelings and our hopes may be much affected by the political condition of the country, but this need not make us cease our toil for bread or abandon the principles and practice of virtue.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

We have not been able to add much to our table for the reason that the full official vote from a number of Counties has not come to hand. Mere majorities are only partially satisfactory. It is probable that the correct returns will not be made up until received from Gen. Canby. The gains of the Conservatives upon the average Radical and Conservative vote made up by the *Standard*, from the vote on the Convention, have been large in many Counties, but not sufficient by considerable to defeat the Constitution.

We think the Constitution has been carried by the vote, and the failure to vote, of many white persons in the State, who are not Radicals in sentiment,—who do not sanction the doctrines and principles of the new Constitution, but who were doubtful as to the best policy, and many who were anxious for a settlement of our difficulties, fearing worse consequences.

We can see very easily how men can quietly submit to a system of measures forced upon them, which they entirely disapprove, but how a man can maintain a good conscience or preserve his consistency, to vote for those measures which he believes to be wrong and unjust, to avoid a greater evil, we cannot so well understand.

A SUGGESTION.—The Statesville *American* suggests to the coming Legislature, the propriety of electing Gov. Worth United States Senator, because of his long tried Union principles. Our contemporary is only joking. It is true that body could do nothing which would *better* illustrate Union principles, than the election of Gov. Worth, but by so doing it would ignore its own principles. True, *bona fide* Union men have long been at a discount with the Radical party. Such secessionists as Rodman, Cantwell and other leaders of the Radical party are far more acceptable to them than such Union men as Jonathan Worth, Bedford Brown, Nath. Boyden and others.

THE NEW PROVOST COURT.—We publish the following notice as an item of news, as we find it in the last Charlotte *Democrat*, which we had not seen before:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST COURT,
Raleigh, N. C. April 21, 1868.

The following rules are announced for the government of this Court, and will be changed whenever it may become necessary.

1st. All pleadings will be reduced to writing and sworn to, stating in as few words as possible the cause of complaint and the reply to the same, which will close the issue in all civil cases.

2d. In criminal cases, an affidavit must be made stating the cause of complaint.

3d. The cost charged by the Clerks of the County Courts will be charged in all cases in this Court for the Clerk and Sheriff, or other officer of the Court.

Wm. R. Richardson is hereby announced Clerk of said Court.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Provost Judge.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The general report is that the wheat crop in our counties West, is very promising.

REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACKWARD.

This is an old saying, founded upon history, and true as it is old. The revolution which was begun at the ballot box, last week, is still in progress and its course will continue onward. Many that voted for the infamous Constitution, now, no doubt, deeply regret it, and would vote otherwise if it was to do over again. The ball is still in motion and will continue to roll on. The minds of the people cannot subside into apathy in the midst of such startling anomalies that endanger their liberties and disgrace their families, with other untold evils that must follow the adoption of the infamous Constitution! It is impossible! The beginning was a good one and though the people failed, for want of time, to rescue the State, they did and gained much; they have been aroused, and made aware of the impending danger, which, if they, in the first instance did not escape it, have parried the blow, and will nerve themselves to resist its consequences in future, by persistent effort and courage. The Legislature, which will have the making of the laws, is now the bulwark to which the people are to look for protection; and it remains to be seen, if this body, which will be controlled by radicals it is true, but with a large Conservative element of talent and numbers, will refuse to sanction what is known to be the desire of the great body of the white people of the State. If they do, this will add to the momentum of the revolutionary ball, and send it coursing with greater rapidity to the downfall of Radicalism in North Carolina. There is nothing more certain than that the Radical party, composed as it is chiefly of ignorant negroes, with such a leader as Holden, like a frail bark at sea, must go to pieces amidst the storm of public odium, for its corruption and wickedness, and Holden and his pirate crew, lost on the breakers of public wrath. White men, nor proper thinking negroes, will continue aboard such a craft.

Then courage, fellow citizens of the State, and renew your energy for other conflicts at the polls. Reason with those who have been led astray, by whatever influence, and bring them to the truth as revealed in Conservatism—Liberty and Justice.—*Statesville American.*

The returns of the vote in North Carolina very clearly establish two facts. The first is that the negroes cannot be depended on for any material assistance in defeating the Constitution, and the second and most important is that the white men need stronger and more direct appeals to their sense of duty and self-preservation than can be conveyed through the ordinary channels of political influence. The result in Carolina is as astounding as disgraceful. That State has passed into the hands of the Radical plunderers wholly by the fault of the whites. It has been seen that popular excitement, mass meetings, and public addresses, while immense aids to organization, cannot supersede that vital necessity. It will not do to rely upon the natural indignation with which every honest man would recoil from the rule which is threatened.—Many have no means, or neglect the opportunities, of informing themselves. There are thousands of voters in the State who read no papers, know nothing whatever of the proposed Constitution; whose hearts are in the right place, but whose ignorance renders them wholly indifferent to the momentous struggle which is opening, and upon the issue of which hangs the prosperity of the white people of the State.

