

Know thy Destiny.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant, and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometric, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential.

Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. mar 28, 1867. tw-1y

Special Notices.

Marriage Guide.—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK.

Being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by W. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Wm. Young, No. 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia. June 16, '66 64tw&w-1y.

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(WEEKLY)

Weekly paper, One Year	\$3.00
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through everything in its front, the troops on the left towards Hatcher's Run swung round towards Petersburg, and moving up the Boydton plank road, advanced on Petersburg from the westward side. But at Fort Gregg they were stopped. The defence of this work had been entrusted to a body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all about 200 men. They were perfect marksmen and intrepid soldiers. The assault was made by the division of Gibbon; and standing on the parapet of Gregg, one sees the valley through which they advanced to the attack. Adequately manned, the fort would be impregnable, for the guns perfectly command all the avenues of approach. This was soon apparent to the assailants, for not advancing they were met by so deadly a fire that the line staggered and broke. Attack after attack was made but in vain, till at length the defenders were reduced to thirty men. Then in a renewed rush the Union troops carried the fort; but it was found that each of these above five hundred, so that each of these skilled riflemen brought down two assailants. In connection with the defence of Fort Gregg I must also mention a fact which I learn from Gen. Mahone in regard to the death of the distinguished Confederate corps commander, A. P. Hill. Gen. Lee's headquarters were but a short distance in rear of Gregg, in a house on the Boydton plank, between the fort and the town. At the time Fort Gregg was carried, Gens. Hill and Mahone were in conversation with Lee at his headquarters. As the firing grew nearer and nearer, Lee intently listening to the sounds, suddenly turned to Hill and said: "His is this, General! Your troops are giving way." Upon this, Hill, mounting his horse, dashed to the front; but while galloping down the road he suddenly came upon two men in blue uniforms. "Throw down your arms!" shouted the General. But the men sprang behind a tree, and leveling their pieces, fired. Hill fell from his horse dead.

"And now we are back again; and looking down from the heights, taking in the character of these memorials of the war as a whole, I cannot help feeling that it was a wonderful seige and a wonderful defence—honorable alike to the valor of both armies. Students will come here to see examples of the most remarkable military engineering ever executed; and so long as men heed the deeds of their fellows the story of their actions here performed will be read with wonder and awe. It is all over now, and gone into history; but to me, standing on this Cemetery height—standing here in the gloaming and looking down on the debris of fort and frieze, it is no longer past but present. For lo! out of the earth rise troops of shadowy figures, and nimbly pressing into trench and parapet, grasp with ghostly hands muskets of vapor. It is the embattled armies once more, with the tattered ensigns, the uppled terraces of struggle, and the yell and cheer of surging and swaying lines. But no, it is a dream; back to your graves, you shadowy forms in blue and gray, and leave us to our work-day world."

On the morning of the explosion the fort and the rifle trenches to the right and left were held by a brigade of South Carolina troops. The work was defended in addition to the infantry, by a battery of four 1st-pounder Napoleons, under Captain Pogram, an officer I have met here. The fact that I have met him here at all is due to the circumstance that on that particular morning he was at his camp a mile to the rear; for as to his command they were all blown into eternity—all save two that were dug out. Besides this loss Captain Pogram informs me that of the South Carolina troops in the fort and in the works to the right and left, about a hundred were killed—a fact which I believe is now known for the first time. Having occupied the breach made by the explosion, it was the design that the Union troops should without halting press forward to a height in the rear of the fort known as Cemetery Hill; but this purpose was not carried into execution. Had it been done, it has been claimed that Petersburg would have fallen, and I have little doubt this would have been the case, for standing here on Cemetery Hill, one readily sees that it takes in reverse everything the enemy had, both to oppose this advance—at least, not more than a hundred or two of the South Carolina brigade, who had been holding a position in reserve. So paralyzed was the enemy that this state of facts continued for three hours; and it is plain to see that only such shameful mismanagement on the part of the officers, and was developed by the inquiry which General Grant instituted into the affair, balked complete success. Finally Lee recovered himself, and withdrawing Mahone from his position, a mile and a half to the Confederate right, he sent him to recover the ground. That officer, riding over the scene with me, has pointed out to me whence he came—how he brought his troops in and unperceived under cover of a hill—how, striking a ravine a little to the Union right of the fort, he brought his men forward toward the position and advanced, hidden by some low ground. "When I arrived," (logically Mahone), "I counted eleven battle-flags along the parapets; eleven times two are twenty-two, (counting two hundred men to a regiment), twenty-two hundred men; but then I reflected that many of the colors were run forward simply to bring up the men, and I saw that there could not be that many. Disposing the troops thus and so, we went forward and the Union troops crowded back into the crater and the breastworks. It was about 9:30 o'clock when we made that first charge. My men pressed forward so close that they could take up the muskets left by the enemy on the ground and pitch them, bayonet downward, into the crater. The place, however, was made very hot by the Union batteries; but at length I got up some mortars, (they were little things that you could tote), we planted them within fifty yards of the work, and throwing the shells for a hundred feet into the air they would explode right in the hole. Finally, toward noon, after our own men had long called to the Yankees to come in, they flattered the white handkerchief and all that had not meanwhile succeeded in crawling back surrendered. I saw a good many of our men that had been buried up in the explosion—they were all covered with earth and looked as though they had grown there." And so ended what Gen. Grant at the time very justly styled "this miserable affair."

