THE SENTINEL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, twelve months	$10 00
" six "	5 00
" three "	2 50
" one "	1 00
Semi-Weekly, twelve months	5 00
" six "	2 50
" three "	1 50
Weekly, twelve months	3 00
" six "	1 50
" three "	0 75

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

The good people of Wake are moving for a public meeting to be held in Raleigh at an early day, to express their views in regard to the iniquitous bill before the Legislature for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

We have seen gentlemen from several parts of the county who are taking active steps in the direction. The day will be announced as soon as it is agreed on.

Let all the districts of the county move in the matter, and prepare to come up on the day, when appointed, to take part in the deliberations.

THE SENTINEL.

Some say, no man can speak gracefully of himself, and we feel the truthfulness of the assertion; yet we feel, at the close of the year, like saying something of the SENTINEL and of ourself as connected with it, and if it should not be said gracefully, we hope the reader will attribute the failure to the cause alluded to.

It is now a little over a year since we took charge of the SENTINEL, and, during that time, in the language of Junius, we may say, "what public question have we failed to discuss—what rascal have we failed to denounce?"

During the past year, the circulation of the SENTINEL has greatly increased. To one Post Office we now send a hundred papers, where only twenty were sent a year ago; to another we send a hundred and fifty where, then, only thirty were sent; while at almost every Post Office, our list has greatly increased. We have accomplished this by labor and exertion, and at considerable expense.

But our cash book does not show quite as gratifying an exhibit as our subscription books. There are several thousand dollars due us on these, in consequence of which we have sometimes been "hard up" to meet our paper bills and other current expenses. It is necessary to decrease the amount due us on the books, and reduce our operations to the cash system. We have already commenced this work, and must of necessity continue it until we have brought our business within our control. In November we inserted a notice that the red mark would be placed on the papers of those who were in arrears, and if we did not hear from them in a reasonable time, we should take it for granted they did not wish their papers continued. A considerable number failed to respond and their names were accordingly erased from the books. Many of these have renewed, and no doubt others will follow. It is probable that we may have cut off some that we would not have done had we known all the facts in the case, but in a list of thousands of names it is difficult and troublesome to make individual discriminations.

Our advertising patronage has been liberal beyond precedent in this city, for which we are sincerely thankful. But some of our most profitable advertising has not been available in our business. We allude to the insurance advertising, the proceeds from which we have deemed it prudent, owing to the demoralized condition of the times and the warlike demonstrations of Gov. Holden, Treasurer Jenkins, and the Superintendent of Public Works, to appropriate to insurance on our life. But this is a necessary tax on us for speaking the truth of public men and measures.

Few persons are aware of the expense attending the publication of a daily paper. Nine dailies have been attempted in Raleigh since 1860, none of which survive but the SENTINEL and *Standard*, hence the necessity of a prudent and economical management of the business, and especially of an adherence to the cash system.

In our editorial management of the SENTINEL we have frequently found it necessary to be severe in speaking of public men and public measures. We have no apology to make for this, our excuse being that the conduct of the once and favorites of the other have richly merited all we have ever said of them. We shall moderate our tone, and change the tenor of our editorials when unprincipled plunderers cease to prey upon the vitals of the State and to insult and oppress her people.

We have reluctantly said this much of ourself and our paper. To those of our friends who have assisted us in our business by their counsel, good wishes or material aid in enlarging our circulation, we return our most hearty thanks. And we ask our friends in all parts of the State to use their influence in their various localities to increase our circulation and thus place within the reach of all, information of the acts and doings of those whom the accidents of the times or corrupt management have placed in responsible positions in our good old State.

Animals of high organization and with perfect eyes, have been brought up from the depths of the ocean by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, whose interesting report has just been made before the English Royal Society. Not only does an abundance of animal life exist at the lowest depths of the ocean, but there is a greater variety of vegetation at the bottom of the sea than there is upon what we call dry land. The varieties of marine vegetation are not only innumerable, but beautiful almost beyond description.

OUR PEOPLE LEAVING.

