

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Tuesday Evening, April 26, 1867.

LAWRENCE, No. 4 FRO.

W. H. BERNARD is our authorized agent to collect subscriptions and advertisements for the Old North State in the City of Wilmington.

Gold in the United States.

We have been permitted by the Assayer of the Branch Mint of the U. S. at Charlotte, Dr. I. W. Jones, to peruse a communication received by him from the Secretary of the Treasury, and which was addressed to Jas. Knox, by Lewis A. Garnett, Esq., of San Francisco, formerly an officer of the branch mint in that city, from which we glean some interesting statistical and other information.

As an indication of the magnitude of our mining interests his position that it could be an under estimate to say that the mines of California, and the adjacent Territories which are tributary to that State, have, for the last seventeen years, produced an average of \$60,000,000. If this be true, we think we may safely assume that all the other States and Territories in the Union yield an equal amount, making an average sum of \$120,000,000 per annum for the same period, or a grand total of \$2,000,000,000. To bring the matter nearer to the comprehension of those who are not in the habit of dealing in large numbers we will state that it amounts to \$10,000,000 per month, or \$333,333 per day. The Nation which is possessed of such vast resources in the precious metals, in addition to those whose intrinsic value renders them of equal or greater importance, and which are known to be unsurpassed in most respects by those of any other country in the world, has only to properly husband them to secure her people at all times against any thing like a general financial crash, and to become the wealthiest nation in the world, not from the amount of gold which she hoards, but from the aid which it may be made to give to commercial enterprise and every species of industrial pursuits.

Speaking of mining Mr. Garnett says: "And yet, while it involves nine out of every ten in heavy pecuniary loss, if not absolute ruin, its result and effect is to enhance the product and add to the wealth of the whole country." He, therefore concludes that "the development of this important element of national wealth should receive every encouragement at the hands of the government, rather than be repressed by a system of taxation, which practically amounts to the taxing the privilege of a man's spending his own money for the public good." He supposes, however, that many of the evils under which this important interest has heretofore labored will be remedied by the mineral-law bill of the last Congress. He advocates "a complete abrogation of all taxes and restrictions upon mining enterprises, and a radical change in our whole system of mining laws," and then says:

"If it be true that gold alone is the true measure of value, and that the metallic wealth of a country is the only safeguard to national and individual credit or solvency in periods of financial disturbance, it would seem to follow as a very simple principle of political economy that all legislation upon such a subject should be directed to the encouragement of its importation from abroad and the retention in circulation of our own production, or as the representation of other mediums of exchange, and into which they are at all times convertible. Yet, strange as it may appear, all of our legislation upon this important subject has been directly opposite tendency. By imposing high mint charges upon the coinage of foreign currency and exorbitant refining and revenue charges upon foreign and domestic bullion, it deters the one from seeking our markets, and compels our own to seek the cheaper markets of other nations, or rather where the smaller charges make its commercial value greater than its mining value at home."

He says that while this subject has been engaging the attention of the first statesmen of Europe for the last three hundred years, who have been constantly modifying their laws upon the subject and adapting them to the changes in domestic and international commerce, it has been almost entirely neglected by our government. "The little legislation that it has done has been such as to drive American bullion to seek foreign markets, instead of inviting foreign bullion to seek a market and coinage in our mints. The various mint and revenue charges under existing laws amount to about one and three-quarter per cent. on gold deposits, and two and a half per cent. on silver. By collecting these charges directly from the owner of the bullion, the minting or net coinage value per ounce of our bullion is reduced, he says, considerably below its commercial value, which is governed by the foreign markets, where no such extortionate rate exists, and where minting expenses are defrayed from the public treasury, or by some special tax upon some article of general consumption, and not by a deduction from the value of the bullion. This theory, he contends with great reason, is a perfectly just one. The making of money being a necessity of

government and a benefit to the entire community, its expenses should be borne by them equally, and not solely by the few who produce the material which enables the government to supply its own prime necessities. He declares that the policy of trying to make our mints self-supporting at the expense of the mining interests has not only been a signal failure as a public measure, but is not sustained by the usage of any other nation, and is opposed to every just principle of political economy. The remedy which he proposes is that the annual expenses of our mints should be borne by the general treasury of the nation.

He also favors the discontinuance by our mints of the expensive practice of refining the gold and silver necessary for this purpose. While the charges of it are very high and operate as a very oppressive tax upon the miner, he says they altogether fail to cover the cost, though the law expressly provides that they shall do so. To accomplish all that the government desires in this respect, he says that the private refiners only want common justice, and they will soon so far outstrip the government in the advantages they will offer to the miner as soon to relieve it altogether of the expense of refining. The government, he says, uses the tedious and expensive process of refining by nitric acid, (which alone can be used in the heart of a city,) while private refiners employ the more expeditious and economical process of sulphuric acid. He recommends various other changes which he believes, in connection with those we have already mentioned, would have the effect of raising the coinage value of our bullion above its commercial value, the result of which would be that the entire produce of our mines would be relieved of those constantly recurring periods of stringency in money matters growing out of the demand for, and shipment abroad of our bullion.

We are no financier, neither have we any practical knowledge of mining, refining or coining the precious metals, yet those suggestions and recommendations strike us as being eminently wise and practical. A country which produces the vast amount of gold and silver which ours is capable of producing, and does produce, should be able not only to preserve the public credit unimpaired by any ordinary or even extraordinary event, but to prevent those periods of stringency which so often blast the fairest prospects of private individuals by producing a commercial panic.

