TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Daily, one year	$12.00
" six months	4.00
" one month	50
Daily Weekly Sentinel, one year	4.00
" " six months	2.00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2.00
" " six months	1.00

THE SENTINEL.

WM. H. FELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

POPULATION—IMMIGRATION.

The evidence, by this time, must be palpable to every one, that the Southern people have been deluded, since the close of the war, by the hopes which have been excited in their bosoms by the politicians, North, of both parties, of a short road to the recuperation of the country and the revival of the industries and enterprise of our people.—This, they have assured us, was to be effected, either, on the one hand, by favorable changes in the policy of the government towards us, or, on the other, by the assurance that the continuance of the party in power and the carrying out of its policy would produce a powerful reaction, and cause population and capital to flow in upon us like a torrent.

The people of this country, both North and South, have always laid too much stress upon the aid which the Federal government could and ought to afford them, in their material interests. Hence, at a very early period, a struggle for the ascendancy in the government of rival interests so soon terminated in sectional prejudices and hatred, which culminated finally in a fratricidal war.

The rapid increase of an enterprising white population at the North not only gave it a superiority in numbers, but in wealth, which soon gave it such a controlling influence in the government, as led it to manipulate and control its powers, so as to enhance its wealth and finally its authority and power. Had the South sought to husband its resources, increase its population, manufacture its own material and conduct its own commerce, instead of wasting its strength in a contest at large odds for political power, the supposed necessity for the late unfortunate war would never have existed.

Wealth is power, among nations as among individuals. After all, that is really what the world is seeking. Had the South, therefore, laid the foundations of its wealth in the increase of its white population, in their skill in agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, and in the enterprise and management of its own commerce, rather than in the increase of its slaves and the destruction, instead of the improvement, of its virgin soil, the negro, the "almighty negro," would never have become an important constituent in our wealth nor an idol for our politics.

The South, by the simple improvement of the vantage ground she possessed in her soil, her climate, and her resources, under the skill and energy of an accumulating white population of the best classes of foreigners, instead of being "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the North," because of her sheer devotion to the idea of wealth in the dull, ignorant, lazy negro, would have been a fair and equal competitor with the North to-day, and measurably independent of her, in the fields of enterprise and commerce, in whatever could produce real wealth and consequently real strength.

The North, having accomplished its purpose in securing the control of the government, let the South now *go back to the standing point in the history of the North*, and imitate her example and follow her footsteps, which led her on to wealth and power. Let the Southern people cease to worry and fret themselves over fruitless contests with the North for political power and control in the government. Let them give a truce to merely *political* parties and to partizan politics. Concede, if need be to the North, the right, because it possesses *the power*, to control the national government, and trust to its practical sense, and to its keen perception of its own interests, the reason and the necessity of showing humanity, forbearance and justice to a down-trodden and impoverished people, by administering the government so as not to oppress, but to build up, all portions of the Republic.

But let the Southern people, with one heart and one mind, *coalesce, concentrate* and *consolidate*, in close and compact organizations, for our present and future material prosperity. Population, skilled labor and well directed energy must supply the place of capital, for a time at least. We must combine to cultivate our lands with the most efficient and cheap labor that can be procured—to manufacture our own implements, tools, articles for domestic use, and our own clothing, grow our own bread, raise our own meat, use butter and cheese,—in fine, everything we consume—and manufacture our own material, as far as possible, and conduct our own commerce.—About all, every one must learn to export more than we import into the State. Unless, as a State, we learn to buy less from abroad than we sell, poverty and bankruptcy must follow. And if we borrow greenbacks from abroad, at a ruinous discount, to be paid in gold at a future day, with interest, to build Railroads or other improvements, what is to be the upshot but repudiation or slavery? What man can prosper in business, who takes fifty or ninety cents in the dollar, and gives his note for a dollar, to run for interest, to be paid in gold, to be invested in an enterprise that cannot for years be kept going and pay six per cent? If a man cannot do it, can a corporation or a State? Is it, not a sure road to bankruptcy or repudiation?