They cannot be reached by ordinary means. As we have said, they take no papers, they would not attend the public meetings in some cases, and would not seek opportunities of being informed. We must so arrange as to thrust knowledge upon them. We must organize thoroughly so that the committees and superintendents, with their subordinates, shall be able to communicate with every man in their respective districts, to know the *status* of each individual, and apply to him such influences as may be necessary. Every voter should be sought out and the question should be pushed home to him. Documents should be provided, Conservative papers should be circulated, personal endeavor should be brought to bear, even though time and money have to be sacrificed to advancement of the cause, and the eve of election should find the State committee perfectly informed as to the strength of its hosts it can marshal for the conflict. Organization strict, complete in every detail, is the element, neglect of which will ensure its defeat. If that is neglected or subordinated to popular demonstrations, we shall have to record of Virginia, with the same surprise and the same just indignation elicited by the result in North Carolina, that her sons have thrown away their freedom. Let it be seen to then, immediately, that the country districts are canvassed and organized promptly and perfectly. With little expense and labor it can be fully ascertained what vote is to be depended upon at every precinct, and with that information we shall at least escape the fate of our neighbors. A disaster unexpected and overwhelming as a thunderbolt from a clear heaven. Organize, organize, and all other means of influence, assemblages, address, &c., will be made trebly effective.—*Petersburg Index.*

IMPEACHMENT IN HISTORY.

The New York *World* has an able exposition of the history of impeachment in England, France and United States, in which a striking parralle is exhibited. The active participators in those scenes in Europe came to a bad end. The *World* says:

That the impeaching body is constitutionally incomplete; that the impeached party has been assiduously stripped of his powers as an officer, and is assiduously assailed in his character and motives as a man; that his judges are in great part precommitted by resolution to his guilt; and that the assault on a particular executive has been preceded by, and is accompanied with, declarations against the further existence of that governmental power in general are circumstances in this impeachment that existed with the minutest exactness in the times of the Cromwellian wars and the French Revolution. Such an exactness, it is evident, must be more than coincidence and cannot be other than of the essence of the procedure itself. With such an entire correspondence up to the verdict, it is not altogether problematical what a conviction may lead to; and if here, also, history is to repeat itself, the judges in this present case will go down to the same infamy as the men of the Long Parliament and the assassins of the National Convention of France.

Mr. Evarts, whose speech on the impeachment trial will take its place among the greatest displays of forensic eloquence in this or any other age, is reported to have stated, in reply to the suggestion that it was somewhat curious that so prominent a leader of the Republican party should become one of the President's defenders, that among other things he desired to save that party from suicide. He regarded the conviction of Mr. Johnson as the death-blow of the organization to which he was proud to belong, and he was bound to save it, if possible, from a policy that could succeed only to destroy.—*Washington Express.*

