THE SENTINEL.

JORDAN TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1870.

BOUNDLESS CORRUPTION.

Mr. Colfax once said, "It seems to be the order of Providence that a people may escape from any other evil, except that of boundless corruption." From piracy, robbery and violence they could recover, but not from unmade corruption.

No country ever sunk so deeply in political corruption, in so short a time, as the whole South has done, and this has been brought about by the influence of perpetrators, unprincipled, thieving carpet baggers.

In this State it has been openly said, and generally believed that Littlefield had bought members of the Legislature to favor his corrupt schemes.

This Littlefield is on terms of intimacy with the Governor, Judge Settle, and, indeed, with most of the State officials. It is understood and believed, that he and the Governor agree in regard to public policy; that they converse freely and without reserve to each other; that Littlefield is a great admirer of the Governor, and that His Excellency entertains such a favorable opinion of Littlefield that he made him State printer, and President on the Western N. C. Railroad, and that Littlefield had such influence over him as to induce him to change front in regard to the lease of the N. C. Railroad.

Let it be remembered that the Governor has confirmed all these things by his silence, and by his continued favor and friendship towards Littlefield.

We heard recently that Littlefield gave to certain persons his individual bonds for some $40,000, and that the Governor's friend and representative in the North Carolina Railroad, that superlative scoundrel, Gen. Lallin, had, by some means, gotten a large amount of these bonds, which he sold to A. W. Shaffer, Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and that Shaffer had sued Littlefield on them. It was further said that Littlefield, in his answer, pleaded that the notes were given for an illegal purpose and without value received.

To satisfy ourself of the truth of these rumors and charges, on Friday last we went to the Clerk's office in this city, and lo! there it was, sure enough. It is true, Lallin's name does not appear there except to be represented by the *nom de plume* of "James Smith."

It appears from the Record that Littlefield gave his note for $3,000 to "James Smith," the note passed through the hands of John T. Deweese, the carpet-bag member of Congress from this district, and Deweese sold it to Shaffer, and as it Shaffer sued Littlefield, the maker.

Read the copy of the Record, as we give it below; it will show the boundless corruption practiced in this State. Let the Legislature inquire into this matter, and let Lallin, who it is currently reported, is afraid to show his face at the State Capital, be expelled from his seat, together with all others who were participants of Littlefield's $45,000 bounty.

The apathy and indifference of the people and the Legislature, to these outrages and frauds, is one of the most alarming features of the degeneracy of the times. Almost every day developes some new fraud and villainy, some new evidence of official corruption, and yet the people, who are the victims, seem afraid to even demur, and the perpetrators hold up their heads and even laugh at the success of their own villainy.

Well may Governor Holden and the carpet-baggers want armed negroes to awe quiet tax payers into submission. The Governor must be aware of the corruption on the part of his friend, the State printer and President of a Railroad. Yes, he is aware of it, for he alluded to it in the Radical caucus last Thursday night. He may even attempt to shake him off, not because of his corruption and swindling operations, but because he has been found out. But, Governor, you shall not shake him off so easily.

We know to what extremes you can carry your audacity in such cases; we know what villains you have pardoned out of the Penitentiary; we know something of the villains with whom you are so intimate. Go on; beg Littlefield to your bosom as you will; God willing, we will ventilate you and him, until you are understood.—We intend to be as active in exposing, as you and Littlefield and the "Ring" have been active in plotting the dishonor and ruin of the State.

We now charge you to dismiss this swindling scoundrel from the service of the State. The law gave you the appointing power, and you appointed him State Printer, we now, in the name of the people, demand that you discharge him, else the people will place you in the same category with him and Prince Lallin.

But to the Record:

I.

Superior Court of Wake County:

A. W. Shaffer, }
vs. } Complaint.
M. S. Littlefield, }

The plaintiff alleges, 1st, that on the 7th day of December, 1868, the defendant, M. S. Littlefield, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, James Smith, three thousand dollars, one day after date.

2nd, That the said James Smith endorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3rd, That no part of said note has been paid. The plaintiff therefore demands judgment for said three thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th of December, 1868.

A. W. SHAFFER,
Clerk Superior Court.

II.

SUPERIOR COURT, } Wake County.
ANNUAL TERM, 1869.