The great cry set up, is we need Northern capital! Can you get it, except at a ruinous discount? Certainly not. But it is perhaps whispered, "let us *get* all we can.—*Paying* is another matter. We leave that *for the future to provide.*"

It strikes us, that the great need of the South is population, first—a hardy, industrious, enterprising race of *white men*, and women and children, inured to labor and skilled in agriculture, mechanics, &c.,—families possessed of home, drawn, if possible, from the sober, industrious peasantry of Europe. If our laboring white and black population will work and labor to improve their condition and help the country, all well and good. The more the better. Work is the rule now in the South, or parish.

We cannot have too many working people. We have urged a State Association to promote and manage this matter of immigration. North Carolina must have a larger, more enterprising, more skillful and a more industrious population. We care not where they come from. If they are white, sober, skilled workers, we care not how many come or from what quarter? *We must have them.*

IMMIGRATION MEETING AT GOLDSBORO.

We have, in another article, urged the imperious necessity of an increase of the white laboring and enterprising population of the State, as a *sine qua non* to the future prosperity of North Carolina and of the whole South. This is not urged in any hostile spirit to the colored population of the State. They need a stimulus to their own enterprise and industry. They have been deluded by the idea of permanent help from the government. Experience has shown that whatever may have been the object of the government, heretofore, in affording them material help, its effect upon large numbers has been prejudicial to their industry and enterprise and has seriously interfered with their self reliance. There is abundant room in the South, not only for the industry and enterprise of its present population, but for a large increase of working population from abroad. This idea must now be pressed with energy upon our people.

We are glad, indeed, that Hon. W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro', has called a meeting in that place, on the 12th inst., of substantial planters, to consult together as to how many Swiss families, laboring people, they wish to settle on their lands. The Messrs. Atkinson, of Johnston, have made the trial. They believe the thing will succeed. Let fifty or a hundred of the planters of Halifax, Warren, Granville, Franklin, Nash, Wake, and other counties, go into it. Let them meet Mr. Trueb, Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Dortch, and set the ball in motion.—We wish there were 10,000 good Dutch laboring families settled upon our fine swamp lands in the East. They are used to a damp climate and understand dyke-ing.—Our hilly and mountain country could afford ample verge for 100,000 Swiss, German, and Lombard families. Let them come from every quarter, and they will be welcome.

THE GREAT ISSUE.—In an eminently thoughtful and impressive speech of Mr. J. Q. Adams, delivered at Albany, N. Y., this gentleman uses words of warning and admonition so eminently fit and appropriate to the present juncture, that, though the election is over, we cite them for the attention of our readers. Said he:

"I will not close my speech as I began, as a Democrat or a partizan; but I will, in conclusion, pray you, as American citizens, to try, in this supreme crisis of our fate, to rise above party or section, to stretch out beyond this little shred of time, to forget this heated canvass, and as citizens of the great republic, contemplate the long reaches of her grand career. Shall it be that we must tread over and over again the old course from liberty to license, from license to anarchy, from anarchy to despotism?—Must it be that we are to furnish another failure of constitutional, regulated liberty? Can it be that in our hasty impatience of transient troubles we are madly bent upon leveling with the earth the temple that our fathers builded? Oh, my countrymen, these, our trials, are but transitory if you will but be patient. In a little while, if you will be steadfast, they will pass away; but if, on Tuesday next, you register your resolve to return no more to the old ways, we shall wander on in this dismal revolutionary wilderness, no man can tell how long or how far. Have you been so much happier since you abandoned the faith of your fathers to follow after these strange gods, that you should still cling to them? Has the path been so pleasant since you wandered from the ancestral track that you would not, if you could, regain it? No, my friends, let us retrace our heedless steps, and, for the future, cursed be he who removes the ancient landmarks!"

Truer and more solemn words than these were never spoken to the American people.

