



LEWIS HANES Editor & Proprietor.

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

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SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 195

Special Notices.

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 Psychometre, 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 are strictly confidential.

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

Special Notices.

Marriage Guide.—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or Every one his own Doctor.—Being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to Marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the Physiology and relations of the Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wm. 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. 64w&wly.

Reparator Capilli.

Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your destructive comb, and not worth a fig; Come and see some youthful, come only and fair; And rejoice in your restored 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 hair 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 guard us against this, we have decided that 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., mar 28, 1867. tw-ly

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When by the use of DR JOINVILLE'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 Manly 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 of thoughts, self-doubt, nervousness, general debility and prostration, loss of appetite, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have been destroyed by sexual excess or evil practices.

Young Men, be humbugged no more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant practitioners, but send without delay for the Elixir, and be at once restored to health and happiness. A Perfect Cure in (Guaranteed) every instance. Price, \$1, or four bottles to one address, \$3. Sent by mail.

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Either of the above mentioned articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and post paid, by mail on receipt of price, and a receipt of price enclosed.

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 255 River Street, Troy, N. Y., April 4, '67. tw-ly

Free to Everybody.

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

It teaches how the young may become beautiful, the despised, rejected, and 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-ly

A Card to Invalids.

A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a weak and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Debility, &c. It is the Desecrator of the Urinary and Sexual 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 the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City, Jan. 15, 1867. tw-ly

THE OLD NORTH STATE. (TRI-WEEKLY.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri Weekly, One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	3.00
One Month	75 cts.
(WEEKLY.)	
Weekly paper, One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
One Month	30 cts.
Twenty copies, One Year	40.00

A cross 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.

TRANSIENT RATES	
For all periods less than one month	\$1.00
One Square, First insertion	50
Each subsequent insertion	25
Contract rates for periods of one to four months.	
1 MO. 2 MO. 3 MO. 4 MO.	6 MO.
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One or two squares, changeable at discretion, 10 per cent. additional.

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Five squares estimated as a quarter column, and ten squares as a half column. Bills for advertising, whether by the day or year, will be rendered at the end of the month.

From the Union Register.

Judgment by Cognovit.

In the High Court of Public Opinion.

The thoroughgoing Unionists and genuine Republican voters of North Carolina.

W. W. Holden, Thos. Settle, R. P. Dick, and many others.

WHEREAS, It appears to the satisfaction of this court, that on the 27th day of March in the year of Grace, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, the defendants in the above entitled case, viz: W. W. Holden, R. P. Dick, C. L. Harris, D. M. Carter, Alfred Dockery, (whites), and many others, selected and appointed by the said C. L. Harris, the same collectively having assumed for themselves, the name of "Republican Convention of North Carolina;" the same also being residents of that portion of the territory of the United States known as Military District No. 12, and a day of them, according to the laws of the said United States, citizens of the same, did assemble at the city of Raleigh in said Military District, and did then and there of their own free will and accord, publicly proclaim and declare, in form and manner as hereinafter set forth, the following:

1. Resolved, That in view of our present political condition, our relations to the national Government, and the people of all sections of the country, we do this day with proud satisfaction unfurl the brilliant and glorious banner of the Republican party, and earnestly appeal to every true and patriotic man in the State to rally to its support.

The splendid and patriotic method made by this great political organization, in standing by the general government with an inflexible resolution, in carrying forward proud members of statesmanship to a successful issue, and the powerful aid given by it in finally overthrowing and prostrating the most gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern times, should command the respect and challenge the admiration of every candid man.

2. Resolved, That the American Congress is eminently entitled to the profound thanks of the whole country for its preserving, persistent and heroic devotion to the great principles of human rights as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence; that in the name of the patriotic people of this State we feel warranted in cordially assenting to and accepting the reconstruction plan recently and finally adopted by that body, and to the end that peace and order may be permanently secured and every industrial pursuit resumed and encouraged, we pledge ourselves to use every fair and legitimate means to influence public sentiment to the nearest possible approach to unanimity on this subject.

3. Resolved, That we rejoice that the dogma long propagated, of the right of peaceable secession under the constitution, has been forever overturned by the majestic uprising of the American people, in crushing out the late rebellion by force of arms; and that the doctrine that the su-

premacny of the general government has been established, and that the paramount allegiance of the citizens has been acknowledged as due to the United States.

4. Resolved, That we sincerely exult in the fact that as a nation we are now absolutely a nation of freemen, and that the sun in all its course over our wide spread country no longer shines upon the brow of a slave. Without reservation we heartily endorse the great measures of civil rights and impartial enfranchisement without any property qualification conferred, without distinction of color, and that we are ready to unite in the early practical attainment of these inestimable privileges. Although the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln now rest silently beneath the soil of his adopted State, yet his voice rings like a clarion through the land, earnestly summoning every American citizen to the support of the great party of liberty and emancipation.

5. Resolved, That as the most potent and efficient means by which the South can speedily regain her lost prosperity, we earnestly advocate the spreading of knowledge and education for all men, and that we will persistently and firmly insist upon the absolute rights of free discussion and speech on all subjects of public interest.

