TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM R. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868

SALES OF LANDS, REPUDIATION, &c.

Impressed as we were, at the close of the war, with the oppressive indebtedness of our people, many of them being rendered hopelessly unable to pay their *legal* obligations by the excessive losses forced upon them by the exigencies of the war, we urged, as long as there was any hope, as the *only* prospect of relief to our people, an immediate and general effort, both on the part of debtors and creditors, to bring about a fair and honorable compromise. At every stage of our history, we have been more and more convinced that this suggestion contained the only hope both for creditors and debtors. Hence, as we opposed stay laws, before and during the war, as not only unconstitutional, but seriously prejudicial to the general interests of the people, so we have opposed them since the war.—The entire legislation of the State and military, looking to putting off the settlement of debts to a future day, has only served to delude the people and to inspire hopes of ultimate relief, which we were sure would not be realized. The only law, which has been passed and which we believed the Courts might safely respect for the nonce, for the good it might effect, was that which proposed to prevent the sale of property, unless it brought three-fourths of its real value. Like all the stay laws, it was unconstitutional, but not more so than those stay laws which have been attempted to be executed, and none of *them* were calculated to induce debtors and creditors to make an honorable compromise, by which arrangement creditors, in general, would have fared much better than they can now.—Only a few sharp, eager creditors have been able to collect their debts, and their forced collections have sacrificed property so horribly, that the effect has been a practical repudiation of four-fifths of the indebtedness of those whose property has been thus forced into market.

Anticipating such a result, when we found it impossible to induce the people to make a compromise, we have since urged all persons, hopelessly in debt, to apply for the benefit of the bankrupt law. This many persons have failed to do, who ought to have sought its benefits, and who now, when it is too late, will wish they had done so. Notwithstanding [illegible] last hour, when

From all quarters throughout the State, small [illegible] amounts have been sold by the Sheriffs within the last two months, have been ruinously low,—in most cases [illegible] ing a fifth or tenth their value. Thus it is, that, in seeking to avoid repudiation, it has been practically enforced in many cases, affording no relief to any one except to a few creditors who were a little sharper than others. The pecuniary distress, which such a state of things brings upon the people, both debtor and creditor, is a thousand fold greater than could have been produced by an honorable compromise.

The following account of sales of land in Rockingham county, mentioned by the Danville *Times*, accords with sales under execution, which have been had in different parts of the State. Such sales are about equal to confiscation and repudiation, both together:

"A tract of land containing 330 acres, with a mill on it, was sold recently in Rockingham county, N. C., under execution, for $330. Another on the Piedmont Railroad sold for $1 per acre, and a tract which brought $1000 since the war was cried out at $250."

QUACKISM.—Senator Drake is hard upon his "trooly loil" friends in the South. In his speech, in opposition to the admission of Arkansas, he said:

"Why this hurry to get these States back? They had pushed themselves out by war.—We had done without them for seven years and could do without them still. They were steeped to the neck in treason and treachery, and it was a fearful risk to bring them back now. What do we know about these representatives that they will send here?"

As no one is in a particular "hurry to get these States back," on the basis of the new mongrel Constitutions, except the "trooly loil" carpet-baggers and scallawags, who have been elected by the negroes to office thereunder, the objurgations of Drake can only apply to them. Verily, this is being wounded in the house of one's friends.—"They pushed themselves out by war!" Aye, that did they. These very men—to whom Mr. Drake refers, if language means anything,—who are now so vaunting of their "loyalty" and are clamoring for admission under the bogus Constitutions, were the most active men in our midst for secession and war. They were steeped to the neck," if any men were, in what the Senator calls "treason and treachery," and it *will* be a "fearful risk" to bring them back now.—They cannot be trusted. Even Drake, as he flounders about in his mud puddle, can see this. Discerning, doubting Drake!

"What do we know," quacketh the Drake, "about these representatives that they will send here?" There's the rub. It is a difficult question to be answered. *We* cannot solve it. In nine cases out of ten, nineteen-twentieths of the people of the South know positively *nothing* of the adventurers, who have been elected to Congress by the negroes, and who claim to be our "representatives." No, we cannot help Drake out of his quandery.