TABULAR STATEMENT.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Average Repub'cn Vote.	Average Conserv. Vote.	For Constitution.	Against Constitution.	Repub. Gain.	Conserv. Gain.
Burke and McDowell,	1,284	430	1,449	1,134		539
Polk and Rutherford,	1,422	81	1,759	550		133
Mitchell and Yancey,	652	225				
Buncombe, Madison, Henderson and Transylvania.	2,300	695	maj. 434			1,181
Jackson and Haywood.	603	537		maj. 271		337
Cherokee, Clay, and Macon,	699	374				
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Yadkin and Watauga,	1,900	955				
Alexander, Caldwell, Iredell and Wilkes,	3,088	1,490		maj. 166		1,754
Rowan and Davie,	1,524	1,121		maj. 715		1,120
Cleaveland,	630	553	632	915		199
Catawba,	426	638	399	1,059		441
Lincoln,	573	386	maj. 35			153
Gaston,	735	159	maj. 294			375
Mecklenburg,	1,473	918	1,705	1,925		775
Union,	875	349	maj. 15			511
Cabarrus,	859	463		maj. 234		630
Stanly,	417	378	398	649		390
Anson,	1,119	653	990	846		332
Stokes,	526	114	maj. 312			100
Forsythe	892	173	1,201	334	160	
Davidson,	996	238				
Randolph,	1,177	563				
Guilford,	1,239	1,116				
Rockingham,	748	224	1,413	1,441		252
Caswell,	1,111	334		maj. 23		800
Alamance,	789	643		maj. 15		468
Person,	692	788	906	747	285	
Orange,	1,117	1,241		maj. 550		426
Chatham,	1,734	594				
Wake,	2,961	1,813	3,336	2,380		192
Granville,	2,496	854	2,076	18,64		690
Warren,	1,983	572	2,227	945		129
Franklin,	1,309	790	maj. 190			225
Cumberland,	1,594	844	1,770	1,333		513
Harnett,	729	308		maj. 45		466
Moore,	632	537				
Montgomery,	479	267				
Richmond,	1,244	189	maj. 546			509
Wayne,	1,301	826	maj. 213			262
Johnston,	1,083	826				
Greene,	739	346	801	394		186
Wilson,	668	385	928	891		261
Nash,	708	455	741	1,048		309
Halifax,	2,551	546				
Northampton,	1,473	654				
Edgecombe,	1,628	360				
Lenoir,	1,101	363				
Brunswick,	697	474	784	785		224
Columbus,	468	584		maj. 373		257
Robeson,	1,568	1,042				
Bladen,	1,113	575	maj. 299			238
New Hanover,	2,919	1,091	3,568	2,223		495
Duplin,	1,006	967	962	1,489		566
Sampson,	928	863		maj. 147		212
Tyrrell and Washington	774	556	maj. 295		97	
Martin,	787	570	937	920		200
Bertie,	1,094	119	1,320	618		273
Hertford,	507	515	805	592	221	
Gates,	440	342		maj. 202		300
Chowan,	632	472	570	240	170	
Perquimans,	851	602				
Pasquotank & Camden,	1,365	578				
Craven,	3,209	506	3,401	1,460		759
Onslow,	224	514		maj. 238		38
Carteret,	809	650				
Jones,	530	305	maj. 148			77
Beaufort,	849	682				
Pitt,	1,428	1,039	1,782	1,245	148	
Hyde,	563	429				
	78,999	39,994				

For the sake of reference and comparison, we adopt the foregoing estimate prepared by the *Standard*, of this City, without having an opportunity to test its entire accuracy. It is based upon the election for delegates to the Convention, in November.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

44 Fayetteville Street.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS, ANVILS AND Vices, Grain and Grass Scythes, Window Glass and Putty. J. BROWN,
Raleigh, May 6-4t With Hart & Lewis.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, May 6, 1868.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Chatham Railroad Company, conforming to the rule of apportionment adopted by the late Stockholders' meeting, have been prepared, and will be delivered on application.
W. W. VASS,
may 6-3m Sec'y and Treas't.

Candles, Candles.

FORTY BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale by
May 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD.

Mason's Shoe Blacking.

TEN GROSS SHOE BLACKING. For sale by
May 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD.

Starch, Starch

TWENTY BOXES PEARL STARCH. For sale by
may 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD.

Soap, Soap.

TWENTY BOXES ROSIN SOAP. For sale by
May 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD.

Powder, Powder.

A LOT OF FINE RIFLE POWDER, Waterproof Gun and Musket Caps, at
may 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Indigo, Indigo.

A NEW LOT OF INDIGO. Just received at
may 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

GARDEN HOES, RAKES, SPADES AND Shovels, at
may 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Teas, Teas.

GREEN AND BLACK TEA. At
may 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Snuff, Snuff.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL of EGERTON'S CELEbrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders and Rolls. Wholesale and Retail, at
May 5-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 bbls. Patapsco Family Flour.
15 " Jenkins' " "
10 " Donnell's " "
15 " Cameron's " "
may 5-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

PRIME OLD GOV. JAVA COFFEE. Just received by
may 5-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

ANOTHER LOT OF CANNED PEACHES at $1 00 per dozen. Three Cans for $1.00. For sale by
may 5-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

Fifty Fat Beeves.

ON HAND and ready to be delivered, FIFTY HEAD OF FAT CATTLE. For particulars, apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.
may 5-10

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
At and Below Cost, for the next Thirty Days.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK of Furniture on hand, and make room for our new stock, we will sell all kinds of Furniture for cash, at and below cost for the next 30 days.

Our stock is complete, comprising nearly everything in the furniture line.

We mean what we say, and all we ask is a call from those in need of furniture, to be convinced that we are selling goods twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they have ever been sold in this market. W. H. MORRIS & CO.
may 5-4t No. 3 Fayetteville St.

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED GALS. Spirits Turpentine, for sale by
May 5-4t G T & W C STRONACH.