A. W. Shaffer, }
vs. } Answer.
M. S. Littlefield, }
James Smith,
John T. Deweese,

The defendant, M. S. Littlefield, answers to the complaint.

1st. That he did sign such note, but it was given to a ficticious person, and without consideration.

2nd. That the allegation is not true that James Smith endorsed the note to John T. Deweese, for that no such person was then, or is now, in being as James Smith.

3rd. That he received no consideration for the note mentioned therein; that it was given to a fictitious person for an illegal purpose, and was passed due when traded for by plaintiff.

M. W. CHURCHILL,
Agent of M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

M. W. Churchill, the Agent of M. S. Littlefield, makes oath that the facts stated in the foregoing answer of his own knowledge are true, and those otherwise stated he believes to be true.

M. W. CHURCHILL.

Sworn and subscribed, as Agent for M. S. Littlefield this 15th Nov. 1869.

There is the record! Alas, for James Smith! Alas, for Laflin! Alas, for Deweese! Alas, for Holden and his State Printer! Alas, for the times and the public morals! Alas, for the poor old State of North Carolina! Alas! Alas! Alas!

There were more bonds than the above given by Littlefield—we are on their track.

PROFESSOR HOWATT.

This renowned Professor, late of Chapel Hill, has put up for us a pair of shoes, gaiter style, which would do credit to a Philadelphia Professor of Shoeology.

As the Professor has considerable influence at Chapel Hill, having improved the understandings of some connected with the institutions there, we suggest to him how he can greatly benefit the village of his former home.

First, to induce some country Church to extend a "call" to Senator Pool's brother Solomon, and thus rid the "College" of him.

Second, to get Dobbin and Francis, of this city, to extend a call to Pilgrim Ashley's brother-in-law, Martlin, to occupy a bench in their shop here. Having been reared and educated so near to Lynn, Massachusetts, he is bound to know how to make a good peg-bottomed brogan. Labor is no disgrace, and it may be that Martlin was raised to shoe making, and abandoned it to take a Professorship in the University.

Third, induce Professor Brower's fifty negro pupils to extend to him a call to return to his school down by the Railroad.

Fourth, induce Whitted, the great tobacconist of Hillsboro' to send out Judge Settle's cousin Patrick to his old business of peddling tobacco.

If Professor Howatt can effect these changes he will immortalize himself, render the State great service, and purge the University of the carpet-bag gangrene that has so tied upon its vitals and threatens its destruction.

IMPEACHABLE.—Mr. Durham, while speaking against the Governor's war bill in the House, on Wednesday night last, mentioned an incident that ought to arouse every thoughtful citizen of the State to a sense of the danger impending over us, from the partial administration of the law by those into whose hands the scales of Justice have, in some instances fallen.—The incident was this: That at a recent term of the Superior Court for Northampton county, while a trial was going on before the Court, the presiding Judge addressed a note to the counsel for the defendant, telling him if he would ask the Court to charge the Jury in a certain manner, he would do it, and it would clear his client.

This statement was made in open session on the floor of the House of Commons, and we suppose the speaker had assurance of its truth from those cognizant of the facts.—Such undignified and unjudicial conduct on the part of a Judge on the Bench, ought, it seems to us, to subject him to impeachment, and to being deposed from the exercise of the functions of that important position. When such things are done by so high a public functionary, what may we not look for in ignorant and prejudiced partizans who occupy subordinate positions?

BROTHER SITES of the Salem *Press* shakes his *heavy* locks at us, because we mildly suggested that the *Press* under his editorial associateship was coming round tolerably right. He speaks of his age and our youth.

All a misconception, brother Sites, the notice of the revival of the Press was written by an old acquaintance of yours, one who had worn the editorial harness before you were done wearing short coats.

But, go on, young man, the indications are that you are still improving the *Press*.

SUPREME COUNT.

Saturday, Jan. 22.—Court assembled at the usual hour. In attendance on the Court, were the following gentlemen of the Bar, viz: Hons. W. A. Graham, Thos. Bragg, A. S. Merrimon;—Messrs. John Haughton, C. P. Mendenhall, Ralph Gorrell, W. L. Scott, J. M. McCorkle, J. M. Clement, W. H. Malone, and A. Smedes, Esqrs.