THE CAPITOL of the nation will hereafter be known as the American Bastile. Infamy and disgrace accumulate daily.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The New York *World* very forcibly says: "If Virginia is re-admitted this year, she will have as pefect a right to exclude negroes from the ballot next year, as Ohio had to exclude them last year. Even if she enter into a contract not to do so, it would not be binding, inasmuch as the relations of the States to the Federal Government cannot be changed by such a contract, but only by an amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution makes all States in the Union equal; any contract impairing that equality would be null."

In the debate in the Senate, on the Arkansas bill, a few days since, Mr. Perry, one of the Radical Senators from Connecticut, expressed his utter disbelief in the doctrine that Congress had any right to restrict the power of the people of the Southern States in the matter of modifying suffrage hereafter. "While," said he, "I shall vote for the bill, as it stands, I do not consider the conditions worth more than so much blank paper." Other leading Republican Senators concurred in the opinion.

The New York *Times*, (Republican,) also says: "Each State can modify its laws as the emergency requires."

That is our doctrine,—the doctrine of the Conservative and Democratic masses of the country.

The Howard amendment will soon become a part of the Constitution, and it expressly *guarantees* to each State the right to regulate suffrage for itself, with the sole restriction that the non-voting population shall be excluded from the ratio of representation. Before a provision of the *Constitution*, the empty fulmination of Congress, contained in the Arkansas and Omnibus bills, will hardly rise to the dignity of "a bull against the comet!"

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS, in the matter of reconstruction, as well as the bitterness of feeling evinced towards the Southern people, since the war, have been prompted and engendered by the malice and falsehoods of the "truly loil" in the South, and the misrepresentations of carpet bag adventurers. These men are interested in the perpetuation of the hostility which has been gotten up among the Radicals in the North against the true men of the South.

There has been a constant effort, on the part of this class of men in the South, to keep up the impression that the Southern people are enemies of the government and of the negro race, and that the so-called "Southern loyalists" and negroes are persecuted. This has become a stereotyped expression, in the mouth of every Radical speaker in Congress, in all their allusions to reconstruction and to the Southern people. They ring the changes upon this string, with as much seriousness as if there were any truth in them.

These charges have been denied time and [illegible] these statements, or as abandonment of them, yet they continue to be reiterated. In view of the acquittal of the President, these false statements were used without by the "Southern loyalists," that they were really afraid to return South, so long as the President remained in his seat. In the very face of positive contradiction, by the quiet submission of the Southern people and their endurance of degrading and humiliating requisitions, never before borne by American citizens, these malicious statements have been repeated.

Nay, more than this, threats of the inauguration of civil war upon us in the South have been made by Southern men, as the result of the failure to convict the President. These threats have been made in such a manner as to indicate that such a war would come, as the result of "rebel" persecution. Such slanders are uttered constantly by these reckless men, without regard to truth or decency, and in positive violation of all the facts. And these slanders are readily believed by Northern men, in the interest of the scallawags of the South, in the absence of all proof!

MOST of the Southern "loil" delegates to the Chicago Convention have returned home. We haven't heard that any of the timorous patriots have been injured in any way. How agreeably disappointed they must be, since the acquittal of the President, that they have not been knocked down, dragged out, sawn in sunder and otherwise mutilated! Did they not *declare* that it would be unsafe for them to return? Of course, then, they are pleasantly surprised and relieved.

A WEEK has elapsed since the acquittal of the President. There are no signs, as yet, of that "beating of drums and blowing of fifes," that Dawtie talked about, in that famous speech in Washington, when he predicted "blood and thunder," and civil war, as the result of the failure of impeachment.

REMOVAL OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—A meeting was held a few evenings since in the Broad street Methodist church to consider the removal of Randolph Macon College to Ashland. There were representatives from Petersburg and Norfolk, who spoke of the interest which their people felt in this enterprise. It is understood that liberal subscriptions will be raised in these cities. Rev. Dr. Head gave a very encouraging account of a recent visit to Baltimore. The people seem much interested on the subject, and will no doubt liberally aid in establishing and endowing the institution.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NOMINATIONS TO BE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT.—In a few days the President will probably withdraw the nomination of Geo. McClellan as Minister to England, and send to the Senate the nomination of Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the position.

It is now certain that the Senate will not confirm Gen. McClellan, and therefore his nomination will be withdrawn.

