

# The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPT. 17, 1868



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,**  
OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS:  
**FRANCIS E. SHOBER,**  
OF ROWAN.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

**HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE,**  
OF MECKLENBURG.  
**JOSEPH J. DAVIS,** OF FRANKLIN.

DISTRICTS.  
1st—**THOMAS J. JARVIS,** of Tyrrell.  
2nd—**JNO. HUGHES,** of Craven.  
3rd—**J. C. DOBBIN,** of Cumberland.  
4th—**WHAR. J. GREEN,** of Warren.  
5th—**M. S. ROBBINS,** of Randolph.  
6th—**W. M. ROBBINS,** of Rowan.  
7th—**L. M. MCAFEE,** of Cleveland.

ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT; THE REDUCTION OF THE STANDING ARMY AND NAVY; THE ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'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 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 RELATIONSHIP WHICH THE COUNTRY DESIRES.  
Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

THE RADICAL LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS.

Until now we have had an opportunity of reading this characteristic production. The whole address may be described as a systematic effort to deceive the people. Never have we read a paper of equal length which contained more falsehoods and misrepresentation. Not only does it contain false charges against the Conservative party as to its intentions in the future, but it misrepresents and falsifies the history of the past—history fresh in the mind of every man who is an observer of passing events. As an instance we extract the following paragraph:

After the war ended, three years ago, the President of the United States suggested that, if the people of the State would meet in convention and frame a constitution, the State might be admitted back into the Union. The people accordingly called a convention which framed a constitution, and that constitution was submitted to the people to be ratified, but just before the election, the same class of persons who now say that the present constitution is void, said then that the constitution was void, and they induced the people of the State to reject it. That constitution was the old constitution under which we had always lived, with some alterations. Notwithstanding there were no radical changes in it, yet its rejection by the people was demanded and accomplished.

It is not true that President Johnson suggested that, if the people of the State would meet in Convention and frame a Constitution the State might be admitted back into the Union, and some, at least, of the signers of the address knew that it was not true. President Johnson did not contend that the State was out of the Union, and that the old constitution and laws of the State were no longer valid. He did not direct the people of North Carolina to "frame a Constitution" in order that they might be re-admitted into the Union, but only to "alter and amend their Constitution" so as to make it conform to the changes wrought by the war, and to re-organize their government under their constitution thus amended. This the convention did at its first session, by adopting, among others, an amendment abolishing slavery in the State, and an ordinance prohibiting the assumption by the State of its war debt. A Governor and legislature was elected under this Constitution in November, 1865, as well

as members of Congress, and the re-organization required by the President was complete. When the legislature assembled in December, the amendment to the federal constitution forever abolishing slavery in the United States was submitted to and ratified by it. This was all that the President ever required, and the people of the State readily complied.

Sometimes during the next summer the Convention again assembled in an adjourned session and proceeded still further to amend and codify the constitution. But this was an independent act of the Convention, and was not required by the President, as every intelligent man in the State well knows. Those influential persons in the State who denied the power of the Convention to make these latter changes denied it because they were not required by the President, under the auspices of whose provisional government the convention had been called. They admitted the power of the convention to do all that the President required of it, and which had been done at its first session. This was the ground taken by Judge Ruffin, Judge Manly, Edward Conningham and all others who were opposed to the ratification by the people of the amended constitution presented by the convention at its second session. The vote upon it took place nearly a year after the reorganization of the government by the election of a Governor (Worth) and a legislature, as well as members of Congress. Its defeat by the people did not impair what had been in pursuance of the President's plan at the first session, and was never claimed by any one to have done so. At least one of the signers of this address knows that what we say is true, for he was a member of the convention of 1865 which did these things. That man is **TODD R. CALDWELL**, Lieutenant Governor of the State. Yet he signs an address in which he tells the people that the State of North Carolina "rejected" President Johnson's plan in rejecting an amended constitution which had no more connection with that plan than it had with the Autoer of Russia.

Was there ever a more glaring outrage upon the truth of history perpetrated than the paragraph of the address quoted above? And when a set of men show themselves capable of such willful perversions in one part of an address will the people then believe in what they say in any part of it? In this case the maxim, *falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus*, is sound, and all intelligent people will so regard it.

