

# The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., AUG. 11, 1868



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,**  
OF MISSOURI.

ROOSEY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT; THE REDUCTION OF THE STANDING ARMY AND NAVY; THE ABOLITION OF THE FIREMEN'S BUREAU; A ALL POLITICAL INSTRUMENTALITIES DESIGNED TO SECURE NEGRO SUPREMACY. DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

IT IS NOT A MERE PARTY TRIUMPH WE SEEK. WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE DANGERS WHICH OVERHANG IT. Gov. SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

THE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE BY A MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD NOT GIVE TO THAT PARTY ORGANIZATION THE POWER TO MAKE SUDDEN OR VIOLENT CHANGES; BUT IT WOULD SERVE TO CHECK THOSE EXTREME MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN DEPLORED BY THE BEST MEN OF BOTH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE RESULT WOULD MOST CERTAINLY LEAD TO THAT PEACEFUL RESTORATION OF THE UNION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FRATERNAL RELATIONSHIP WHICH THE COUNTRY DESIRES. Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

## THE COLORED VOTERS--THEIR TRUE INTERESTS.

The freedom of the colored race is now an established fact. Whatever demagogues may say there is now no party in the country which would re-enslave them. And if there was such a party would not have the power, and could not re-enslave them if it would. Those who assert this country are either knaves or fools. The institution of slavery has been abolished and its re-establishment forever prohibited by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that amendment cannot be changed or repealed except by the consent of three fourths of ALL the States, North and South. It is plain, then, that if every man, woman and child in the South, white and colored, desired the restoration of slavery it could not be done except by the concurrence of a dozen of the Northern States. Not a single Northern State would ever consent to any such thing, nor will any Southern State ever propose it.

The freedom of the colored race being a fixed fact, the white and the colored races can have no separate and distinct political interests. It is the interest of the colored race that we should have a sound constitutional government, the laws of which shall afford equal and impartial protection to the rights of all without distinction of race or color. It is also their interest that such laws should be wisely and impartially administered by virtuous and intelligent men. And this is as much the interest of the white as it is of the colored race. Why, then, should one be arrayed against the other? There is no reason at all why they should not act together in the most perfect harmony.

We long ago took ground in favor of an intelligent qualified suffrage for the colored man, and declared our readiness to defend it upon principle. That position we have never abandoned, and we republish the article on our first page to-day. We were never reduced to the necessity of defending the positions which we then took, as no one ever attempted to controvert them. We were opposed to universal suffrage for that race for reasons which we gave at the time, and which have all the force now that they had then. But since that time a Constitution has been adopted in North Carolina which confers the privilege of voting upon the whole of the colored race.

The issue of suffrage, therefore, may or may not be a settled question—we incline to the opinion that it is. The bare election of Gov. Seymour to the Presidency will certainly not result in the overthrow of the present State governments in the Southern States, and the taking of the elective franchise from any portion of the colored people. But if Gov. Seymour should be elected by a triumphant and overwhelming majority, and his friends should succeed in electing a large majority of the members of the House of Representatives, as now seems very probable, the overthrow of these governments will follow as a matter of course. They are even now tottering under their own weight, and they cannot survive an overwhelming popular verdict against them. There would then be no power to sustain them but the Senate, and the Senate would be compelled to yield to such a verdict as may reasonably be expected from the present signs of the times.

In the event of the overthrow of these revolutionary State governments will the privilege of voting be taken away from the entire colored population? That depends altogether upon how they exercise that privilege in the approaching election. If they vote in very large numbers, with the intelligent and respectable white people of the country, for the election of Gov. Seymour, one of the wisest, best and most impartial statesmen in the land, and thus show that they are friends of the white people, and wish to live with them on terms of peace and friendship, they will secure to themselves a large measure of the elective franchise in any event. Such services, rendered in such a crisis, cannot and will not be overlooked. In any re-organization of these governments an intelligent suffrage will be awarded them as a matter of right and justice as well as a reward for the services rendered the Conservative cause. Such is now the sentiment of the Democratic and Conservative party as expressed by its wisest, most thoughtful and most intelligent members. We have recently conferred with quite a number of them of both the old political parties and all of them concur with us in these views. For myself, at least, we say that we will use our best exertions to secure a qualified suffrage to the colored race whatever may happen.