6. Resolved, That we join in an earnest wish for the maintenance unimpaired and undimmed of the public credit and pledged faith of the nation.

7. Resolved, That in the maintenance of the position taken and principles this day avowed, we earnestly invite the influence and co-operation of men of all political persuasions, who regard and cordially support the recent action of Congress as a solution of our present political difficulties; that we deprecate partisan violence, and desire peace and good will towards all men; and if in an open and fearless effort, which we now propose to make on every suitable occasion, to persuade and convince the people, that our highest duty and truest interest is to be subserved by maintaining the principles of the republican party, an earnest interest should be awakened, it will be from no other cause than a right adherence to the principles of justice, and a solemn public duty. Passed March 28, 1867.

And, Whereas, the facts above admitted and set forth have been contested and denied by the said defendants, or many of them, to the injury and prejudice of the said Plaintiffs.

Therefore, the prayer of the said plaintiffs is granted, and it is hereby ordered and decreed by this court, that the said defendants, in said cause are forever estopped from traversing or denying in whole or in part any of the above declarations, to the prejudice or injury of the plaintiffs in this case, but the same shall be held admitted and recognized, as indisputable and true, whether the said defendants, or any part of them shall hereafter be enfranchised and become citizens of the United States of America or not.

AVENGING TIME, Judge.

VERITABLE HISTORY, Recorder.

JERU LAGRY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Reconstruction—The Representative Strength of the South.

It cannot be doubted that the day of political unrest is rapidly drawing to a close, and that a final settlement of the vexed question of reconstruction is near at hand. Although that settlement can hardly be in accordance with the first desires of the South, yet it will lay the old questions at rest, and will transmute the anxiety into a positive certainty. Many radical changes of opinion have been forced upon the people of the South since the close of the war. Less than two years ago the advocates of even qualified negro suffrage were hooted at and jered. Now the prospect is for universal equality at the ballot box, and the Southern mind, looking to such an end as to a certainty, resigns itself as calmly as may be to the inevitable. Yet negro suffrage will imply the right of negro representation, and this subject, in connection with the political strength of the South, is ably handled in the leader of the New York Herald of the 9th inst. His remarks are sensible and pertinent, and team with interest to the Southern readers. We quote from the Herald:

"But the most remarkable feature in the progress of reconstruction is the harmony and alliance between the late slaveholders and their emancipated slaves. They assemble together in public meetings on a footing of political equality and address each other as friends and fellow-citizens. Not is there any false pride, affectation or hypocrisy in such language and bearing one toward the other. The late masters of the negroes have sensibility enough to see that the interests of the two races are inseparably interwoven, that restoration and the consequent prosperity of the South will be a benefit to both, and that exclusion from political privileges, from representation in Congress, would be followed by injury to both. Besides, as a general thing, there is a kindly feeling on the part of the whites for the weaker and less cultivated blacks. Generally, too, the

negroes are conscious of this, and look up with confidence for advice and guidance from their late masters. This is evident from the addresses of the more intelligent to the rest. The speeches delivered by some of them lately, and their conduct, as described by our correspondents, show this to be the case. We see, also, that there is a determination on the part of both races to cultivate these kindly, friendly, and confiding relations.

"New this is a state of things deserving particular notice, and which was certainly not expected by the old radical abolitionists of the North. These radicals had erroneously supposed the negroes hated the white master race and would take the earliest opportunity to turn against them.—The teachings of the war, in which the negroes voluntarily fought side by side with their masters, did not eradicate this error. The radicals have been expecting, since the war closed and the slaves were emancipated, that these people would vote and act in opposition to their old masters. They begin to see this mistake, however, and are in a terrible state of anxiety about the consequences. No tide of Northern emigration, however great, nor any amount of radical speech-making or preaching, can turn the political current in which the blacks and the whites of the South are united and combined for action. They both see their interests are the same and irrevocably fixed in the same section of country.

"We cannot yet see fully where this surprising political and social revolution will end. It will certainly produce an extraordinary influence upon political parties and upon the destinies of the republic.—The radical press is dumbfounded and knows not which way to shape its course. The fruit of years of agitation is likely to turn to ashes in its mouth. The Southern States, with their eighty or ninety Representatives and twenty Senators in Congress, will hold a large balance of power, and the probability is that both races will remain united in the interests of their own section and in support of the same political party.

"The Southern whites, and particularly the leading men among them, possess a power they may not have yet realized.—Such men as Wade Hampton, Henry A. Wise and others like them, while they have not the suffrage and cannot hold office, are able to exercise great influence over the negroes and political affairs.—There are from fifty to a hundred thousand of these ostracized old leaders, who are still powerful through their intelligence and position and on the stump. We advise them, then, to carry the revolution which the Northern have inaugurated to its end—to its utmost limit. In doing this they should advocate sending negroes to Congress. In every State and district intelligent blacks can be found. Let them be sent to Congress in the proportion of the negro vote. Supporting the Southern States are entitled to ninety members in the House of Representatives under the increased vote, thirty negroes should be sent, as that would be about a fair proportion to the numbers of the two races and out of the twenty Senators six should be black by the same rule.