While on our way to Concord, a short time since, we saw a number of the citizens of Orange take the train at Durham Station, for Alabama, in all, about twenty-four. This was the work of one man, Person Williams, who left Orange county for Alabama, about thirty years ago; there he worked hard and prospered. Returning to Orange on a visit he persuaded many of the Halls, Glenns, Williamses, his relatives, to return to that State with him. As they have left us, we hope their anticipations of bettering their condition may be realized.

At Company Shops another company of emigrants took the train; at Greensboro' another, and also at High Point. They consisted of whole families—men, women and children.

On inquiring of the conductor, we learned that it was no unusual thing for a train to take as many as a hundred at a time.—Many, we understand, are preparing to leave at an early day.

We would say to the discontented and restless, to unpack their goods and try it here awhile longer. Go to making compost, burn ashes, and prepare to sow clover in February. You can go to no country where the water is purer than in Orange and our other midland counties; where you will live longer or where you will be freer from chills and fevers, or any of the numerous ills that flesh is heir to. When old people, especially, move to a new country, they are sure to be dissatisfied. They will never find any neighbors like the old neighbors, nor any homes like the old home.

For the Sentinel.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, December 18, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—I know there are hundreds of families in the Northern, Western and Eastern States, as well as in Europe, that would like to remove to a healthy climate, and to them we say, come to the good old State of North Carolina.

I have lived here four years, and find there is no healthier place in the United States. We are situated in the central part of the State, as well as of the Union, and in direct Railroad communication with Norfolk, Newbern, Wilmington and Charleston, the principal shipping points of the South, and are able to raise all the cereals and grasses that grow in the North and Europe, and all the agricultural products of the South. Our climate is very mild, the mercury seldom rising to 85 degrees in summer or falling to zero in winter.

Fevers and chills are unknown, in fact, it is said that the people have to remove to another State to die. Raleigh is the Capital of the State, Wake county, which is one of the best counties, and is superior to all others for Church, School and Railroad facilities.

Chatham county adjoining has abundance of the best of coal and is declared by experts to be superior to any in the United States for gas or fuel; the Chatham and Coalfield Railroad is now complete to within four miles of the mine, and will be running by January 1st, 1870 which will enable us to procure our coal at less than New York prices.

The Western part of the State is finely adapted to grazing, and the middle and eastern to cotton and all kinds of grain, fruits, &c. Land can be purchased on very reasonable terms, half the price it will be bought for one year hence; the unsettled condition of society following the war, and the injuries it wrought to our social condition are fast passing away, and people are just as safe here as in any of the Northern States. I am no land agent, but write this to encourage immigration South, and to better the condition of hundreds trying to make both ends meet in snow and ice North.

Very respectfully,

T. P. LEE,
Sheriff of Wake Co., N. C.,
(formerly of Boston, Mass.)

We clip the following from the Wilmington *Journal*:

The intensely loyal and perfectly reconstructed State of North Carolina, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, is apparently too hot to hold either white people or negroes.—During the past few days several hundred white persons from that State have passed through this city on their way to the Southwestern country. On Thursday night the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad brought in a large number of emigrants, both white and colored. At the Union Depot they were transferred to the Georgia Railroad, and there were found to be two hundred and fifty in all, including men, women and children, about half of whom were colored. Their arrival was unexpected, and a scene of ludicrous confusion ensued during the transfer. Immense piles of baggage had to be checked, extra cars to be provided, etc. An amusing incident occurred whilst the baggage master was going through with the checking process. In a great hurry, of course, he was busily engaged in his work, when he came to a bag which he thought contained the personal effects of some of the emigrants. But when about stooping over to attach a check, to his surprise and dismay, one end of the bag flew up, striking him a pretty smart blow in the breast, which, coupled with his astonishment, came very near upsetting him. After rallying he examined the mysterious bag and found it to contain a healthy negro child two or three years old, which had been thus deposited by his parents to keep him out of mischief. The departure of the train was delayed over an hour, but finally it got off all right. Some of the emigrants were going to Indiana, some to Alabama, and some to Arkansas.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Farnsworth in relation to franking, abolishes all franks after July 1, 1870, and appropriates money for purchase of postage stamps, requiring all officers who are allowed money to keep an account of its use, and report to Congress annually. The amount for Senators and members is left blank, to be filled up by Congress. Appropriations for the President and the Departments are as follows:

Secretary of Senate, &c.,	$10,000
Clerk of House,	10,000
President, for Executive Mansion,	10,000
State Department,	100 000
Treasury Department,	250 000
War Department,	200 000
Navy Department,	100 000
Postoffice,	200,000
Attorney General's Office,	10,000
Interior Department,	250,000

The Postmaster General is to furnish postage stamps and envelopes, to be used exclusively for official business, with water marks to prevent counterfeiting, and the bill provides penalties for their improper use.—*Washington Republican.*

For the Sentinel.

LETTER IMAGINED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY GEN. LITTLEFIELD, IN ANSWER TO THE SUPPOSITITIOUS LETTER OF GOV. HOLDEN TO HIM, PUBLISHED A FEW DAYS SINCE.

ON THE WING, Dec. 20 h 1869.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR;—I feel 48d acknowledge myself deeply indebted to you for your kind letter and the information it brought me—addressed to me at Montgomery Ala., and forwarded to me according to directions left with the Post Master.

Your letter was a great surprise to me, as I thought no man in North Carolina knew of my whereabouts, except my trusty friend, Pike. I had supposed that every man, woman and child in "Old Short Grass" thought me in Florida, and that is what I intended they should think.

I could not stay long in Florida—hardly long enough to exchange civilities with our dear friend, Governor Reed—that most civil and obliging of all good fellows, who called together the Legislature for us, in extra session, and aided us in getting through our Railroad bills. Indeed but for him we should not have succeeded in our Railroad purchase there, by which we anticipate such splendid pecuniary results.—In regard to State bonds, also, he is all my heart could desire. With the exception of your Excellency, I don't know any Chief Executive who has dealt so liberally in the matter of State bonds, or who has been so quiet while we operated.

I would gladly have remained longer in Florida, but for that curse of all free Governments, Grand Jurors. They are constantly making mischief and interfering in other people's business. I had to leave on account of this old Common Law curse, who are recognized as public informers.

If Judge Watts had been there to adjourn the Court upon any intermeddling presentiment against me, I would have braved it out in spite of Grand Jurors, but, as it was, I thought it best not to remain, and so sought safety in flight, as I did on that memorable Friday night from Raleigh; and come on to Montgomery, the original secession capital, and from there to my present resting place.

There is very little prospect in Alabama for heavy operations, such as we have carried on at home and in Florida; in fact the field there had been pretty well gleaned before my going. Another thing; the Alabamians are not so credulous as the Floridians and the sleepy North Carolinians. I don't think it would pay to try our Railroad and State bond game where the first secesh Congress convened.

I am glad that your boys, Joe, Lewis and Calvin are getting on so well. You have done a great deal for them—some think too much, and that they ought to be left to "root hog or die."

I hope Joe has found Settle's churn, the loss of which was giving that rascal, Turner, so much uneasiness when I left. By the way, the Judge seems to be unlucky with his bridge as well as his churn.

Give my love to Ashley, Menninger, Tom Lee, Rev. Whitson, and Pike's new assistant editor, and believe me,

Your Excellency's devoted friend and humble servant,
MILTON S.

SHERIDAN.