We would, then, appeal to the colored people in our midst, many of whom read our paper, to consider carefully what we have said above. We would also appeal to them to reflect upon what has already happened in their brief experience since political privileges have been conferred upon them. Have any of the lavish promises of lands and mules been complied with? Are they not satisfied that the only use which the radicals have for them is the use of their votes to elevate themselves to office? Are they not convinced of this by the fact that in the North, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and Michigan, for instance, where they do not need the votes of the colored men to give them the control, they have refused by heavy majorities to allow the colored men to vote? And have not the intelligent and virtuous among them a just contempt for that class of adventures, usually called "carpet baggers," who come among them and endeavor to obtain their votes for themselves and their party by sowing dissensions between them and their former masters with whom they have heretofore lived, and among whom they must continue to live? And are they not satisfied by this time that their old masters, and the intelligent white men of the country generally, are the only friends upon whom they can rely for sympathy, employment and support. And finally we would ask the intelligent of them whether they are not possessed of some of the feelings and pride of manhood—whether, knowing as they do that they can never be the lawgiving and governing race, as a race, they would not rather unite with all that is high-toned, generous and just among the white race in the settlement and improvement of the government of the country, than with a set of men, such as most of the radical leaders are, of low breeding and of low instincts, the yankee portion of which have left their country

for their country's good? And who are unworthy of the political association of respectable colored men.

But we would have the colored people remember that the Democrats and Conservatives promise them no offices, no lands, no mules, —nothing but a good government well administered, the laws of which dispense justice impartially between the races, and make no distinction between them in regard to their civil rights on account of race or color. They promise them only what they intend to give them, because they would not deceive them, as the Radicals have. Then again we would say to our colored friends, if you wish to have all these blessings secured, and be sure of some measure of suffrage in any event, you can only secure it by uniting with the Democrats and Conservatives in the election of Gov. Seymour to the Presidency. You have already made a good beginning in the formation of a colored Seymour and Blair Club in Salisbury, and at other places, and we hope before long to see the great body of the colored population members of them. In this course you will be sustained by the best men in the country who will never forget the service you will thereby render them.

## GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

### His Letter of Acceptance—Cordial Endorsement of the Democratic Platform—The Radical Policy Reviewed and Denounced.

UTICA, N. Y., August 4, 1868.  
General G. W. Morgan and others, Committee, etc.

GENTLEMEN: When in the city of New York, on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unthought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part—from which I am now excluded—in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good Government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure.

You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the canvass upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I was no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of committing to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for purpose of seeing what light the action Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men will see that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess to meet again, if its partisan interests should demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the right of suffrage.

It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there are, with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power—that there is a dread of some exposure, which drives them on to acts desperate and impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deprecated the violence of Congressional action, and its endeavor to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace and order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainty. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living; made excessive by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherers.

Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift up the burdens which now hinder, and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot, without military protection, live in the States they claim to represent. These men are to make laws for the North, as well as the South. These men who, a few days since, were seeking as supplicants that Congress would give them power within their respective States are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering there with minds filled with prejudice, and hearts with passion, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in a condition of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South, save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South. Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, or gain, or a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in position where they can not only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have interests to conciliate, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the other members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil confusion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress, since the adjournment of the convention, have greatly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back happiness, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans who have heretofore clung to their party have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith, that while the actions of their political party friends have been mistaken, their motives have been good. These must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motive may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgment of its ablest leaders does not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization, who has within the past three years warned it against the excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from his ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who have just given them their positions, begin their legislative course with calls for arms—with demands that their States be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with the declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can invade or force Congress to bring forward toward new articles of impeachment. The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes; but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relations which the counsels of wisdom desire. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abortive to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demand. It is not merely to float with the popular current, without a policy or a purpose; on the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the popular will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities; its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power: it gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages; it declares the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances;" "It secures "the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind.

The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak the fact, that never in the political history of our country has the action of a like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked.

The zeal and energy of Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change in the political policy, and from confidence that they can carry out their purpose. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war.

Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to officers in that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand Union, for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded a restoration of rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,  
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ROSADALIS**  
Purifies the Blood.  
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

**WESTERN N.O. CA. RAILROAD,**  
Office Secretary and Treasurer,  
Statesville, July 29th, 1868.  
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, will be held in Statesville, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1868.  
R. F. SIMONTON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

**CARD TO THE PUBLIC.**  
DR. SAML. A. BELI,  
HAS located on Ennis street, between Main & Lee. Office formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Caldwell, and offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity of Salisbury.  
July 25, 1868. [w-tw.3m]

**R. H. COWAN & CO.,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION AND  
Shipping Merchants  
—AND—  
Wholesale Grocers,

