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BLACKBURN & HOLDER, PUMP MAKERS. TENDER THEIR SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF Salisbury and the surrounding country.

ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE TO SETTLER.—THE NOTES N. accounts, and claims of the firm of Brown, Coffin & Mock are in the hands of Luke Blackmer, Esq., for collection and as we are in great need of money we hope our friends will call upon Mr. Blackmer promptly and make a settlement. His office is in the Court House, JOHN D. BROWN, J. M. COFFIN, A. J. MOCK. Salisbury, Oct. 28, 1866.

NOTICE TO SETTLER. All of the Notes and Accounts belonging to the firm of BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK, are in my hands for collection, and all parties indebted to the firm will please call on me, at my office, and settle. LUKE BLACKMER. Oct. 27, 66.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—For sale a Valuable Plantation on the Yadkin River, in Davidson County, seventeen miles Northward from Lexington, and fourteen miles Southward from Salem, contains about 240 acres of land. This is a very valuable and desirable farm, lying immediately on the river which bounds it on the South and for nearly one mile, and contains about fifty acres of excellent bottom, besides a quantity of the best planted in a good state of cultivation. There is also on the place one of the best WATER POWERS to be met with on the Yadkin river, below the Old North State. The improvements are good. For further particulars address the editor of the Old North State, Salisbury, N. C. DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNER-ship heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURKE & HARRISON in the book business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing the said Burke and Harrison are respectfully requested to call on J. K. Burke at his new stand in Corran's Brick Row, opposite Sprague Bros., and settle up. BURKE & HARRISON. Oct. 15, 1866.

THE SALISBURY BOOK STORE. THE Subscriber is constantly adding to the Stock of BOOKS now on hand, all of the latest and best publications to be had. All kinds and grades of SCHOOL BOOKS. Religious, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous works. Blank Books, Note Books, Writing papers, Wall paper, Shades, &c. Stationery and Fancy Articles, for sale as low as possible, at my New Stand in Corran's Brick Row, opposite Sprague Bros. J. K. BURKE, Bookseller, &c. Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 18, 1866.

DR. EDWARD SILL, Commission Merchant, COLUMBIA, S. C. BEGS TO INFORM HIS MANY OLD Friends in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Wayne and the adjoining counties in the Old North State, (which as ever, he is proud to call the land of his birth,) that he is still in Columbia; and although he has been dreadfully scorched by the casualties of the late war, he will be happy to serve them in the capacity of a Commission Merchant, in the sale of all the commodities that grow out of the South, such as Rice, Indigo, Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco, &c., which they may be pleased to contract for. Any information as to the state of the market, either in writing or by calling, will be cheerfully and promptly given. EDWARD SILL. Oct. 25, 1866.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND FLOURING MILL TO RENT. AS AGENT OF COL. GEO. T. BARNES, I wish to rent For Cash, the plantation and still owned by the late Dr. Saml. Kerr. The plantation has about 1000 Acres of open land, in a high state of cultivation and is well adapted to the raising of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, and is one of the most desirable places for cultivation in the county. The dwelling house is large and commodious, surrounded by one of the most beautiful and ornamental gardens in the country. The mill has three sets of stones and is a superior mill in every respect, having a large custom and plenty of water. Parties wishing to obtain further information can do so by calling on me in Salisbury, or on Lieut. Warden on the premises. LUKE BLACKMER. Sept. 20, 1866.

THE OLD NORTH STATE TRI-WEEKLY. TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE. Weekly, One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.80; Three Months, \$1.00. (WEEKLY) My paper, One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.80; Ten copies One Year, \$25.00; Twenty copies, One Year, \$40.00. A cross at on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription. The type on which the "Old North State" is printed is entirely new. No pains will be spared to make it a welcome visitor to every family. In order to do this we have engaged the services of able and accomplished literary contributors.