The defence of Fort Gregg was one of the most gallant actions of the seige, and as the death of Gen. Hill was connected with it, we copy the account in full. We have heard several versions of the circumstances under which this distinguished officer came to his death, but as the annexed statement was derived from General Mahone, we receive it as authentic:

"Coming back by the Boydton plank road, we strike once more the defensive line of the Confederates. Here, first of all, lying across the road, is Fort Gregg, a powerful bastion work; and one will hardly fail to pause here when he knows what a desperate deed of valor was done therein. On the morning of Sunday, the 2d of May, [April] the day after Five Forks, a general attack was made along the front of all these works enveloping Petersburg. The Sixth Corps having succeeded in bursting

a communication to columns long to prove that batrachian flesh is an article admirably adapted to the Fejeans, and insists upon its publication. If a person inserts a dollar advertisement in a journal, he imagines that he ought to control the opinions of that journal's editor, and coolly asks for a favorable notice as a matter of right. Everybody acts as if the newspaper editor had no duty to perform except to write up schemes which they support, nothing with which to fill his space except praises of them, their ideas, their business and their wares. No one reflects that if the conductor of a gazette performs his task properly the great, seething, rushing stream of events must flow through his columns, and that this stream never stops. No one reflects that a newspaper is or should be a paper of news—and by news we mean those matters in which the general public is interested. Now the public, as a whole, does not care whether this or that man pushes some body through the legislature; whether the Snooksville Lyceum does or does not choose John Smith for its president; whether the firm of Brown & Robinson is selling pump handles at a marvelously low price, or at a marvelously high price; or whether the Striped Eagle Minstrel troupe is or is not the finest, largest, most splendid, most excellent, most humorous, and best which ever performed its sooty antics on a stage. Yet the man with hobby desires that you should write at least one leader a day in favor of that hobby; John Smith insists upon your publishing a life of him and an historical sketch of the Snooksville Lyceum; Brown & Robinson demand that you give up a portion of your paper daily to their pump handles; and the agent of the Striped Eagle Minstrel insists upon your applying to his performers all the adjectives of praise which the English language possesses, as well as a few borrowed from the French. These are only a few of the obstacles which an American editor, desirous of making an independent, able, newsworthy, live sheet, is obliged to encounter. If Mr. Greeley has conducted a newspaper for a quarter of a century, without realizing until now how base is the common conception of the editorial vocation, he has been more fortunate than the generality of American journalists.

Reparator Capilli.

Throw away your false frizzes, your wigs, Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig. Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair, And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

Reparator Capilli.

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different Preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Repurator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar, and we will forward it, post paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given. Address, W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3, West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. march 28, 1867. tw-1y

APPLICATED!

Suffer no More!

When by the use of DR. JOHNSVILLE'S ELIXIR you can be cured permanently, and at a trifling cost.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration, Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self-destruction, fears, of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excess or evil practices.

Young Men, be humbugged no more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant pretensions, but send for the Elixir, and be at once restored to health and happiness. A Perfect Cure is Guaranteed in every instance. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or four bottles to one address, \$3.00.

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordinary cases.

ALSO, DR. JOHNSVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urinary Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless to the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does their action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price, \$1 per box.

Either of the above-mentioned articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and post-paid, by mail or express, on receipt of price. Address all orders to BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 255 River Street, Troy, N. Y. April 4, '67. tw-1y

THE BATTLE GROUNDS OF PETERSBURG.