LIFE INSURANCE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement Jan. 31, 1867,	$13,826,549 91
Deduct accrued Interest last Annual statement,	376,314 60
	13,450,325 34
Income from Premiums	6,284,695 17
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246,191 74
	$7,530,886 91
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations, Salaries Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$ 121 749 90
Commissions to Agents,	735,692 26
Taxes	88,572 87
Surplus premiums returned to assured	655,916 00
For surrendered policies,	227 690 25
Losses,	4,322,387 68
	6,021,989 94
	$17,959,222 28
Increased value of Bonds and Stocks over cost,	189,209 46
Balance 31st January, 1868,	$18,148,431 74

ASSETS.

Cash deposited,	$438,231 13
Real Estate at Cost	182,196 46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate,	5,344,467 23
United States Securities at Market values,	2,936,449 80
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018,000 00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	32,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,200 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	199,795 00
Premium Notes,	7,612 451 67
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	267,833 73
Interest accrued,	325,091 50
	$18,148,431 74

W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

Interest received more than pays Losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.
S. D. WAIT, General Ag't.,
April 9-4t Raleigh, N. C.

GULLEY COTTON GIN!

Warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Does not cut Staple. Cotton brings from one to one-and-a-half cents more in the pound than that ginned by other gins.

Call and see it at
Apr. 16—4f G T & W C STRONACH'S.

50 BUSHELS OF COTTON SEED—Seed of my own.
April 21-4f W. ROFF ANDREWS.

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, White. Just received.
April 28-4f W. ROFF ANDREWS, Fayetteville St.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS BENEFITS ARE INCALCULABLE.

A COMPANY PAYING LOSSES PROMPTLY FOR A LONG SERIES OF YEARS, AND IS A stranger to litigation, is entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people. And such is the

ETNA LIFE COMPANY.

In addition to the very large amount of

$17,485,894.71

paid since its organization, may be added the following policies settled in North Carolina, to the 1st March, 1868, thus providing support and comfort to the widow and orphan in their bereavement and distress:

Policy No.	15,273—settled	$ 2,000
" "	18,018 "	5,000
" "	18,607 "	5,000
" "	24,492 "	5,000
" "	27,512 "	5,000
" "	28,650 "	10,000
" "	31,974 "	5,000
" "	35,089 "	5,000
	Total	$ 42,000.00

The value of all Insurance, either against fire or life, is to know you are investing in a Company of responsibility, and prompt action in discharging all just demands against it. Such is the ÆTNA having now

ASSETS, $8,000,000.

No. POLICIES 43,000.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,768,51.

DIVIDENDS, 50 per cent.

Fifty per cent Dividend is now being returned to all who have paid two premiums, and the Dividends will be given ANNUALLY to all such hereafter, who are insured upon the Life plan.

The Ætna issues policies upon ages from 14 to 65.

The Ætna will give a policy upon which 10 payments may be paid, and nothing more will be required, though the party might live thirty or forty years, and after the payment of ten years is entitled to the dividends of the Company so long as life continues.

The Ætna issues 10 years Endowment Policies to be paid at death or the specified time.

The Ætna gives a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge, and in all respects gives as many advantages to the insured as any other first-class Company.

W. H. CROW, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. McKEE, M. D., Examining Physician.
Mar 2—3m

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agents invite their attention to the following statements:—

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. The insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 30 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—not a surplus of interest laid over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $300,000 of losses, and never contested a claim.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a safe business.
8. IT WILL NOT ISSUE IN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured, which note, in case of death, is never deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

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

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 71
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 31
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 05
EQUITABLE	1 31
MANHATTAN	1 41

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States in regulation with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, Conn.

For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. RAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—12t 3m Raleigh, N. C.

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Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 23—1868-3m

FRESH Lobsters and Salmon, Tomat Catsup, Nutmegs, &c.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
April 21-4t Auction & Com. Merchants.

A Consignment of Superior Black Writing Ink, very cheap.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
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ELWELL'S WEDDING HOES, Nos. 2 and 3. For sale low by
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, April 24-4t With Hart & Lewis.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
April 22-4t

Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners will take place in Morganton, on the 4th day of May, 1868 by order of the President.
THOMAS F. WOOD,
April 17-4m Secretary.

Meal.

PRIME WHITE MEAL. 100 BUSHELS. For sale at $1,70 by
April 21-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

NORTHERN APPLES.

Five barrels Apples, every piece to be perfect. For sale by
April 21 DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

1,000 BUSHELS
April 28-4t DOUGLAS BELL.