The object of this part of the address is to fix the responsibility of defeating the policy of President Johnson upon the Conservatives. But every one knows that charge is false. A certain class of men in the South assumed to themselves superior political sanctity and virtue, and because they were not elected to office under the new State Constitutions, they labored to accomplish their overthrow by a system of falsehood and misrepresentation unequalled in the history of any country, and finally succeeded by the help of willing allies at the North. If Holden had been elected Governor without opposition in the fall of 1865, and men like Dockery, Settle, and others of that ilk, had been elected to Congress and to all the State offices, who doubts that they would have labored zealously to have secured the final acceptance by Congress of the Constitution as then amended instead of working for its abrogation? None who has studied the general character of the politicians thrown to the surface by great civil commotions.

At some subsequent time we will recur to this address and expose more of its falsehoods, and denounce as they deserve its incendiary teachings.

MASS MEETING AND BARBACUE IN SALISBURY.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Salisbury Seymour and Blair Club, at its meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday night, that it has been determined to have a Grand Mass Meeting and Barbaue at this place on Thursday the 8th day of October next. A large amount of money and provisions have already been subscribed, and there is no doubt that all the funds necessary will be speedily raised.

The enthusiasm in this county is beginning to be aroused, and we predict that the meeting on the 8th of October will be the grandest affair of the kind witnessed here since the memorable days of 1840. The most distinguished speakers in the State will be invited to attend and all the issues of the campaign will be discussed in the most eloquent and masterly manner to the assembled thousands of ladies and gentlemen, who we feel confident will be present.

As members of Congress, and the re-organization required by the President was complete. When the legislature assembled in December, the amendment to the federal constitution forever abolishing slavery in the United States was submitted to and ratified by it. This was all that the President ever required, and the people of the State readily complied.

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ism they cannot and will not be deaf. We expect to see them here in delegations of fifty and hundreds from every Captain's Beat and from every neighborhood in all the surrounding country. And we hope that our Republican friends will not linger behind their Conservative neighbors, but come up with them and hear for themselves. And we beg to assure the colored people that they are expected to be present as well as their white-fellow citizens. Come one and come all and let us have a great political revival—a touch of the good old times.

POLK COUNTY. COLUMBUS, Sept. 16, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Judge Logan opened the Court with a lengthy and sound charge to the Grand Jury. The court then adjourned for a day to give the Conservative candidates an opportunity to address the people. The District Elector Col. McAfee and the candidate for Congress, Capt. Durham, were present and addressed the citizens of the county. Col. McAfee led the way in an able and impressive speech. He was followed by Mr. Justice, radical in reply. Justice succeeded completely in disgusting every white man present. His appeals to the colored population, to use violent and offensive language to white people, outraged every sense of propriety and caused many to abandon his party. Capt. Durham followed, and delivered a speech of sound convincing argument and made a deep impression on his hearers. After the speaking numbers of the radicals renounced their adherence to their party, and came out for Seymour and Blair. On Tuesday Col. J. H. Hoke addressed the people, addressing his argument chiefly to the financial condition of the country—State and National. Polk county will give Seymour and Blair a largely increased vote, compared with the Spring election. A grand mass meeting will be held at Columbus before the election.

The county of Rutherford is moving into line in beautiful order. Two hundred more names are on the Club lists than the county gave votes against the Constitution at the Spring election. The gain in Rutherford will be very large—and indeed from the whole mountain country we hear the most cheering news. The whole Conservative line West, is moving forward in grand array. "Their numbers are thousands, their bosoms are one." Our speakers are dealing heavy blows to the adversary who is reeling before the onward march. Capt. Durham's election may be set down as certain, and that district will vote for Seymour and Blair by a large majority.

TYRON.

For the Watchman & Old North State.