It is probable that a nomination of a new Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior will also be made next week.—Mr. Groesbeck is the expected successor of Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Browning's successor is not decided upon.—*Special to the Rich. Dispatch.*

STATE NEWS.

Last week Reuben Medley and Vincent Medley, (colored,) father and son, former slaves of Joseph Medley, Esq., were arrested and had an examination before John Broadaway and M. P. Mask, Esqrs., in Wadesboro, and committed to jail by them, upon charges of attempting to raise an insurrection, and making threats to kill certain persons, one of whom, their old master, Mr. Medley, was particularly mentioned. The *Argus* says:

"From the evidence, it appears that Reuben broached the subject at a *Loyal League* meeting, and tried to induce one or two white persons to join with him and Vincent. They refused, and one of them, Calvin Davis, warned him as to what would be the consequences if he persisted in his efforts. Subsequently another League meeting was held, at which negroes only were invited to be present. Mr. Davis, hearing of it, and suspecting mischief, went to it, and heard Reuben unfold his plans for his colored brethren to join with him, "in a raid on old Joe Medley and other secesh—to kill them and divide their property." Mr. D. again warned Reuben, but he still persisted in trying to get volunteers to join him, and seeing that there would probably be mischief done, Mr. Davis instantly informed Mr. Medley, who, through the Sheriff, had Reuben and his son arrested. A large number of witnesses were examined, both white and black, and their evidence, we learn, was very strong against Reuben and Vincent. The magistrates committed them to jail to await trial at our next court. Our jail still being in a ruined condition, they were sent to Union County.

A great deal was said the latter part of last and the first of this week, relative to this case, some of the reports exaggerating it into an insurrection of great proportions,—that an attack had been made on Mr. Madley, and that he had killed one or more of the attacking party. The above are the facts. We get our report from one of the committing magistrates."

The Circus hardly paid expenses in Salisbury. The performances were interrupted by a storm of wind and rain. The *Old North State* says that its performances were better than it had been led to expect.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says that the practice of carrying deadly weapons (guns and pistols) has become more prevalent in that section of late than ever, showing a total disregard to general orders from our military rulers relating to this subject.—The practice, it adds, seems to be more general among the blacks than the whites.

Congleton, sometimes called "hog thief," is said to be busily engaged in taking negro affidavits, with a view to contesting the election of his successful Conservative opponent, Mr. Davis, to the "House of Representatives." How these old barnacles cling to office!

Four of the convicts, while at work in Goldsboro', on Friday, became mutinous, overpowered their guard and made good their escape.

the noble Southern soldier dead. The papers of that city give glowing descriptions of the exercises. The number of persons visiting Hollywood Cemetery, during the [illegible] *The Dispatch* says:

"From 8 o'clock in the morning until the sun went down over the wilderness of flowers, there was one never ceasing procession of human beings of every age and sex, all marching toward Hollywood. Vehicles of all kinds were pressed into service. Carriages, ambulances, hacks, omnibusses, loaded with people bearing flowers, were constantly coming and going. Entering the gates, the people proceeded singly or in groups to different parts of the enclosure, until soon the City of the Dead was crowded with the living. Every hillside was covered with human forms, and in every dell might be seen a group, while on the avenues the tide of people did not cease to ebb and flow. Everywhere might be seen ladies bending over the graves, strewing the flowers about, or seated by the side of the dust returned to dust. Here was a widow whose children were made orphans by a death-dealing bullet at Gettysburg, a sister still mourning for a darling brother, scores of fair ones whose sombre black apparel proclaimed that they have been bereaved. All seemed to take a melancholy pleasure in the pious task of the day.

In the city every street gave evidence of the solemn business of the day. Bevies of ladies and children early commenced their pilgrimage, and sometimes the air seemed full of the sweet perfume of spring flowers. The street cars passed and repassed, filled to overflowing with passengers, all intent upon one purpose, all on the way to the cemetery.

Business was not entirely suspended, but for several hours during the day nearly all of the principal houses on Main and Broad streets were closed, and the employees joined in the pilgrimage to the cemetery.—At one time the streets were almost deserted. All classes of white persons seemed to have joined in the memorial demonstration. As the evening wore on, the thoroughfares were again thronged, and wore their wonted air, but still a Sabbath like air prevailed, and the night descended upon a quiet city."