SEYMOUR'S majority in New York was 60,104,—this exclusive of Brooklyn. The total vote of the City was 155,946. Out of the 22 Wards of the City, 21 went largely Democratic.

SEYMOUR'S majority in Baltimore was 12,451. The total vote of the city was 69,075.

GRANT AND BUTLER.

A Mr. William Jones, of Neenah, Wisconsin, is stated by the Boston *Evening Transcript*, of the 31st ult., to have recently made a petition that the place of his residence, in which is given the subjoined epitle!

BAY VIEW, near Lancaville, Mass., August 20th, 1867.

My Dear Sir!—I have read your letter to Mr. Smith, upon the proposed nomination of Grant, with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just, but what will you do? You cannot get it or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory published, and why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson, i. e., nominate a man for supposed availability, without knowing his principles or views. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart, indifferent to human suffering and impotent to govern.

I am, yours truly,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

W. Jones, Neenah, Wis.

Vote of North Carolina, as Compared with the Vote on Convention.

COUNTIES.	VOTE ON CONSTITUTION. Yea	Nay	Not Voting	PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. SEYMOUR AND BLAIR	GRANT AND COLFAX	DEM. GAIN.	DEM. LOSS.
Alamance	995	1012	373	1035	1169		64
Alexander	367	501	267				
Alleghany	228	1210	136				
Anson	988	846	437				
Ashe	620	614	250				
Beaufort	1324	1056	357				
Bertie	1320	619	396				
Bladen	1270	971	299				
Brunswick	784	785	223				
Buncombe	1647	828	540				
Burke	779	635	194				
Cabarrus	882	1069	300	1111	940		59
Caldwell	354	828	209				
Camden	474	517	158				
Carteret	808	916	343	699	832	47	
Caswell	1416	1438	307				
Catawba	409	1060	373	1131	488	2	
Chatham	1049	1189	655				
Cherokee	[illegible]	323	201				
Chowan	701	457	210				
Clay	128	209	115				
Cleveland	803	613	400	1037	656	159	
Columbus	438	810	327	931	812	93	
Craven	1401	1400	552	1498	3533		101
Cumberland	1770	1323	455	maj 80		67	
Currituck	437	387	170				
Davidson	1705	841	599				
Davie	824	753	281				
Duplin	952	1489	330	1582	1025	30	
Edgecombe	2340	1158	680		maj 1184		9
Forsyth	1179	817	482	787	1262	387	
Franklin	1431	1229	273				
Gaston	808	508	346				
Gates	448	629	228				
Granville	2514	1865	501				
Greene	801	594	167				
Guilford	1922	1340	659	1497	2109		39
Halifax	3046	1313	495				
Harnett	657	690	213	780	645	105	
Haywood	404	467	223				
Henderson	582	334	281				
Hertford	805	592	276		maj 31	242	
Hyde	607	308	232				
Iredell	944	1852	617				
Jackson	325	563	161				
Johnston	1364	1006	500				
Jones	594	451	112				
Lenoir	1195	845	397		maj 354		4
Lincoln	847	608	241	738	695	132	
Macon	807	621	205				
Madison	515	865	250				
Martin	987	920	118	maj 80		107	
McDowell	670	499	51				
Mecklenburg	1705	1925	650	2114	1962		68
Mitchell	548	120	82				
Montgomery	722	258	340				
Moore	1098	734	318				
Nash	741	1048	349				
New Hanover	3571	2955	419				
Northampton	1904	805	407				
Onslow	417	794	248				
Orange	1324	1668	691				
Pasquotank	923	515	278				
Perquimans	1870	539	318				
Person	906	718	411				
Pitt	1797	1938	932	maj 39		598	
Polk	409	93	151				
Randolph	1559	711	388				
Richmond	1209	675	434				
Robeson	16[illegible]	1[illegible]	481				
Rockingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	550	1946	1462	311	
Rowan	1169	1641	488	1580	1338		382
Rutherford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Sampson	1036	[illegible]	[illegible]	maj 506		354	
Stanly	438	609	350				
Stokes	761	449	621				
Surry	861	614	537				
Transylvania	148	[illegible]	185				
Tyrrell	287	395	204				
Union	700	781	385				
Wake	6941	2889	719	2068	3428	489	
Warren	2235	944	245				
Washington	808	552	97				
Watauga	830	307	189				
Wayne	1485	1329	386	1589	1428	319	
Wilkes	1445	540	500				
Wilson	928	891	286	maj 205		337	
Yancey	988	454	168				
Yadkin	796	654	400				
Total	93084	74015	29774				