DIED:

At Morganton, N. C., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Tate, on the 10th inst., **HAMILTON C. JONES**, Sr., in the 71st year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in the county of Greenville, in the State of Virginia, on the 23d of August 1798; but while an infant was brought to this State and reared in the county of Stokes in the family of the late Col. James Martin, his step-father. He was prepared for the University at the preparatory school then connected with it and graduated in the year 1818. The class with which he graduated numbered fifteen in all, of whom after the lapse of more than half a century six still survive, an instance of longevity rarely met with in this country. Among his class-mates were the late President James K. Polk, Gov. Mosely, of Florida, Bishop Green, of Mississippi, and the Rev. Dr. Robt. Morrison of this State. Upon his graduation he was appointed tutor of Greek in the University, a position he filled for a short time and which he resigned to commence the study of Law, which he did in the office of Judge Gaston, in the town of Newberne, and it may not be amiss to say, that, throughout his whole life, he cherished for the memory of that pure man and eminent jurist, at once his preceptor and friend, an ardent affection that lost none of its freshness with the lapse of years.

After obtaining license to practice, he married Eliza, only daughter of Major Pleasant Henderson, of Chapel Hill and settled in Salisbury where he commenced the practice of law. In 1827 he was elected to the House of Commons, and again in '28, in '38 and in '40. In 1844 he was made solicitor for the 6th Judicial District, a position which he filled for eight years, and in 1854 was chosen by the Supreme Court Bench to fill the office of Reporter, which office he resigned in 1863. In politics his opinions were eminently conservative and when the bold and commanding genius of Mr. Calhoun proclaimed the famous doctrine of Nullification and the country was shaken with that great political storm, Mr. Jones sided with Mr. Calhoun's opponents, and until the close of the struggle labored unremittingly to check the progress of the spirit of Nullification. It was during this eventful period that he established the *Carolina Watchman* in the town of Salisbury, a weekly paper which he edited until 1840, and in the conduct of which he exhibited great political discernment and displayed much of that literary taste and talent for which he was remarkable. In 1861, when Mr. Lincoln issued his coercive proclamation, Mr. Jones, in common with most of his old political associates, declared for resistance. He was chosen one of the delegates to the State Convention, signed the Ordinance of Secession, and throughout the entire war was earnest and jealous in its support. He was ever bold and decided in the expression of his opinions and firm and faithful in their advocacy. In a spirit of pure patriotism he had "put his hand to the plough," with a heart in perfect unison and sympathy with his people, and with him there could be no trembling retrospect or faltering hesitation; and to the close of his life reverting to the great struggle that had been so fruitful only in glory and tears, he hailed the spirit of heroism it had evoked as a bright harbinger of a glorious future for us when the storm should subside and

the waves of passion sleep. His service in the Convention closed his public life.—As a citizen he was singularly unambitious and yet possessed of a patriotism that made the common weal a source of uncommon interest and ceaseless anxiety to him. As a lawyer, he attained to distinction, but his feelings and tastes inclined him more decidedly to the pursuit of letters. With him literature was a passion. Possessed of a fine critical taste and a remarkably retentive memory he stored his mind with a rich fund of classical and literary knowledge that added greatly to his social attractions. As a writer he figured in many humorous pieces, among them Cousin Sally Dillard and McAlpin's trip to Charleston, which attracted much a tention by the spirit of genuine humor which pervaded them.—With his friends he was frank, open and generous; with a heart fruitful of noble impulses and overflowing with genial warmth, and with a rare fund of humor and wit, he was thrown much into social life and gathered there a host of friends whose love he valued and of whom he spoke in his last hours in terms of affectionate tenderness. But no where did he appear to more advantage than in the bosom of his family. To his children he was a fond and familiar friend, and the kind and genial spirit that characterized him in social life was even more conspicuous in his companionship with them. To the poor he was kind, considerate and charitable, both from impulse and from the teachings of that religion he professed and the comforts of which he enjoyed in the last years of his life. He lived for nearly fifty years in the community in which he resided at the time of his death, and it has been said of him that "he left no enemy." And thus he lived and died; lived through the sunshine and peaceful days of our early history and through the storms and tempests that befel the country latterly—and then full of years, in the enjoyment of a reasonable religious and holy hope and in charity with all men, he laid him down to await the coming of

That mighty Carravan that halts one night—time in the vale of Death, "And when it struck its white tents for the morrow's march, "He moved on to the Eternal Hills with his foot unwearied, "Like the strong Eagle for the upward flight."