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty Va.) Celebrated Virginia Chewing Tobacco.  
Agents for Lister Bros's Stereographs of Lima.  
Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

**Wilmington, N. C.**  
J. H. COWAN,  
J. H. CARRISON,  
J. H. HILL,  
July 27, 1868. NO 22 NORTH WATER ST

**Shelly Brothers & Co.,**  
THOMASVILLE, N. C.  
SUCCESSORS OF J. Shelly & Son—established in 1829—We are manufacturing Men's Boys, Women's, Misses and Children's pegged Shoes of the best quality and at prices to suit the times.  
Our Shoes are made of good materials and warranted to have no shoddy in them.  
Particular attention paid to orders. Send for price list. may 7 tw&w3m

**PLAIN TRUTH!**  
I HOSE indebted to me are hereby notified to call and settle by the 15th inst., or their accounts will be placed in the hands of Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., for collection. I am in earnest.  
JOHN H. ENNISE,  
Druggist,  
July 8, 1868. No. 27

## For Life Insurance Only. PIEDMONT REAL ESTATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICERS.  
W. C. CARRINGTON, President.  
J. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.  
C. H. FERROW, M. D., Med. Advisor.

This liberal and solvent Southern Company pays to its policy holders annually 8 1/2% Per Cent. of its Profits.  
It proposes to aid its patrons by taking notes for one half of the premiums.  
It allows its patrons to pay all cash if desired.  
It invites its patrons to attend its annual settlements and see their rights protected.  
It allows its patrons to change their policies from one place to another.  
Its policy holders are not restricted as to travel or residence.  
It offers the following certificate as to its solvency:  
NELSON COURT HOUSE, VA. 1  
March 25, 1867. 1  
The undersigned, officers of the county of Nelson, and State of Virginia, take pleasure in recommending a solvent and reliable company. "The Piedmont Real Estate Insurance Company." of this county; and besides the merit of its solvency, its rates and terms for life insurance are such as to commend it to public patronage.  
The Stockholders, Directors and Officers are men of high integrity, and patrons can rely on an honorable, efficient management of its affairs.  
None of us have stock or personal interest in this company, and simply give this as a disinterested testimony to the merits of a good institution.

GEO. S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court,  
JOHN F. HIX, Sheriff  
WM. A. HILL, Surveyor.  
S. H. LOVING, Clerk County Court.  
G. A. Bingham & Co., Agents, Salisbury.  
We also have the agency for good Fire Companies.  
Traveling Agents wanted. Apply to  
CAPT. JAMES P. JOHNSON,  
Special Agent, Charlotte, N. C.  
Jan. 7, 1868. w&twly

## The Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Company OF VIRGINIA.

A Virginia and Southern Institution  
Its Funds are kept in the South.  
It has met with unprecedented success.  
Its fortunes are established beyond any contingency.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.  
Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity. It has established its claims to Southern Patronage.

OFFICERS:  
PRESIDENT,  
JOHN E. EDWARDS,  
VICE PRESIDENT, Wm. B. ISAACS,  
SECRETARY, D. J. HARTSOOK,  
MEDICAL EXAMINER,  
CHARLES H. SMITH, M. D.  
LEGAL ADVISER, H. C. CABELL,  
GENERAL AGENT, JNO. H. CLAIBORNE.

DIRECTORS:  
Henry K. Elyson,  
Ass. Snyder,  
H. E. C. Blacksville,  
Samuel C. Tardy,  
George Jacobs,  
J. W. Allison,  
George S. Palmer,  
A. D. Chockley,  
H. C. Cabelle,  
D. J. Hartsook,  
John C. Williams,  
William G. Taylor,  
A. P. Abell,  
Wm. B. Isaacs,  
George L. Higgood,  
Samuel M. Price.  
LEWIS C. HANES, Ag't.  
Jan 17—tw&twf LEXINGTON, N. C.

## Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY Of Hartford, Conn.

STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1867.  
ACCUMULATED ASSETS  
**\$17,670,288.88.**  
INCOME FOR 1867.  
**\$7,726,516.53.**

FOR PREMIUMS  
**\$6,332,804.95,**  
FOR INTEREST,  
**\$1,393,711.58**  
LOSSES PAID IN 1867,  
**\$1,268,758.18.**  
DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1867,  
**\$643,005.00**

Interest received more than pays losses. Dividends average over 60 per cent.  
All policies non-forfeitable for stated amount. Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.  
SAML. DOUGLAS WAIT,  
General Agent,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
J. A. Bradshaw, Agent, Salisbury, N. C.  
near 2-w&twf