THE TENNESSEE CARPET-BAG GERS.

A *Herald* correspondent, who has been making a tour of observation through Tennessee, describes the condition of affairs in that State in such language, as only a Radical partizan could use. He bitterly denounces the "social ostracism," as he calls it, to which the ladies of Tennessee have subjected the adventurers sojourning there, and says a great many vile things against the people of that most unfortunate of States. Nevertheless, he is constrained to tell the character of the carpet-baggers with some show of correctness. His account of them, no doubt, is quite as accurate as he dares to make it, and will apply with equal exactitude to the whole tribe whether in Tennessee or elsewhere. Hear him:

"After all, social ostracism, as exercised in the State against Radicals, may, in great part, be laid at the doors of the Northern men who have come down here to rule and rain, and are doing both with wonderful success. These men are, with few exceptions, a most despicable set of that class of creatures the French call *gueux*, eager only to fill their capacious pockets with the spoils of office and enrich themselves at other people's expense. To accomplish their ends all the more effectually, they cry down all attempts at enfranchising the disfranchised whites and use the negro to suit their purposes. They no more represent the great Republican party of the North than does Gen. Grant the fanatical Radicals in Congress. They came into the State with very little character and have lost since their advent any little they had before that generally deplored decadence. Besides, they were never noted for any quality that distinguishes the gentleman from the common upstart of low degree. Frankly, the North has no idea of these men who have, like so much vermin, insinuated themselves into every profitable place in the State, polluting everything they touch and plunging the various counties deeper and deeper into debt every day their rule of ruin goes on. They are, comparatively speaking, a very small clique, yet they are all powerful, are apparently responsible to no one and ask favors of no man who is not a negro. The great majority of them do not own an inch of land in the State, and could not be "attached" to-morrow to the extent of fifty dollars in freehold. Their conduct, public and private, has no doubt had a great deal to do with making social intercourse between Northern and Southern families a thing of almost impracticability, and when it is taken into consideration that many of the Tennessee people of aristocratic pretensions are forced to judge of the Northern people by these miserable specimens in their midst, it is not surprising that their judgment should be so full of bitterness."

A BOTHER LOT OF PRIME CHEESE!
25 Factory on S. R. R. State Cheese just received and for sale by
Oct. 29-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

35,000 TARING CALICO, at L. S. 18, 19 and 20 cents.
Nov. 5-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

GEN. GRANT.—The New York *Herald*, which for once has advocated the election of a successful candidate for the Presidency, anticipating Gen. Grant's administration, says:

"We look forward in the next place to a good Administration from General Grant. From his short experience in the War Department we expect that in the matter of retrenchment he will save, as President, hundreds of millions to the Treasury, and that before he is two years in office the people will appreciate the advantages of his practical reforms in the lightening of our burdens of taxation and in the steady approximation of greenbacks to the gold standard. We expect, too, that under his Conservative policy towards the South the value of Southern lands will so rapidly rise in value as to divert a heavy tide of emigration, enterprise and speculation southward, and that before the end of his administration negro suffrage and the national debt will cease to frighten anybody. Finally, we expect that the election of Gen. Grant will be the beginning of the end of Radicalism and the dawn of a new and better dispensation."