Hon. A. W. Tourgee, and Hon. J. M. Cloud, visited the Court.

On motion of John Haughton, Esq, the case of Mason vs. Osgood, from Craven, was placed upon the Docket, and put to "the end of the docket."

Leonard vs. Vickery, and Sloan vs. Mendenhall, upon motion re-instated to the Docket.

Whitsell vs. Metzaar, Alamance. Argued, W. L. Scott for defendant. No counsel for plaintiff.

Mary Ann Moore, ex parte, Rockingham. Argued, R. H. Battle for creditors, Merrimon for petitioner.

Hogan vs. Kirkland, Orange. Argued.—Harrison for plaintiff, graham for defendant.

Patterson vs. N. C. R. R. Co., from Alamance, argued: Graham for Plaintiff, McCorkle for Defendant.

Culley vs. McMichael, from Alamance.—On motion by Scott, dismissed, at cost of appellant. Fee cost filed.

Next week cases from the 6th and 8th Districts will be called.

The cases from the 7th District, remaining undisposed of will be called at the end of the term.

Court adjourned till Monday, 10 A. M.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of our unfinished Railroads, passed its second reading, and was made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Consideration of the bill to better protect life and property; from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in amendments.

Motion of Mr. Beeman, that the Senate do not concur, the question for consideration.

Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg, moved that its further consideration be postponed until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, which was voted down.

Mr. Brogden urged the adoption of the bill in a speech of 2 hours and 13 minutes in length.

Mr. Lindsay, said he thought of making a few remarks on the bill, but the Senator from Wayne had consumed so much time in his campaign speech, and had tried to interest the Senate on almost everything except the subject matter before them.—That he had confused his thoughts so much that he could not think of making an effort to night, and hoped the consideration of the bill would be postponed, in order that he might have an opportunity of expressing his views upon it, and he hoped to be more successful than the Senator from Wayne or he (Mr. Lindsay) was unable to gather from the Senators remarks, whether he was for or against the bill.

On motion of Mr. Welker its further consideration was postponed until Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

A. H. Galloway, esq., gave notice that he would introduce a bill to make the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover county a salaried office.

A communication was read from Mr. W. L. Scott, accepting the appointment as one of the investigation committee.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Cook and Burns.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Welker: To amend an act to incorporate the Guilford County Co-operative Business Association; on his motion the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Welker: To incorporate the Central Iron Company; Referred.

By A. H. Galloway, esq. To make the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover a salaried officer; Referred.

By Mr. Forkner: To incorporate Rockford Lodge, Surry County; Referred.

By Mr. Wilson: To incorporate Salem Lodge No. 289; Referred.

By Mr. Beall: To authorize the Commissioners of Caldwell County to levy a special tax; Referred.

By Mr. Respess: To change the County line of Hyde and Tyrrell; Referred.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to incorporate the Randalman Manufacturing Company, on motion of Mr. Welker it was amended by striking out the section authorizing the Company to issue bonds, and passed.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Bertie to levy a special tax: passed.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Craven County to levy a special tax: passed.

Resolution in favor of J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett, passed.

Bill for the relief of the sureties of the late Sheriff of Jones county, passed.

Bill in favor of the late Sheriff of Alexander county, passed.

Bill in favor of N. B. Jones and other Sheriffs, was laid on the table.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington Life Insurance Company, passed.

Bill to incorporate the Young Mens Intelligent and Enterprising Association, was amended and passed its second reading.

On motion the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1870.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition from R. S. Tucker, which was referred.

By Mr. Hodgin, a petition from citizens of Guilford, on the subject of education, referred.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Vest, resolution in regard to draining land in Forsythe.

By the same, resolution concerning bills submitted by the Code Commission, which adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Peck, bill to incorporate the "Benevolent Sons" of Edgecombe.

By Mr. Candler, bill to restore county records destroyed during the war.

By Mr. Ashworth, bill to allow township Magistrates to take privy examination of married women.

The bill to levy special tax in Stanly was taken up, on motion of Mr. Green, and passed the second reading.

Bill for the same purpose for Duplin passed third reading.

Mr. Dixon from committee on claims reported against resolution to pay certain costs in Macon Superior Court.

Bill to levy special tax in Lenoir passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate Southern Copper Company, passed its several readings.