ADVERTISING RATES. TRANSCIENT RATES. For all periods less than one month. One Square, First insertion, \$3.00; Each subsequent insertion, 30¢. CONTRACT RATES for periods of one to four months. 1 SQUARE, 1 mo., \$10.00; 2 mo., \$18.00; 3 mo., \$24.00; 4 mo., \$29.00. 2 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$18.00; 2 mo., \$33.00; 3 mo., \$42.00; 4 mo., \$49.00. 3 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$27.00; 2 mo., \$48.00; 3 mo., \$63.00; 4 mo., \$72.00. 4 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$36.00; 2 mo., \$63.00; 3 mo., \$84.00; 4 mo., \$96.00. 5 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$45.00; 2 mo., \$81.00; 3 mo., \$105.00; 4 mo., \$117.00. 6 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$54.00; 2 mo., \$95.00; 3 mo., \$126.00; 4 mo., \$140.00. 7 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$63.00; 2 mo., \$108.00; 3 mo., \$141.00; 4 mo., \$156.00. 8 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$72.00; 2 mo., \$125.00; 3 mo., \$168.00; 4 mo., \$184.00. 9 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$81.00; 2 mo., \$138.00; 3 mo., \$180.00; 4 mo., \$200.00. 10 SQUARES, 1 mo., \$90.00; 2 mo., \$150.00; 3 mo., \$195.00; 4 mo., \$214.00.

Directions for the Cultivation of Broom Corn.—The following articles on the cultivation of Broom Corn are published for the benefit of all persons who may desire to cultivate a crop the present year. In using the directions due allowance must be made for the difference in soil and climate. [A Communication made by Mr. William Allen of Northampton, Massachusetts, to Mr. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents.] Of the genus sorghum (brown-grass) there are four or five species. Sorghum saccharatum is the broom-corn, abundantly cultivated in this country, both for the seed and for its large panicles, which are made into the brooms. The whole plant is saccharine. Attempts have been made in France to extract sugar from it, but with little success. Of the sorghum saccharatum (or Jolcus saccharatus), broom-corn there are several varieties raised in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in the valley of the Connecticut river, principally in the broad meadows of the Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield. The pine tree, is regarded as the poorest kind, or the least desirable for cultivation; yet, as it is earliest, (being three weeks earlier than the large kind), in a short season, when its seed will ripen, while the seeds of the other kind fail to ripen, this may prove the most profitable crop. The North river crop is ordinarily the best crop; it is ten days earlier than the large kind, and yields about 7200 lbs. of the brush per acre—the brush measured the dried panicles, cleaned of the seed, with six or eight inches of the stalk. The New Jersey, or large kind, yields a thousand or eleven hundred pounds of brush per acre. The stalks and seed are larger. In good seasons, this is the most profitable crop. But in the present season (1847), owing to an early frost (about September 23), much of the seed of this kind will fail to ripen. There is also the slender, or black birch Soil rich, alluvial lands are best adapted for the broom-corn, more especially if warmly situated, protected by hills, and manured. Method of planting.—The broom-corn is planted in rows, about 2 1/2 or 3 feet apart so that a horse may pass between the rows with a plough, or cultivator, or harrow. The hills in each row are from 15 inches to 2 feet apart, or farther, according to the quality of the soil. The quantity of seed to be planted is estimated very differently by different farmers—some say that half a peck is enough per acre, while others plant half a bushel, and some a bushel, in order to make it sure that the land shall be well stocked. The rule with some is the seed a teaspoonful, or 30 or 40 seeds, in a hill; the manner at the time of planting should be put into the hill, and old manure or compost is preferred, as being most free from worms. Cultivation.—The broom-corn should be ploughed and hoed three times—the last