"Henry A. Wise has a fine, intelligent and faithful servant, who would be sent from the old Dominion to sit by the side of Mr. Sumner in the Senate; and that negro of whom Wade Hampton spoke so pathetically, a noble fellow, evidently, might be seated by Wilson, Chandler, Sprague or Trumbull, and be called to the chair occasionally by Ben Wade, the President of the Senate. This is practicable, reasonable and fair, and would only be carrying out the theories already established. True, the smell of the negroes might be unpleasant to the dainty Northern Senators and members; but the Southerners would not find it so; they could have no objection to black colleagues on that score; for, as Yancy once said, the smell was perfume to Southerners. By all means let the South carry out the theories of the radicals to their logical results by sending both negro Representatives and Senators to Congress.—It would create an extraordinary formation and reaction in the North, undoubtedly; but what of that? The principle is the thing. Perish everything rather than a rigid principle. In whatever point of view we look at the movements now going on in the South, and at the position of parties with regard to the issues that have been raised, we foresee that remarkable changes must take place. We advise the Southerners to use the power the radicals have placed in their hands and bring the revolution to its logical end."

The Herald talks sensibly in the foregoing extract. It is a great wonder the Northern radicals have not come to similar conclusions long since.—Wm. Journal.

A quarrel about tea cents resulted in the murder of Albert Dyke by John Rapp, in Edwardsville, Illinois, last week.

A boy named John Miller, aged 11 years, had his cheek torn off by a mud dog in New York on Thursday.

The Savannah News is informed that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is delighted with the climate of Florida, and has purchased a place on St. John's River, where she intends to reside.

Gov. Ambrose E. Burleson was elected an honorary member of the Brown University Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity on Friday, and initiated with the appropriate rites.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

Gov. Sharkey and the Mississippi Election.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1867.

Governor Sharkey does not feel much encouraged by the present prospects of his injunction bill before the Supreme Court. He is convinced there is an intention on the part of the Court to evade the responsibility of deciding the case on its merits, and that, if possible, it will be deferred, even if entertained, until a decision would avail nothing—until all the "mischiefs" it is intended to arrest has been consummated in the complete overthrow of the Southern States and the "destruction" thereof of republican government in this country, as contemplated and prescribed by the federal constitution. But he declares, in the most emphatic manner, that the Court shall decide the question involved in the bill in some form, if he lives, whether it be agreeable to the judges or otherwise; that he will persevere in his purpose to that end while he lives, and if he should die before his task is finished, he will turn in his grave to strengthen the hands of those who continue the struggle. Liberty and law, he says, must not be stricken down in this country without some one to protest, or without an effort to preserve them. If he were not known and had not been known, at home, here and everywhere, as an untold Union man, from the very outset of the troubles between the two sections of the country, he would not have undertaken the championship of this measure of redress; but being such, and always having been such, there can be no objection to him personally in connection with the bill.

Now comes the final resort in case defeat is suffered in the present proceeding, or in case it shall be so impeded as to render it useless because too late; and it must be acknowledged that the alternative is or will be sufficiently startling and adequately potent to procure a decision on the all important questions raised by the bill now presented. It is nothing less than the indictment and consequent arrest, or attempted arrest, of General Ord, the commandant of the district embracing Mississippi, for treason against the State. Such a proceeding, it is thought, will result in compelling a final determination of the issues between the parties; and it certainly would appear so, for in such an event there must be judicial interference and adjustment, or the exercise of military despotism, in fact and in deed—the very charge that is made against the act it is sought to set aside.—Military despotism is not a necessity, except in case of resistance, but when resistance comes, such a despotism will be found existing, perfect in its powers.

Governor Sharkey regrets the supineness exhibited by many of the Southern States and leaders, asserting that in case such weakness becomes general the South is lost, and her citizens must forever surrender their manhood and self-respect. If there is ought of influence in him to prevent it, Mississippi shall not thus fold her arms and submit to the outer darkness of such a political Egypt.

As to the merits of the question sought to be submitted to the Court, Governor Sharkey entertains no doubt. The Constitution, he declares, has left nothing for conjecture or mistake on the point involved. There can be but one result when entertained by the Court. If he can get a hearing, if the Court will but consent to exercise jurisdiction, he has no fears, no misgiving. The truth is immutable, and the provisions of the Constitution are unmistakable. Hence there is no room for doubt, having all confidence in the Court, when once before it.

It is proper to add, as was stated in this correspondence of Saturday last, that Gov. Sharkey specifically denies that the President had anything whatever to do with the inception, progress or consummation of the bill. He says that he incidentally spoke of the late reconstruction measures to the President when calling upon him, and that he at the same time told Mr. Johnson that he should "sue" him. Nothing further was interchanged on the subject. The idea that the President is concerned in the matter has its source in the fact that Gov. Sharkey has been so long here in advance of his application. But that is explained when it is stated that the bill was in readiness when the court adjourned for its recess, and that the application was deferred until after the adjournment of Congress for the greater safety against interference by that body. The Governor remarks, "I did not intend to let Congress get a bit at me."

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