How Indians and murderers are struck at the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Back of the town is a small graveyard, where they have been buried, and only a few days before I arrived one of them was hanged to the trestlework a little out of town. For some time past the engineer has been in the habit of moving the morning train slowly over this spot, in order that the passengers might have a chance to see if any one was hanged by the neck. It is related that when one of these fellows was hanged he swore furiously at his executors, and demanded that they should take off his boots. Among the aggressive acts of these men it is related that at a hotel one asked a gentleman sitting opposite for the butter, and as he was not heard, he presented a small pocket pistol at the head of the gentleman, and with his finger on the trigger, said: "Pass the butter." At present these fellows are in subjection, and property and life are as safe as elsewhere; but should they even threaten to be revenged, or to do any unlawful act, they will be dealt with in the most summary manner. The process of lynch law is as follows: One of these villains is awakened in the middle of the night by a company of armed and masked men standing around his bed. He is told to dress himself quickly, and to make no noise, and to offer no resistance, or he will die on the spot. In trembling haste he obeys; generally he mutters and swears a little, and being ready they leave the house quietly and proceed to some retired spot, where a trial may or may not be held, when sentence is pronounced, and he is forthwith hanged. Sometimes he is permitted to live on condition that he will leave the place and confess who are his companions and what are their designs.

THE WINNIPEG RED RIVER WAR.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says a letter from a prominent Canadian at Pembina, has been received, in which the writer states that Gov. McDougall has not called on Canada for troops, but relies on the loyal people of the country to quell the outbreak, and thinks they will do it without bloodshed. The Governor, it is said, will enlist the Indians of the savage tribes to enforce his authority. The force which occupied the stone fort is rapidly increasing by accessions of loyal people of all classes, and large bands of Indians are ready to assist in defense of the flag. The insurgents under Stoltzman have gone towards Pembina. Ruell hold Fort Lowry with about forty men. Donald Smith left St. Cloud for Fort Garry yesterday.

Another letter says: "A proclamation of McDougall has been captured and suppressed." General Riel has called in his forces, who were temporarily absent. Over 3,000 men reported at headquarters within a few hours. A collision is hourly expected.

THE MOON.—While the year now drawing to a close has not been remarkable for its illustrious dead as 1859, still its funeral roll is a long and distinguished one. In the Old World, those who have died are Leopold, Duke of Brabant, heir apparent of the Belgium crown; Field Marshal Sir Hugh Gough, one of England's bravest soldiers; M. Laboulaye, the General explorer; the Rev. Alexander Dyce and Peter Cunningham, both prominent in literature; Baron Broughton, better known as Jno. Cam Hobhouse, the friend of Byron; G. o. Peabody; Baron Stanley, of Alderley; William Jordan, the dramatic critic; Prince Menschikoff, the Russian diplomatist; Lady Duff Gordon and the Hon. Emily Eden, both well known in literature; Marshal Niel, one of Napoleon's most trusty military advisers; St. Beuve, the critic and the Bishop of Salisbury, and Exeter. In our own country the mortality among public men has been very great. Ex Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, or ex Secretaries Fessenden, Bell, Walker, Pratt, and Fitzpatrick; Secretary Rawlins, Amos Kendall; General Wool; Admiral Stuart.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

EFFECT OF SENSATIONAL LITERATURE ON THE YOUNG.

It is said that a gang of boys in London, aged from fourteen to eighteen, had their imagination so wrought upon by the cheap sensational novels of the day that they established a "robbers' cave" in a disused railway arch at Dalston, where they were accustomed to have feasts of stolen game and poultry. Some of their exploits are thus related:

One of them had presented a pistol at a servant girl who found him in her master's garden, whither he had gone to obtain water for the others. A day or two afterwards others of the gang, who had escaped on the first foray of the police, were captured and brought before the magistrate. One of them, who, in thieves' slang, "squeaked" on his companions, made a comical description of the cooking of a "peasant" stolen from a poulterer. After some discussion in the cave, it was arranged that the "peasant" should be cooked before being drawn, "cos we was all on us in such a 'urry." They were evidently smitten with the desire of realizing those exciting scenes of robber life of which they had read so many pictures.

Boys are very impressible and sensational. They revolve in their minds thousands of wild schemes and projects that their parents never know of, and it is fortunate that their love of novelty is such as to cause them to tire of what lingers for a few hours, unexecuted, in their minds, or some very startling things would be done by them.