Also bill to incorporate a Bank in Raleigh.

Bill to levy special tax in Cumberland, passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate Bucket and axe Company, Newbern; bill to issue bonds by Robeson county, if sanctioned by her voters; bill introduced by Mr. Gatlin to authorize Register of County charters to Boards of Commissioners; bill to incorporate the Franconia Manufacturing Company; Resolution allowing Walter Smith, former Sheriff of Rockingham, and W. D. Justice, late Sheriff of Henderson; were all passed the several readings and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Franklin introduced a bill to incorporate the Mechanics Building and Loan Association; referred.

The bill to authorize a Turnpike in Rutherford; the bill to amend the act establishing special Courts in Wilmington and Newbern; the bill to incorporate the Benevolent Sons of Edgecombe; bill to incorporate the town of Mt. Olive; bill to incorporate the Reversion Manufacturing Company; bill to incorporate Trustees of Shoreman Church in Mecklenburg, all passed their several readings.

Bill to levy special tax in McDowell passed its second reading.

The resolution in favor of Misses Nygeta de Oliveira, was made special order for Monday 12½ o'clock.

Price, col., introduced a bill for the relief of J. F. Simpson, of New Hanover, referred.

By Smith, of Martin a bill to incorporate Stonewall Lodge, F. A. M.

Foster, a bill to amend chap. 159, laws of 1868–69.

Moore, of Chowan, a resolution concerning the incorporation of the Relief Society of the M. E. Church, South, connected with the Virginia Conference. Lies over.

The bill in favor of J. C. Cline, of Catawba county, allowing him to collect arrears of taxes for 1867 and 1868, was amended by substituting the committee's bill making the provision general, and further amended on motion of Mr. Malone requiring the Sheriffs to give security, and as thus amended passed the several readings.

On motion the House adjourned.

The following protest was offered in the Senate, on the 15th inst., and ordered to be spread upon the Journal:

The undersigned, by authority given by the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, in Sec. 19, Art. 2, to "any member of either House of the General Assembly," to dissent from and protest against any act or resolution, which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journal of such House, does hereby, while entertaining a decent respect for the opinion of a majority of the Senate, who differ with him, *solemnly protest* against the passage of an act by this body on yesterday, on its third reading, entitled "an act incorporating the North Carolina Homestead Association," for the following reasons:

1st. A rule of the Senate provides, that bills of this nature, shall be acted upon on Saturday only, and as it was passed on Monday, without a "suspension of the rules," and in despite of that objection, raised by this protestant, the act carries with it the embarrassment of this fact.

2nd. The Constitution of North Carolina provides, Art. 8, Sec. 1, that "corporations shall not be created by *special act*, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporations cannot be obtained under general laws."

This General Assembly has enacted a general law, under which, in the opinion of the undersigned, the incorporators in the aforesaid act, could have organized and operated. This act, incorporating the "North Carolina Homestead Association," is, therefore, in violation of the above recited section of the Constitution, which says, "such bodies shall not be created by special act," and further it is a wrong of vast magnitude, because the Senate, at its present session, has denied similar rights and privileges to other parties, who desired to incorporate; and, further still, it is a wrong, because it unjustly discriminates between these incorporators, all of whom, save one, are non-residents of the State, non property holders among us, and, of course, non-tax payers, and our own citizens, by relieving and securing the former, from the restrictions, limitations and liabilities, which will be imposed on the latter, who may be compelled to incorporate under one general act.

3rd. The Constitution, Sec. 14, Art. 2, provides that "the General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it be made to appear, that thirty days notice of such application to pass such law shall have been given."

Now that this Homestead Association act is a private law, no one, not even its most ardent supporters or the corporators named therein will deny. It is for the benefit of individuals, (alas! a very few,) for a certain locality or localities, has all the elements of individuality in it, and is a privy to law. No notice of the bill was given, as is required by the organic law of the state, hence, it will be without force, and it is submitted, that even if notice had been given of one hundred days, still, it must be made so to appear to the General Assembly otherwise such legislation is void.

To recapitulate:

1st. It was passed in violation of the rules of the Senate.

2nd. It is in violation of the Constitution, Art. 8, Sec. 1.