The New York Times of Friday contains a long and interesting letter from this city, the writer of which is doubtless Mr. Swinton, the historian of the late war, whose works have been received as well at the South as at the North. He has lately been on a visit to Petersburg, where he received many courteous attentions, and spent several days in examining the old battle grounds, in company with former Confederate officers. The letter is too long for re-publication in our columns, but we cannot pass it over without making some extracts:

"Were the battle fields around Petersburg situated in some remote corner of Europe, I dare be sworn they would be visited by more Americans than do now visit them, accessible as they are and intensely interesting as they ought to be to every lover of his country. But even of those who do come here but few obtain any intelligent conception of the seige, of the character of the tremendous defensive works which cover the country around Petersburg, of the true nature of the military operations here carried on; and indeed the only attentive observers I have noticed here are some English visitors, come all the way from across the water to see the famous battling ground of Grant and Lee. I hope the time will arrive when a juster appreciation will bring many to look with wonder and admiration upon a spot invested with so deep a historic interest. It is very certain that ere long those very features that lend the greatest charm to the country around Petersburg will have disappeared; and already, what with the action of the elements and of man's destroying finger, many of the lines and works have crumbled to decay.

Of course no man visits the lines without making the "Crater" an object of special attention. The account is lengthy, but it will be read, and continue to be read, with never-flagging interest:

"After a ride of a mile and a half over very rough ground, which, thanks to our sure-footed and admirably trained horses, we traveled safely, we reached the 'Crater.' This, it will be readily remembered, is the scene of Burnside's famous mine; and in examining this and other parts of the line, I have had the advantage of the company of Gen. Mahone, the most skillful and enterprising of Lee's commanders, and the officer who figured on the Confederate side in this as in most of the other operations during the long seige.

"The fort under which the mine was constructed, and of which all that now remains is the 'crater,' is placed on what was a considerable salient of the enemy's front. The hostile fronts here also were extremely close. Now, between Burnside's position and the site of the fort, the ground dips midway into a ravine, and from this it rises into a hill of perhaps forty or fifty feet; on which the work which it was designated to blow up stood. The

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Blacksmiths and stencil-cutters are required to pay special taxes as manufacturers, is the articles manufactured by them exceed one thousand dollars per annum value.

Horse-nets, when manufactured from untaxed material, are subject to a tax of five per centum upon their value; when made from thread, yarn or warp, upon a tax or duty has been paid, the tax is on the increased value.

When the members of a business firm obtain an act of incorporation, and the partnership really is conveyed to the corporation, each partner receiving stock thereon to the amount of partnership interest, the deed from the firm to the corporation should be stamped like ordinary deeds, at the rate of fifty cents for each five hundred dollars or fractional part of five hundred dollars of the consideration or value.

Geo. Brumbaker, whose wife and daughter died of cholera in Louisville last summer, has brought suit against the city, claiming \$25,000. He alleges that epidemic in the part of the city in which he lived was caused by the overflow which was brought about by the street not being properly graded to allow the water to run off.

The government of Japan has agreed to open the ports of Osaco, Yeddo and Newgate on the first of January next, to European settlement and intercourse.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, will accompany the graduating class of the Naval Academy in their trip to Europe.

A thief in Philadelphia with the detective on his track, threw \$5,000 worth of diamonds into the Delaware river.

Notice to Distillers.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Sixth District North Carolina, SALISBURY, May 14, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the Distillers in this District, that the Secretary of the Treasury has adopted and prescribed for use in Distilleries, a metre invented by Mr. Isaac P. Trow of New York.

No Distiller will be allowed to continue in operation after the fifteenth day of May, 1867, unless he shall before that time, have made application for a Metre, and accompanied his application with adequate security for the payment of the necessary expense, which will probably vary, according to the size of the distillery—from six hundred to fifteen hundred dollars.

Distillers of brandy are not required to have the metre, but they are required to pay the special tax and \$2 per gallon, except on that made from grapes, which is only \$1 per gallon.

Those distillers who continue in operation their distilleries after this date, will be prosecuted for so doing, as no applications have been filed for Metres.

SAMUEL H. WILEY, Col. 6th Dist., N. C. May 21, 1867. 64tw&w-1y

ASTROLOGY.

The World Astonished.

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, Madame H. A. Ferrigo.

She reveals secrets no mortals ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from deluded re-visions, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars she sees in the firmament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man.

Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, \$1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with safety and satisfaction to themselves as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. FERRIGO, P. O. Drawer 233, Buffalo, N. Y. march 28, 1867. tw-1y

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all, To young and old, to great and to small; The beauty which once was so precious and rare, Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of CHASTELLAR'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL

For improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 200,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of an order, by BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 255 River St., Troy, N. Y. April 4, '67. tw-1y

Free to Everybody.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21, Troy, N. Y. April 4, '67. tw-1y

A Card to Invalids.

A clergyman, whose residence in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send this receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who sends it. FREE OF CHARGE.

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. Jan. 15, 1868. tw-1y