A recent article in *Harper's Magazine* tells a story of the startling effect produced by the crusading mania in the middle ages upon the young people. It states that a band of fifty thousand children from Germany and France set out in 1212 to redeem the Holy Sepulchre. The story is as follows:

A peasant child of Vendome first assumed the cross in France, and soon an increasing throng of boys and girls gathered around him as he passed from Paris to the south, and with a touching simplicity declared that they meant to go to Jerusalem to deliver the sepulchre of the Saviour. Their parents and relations in vain endeavored to dissuade them; they escaped from their homes; they wandered away without money or means of subsistence, and they believed that a miracle would dry up the Mediterranean sea and enable them to pass safely to the shores of Syria. At length a body of seven thousand of the French children reached Marseilles, and here they met with a strange and unlooked for doom. At Marseilles were slave traders, who were accustomed to purchase or steal children in order to sell them to the Saracens. Two of those monsters, Ferrera and Porcus, engaged to take the young crusaders to the Holy Land without charge, and they set sail in seven ships for the East. Two of the vessels were sunk on the passage with all their passengers; the others arrived safely, and the unhappy children were sold by their betrayers in the slave markets of Alexandria or Cairo. Of her large bodies of children came from Germany across the Alps. Many perished from hunger, heat, disease; a few were enabled to die on the sacred soil of Syria, and it is estimated that fifty thousand of the flower of European youth were lost in this most remarkable of the Crusades.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A GEORGIA SENATOR INSULTED.

Passing along the corridor of the Senate gallery the other day, I was attracted by a slight verbal altercation that seemed to have arisen between a stout, swarthy darkey and one of the doorkeepers. The former desired to enter the gallery, but the latter had checked his progress with a hint that colored men must go a little further to the left.

"Why so?" inquired the gentleman from Africa.

"Because the Sergeant-at-Arms gives the order," was the door-keeper's reply.

The colored person now began to assume a tone of haughty indignation, so straightening himself up, and pulling the wrinkles out of his gorgeous vest, with a slight jerk of the lower end of that article, he inquired of the door-keeper knew whom he was talking to. This with genuine Congo accent, which I cannot well translate.

"No, sir, I don't know; and I don't care. I must obey orders. Colored people are to be put all together in that part of the gallery" pointing to the seats reserved for the purpose.

"Well, sah, I'se from Georgy—a member of de Legislature ob dat State; an if I had my rights, I'de be on de flo' ob dis Senate."

And then the sable individual vented his disappointed aspirations, and told in a strain of haughty anger how he had been cheated out of the United States Senatorship by the "rebels and copperheads" after it had been agreed to elect him. He was deeply moved by the recital of his own wrongs; but was glad to hear that under the President's recommendation the old Legislature, of which he was a member, was to be recalled; and he still had hopes. I pity that poor door-keeper if he ever should be elected. This is a strange story and a true one—and not half as strange as hundreds that might be told had I the gift of omnipresence to pick them up. Verily, old things are passing away, and a new world beginning.

A SUCCESSFUL CHICAGO PROPRIETOR.—S. B. Howes, formerly proprietor of Howes & Cushing's American circus, which he transported from America to England in 1857, and met with such great success at the Alhambra Palace, London, under the patronage of the Queen, and who was fortunate enough about that time to invest the proceeds of his English speculation in Chicago real estate, is now supposed to be the wealthiest individual ever engaged in the equestrian profession. The value of his property at the present time is said to be upwards of a million dollars. He is now residing at Upper Norwood, near London.—*Anglo American Times.*

MR. PALMER and pupils left the city yesterday morning on their return to Raleigh. At the exhibition we could not fail to be struck with the superior musical talent and skill of Mr. Simpson and Miss Dupree, the blind instructor and instructress. The performances of Mr. Simpson upon the piano and the singing of Miss Dupree were special objects of admiration. The power of communication by signs possessed and evidenced by Mr. Tillinghast, the deaf mute instructor, show how well he is fitted for the position. We cannot refrain from again expressing the gratitude of our citizens for the pleasure afforded them by Mr. Palmer and pupils.