CLING TOGETHER.—True men of North Carolina, you are linked together in a common political destiny. Show your brotherhood by a close alliance. The chief radical organ of the State has told you that you are to expect no favors from that party, and months ago, it called upon its adherents to support, in business transactions, in buying and selling, and in giving employment, none but the faithful—none but radicals.—Most of the "freely loll" have acted upon this advice, and it is time that those who have inaugurated such a policy should be made to feel that they too are vulnerable. To the credit of some of the radicals in our city, the party lash has not been able to force them into such a position; but the main body of the party, like sheep, have followed the lead of those whose interests it is to be subserved by the course the Standard advises. Such men should be made to feel that they cannot pursue such a policy, in a Southern community, without detriment to their own interest.—*Western Journal of Commerce.*

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The annual meteoric shower is expected this year between the 13th and 15th of November.—The astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory writes to the *Gazette* of that city:

"On the 13th and 15th of November, between the hours of midnight and sunrise, watch will be kept at this observatory for the so-called November meteors. In this labor it is peculiarly advantageous to have the co-operation of several observers, and, as the observations are of a very simple character, the director would cordially invite all who are interested in this subject to unite therein with him. Those who cannot do duty at the observatory may still accomplish something at their own residences, especially if provided with a good watch and star map or globe. A map of the bright stars within forty-five degrees of Leo may, indeed, be easily constructed beforehand, and be used with good results."

MARRIED.

At Morganton, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Mr. Sheets, Rev. J. H. Scaggs, of Henry Co., Va., to Miss Annie H. Avery, eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. W. Avery.

At Greensboro', August 25th, by Rev. J. Henry Smith, Chas. N. P. Foard, of Surry Co., to Miss Lizzie L. Walker.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Stanly County, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Dr. Reese, Rev. D. R. Brunon, President of Thomasville Female College, to Miss Jennie V. Mabry, daughter of Mr. Valentine Mabry.

In Boston, Mass., at the Church of the Advent, on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin, Rector, assisted by Rev. F. M. Baker, of Richmond, Va., T. Roulhac Baxter, of Richmond, Va., to Maria G., only daughter of Henry K. Burgwyn, Esq., of North Carolina. No cards.

DIED:

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., of consumption, James B. Dudley, son of W. H. H. and E. S. Dudley, aged 25 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE AND COMMON BUGGY WHIPS.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh Nov. 7-tf With Hart and Lewis.

1868. Fall Trade. 1868.

PLATED BREAKFAST CASTORS.
Cash and Dime Bottles.
Handsome Toilett Sets.
Barber's Shears.
Tin Plates, Pie Plates.
6 Gross Fatty Pens, assorted.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Nov 7-tf With Hart & Lewis.

For Lease.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 500 ACRES, well adapted to Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, Fruit, &c.
It is situated within half a mile of the City of Raleigh, N. C., and one mile of two Railroad Depots, and every denomination of Churches, Academy Schools, &c. &c. It will be leased for a number of years, if desired. For further particulars, apply to
W. H. JONES & CO.
Nov 7-1m Auction & Com. Merchants.
Hagerstown *Mail* copy one month and send bill to this office.

PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER.
Just the thing for hot Buckwheat Cakes.
ALSO
"XXX" Drips—clear as honey.
Just received by
Nov 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

10 KITS NO. 1 BAY MACKEREL.
10 do Shore do
Just received by
Nov 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

25 PRIME CHEESE.
Just received by
Nov 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PARAGON FAMILY FLOUR.
Best in the market, for sale by
Nov 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

OLD GOV. JAVA COFFEE,
At
Nov. 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

FOR PLANTERS!
BAGGING 2¼ YD.
A lot of Calcutta Bagging—standard weight.
G. T. STRONACH,
Nov 6-tf Com. Merchant.

IRON AND STEEL.
Buggy and Wagon Tire.
Oval and half Oval Iron.
Red Iron and Band Iron.
Swedes Iron, Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Nov 5-tf With Hart & Lewis.

HAMS, HAMS.
Baltimore Canvass Hams at Wholesale or Retail.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Nov 4-tf Auc. and Com. Merchants.