3rd. It is in violation of the Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 14, and, hence, the incorporation is only a bogus concern, without legal creation.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. LOVE.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say a word or so in behalf of the unprotected medical profession. All classes are provided for except the Lawyer and Physician. The former has it in his power to protect himself, he keeps the game in his own hands, and this is considered all right. The physician's calling prevents him from such protection, it is at present a mere debt of honor, with the exception of the few intelligent and honorable citizens. The game is entirely a grab one, and he who dodges behind his protection is considered by the masses, morally, as well as legally justifiable. Let the physician present such a patron with his bill for services rendered on his bed of affliction at which time his whole trust is in his God and the doctor. Yet as soon as he is restored to health and usefulness, he thinks of any thing else except his God, physician and the liquidation of the medical bill for services rendered. Frequent by the worst word he can say against him for its presentation is too good; ridicule and ridicule, and does all manner of things, except fulfilling the golden rule, do unto others as you would have them do unto you, pay your just debts, and sin no more.

If the merchant is called upon to credit out his groceries, dry goods etc., or the farmer is called upon for corn, pork, potatoes, etc., by one whose family are suffering pangs of extreme hunger, and refuse, nothing is thought of it, it is all right. So public opinion, and is refused, what is the consequence? The public masses look upon it as sacrilegious, turn the cold shoulder to him, and shun him as they would the pox. The mechanics and laborers are well protected. How is it with the physician, who ranks in intelligence with the best of society, and in as fulness equal to any save the good minister, whose congregation generally protects him.

The laborer and mechanic return home from their daily toils and enjoy their nocturnal repose with a certainty of protection and non-interference. Is it so with the physician? Echo answers, no. The medical man's life is a fluctuating one, he is summoned by day, and by night, rain or shine, heat or cold and whether he is remunerated or not.

In these improvised times he cannot have much hope of pecuniary reward, and as a general thing little is placed to his credit from the promptings of sympathy and gratitude.

Alas! no protection, *only away down yonder* in the 6th grade creditors along side of the undertaker and that disagreeable thing, his spade. Now if we view this in a moral stand point, we can only come to the conclusion that the protecting power expected each Exemplus to slay his relations, friends and neighbors right and left, and on all occasions, whether jew or gentile, *acuadeu ortem*, if he expects to procure the necessary means to supply the wants of the inner man, or else they suppose he is so transmodified by some peculiar principle of his profession, as to have learned to live on air and water.

The life of the physician is one of great labor, physical as well as mental, full of anxiety and replete with ingratitude. Yet his protection is a mere nothing, every quack quiteasse and nostrum vender comes in competition with him, and the druggist free of taxation while the laws of North Carolina, tax them directly and indirectly without protection.

May we not hope that they will remove injustice and at least place us on equality with the mechanic and laborer.

MEDICUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAVASSA
Ammoniated Soluble
PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured by the
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IN BAGS OR BARRELS.

This Fertilizer is prepared with the utmost care, and contains every constituent desirable for any crop to which it may be applied. It is especially adapted to the growth of

COTTON, CORN, CEREALS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

It is manufactured of the same materials from which the celebrated

Patapsco Guano Co.'s Phosphate

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R. R. BRIDGERS President.
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jan 23-d3m

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A furnished Office bed-room, with sheets, towels &c., and necessary servant's attendance. Apply to C. M. BUSBEE.
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80 BARRELS FRESH BURNT LIME AT Depot on sale cheap.
JAMES M. TOWLES.
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Just received from the Refinery in Richmond Virginia, a lot very superior Sugars a 1 grades, for retail.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan 20-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

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For sale about $2000 in Cape Fear Bank Notes.
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FOR SALE.
Garden Peas and Beet Seed, raised in this vicinity.
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Jenkins Family Flour, the best N. C. Flour brought to this market.
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Flour Dealer & Com. Merchant.
No. 2, SPEAR'S WHARF BALTIMORE.
Good to choice FINE, SUPER, EXTRA and FAMILY FLOUR, suitable for retailing constantly on hand.
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A FINE COW FOR SALE.
I offer at private sale one of the finest Milk Cows in the City. She has no calf, but giving a good supply of excellent milk. Sold only because the owner has more than he wants to feed.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT TO EAT OR WEAR.
They will be happy to accommodate their friends and the public generally.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
jan. 15-3m