The collection taken up during the exhibition amounted to about $80 sufficient to cover expenses and afford a handsome little amount besides for the Christmas festivities of the pupils.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—In order to show what the franking privilege costs the country, Postmaster General Creswell has ordered that all five master having Washington for the next six months be weighed. The Secretary of the Interior has requested the heads of bureaus in his department to furnish an estimate of the amount of stamps required to pay the postage upon communications and documents sent through the mails in the transaction of official business, should the franking privilege be abolished.

A DUEL AT AQUIA CREEK—ONE OF THE PARTIES MORTALLY WOUNDED.

The New York *Express* says that one night last week a party of genial gentlemen were taking supper in one of Delmonico's gilded saloons, in New York city. Two of the number, no other than the well known politician Col. McNamara and Mr. Varnum a broker, engaged in an angry and exciting discussion concerning a lady. During the melee, Mr. Varnum, exasperated beyond the bounds of patient endurance, emptied the contents of his wine glass in the face of Col. McNamara. The latter smarting under this insult, sprang to his feet, made a rush for Mr. Varnum, upsetting a table in his efforts to strike him, and was only prevented from accomplishing his object by the timely interference of mutual friends present.

But the cup of Mars was not to be so easily baffled. He immediately departed. Before doing so, however, he informed Varnum that he would shortly hear from him, and he was as good as his word. The next day Mr. Varnum was the recipient of a challenge to fight a duel, which he readily accepted. The preliminaries were speedily arranged, and both parties, accompanied by their seconds, took the Washington train last Saturday night, en route for the battle ground. After spending a few hours in the national capital, the party embarked on board the boat for Aquia creek. They reached their destination about midnight. The interval before daylight was spent in a tavern. With the first dawn of day they started for the ground—a secluded spot in the woods, on a hill in the outskirts of the town, overlooking the Potomac. The morning was cool, windy and cloudy.—Reaching the ground, a few minutes were consumed by the seconds in consultation.

Everything was then speedily got ready, and the principals took their positions at twenty paces from each other. The word "fire" was given, both pistols were discharge at once, and Varnum fell, wounded (and it is feared mortally) in the femoral artery. Colonel McNamara escaped unhurt, the ball having only grazed his shoulder. The surgeon in attendance examined Mr. Varnum's wound, and pronounced it mortal. Colonel McNamara and his friends hurried from the ground, and drove back to Washington in a private conveyance.—Mr. Varnum's condition was such as to preclude the possibility of his immediate departure. He was carried by his friends to a neighboring house in a fainting condition. He remained there a day or two, and has since, it is said, been taken to New York. It is feared that he will die.

The woman who is the cause of this trouble has not given herself the slightest concern about the fate of her two lovers.—When informed that they had gone to fight a duel, she remarked to a friend, with the characteristic indifference of her class, that "she did not care if they shot each other dead." The whole affair has been kept a profound secret, owing to the possibility of Varnum's death.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT TO A WIFE.—The following neat and beautiful reply was made by the late Daniel O'Connell in response to a toast given in compliment to his wife, who was the object of his long and affectionate attachment. It was given at a political meeting. The English language could furnish nothing more touchingly tender and graceful:

There are some topics of so sacred and sweet a nature that they may be comprehended by those who are happy, but they cannot possibly be described by any human being. All that I shall do is to thank you in the name of her who was the disinterested choice of my early youth; who was the ever cheerful companion of my manly years, and who is the sweetest solace of that, "sere and yellow leaf" age to which I have arrived. In her name I thank you, and this you may readily believe for experience, I think, will show to us all that man cannot battle and struggle with malignant enemies unless his seat at home is warm and comfortable—unless the honey of human life is commended by a hand that he loves.

Bohrman, formerly a negro messenger of the Treasury Department in Washington, and the party accused of purloining unsigned bills, giving them to Marion Harris and Turner, Grant's postmaster, has been acquitted. He was tried once before and convicted, but owing to an informality in the indictment, there was an arrest of judgment, with the results above stated.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

PHALON'S

"VITALIA,"

OR,

Salvation for the Hair.

CLEAR AS WATER!

WITHOUT SEDIMENT!!