when about three feet high, though some hoed it when it is six feet high, and when they are concealed by it as they are being in the field. The number of stalks in a hill should be from seven to ten. If there are only five or six stalks, they will be large and coarse; if there are about eight or ten, the brush will be finer and more valuable. In the first hoeing, the superfluous stalks should be pulled up. Harvesting.—As the frost kills the seed, the broom-corn is harvested at the commencement of the first frost. The long stalks are bent down at 2 or 2 1/2 feet from the ground; and by laying those of two rows across each other obliquely, a kind of table is made by every two rows, with a passage between each table, for the convenience of harvesting. After that the brush is cut, leaving of the stalks from 6 to 8 inches. As it is cut, it is spread on the tables, still farther to dry; that is if the weather is fair. Care should be taken the brush should not be exposed to rain or damp weather after it is cut. As it is carried into the barn, some bind it in sheaves; and this is a great convenience for the further operation of extracting the seed. Others throw the brush into the cart wagons, unbound. Scrapping.—The process of extracting the seed is called "scrapping the brush." Two iron horizontal scrapers are prepared—one movable, to be elevated a little, so that a handful of brush may be introduced between them. The upper scraper is then pressed down with one hand, and the brush drawn through with the other, the seed being scraped off. This is the old method. A newly invented scraper is superseding the old one. It is an upright instrument, of elastic wood or steel, inserted in a bench of a convenient height for the operator. A quantity of brush is taken in the hand, and brought down upon the top of this instrument. As it is forced down, and drawn toward the body, it separates the elastic sticks from the central piece, but their elasticity presses sufficiently on the brush so that the seed is scraped off. The advantage of this scraper is, that both hands may be applied to the brush, instead of only one hand, as in the other kind; and the elastic power of nature is substituted for the pressure of one of the hands. The instrument also seems to double the scrapping surface. The instrument was invented at Hatfield. I have been told it has been patented.

A common crop is 700 to 800 lbs. per acre. There have been raised 1000 and 1100 lbs. per acre, with 80 to 100 bushels of seed. The large kind grows eleven feet high. If the stalks are cut off before the seed is ripe, they are better, stronger, more durable, than if cut after the seed is ripe. The seed is used for feeding horses, cattle, and swine. It is ground and mixed with Indian meal, and is regarded as excellent food—it weighs forty pounds a bushel. [From the Rural New Yorker.]

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In your issue of January 7th, I notice an inquiry in regard to the culture and value of broom corn. Not seeing any answer from our cultivated broom raisers, I will answer to the best of my ability, premising that, although not in that business, I am somewhat familiar with it in all its details. In the first place, the ground should be dry and rich; the same conditions of soil being required as for Indian corn. After the ground is plowed and thoroughly pulverized, it must be marked out in rows, three feet apart one way, and eighteen inches the other. The rows should be perfectly straight, if possible, as this will enable the most of the cultivation to be done with a horse. Plant at the season for planting maize, dropping from six to eight kernels in a hill, and cover about one inch deep. As soon as it appears above the ground, put on a handful of ashes, or ashes and plaster, mixed, if the ground is not rich enough without such top-dressing. In about one week, the horse and cultivator can be started, and the first hoeing performed. Great care is required to do this well—if the ground is weedy, it is hard to distinguish the broom corn from "pigeon grass," "even grass," and similar coarse weeds—if the weeds are left, the corn gets stunted, and never will recuperate. The corn should be thinned, when hoed the second time, to five stalks in the hill, and the cultivator should be busily employed, to keep the ground mellow and free from weeds.