SALT, SALT.
Large full Sacks, Liverpool Fine Salt.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Nov. 4-tf Auction and Com. Merchants.

SOUTHERN INVENTION.
BAYNE'S
INDIA RUBBER SCRUB!
Price 75 cents.
WARRANTED to last from eighteen months to two years, and a child ten years of age can scour a house neatly in a short time, removing all grease spots and stains of every description, with a little cold water, soap or soda, no sand or hot water required, besides drying it thoroughly at the same time.
A liberal discount given to the trade.
Nov 2-tf T. H. BRIGGS.

5,000 BACON,
For sale by
Oct. 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.

TO THE LADIES.
I wish to inform the Ladies of Raleigh and vicinity that I have just received a bulletin of the LATEST FASHIONS for ladies and Children, the latest styles from Madame Demorest, and, also, a great many Stamps for EMBROIDERING silk and BRAIDING.
Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves, at Karrer's corner, below the Post Office.
Nov 5-tf SARAH NUTALL.

J. G. McPHERTERS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 South Holliday Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton and other consignments.
Orders executed at the lowest cash market rates.
We are referred to H. C. Jones, Esq.
John G. Williams & Co., Bankers Raleigh.
Alex. M. McPheters, Esq., Raleigh.
Jno. C. Washington, Esq., Kinston.
Wm. S. Battle, Esq., Rocky Mount.
Messrs. Washington & Pope, Goldsboro'.
Messrs. Harriss & Co., Wilmington.
Our correspondents in London and Liverpool are the well-known Bankers and Cotton House, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.
Sept. 2-3w3m

J. ANDREW WHITE, DR. JNO. ARMISTEAD,
General Partner. Special Partner.
J. ANDREW WHITE,
[Successor to White & McKimmon,]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 57 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.
OFFER TO THE TRADE a well-selected and varied stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and Notions,
Embracing the leading and desirable styles of the season, on favorable terms, at the lowest market rates.
Sept. 23-3w3m

Winchester Repeating Rifle!
TWO SHOTS A SECOND!!
THE ATTENTION of Dealers and Sportsmen is invited to this improved weapon, now becoming extremely popular wherever it is known. Gen. Wade Hampton says of it:
"I regard the Winchester as the most effective fire-arm I have ever seen. Its accuracy is remarkable, while its range and penetration equal any gun I have used. In my opinion it is the best breech-loader yet invented."
Two sizes are made: A rifle, weighing nine and a-half pounds and carrying seven-and-one shots in magazine. Price $48.00. And a Carbine, weighing seven and a half pounds and carrying thirteen shots in magazine. Price $40. Cartridges 32 per hundred. Dealers of both arms in sets as Colt's Army Pistol, 44-100 bore.
Ten per cent. discount on orders for 10 arms of a kind.
Sent by Express, C. O. D., on receipt of price, or cash. Liberal terms to dealers. For descriptive Circulars, &c., address
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
Sept 26-1m3m New Haven, Conn.

No Restrictions on TRAVEL or RESIDENCE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE. PROV. XIII. 22.

NEW YORK.

No extra charge for Policies
No charge for Medical Examination, Policies or stamps.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Office, No. 69, Liberty Street.
The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company in the United States.

The business of this Company is EXCLUSIVELY confined to the insurance of first-class healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

of the Stock system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium for a stated sum assured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURE, and CERTAIN; in lieu of a high rate of premium for a promised dividend which is remote, contingent, and uncertain; this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

ILLUSTRATION.

Suppose that an individual aged thirty desires to devote $200 a year for the purpose of effecting an insurance on his life; this amount will immediately secure him in the Universal the sum of $11,761, payable on his decease. This sum, paid to a Company charging the ordinary mutual rates, would secure him the sum of $6,474.