"Investigation shows that many Government employes have been drawing salaries without rendering public services, and that appointments were the results of mere favoritism." To be sure. A negro secretary of one of the Senate committees never had done one moment's labor, but has annually drawn his \$1,800 from the treasury. A negro delegate to the late bogus convention of Mississippi is out in a letter saying of the defunct constitution: "That constitution was defeated by a large majority. Why? Because it was tyrannical, overbearing and ruinous to the State and citizens thereof. The colored voters of the State acted wisely and justly in voting against it."

There was lately sold in Alabama, some of the very best land in the State, at public auction, for the amazing price of *one dollar and one cent per acre*. There was no incumbrance—no *anything*—but the dismal look-out ahead that had anything to do in producing this great sacrifice. The *Minneapolis Tribune* (Radical) says of the fight between the Radicals Donnelly and Hubbard, in the Second Minnesota District, that neither man can hope to be elected against the Democratic nominee, and that the feud will operate to elect a Democrat in place of Alex. Ramsey to the Senate. The Freedmen's Bureau employs 717 civil employes at a cost, for salaries alone of \$536,459 94. There are also many volunteer officers retained in the machine, all on full pay. Howard, himself gets a major-general's pay and allowance, though entitled to those of a brigadier. And all paid out of us.

SALISBURY MARKETS. SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

REPORTED BY BINGHAM & CO., COMMISSIONERS.

Bacon, per pound	18 to 2
Coffee, per pound	25 to 3
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.	1.35 to 1.38
Meal, bush, 48	1.20 to 1.25
Copperas, per pound	19 to 20
Candles, Tallow	20 to 25
Adams	25 to 30
Cotton, per pound	15 to 16
Yarn, per bunch	2.00 to 2.00
Eggs, per dozen	12 to 15
Feathers, per pound	40 to 50
Flour, per sack	5.00 to 5.50
Wheat, No. 1	2.50 to 3.00
" " No. 2	2.00 to 2.25
" " No. 3	1.50 to 1.75
" " No. 4	1.00 to 1.25
" " No. 5	0.75 to 1.00
" " No. 6	0.50 to 0.75
" " No. 7	0.25 to 0.50
" " No. 8	0.10 to 0.25
" " No. 9	0.05 to 0.10
" " No. 10	0.02 to 0.05
" " No. 11	0.01 to 0.02
" " No. 12	0.00 to 0.01
" " No. 13	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 14	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 15	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 16	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 17	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 18	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 19	0.00 to 0.00
" " No. 20	0.00 to 0.00

Job Printing. Neatly Executed at this Office.

MARRIED: Sept. 9th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, Valley of the Yadkin, Caldwell county, N. C., by Rev. G. W. Ivy, Hon. CLINTON A. GILLEY, and Miss EMMA S. HANFORD, daughter of Col. James C. Harper. Sept. 13th, 1868, by Rev. Sam'l. Rothrock, Mr. ELI KLUTTS and Miss Mary C. LYERLY.

DIED: At his residence in Alamance, on Wednesday night last, very suddenly, Mr. ROBERT WILSON, second son of the late Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., of Melville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Sale.

UNITED STATES. Vs. JOSEPH GRAY. I will expose to public sale, at 11 o'clock, on the 8th day of October 1868, in pursuance to the laws of the United State applicable to the case, at Wilkesborough, the following property belonging to Joseph Gray of Wilkes county, to wit:

- Six Stills,
- Sixty Stands,
- Six Kegs,
- Six Malt Tubs.

Terms of Sale: Cash on delivery of property. D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. Marshal, By J. C. CUTHRELL, Deputy U. S. Marshal. Sept. 18, 1868. 3t-w-37

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 BEAVER STREET, New York.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, And Bottled Wines and Liqueurs. Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States. ADRIAN & VOLLERS, Wilmington, N. C. 3t-w13:cpd

PRIVATE BOARDING. LEXINGTON, N. C.

By the Day, Week, or Month, AT REASONABLE RATES.