One of the despicable resorts of the *Chronicle* to force impeachment upon the reluctant minds of just men in the Senate was the utterance of the known falsehood, that in failure of such a result, the "loyal" whites of the South would have to fly for their very lives. We have heard that Mackey, of Charleston, stated here that he had telegraphed to his family to leave that city if impeachment failed. He himself would not dare to return. Such were the falsehoods that were published far and near by the Jacobin newspapers. Gen. Grant, also, it seems, by the declarations of the Jacobs and Logans of party at Chicago, had said that in case impeachment failed he would be ordered away from Washington. Has he been ordered away? Does he expect to be? Where is the record of the wholesale murders and desolations by fire and sword which were to be visited upon the "truly loil" at the South if impeachment failed?—*Intelligencer.*

In the grand transformation scene in the Chicago Convention, after the nomination of Grant, as ingenious alide fell, disclosing a full-life figure of the nominee, with the words "Match him" over his head. The New York *Tribune* printed it "Watch him," which, though an error of the types, was the most appropriate of mottoes.

It is rumored that since the death of impeachment, Butler is so sick that he has to be fed with a spoon. It is consoling to know that he has enough spoons to "last him through it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A gentleman wishes to rent a furnished Bedroom.
Address Post Office box 418.
June 2-1t

N. C. CUT HERRINGS, for sale, at $10 per barrel. Apply to
GRIFFIN & LAWRENCE,
June 2-6t* Franklin Depot, Va.

Just Received.

27 BALES HAY AND FODDER.
W. H. JONES & CO.
June 2-1f Commission Merchants.

Lard and Bacon.

A FINE LOT OF N. C. BACON, and Choice Family Lard, in Tubs.
W. H. JONES & CO.
June 2-1f

CORN.
500 bushels just to hand.
June 2-1f W. H. JONES & CO.

Fish.

FIFTY HALF BBLS. Roe Herrings.
25 half bbls Shad. Selected for Family use.
June 2-1f W. H. JONES & CO.

ALE.—A FRESH SUPPLY IN ½ and ¼ Casks.
W. H. JONES & CO.
June 2-1f

Hams, Hams.

THREE HUNDRED LBS. Just received.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.
June 2-1f

Cotton Gins.

GULLETT'S STEEL BRUSH GIN, on exhibition and for sale, at
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH'S.
June 2-1f

Shoes, Shoes.

HOME WORKMANSHIP, cheap
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.
June 2-1f

Scythes.

ANOTHER LOT 32 inch.
For sale by
June 2-1f G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

TUCKER HALL!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 2d, 3d and 4th.

HARRY MACARTHY,

The original Arkansas Comedian, assisted by

Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON,

the fascinating Danseuse and Comedienne, and

Mr. M. O'BEARDON, Pianist.

In his wonderful invention of Tumbleronicon.

Admission 75 cents.
June 2-3t

WAIT FOR THE BIG SHOW!!!

COL. C. T. AMES' NEW ORLEANS

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,

THE ONLY SOUTHERN, AND LARGEST ZOOLOGICAL and OLYMPIC confederation in the universe, is en *route* for Raleigh, and will arrive about the 20th inst.

☞ See future advertisements, mammoth Posters, &c., &c.

DOC CHAMBERS,
June 2-1d Business Manager.

TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for the laying the tares on the Court House and Jail in the city of Raleigh. Proposals to be made by the 20th of January. For information apply to interview with S. W. Cole, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners
S. W. COLE,
J. R. BARRON.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1846.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS,

$20,000,000.00.

ANNUAL INCOME,

$7,530,886.89.

SURPLUS ASSETS OVER $6,000,000.

AVERAGE DIVIDENDS OVER 30 PER CENT.

Insure your life in the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, which has proven to be the cheapest, best and most reliable Company in the world, because it has the largest amount of surplus, largest number of Policy holders, and rates of experience less. Simply a Mutual Benefit Society—a combination of individuals united to help one another by the safest and best method known; and if a member cannot make but two or three payments, will receive his proportionate amount.

Will issue Policies on any plan devised.

S. D. WAIT, General Ag't,
June 2-1f Raleigh, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

KADER BIGGS. JOS. J. BIGGS.

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, Va.

SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.

Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales to the highest market prices.

Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions.

Liberal advances made on consignments in hand.