After the seed is sown, one-half out of the milk, the corn may be tabled and cut. The table is performed by walking between two rows, and bending or breaking the hills in each row, alternately, toward and across the other row, behind the table; or, as some do it, go backward between the rows, breaking the hills down, alternately, as before, across each other, at an angle with the row, of 45 degrees. The tops will then usually reach over the table about far enough to cut easily. The table should be 15 or 18 inches high, in order that the enter may not be obliged to stoop too much at his work. A shoemaker's

broads, thin knife, is the best to cut with. The cutting is performed by taking hold of the brush, or tops, and cutting the stalk about eight inches from the brush. It requires much skill and practice to cut rapidly and easily. The brush should be left for a few days on the tables, to dry thoroughly—it is then bound in bundles and hooped. The seed can be scraped off at any time, when convenient. Good seed is worth, for feeding purposes, about the same as oats. I do not know the exact coat of raising, but it is just about double the work that it is to raise maize. The average crop per acre, on good land, is 1000 pounds. Rich, well-cultivated land, will give 1500 pounds per acre. The crop is under the control of the cultivator as much as is Indian corn, and good farmers will always get good crops. The best fertilizer is good barnyard manure—to be applied as for Indian corn. The stalks are usually plowed under for manure; but few take pains to pull the fodder, as used to be the custom in the southwest. Probably the best way to do this is to let the cows into the field; for an hour each day, after the brush is harvested, and let them pull their own fodder. It is equal to the fame sorghum, or to "sowed corn," for the purpose of increasing the yield of milk, as long as it lasts. We would advise farmers to plant large crops, as it is one that pays well, and for which they will always find a ready market.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY IN NEW ORLEANS. Our New Orleans exchanges of Thursday give the following particulars of the tragedy which occurred in that city on last Wednesday evening. From the Times we take the following account of the difficulty: One of the most tragic events that has occurred in New Orleans for many a day, startled the habitues of the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel last evening—one man being instantly killed, and another seriously, perhaps mortally wounded, and both men of considerable mark in their respective spheres of life. The affair took place about a quarter before 8 o'clock, and the preceding circumstances, as related by eye-witnesses and friends of the parties, were as follows:—Some time ago a gambler by the name of Bryant forged a check for \$3000 upon a well-known mercantile house of this city, to the members of which firm Mr. J. J. Bryant, keeper of the extensive gambling saloon over the Jackson saloon, on St. Charles street, between Canal and Common streets, felt under deep obligations for their kindness shown his son. Bryant became engaged in a dispute with Judge Fred. Tate, of Lagrange, Texas, a well known criminal lawyer of the Lone Star State, whom he accused of complicity in the swindle. The quarrel appears to have lasted some time, Bryant who was naturally of a hot temper, becoming very violent, and calling Tate (it is said) a thief, swindler and coward. Tate acted quite calmly, told Bryant that he had been drinking, and endeavored to avoid a difficulty.

It appears that by the intervention of friends, Mr. Bryant was taken to one side after having said that the clerks of the hotel knew him (Tate) to be a scoundrel.—Tate entered the office, and asked one of the gentlemen which of the number it was who had spoken disparagingly of him, and as he could not, by this inquiry ascertain he was advised to ask of Col. Bryant the name of the party. Leaving the office of the hotel, Judge Tate advanced to where Bryant was standing, with several gentlemen, near the centre of the rotunda, asked him the question, in a conciliatory tone of voice. Colonel Bryant punished him violently away, either catching him by the collar or the throat in doing so. And here the versions of the difficulty are at variance. Some parties assert that at the moment of pushing, Col. Bryant drew his knife; others that he did not draw it until Judge Tate reached behind him for his pistol. Judge Tate himself says that Bryant lunged at him with the knife at the moment of pushing, but if not certain whether the blow reached him; that the moment he (Tate) saw the knife he drew his pistol and began to fire. However, in less time than it takes to record it three shots were fired in Bryant's body, one entering the right cheek and passing through the head, and the third finding lodgment we did not learn where. Bryant fell dead instantly, clutching with a death grip the T-shaped dagger with which he had inflicted a serious stab in the right side of his opponent. The body of Col. Bryant remained on the marble floor, a gory spectacle, for a considerable time, an object of curiosity to an eager throng. One friend of Judge Tate's however, by main force, prevented the weapon being taken from the hands of the corpse, or the body in any other way seriously disturbed, until the police arrived and took charge of it. The re-

mains were finally placed on a settee, and carried by the police and two waiters of the hotel to a house on Gravier street, between Basin and Franklin.