The travelling public will always find my table supplied with the best the market affords. No pains spared to render my guests comfortable. Two Dollars per Day will be charged transient boarders. A deduction for longer time. J. P. MABRY, Sept. 10, 1868. 1t-w1m

8 HIDS. best new crop Cuba Molasses.

10 Bbls. "Golden Syrup."

25 Bbls. Sugar—all grades.

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt—large sacks in fine order.

12 Dozen "Spear's Fruit Preserving Solution" Just received by BINGHAM & CO. 1m Aug. 12, 1868.

Trustee Sale of a Gold and Copper Mine.

WILL be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, October 1st, 1868, on the premises, in Rowan county, N. C., about five miles from Salisbury, the LAND MACHINERY, ETC., OF THE BOWAN GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, consisting of one hundred and eight acres of Land, five Houses, Corn Crib, Powder House, one Engine of 45-horse-power, four Boilers, two Chillian Mills, two Drag Mills, one Shaking Table, one Buddle, three Rockers and about 150 feet of 10-inch Pipe, with privilege of the tenant to remove the crop. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Trustee. [w4:35]

Haag & Smith's Patent WATER WHEEL.

THE undersigned having accepted the agency for the above named wheel, would call the attention of the proprietors of Mills, Factories, &c., &c., to the many advantages they would derive from using it. It is well adapted to all purposes for which a water wheel is used. The small space it occupies, and the velocity of its motion, are attractive features. It requires but a small amount of gearing. Ice does not affect it. Works as well on horizontal as vertical shaft. Suitable to any locality. Not affected by back-water. It is simple, cheap and durable. One of the wheels can be seen in operation at Ford, Tatum & Co's, Mill on South Yadkin River. I have been in the Mill wright business for 25 years, and consider this by far the best wheel I have ever yet met with. This wheel costs from \$15 to \$275, according to size. For further particulars address me at Jerusalem, Davie Co., N. C. RICHARD T. NUTT, 4t-w-36

RANAWAY!

JANUARY 28th 1866, my bound boy DAVE, on August 26th 1868, my bound girl SALINA, on Sept. 1st, 1868, my bound boy JACK, bound to me by Col. G. A. Gilley, B. Col. & A. A. G. Vols., at Salisbury, N. C., 30th day of December, 1865. I forbid all persons living or harboring them; if they do I will enforce the law on them. I will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension of them to any person who will bring them to me. E. GIBBS, Smith Grove, Davie Co., N. C. Sept. 11, 1868. w-3

NOTICE.—The offer of \$25 reward—offered by us as his bail, for the arrest of R. W. Keely, is hereby withdrawn. N. KEELY, JACOB HOLTSHOUSER, Sept. 12, 1868. 3t

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. PERROW, M. D., Med. Advisor.

This liberal and solvent Southern Company pays to its policy holders annually 87 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: NILES & COURT HOUSE, VA. / March 25, 1867. The undersigned, officers of the county of Nelson, and State of Virginia, take pleasure in recommending as 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. Its 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 disinterested testimony to the merits of a good institution.

Geo. S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court. JOHN P. 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. w4tly

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.

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: John Elders, William F. Taylor, Samuel S. Cottrell, John Dooley, Charles T. Worthing, William Willis, Jr., Ed. A. Smith, Thos. J. Evans, James A. Scott, B. M. Quarles, W. H. Taylor, J. E. Edwards, A. Y. Stokes, J. B. Morton, R. H. Dibrell, William H. Palmer, Henry K. Elyson, Asa Snyder, H. E. C. Baskerville, Samuel C. Tardy, George Jacobs, J. W. Allison, George S. Palmer, H. D. Choekley, H. C. Cabel, J. J. Hartsook, John C. Williams, William G. Taylor, A. P. Bell, Wm. B. Isaacs, George L. Biddood, Samuel M. Price.

LEWIS C. HANES, Ac't. Jan 17—tw&wtf 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 50 per cent. All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount. Assurance can be effected in all forms desired. SAML. DOUGLASS WATT, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C. J. A. Bradshaw, Agent, Salisbury, N. C. mar 3-w&wtf