Refer to A. M. McPheeters, Esq., Hon. Thos. Bragg, and Hon. B. F. Moore, Raleigh; A. T. Mial, Esq., Wake; Col. Adam J. Heck, Smithfield; Maj. D. S. Hill, Louisburg; Gen. Joshua Barnes, Wilson; Hon. Asa Biggs, Tarboro, and Messrs. John Myers & Son, Washington.

Norfolk, Va., June 2—1f.

TO LAND OWNERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL LAND COMPANY, Agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say, to any person or persons having 2,000 acres in one body, partially cleared and near a Rail Road, that if they will subdivide their lands the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, so acquired, within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.

The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our lands. It has been adopted in other States and is said to be working finely.

This Company was chartered by our Legislature at [illegible] Land owners will please address me for particulars at Reidsville, N. C.

May 26, 1868—wkwtf D. W. COURTS.

ROBINSON'S

GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN

CIRCUS

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Raleigh, Saturday, June 6th, 1868.

A. ROBINSON.....Manager.
CHAS. COVELLI.....Equestrian Director.
COL. O. BAKER.....Treasurer.
HIRAM DAY.....Master of Circus.

THE MANAGER WOULD RESPECTFULLY state that in organizing this Circus Company he has spared neither time, labor nor money, to make the present combination the most

Brilliant and Attractive

ever presented to the patronage of the public.—The four quarters of the Globe have contributed their choicest gems to form this brilliant constellation!

THIS GRAND ALLIANCE OF

talent is organized upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the extraordinary and varied performances of the great array of

Foreign and Native Talent,

will inaugurate a new era in amusements. The entertainments will be produced with a degree of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

Prominent among the leading members of this extensive Troupe, will be found the following names:

HIRAM DAY,

Clown and Humorist, the favorite son of Momus; the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality and genuine Humor; a living exemplification of the old adage, "Laugh and grow fat."

Mr. CHAS. COVELLI,

Clown and Character Equestrian; in his great act of

PETE JENKINS.

HONS. CUTLER,

in his great Cannon Ball act, and other eminent performers

HARRY JENNINGS,

The Great Two, Four and Six Horse Rider, will appear in his Great Act, the Russian Courier of St. Petersburgh.

Professor HURLBURT,

and his Performing Horses, "Spotted Chief," and "Spotted Beauty," two of the finest horses in the world, will be introduced at each exhibition.

The Great Southwestern Circus

Has a Superb Equestrian Troupe,

A Full Acrobatic Corps,

Contortionists,

Equilibrists, and

Funniest Clowns

That have ever appeared in this country Among which are

THE DELEVANTI BROTHERS

NEHAMO,

The highest Batoute Leaps in the Universe [illegible] ...se Gents.

Admission to the Mammoth Pavilion, No stand ing Room. Room for all. Afternoon and Evening.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Commencing at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

June 2-T. W. & Fr R. H. ARMSTRONG,
Gen. Business Agent.

Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company will be held at their office, No. 142 Pearl Street in the City of New York, on the first Tuesday in July next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. R. WIGGINS,
June 1-2awtd Secretary.

North Carolina Military and Polytechnic Academy,

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE SECOND TERM of the Session of 1868 begins July 1st.

Cadets will be received at any time during the session.

For circulars, containing full information, address
Gen. R. E. COLSTON,
June 1-3tawlm Superintendent.

Kittrell's Springs Female College,

Granville County, N. C.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES the 1st day of July (Wednesday).

Address by Rev T. E. Sargent, D. D.

Concert at night, under the management of Prof. Jno. Koerber, Graduate of the Musical Conservatory, Munich.

The Sabbath previous, Sermon by Rev. H. T. Hudson.

The next Session will open the Monday following July 6th.

During the present scholastic year, 150 pupils have matriculated. This fact speaks for itself.

C. B RIDDICK, Pres't.
June 1-1m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

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. MORRISS & CO.
may 5-1f No. 3 Fayetteville St.

COFFEE MILLS, CURRY-COMBS, MEAL Sieves, Counter Scales, Pad Locks, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trace Chains. A fine assortment of the above named articles just received at
UPCHURCH & DODDS.
may 5-1f

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS!

CARDENAS MOLASSES,
PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,
EXTRA SUGAR HOUSE DRIPS,

for sale by the gallon or barrel at lowest market price by
DOUGLASS BELL.
may 20-1f

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N. C.