OPEN TO THE LIGHT!!!

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the hair coloring preparations heretofore used. It is liquid, sweet smelling, precipitates no muddy or slimy matter, requires no shaking, imparts no stain to the skin. Hold it to the light and it is clear and cloudless. It leaves no mark on the scalp; yet it reproduces in gray hair the natural color that time or sickness may have bleached out of it.

☞ Phalon's Vitalia

is for one sole purpose, that of reproducing, with absolute certainty, the natural color of the hair. It is not intended as a daily dressing, nor for removing scurf or dandruff; nor for curing baldness; nor for stimulating the growth of the hair.—These objects may be accomplished after the color has been fixed with the Vitalia, by Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

THE VITALIA is a harmless and unequaled preparation for the reproduction of the original hue of gray hair, and nothing else. This is accomplished in from two to ten applications, according to the depth of shade required. Sold by all druggists.

Dec 21, 1869.-eod3pus.

INSURE WITH

The Equitable

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

BURROUGHS & SPRINGS, GENERAL AGENTS,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

ASSETTS OVER

$10,000,000.

THE EQUITABLE IS, FOR ITS YEARS, THE largest and most successful MUTUAL Life COMPANY of the United States, and is now doing a LARGER BUSINESS than has ever been written by any company in the TENTH YEAR of its existence. All the profits are divided among the policyholders, thus furnishing THE BEST CLASS OF INSURANCE at the lowest possible price. Each policy holder may receive Life dividends IN CASH or apply them to the INCREASE OF HIS POLICY. Applications for Agencies must be addressed to the General Agents, giving references.

BURROUGHS & SPRINGS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

T. E. DARDEN, SPECIAL AGENT.

DOUGLASS BELL,

Ag't. Raleigh, N. C.

dec 3-comly

COMBINE INVESTMENT WITH INSURANCE IN THE

Widows' AND Orphans'

BENEFIT LIFE

OF NEW YORK.

MANAGED BY A DIRECTORY, COMPRISING MANAGERS WHO HAVE had an experience of TWENTY-SIX YEARS in the Insurance business, it offers to the assured

SECURITY

and every possible advantage consistent therewith.

It has ALWAYS given the patrons the benefit of every desirable feature in Insurance, and has not therefore been forced by competition to make important concessions.

ITS CHARTER requires all profits or surplus to be equitably divided among policy holders. All policies non-forfeitable and after two annual payments have a

CERTAIN CASH VALUE PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
ITS SYSTEM IS CASH.
DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASH.
NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Special attention called to its system of POSITIVE DIVIDENDS. Examine and call on our competent and courteous Agents throughout the State before insuring elsewhere.

GENERAL TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR N. C.

GEN. L. S. BAKER, CAPT. J. W. DOYAL, C. P. BRITT.

Martin & Finch

General Agents for North Carolina,

EDENTON, N. C.

A. W. BRYAN, Special Agent for Raleigh, N. C.

W. A. CUNNING, Ag't. Wilmington; C. W. McLEAN, Ag't. Newbern; Eq. B. HOYT, Ag't. Washington; GEO. D. GRIZZ, Ag't. Wilson.

Nov 2-3m

UPWARD AND ONWARD!!

WHY IS IT BEST TO INSURE IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE?

BECAUSE,

AMONG OTHER REASONS, IT IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH PRESENTS THE GREAT FEATURE OF GUARANTEEING DEFINITE

CASH SURRENDER VALUES,

IN CASE A POLICY IS FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.

ALL POLICIES

Are non-forfeitable after two full Annual Premiums have been paid.

The policy-holders of this Company may travel or reside where they choose—anywhere on the Globe.

The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid, and now pays to its policy-holders, LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company.

DIVIDENDS ARE PAID IN CASH,

or applied to the permanent increase of the policy, or left with the Company to accumulate at interest, in either way, at the option of the policy-holder.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres't.
D. P. FACKLER, Actuary. WM. M. COLE, Sec'y.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D. LL. D., Med. Director.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

aug 6-tf