Mr. J. J. Bryant was about sixty-five years of age, but had the appearance of being much younger. He passed several years in San Francisco, and is said to have spent \$400,000 at an election for Mayor held in that city, in which he was a candidate. Mr. Bryant leaves a wife, son and two daughters. One of the latter we hear was recently married. His son was at one time employed at the house of Given, Watts & Co., merchants of this city. A romantic feature in the career of the son, is the fact that in early life he ran away from home, and was, after four years' absence, discovered by his father in the Life Guards of Her Majesty of Great Britain, and on duty at Buckingham Palace. From here Mr. Bryant brought the youth to New Orleans, and placed him with the mercantile house before named. A few years previous to the war Mr. Bryant fitted up a magnificent suite of club rooms, in the buildings between Lopez's Confectionary and D. H. Holmes'; dry goods establishment. These failed to prove a success; but Mr. B. promptly paid for the superb decorations, although the loss amounted to fully \$30,000. As before stated, he has been located in the rooms over the Jackson saloon for more than a year past. The brother of Mr. Bryant is a wealthy planter of Alabama. Notwithstanding the profession of Mr. B., he leaves many warm friends, whom his deeds of generosity and genial temperament have gathered round him. During the war much of his time was spent in Richmond and Mobile, and here also he will be most kindly remembered. It is believed Mr. Bryant has in his time spent over half a million of money.

After three shots had been fired by Mr. Tate, Special Officer Petrie, of the hotel, succeeded in taking away the weapon; and the wounded man was conducted up stairs to his room. It was then found that he was bleeding profusely, and medical assistance was at once sent for. Neither Dr. Choppin nor Dr. Stone could be found but Dr. John D. Foster, who had been sent for, at last appeared and examined the wound. It was found to be a straight thrust, but as the patient was weakening rapidly from the loss of blood, and the hemorrhage had ceased, it was considered best not to probe the wound. It was not positively decided whether the lung had been penetrated, and consequently how dangerous the wound is we are unable to say.

Judge Tate expressed deep regret upon learning that Bryant had expired, and stated that he shot only self-defence; that he respected the deceased as a man very much. He has a family in Lagrange, Texas. The Coroner was sent for, and an inquest will be held to-day. The evidence may elicit further facts in connection with this lamentable occurrence. In less than half hour after this tragic occurrence, the rotunda presented its ordinary busy appearance. One individual was having a comfortable snooze in a corner by the door. Whether had consigned himself to the embraces of the soothing god after witnessing the fray, or had slept through it undisturbed, was not apparent. We did not care to wake him up and inquire. The usual groups were gathered round the stoves, quietly discussing the planting interests, the state of the cotton market, or the constitutional amendment.—Boards just from the supper room were quietly picking their teeth, or puffing away at their Havanas, as they lolled against their favorite pillars, or reclined at ease in cosy arm-chairs, with their feet about a foot above their heads. Fresh arrivals were inscribing their names on the book, or waiting impatiently for the number of their apartments; departing guests, with travelling bags, &c., slung about them, were settling their little bills; Col. Boyd and his staff of clerks were quietly going through the office routine, and the porters were trundling luggage to and fro as though nothing unusual had occurred. But for the excited group of children who were peering through the railings at the top of the rotunda, and the business-like air of the newspaper reporters, who were gliding over the ground, no one would have suspected that anything extraordinary had taken place—and less than a few hours ago he had just been buried in his last resting place with all his imperfections on his forehead with a coroner's carved and carved, and a coroner's carved.

At 11 1/2 o'clock last night we called to see Judge Tate at his room in the hotel, and found a police guard at the door. The condition of the wounded man was found much improved, the knife having been decided, not penetrating the lungs. Mr. Tate said, he will be able to leave his bed in three or four days.