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SPRING TERM 1870 opens 24th of January. The course of Instruction embraces studies preparatory to College.
Also FRENCH, HIGHER MATH'S., NAT. PHILOS., CHEMISTRY and BOOK-KEEPING.
Charge per term of 20 weeks for Tuition and Board including washing and fuel $81 to $100.
Circulars sent on application.
dec 29-dw3m. R. H. GRAVES.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed Jan. 12th 1870 under the charge of
MISS M. E. MITCHELL, PRINCIPAL.
MRS. E. N. GRANT, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL.
MISS R. N. MICKLE, ASSISTANT TEACHER.
MRS. W. H. MORROW, TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Circulars containing terms, &c., sent on application to the Principal.
dec 16-3m

FOR SALE.
300 Bushels Winter Seed Oats, clean and heavy.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan 13-tf Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Good Board,
AT REASONABLE PRICES,
BY the Day, week, or Month, with a private family; rooms comfortable and carpeted. Enquire at the SENTINEL OFFICE.
Jan 3-tf

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Oct 25-dawly.

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CASH.....$200,000
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IT IS THE PIONEER COMPANY OF THE SOUTH, in all the new and liberal features of Life Insurance, presenting advantages not offered by any other Company, note the following points.

1st. Low Rates of Insurance, with a credit of one third, the Premium as a perpetual Loan.
2d. THIRTY DAYS GRACE for the payment of all premiums, and the Policy held good for that length of time.
3rd. Policies Non-forfeiting after the first payment.
4th. Policies indisputable from any cause save fraud.
5th. No restrictions of Residence, Travel or occupation.
6th. It is a Mutual Insurance Company, ninety four per cent of the Profits are divided among the insured, on the contribution plan, and as money commands higher rates of Interest in the South than North or East, the probability is almost certain that the dividends will exceed those of Northern Companies, this reducing the premiums to their lowest actual cost.
7th. Under the Charter of this Company, Policies of Insurance are not subject to the debts of the Insured. Policies in favor of a wife or children are payable to them or their guardians direct.
8th. This company issues policies guaranteeing six per cent. compound interest in addition to the insurance of the amount insured. Parties about to insure would do well to examine the tables and plans of this company before insuring in any other company. Good Canvassing and Local Agents wanted in every county in the State of North Carolina, for particulars apply to the home office or
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Raleigh, N. C.
WM. LITTLE, M. D., EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.
nov 29 2aw3m

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OF THE
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The Globe has peculiar claims upon the Southern country, from having first introduced the non-forfeiting feature in all its policies. Its President, Mr. Pliny Freeman, was the inventor of the ten-year, non-forfeiture plan, and introduced it in the Company with which he was then connected.

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E. J. HARDIN, Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

SUCCESS THE CRITERION!
THE BEST MANAGED IS THE BEST COMPANY!

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COMPANY,
OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
JAMES H. LUCAS, President.

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The DE SOTO has no desire to exalt its merits over those of other good Companies, but to prosper on the decline of others, laboring in the same fields, and for the same grand object. Confident of its equal advantages with others, of whatever age or standing, it is willing to labor honorably for success, and hopes to deserve the public confidence by its energy, industry, and liberal spirit.

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"Few Companies have started out with such gratifying and flattering prospects of success, and under such favorable auspices. The Company has been extremely fortunate in the selection of its Directory. Its President, JAMES H. LUCAS, needs not a word of commendation from us. He enjoys a general reputation as a gentleman of wealth, unquestioned integrity, practical good sense, sound judgment and splendid business capacity.

The Directors rank among the first class of our merchants, bankers and citizens, as men of capital, financial ability and experience; men of probity and unblemished reputation. In the character of such a Directory, the community have the best guarantee that the business of the Company will be prudently and judiciously managed."

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ST. John's College, Oxford, N. C., is authorized to lease the buildings for a term of years to any suitable person who will undertake to establish in them a Male or Female School.
The buildings are large and commodious, and there go with them about eighty acres of land.
As the Board is anxious to have the buildings occupied at once, the property will be let to a suitable person on the most favorable and liberal terms.
For further information, apply to
R. H. KIMBROUGH, President.
Jan. 1-1m.

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