FALL Session opens June 20, 1868. Write immediately for a Circular.

Rev. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M.,
may 26—1w* President.

Tubs.

50 VARNISHED AND IRON HOOPED—large size.
G. T. & W. T. STRONACH.
may 21

100 BASKETS—various sizes.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.
may 21-1f

Sheriff.

300 POUNDS—best ever used. Try it.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.
may 21-1f

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, $9,000,000.

No. POLICIES 52,700.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,766,51.

DIVIDENDS, 50 per cent.

In these days of competition between Life Insurance Companies, much is said by rival Agents, each claiming the Company he represents to be the best. Without saying anything in disparagement of any Company, or, by simple assertion, anything in its favor, the ÆTNA begs leave to refer to the annexed table, compiled from the OFFICIAL and SWORN statements of twenty of the largest Companies in America, made to the Insurance Commissioners of the State of New York. The table shows the ratio of expense to each $100 received by each Company, for the three years ending January 1, 1868.

It will be seen that the expenses of the Ætna are much lower than any other Company; and, after the average is struck, the ÆTNA, in 1865, saved $10.41 out of each $100 received—more than the average; in 1866, $7.17, and in 1867, $4.90. The receipts of the ÆTNA were, in 1865, $1,655,309; in 1866, $2,322,376, and in 1867, $7,129,447. Consequently, its savings in the three years were $877,510.20, to which add 7 per cent. interest to July 1, 1868: $120,287.64, making a grand total of $797,307.93 saved over the average of all other Companies.

This is the measure of success, as applied by the Hon Elizur Wright, the greatest of American actuaries, to all Companies, and simply means that the Company whose RATIO of expense to its income is the least, is the best able to pay large dividends to its policy holders. That the Ætna is THAT Company, these comparisons of official statements plainly show.

Official Statement showing the Expenses and Losses by the Twenty Largest Insurance Companies in America.

[FROM THE NEW YORK SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.]

NAMES.	Expenses and Claims paid out of each $100 of Income.			
	1865.	1866.	1867.	3 Years Average.
Connecticut Mutual	$ 33 87	$ 25 38	$ 28 90	$ 29 28
Charter Oak	32 62	29 26	28 20	30 03
Equitable	37 16	30 98	26 31	31 48
Globe Mutual	33 18	35 67	32 92	33 92
Germania	49 23	47 38	41 12	45 91
Guardian Mutual	40 07	31 20	36 50	35 92
Home	35 98	37 41	34 85	36 08
Knickerbocker	42 05	42 58	35 87	40 16
Mutual Life	38 84	30 03	22 76	30 54
Mutual Benefit	31 33	33 62	27 89	30 44
Manhattan	34 80	31 50	33 23	33 18
Mass. Mutual	38 14	33 44	36 40	35 99
New England Mutual	40 31	30 85	29 44	33 53
New York Life	37 09	28 26	29 48	31 61
North American	32 01	23 49	24 71	26 73
Phœnix Mutual	37 06	30 97	29 80	30 44
Security	37 14	36 30	33 70	35 71
Union Mutual	32 06	29 98	26 96	29 66
Washington	42 20	49 40	41 77	44 45
Average of 19 Companies	37 11	33 51	31 56	33 39
The "ÆTNA"	26 70	26 32	26 56	26 53
Difference	10 41	7 19	4 90	7 04

The ÆTNA income for 1865 was $1 655,309, on which $10 41 per 100, SAVED $173,317 93
" " " " 1866 " $2 322,376, " 7 19 " " 239,556 00
" " " " 1867 " $5 129,447 " 4 90 " " 251,343 99
To which add 7 per cent. compound interest to July 1, 1868 133,186 64
Giving a Total Saved by the Ætna in 3 years of $ 797,307 93

In proof of these statements, the official reports can be seen, by all who wish, at the
Raleigh Branch Office.
W. H. CROW, Manager.
June 1-4f

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its 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 50 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,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $500,000 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 INSURE AN 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 24
ÆTNA	1 23
BROOKLYN	1 21
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 21
EQUITABLE	1 23
MANHATTAN	1 20
	1 17

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its negotiations 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. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—12t-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. H. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 28—1868-6m