The difference between these sums ($5,287) is exactly the same as an immediate bonus or addition to the policy to be paid by the former office to the holder of the policy in case of the death of the insured. It is true that if the insured, in an office charging high rates, lives long enough, all have his periodical dividends added to his policy, the sum may equal or surpass the above named; but it must not be forgotten that the *chance of early death* is the very thing the applicant desires to insure against, and consequently the greater the sum immediately secured contingent on this event, the greater the advantage to the policy-holder.

To illustrate the importance to the policy-holder of low premiums in more general terms, it may be stated that by a reduction of *twenty-five* per cent in the rate of premium, the same amount of money will secure a policy *thirty-three and one-third* per cent greater, and likewise that a reduction of twenty-five per cent in the rate of premium is precisely equivalent to an annual cash dividend of *thirty-three and one-third per cent, payable in advance*, or to a dividend of *forty-six* per cent, payable at the end of five years.

By the Stock plan the *full cash effect* of the premium is *immediately* secured to the insured, the Company taking all the risk. By the *Mutual* plan, the full value in insurance of the premium paid is not secured to the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

Rates to Secure $1,000 at Death.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$14.92	$33.70	45	$28.87	[illegible]
30	17.09	36.44	50	36.06	[illegible]
35	19.79	40.56	55	46.38	[illegible]
40	23.47	45.51	60	60.83	[illegible]

All the improved descriptions of Life and Endowment Policies issued on the Stock plan at greatly reduced rates.

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.*

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a return of fifty per cent of the premium after the third annual payment.*

The undersigned having been appointed General Agents for the States of North and South Carolina, for the above STERLING Company, desire Agents in all the principal towns and counties in said States. To live and energetic Agents, who are willing and anxious to work, liberal terms will be entered into. COMMISSIONS GOOD.

CALDWELL & BRENIZER,
General Agents, Greensboro', N. C.
JAS. J. LITCHFORD, Local Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 16-3m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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. 247 Broadway, New York City.
WM. H. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOECK, Pres't.
Information gladly furnished to all, by
J. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., June 25, 1868.

MORE ROOM! MORE GOODS!!
Increasing Trade Demanded a Change!
WE HAVE MADE IT!!
WE CAN NOW BE FOUND IN OUR NEW AND ELEGANT
IRON FRONT STORE!
NO. 27 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF TURNER'S HALL,
WHICH WE HAVE JUST FITTED UP TO correspond with the nature and extent of our largely increased business.
Our design is to keep a FULL, SEASONABLE and MOST ATTRACTIVE Stock of
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Prices Low, Quality and Make Unexpressed.
Our best endeavors in the future, as in the past, shall be to please the numerous patrons of the House. Everybody is invited to call and see the new entrance of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS, now opening at
R. R. ANDREWS & CO'S.
Sept. 29-tf

SALT AT 80 PER SACK.
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt now arriving.
Oct 31-tf G. T. STRONACH.

FAMILY CHEESE
20 Boxes, warranted. G. T. STRONACH.

JAVA, LAGUIRA, AND RIO COFFEES.
At
Oct. 31-tf G. T. STRONACH.

SODA CRACKERS.
10 Bbls. Soda Crackers, at
Oct. 25-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.
For sale by the barrel and retail, by
Oct 25-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

1868. Fall Trade. 1868.
50 PES. ANDIRONS
do do. Shovel and Tongs.
Coal Hods, Box Cutters.
Raleigh, Oct. 29-tf J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Now is the Time to Buy.
COAL!!
Twenty Tons today in hand and for sale by
Sept. 4-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FALL OF 1868.
NEW GOODS!
NEW DRY GOODS!
NEW FANCY GOODS!
COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!
DAILY AT
M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Old Stand, No. 16 Fayetteville St.
NOTICE!
Our remaining Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT COST,
And look, Come and see for yourself.
Sept. 15-tf M. ROSENBAUM.

GRIST STONES.
Pure South grit.
Oct 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.

IRON! IRON!
Iron of all sizes and quality.
Oct. 22-tf G. T. STRONACH.