The Mississippi Injunction Case.

This case was argued before the Supreme Court of the U. S. on Friday last at considerable length, and with great ability.—A Torney General Stanton, for the U. S. R. J. Walker, for the State of Mississippi.—The bill was objected to by the Ator. Gen. as containing matter unfit for the jurisdiction of the court, inasmuch as Mr. Johnson, not as a citizen, but as President of the U. S., is brought before the Court in the character of defendant. The Court held the case under advisement until yesterday when it refused to entertain the bill against the President, but allowed the Georgia bill to be filed as the same objection did not apply to that. We have from the first expressed the opinion that nothing of advantage to us would result from this movement, and we see no reason to change our opinion.

Gain in the Average Duration of Human Life.

Dr. C. A. Logan, in his "Report on the Sanitary Relations of the State of Kansas," cites the example of Geneva, in Switzerland, where an accurate record of the population, births and deaths, has been kept for more than three centuries past, or since the year 1560. By a series of historical and statistical compilations, M. Mallet has ascertained that from the year 1560 to the year 1600 the mean duration of the lives of the people was, in round numbers, twenty-one years and two months. During the seventeenth century the mean life had increased to twenty-five years and nine months; and in 1833 it had reached forty-five years and five months, being nearly double what it was about two centuries before. The result was brought about by a most salutary regulation of the public health, through which much of the former unnecessary sickness was prevented. —Chicago Medical Examiner

The late interesting exhumation of suppressed passages of "Gulliver's Travels," turns out to be an invention of some Chatterton who contributes to a London daily, and who has confessed. Everybody was taken in by it, even the London Review, and "F. M. T." initials which have a horrible identity with those of the hard Tapper, implored the journal in which the papers appeared to go on with the publication.

Miss Salina Eller, of Beck's Station, Hamilton county, Indiana, was bitten on the finger by a rabid dog some two months ago. Last week symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and the disease was rapidly approaching the crisis when one of the doctors in attendance determined to try bromide of potassium, lately recommended by a European physician. Continuing this remedy until nearly two ounces had been given, the horrible symptoms began to abate on the 11th inst., and at last accounts it was hoped she might recover.

The Bishop of London has written to thank the Emperor for the allotment of a site for an English and American place of worship during the Exhibition. The Earl of Lauderdale has been elected as a representative Peer for Scotland in the House of Lords, in the room of Lord Gray, recently deceased. The first story of the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendome, has been taken during the Exhibition for the King and Queen of Portugal, at the rate of £60 a day.

MASS MEETING IN AUGUSTA.

At the mass meeting of freedom to-day, about a thousand were present. The preamble and resolutions were read. The substance of them is that the loyal citizens of Georgia should give their cord and continued support to the Union Republican party; there should be no distinction on account of race or color in the enjoyment of political rights. The right to vote gives the right to sit on juries. Corporal punishments should be abolished—they being relics of barbarism, &c. J. L. Shepton, colored, spoke in support of the resolutions, but his remarks were conservative.

Gov. Johnson understood the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of advising and consulting with the colored people in order to form a common platform, on which the whites and blacks could secure equal justice before the law, and work in harmony together. He was surprised to find that the meeting was called for purely party purposes. Therefore he spoke resolutely and under disadvantages. Had he known that the programme had been previously arranged, he would not have been present. Being politely invited, however, he did not feel at liberty to decline.

He spoke, not for the purpose of advising the object of the resolutions, but of advising for the best interests of the colored race. He advised them to be sober and industrious; to exercise the right of franchise judiciously and to avoid dangerous and wicked men, who are in our midst to sow discontent and strife. He believed the good and intelligent men of the South would do justice to the negroes. He would do all in his power to improve the race, in a social and political scale. There should be no antagonism between the two races. Their interests are the same.—Mutual confidence and harmony should exist.—And he earnestly hoped that both races would be friends and co-laborers in working out the great problem of the regeneration of the South.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted. Many intelligent colored men disapproved the spirit of the resolutions, but the meeting was very harmonious. Gov. Jenkins has written an address to the people of Georgia, advising non-action under the Sherman bill, until the legality of the measure is tested before the Supreme Court. He considers the law unconstitutional and has a strong hope that the Supreme Court will so decide.

MEXICAN AND HAITIAN NEWS.

Mexican letters confirm the rumors of the recent engagement at Atetiga and the complete route of the Imperials. Several roads for escape are still open to Maximilian and the people of Querataro aid him liberally with supplies. The besieging army is suffering for food and the contest turns on the question which army will be starved out first. Escobedo is commander-in-chief of the Republic. A portion of Coahuila is again in rebellion under the leadership of General Herrera, who proposes to erect the Laguna district into a separate State. Treble is apprehended from this, as the opponents might easily move on Saltillo and liberate Gen. Ortega. A letter from Aux Cayes, Hayti, March 21st, states that when the revolution broke out against G. fard, the country people attacked the town but were repulsed by Goffard's brother. There are great fears of another attack, and the impression is prevalent that Constanter might resist.

The Earl of Shaftsbury proposes to abolish the Church of England if the Church of England does not forthwith abolish Ritualism.

Berlin girls at the next Prussian Minister of Religion, because fifty years ago he wrote a highly convivial, not to say crass, student song.

A safe has been built and put in the Peabody institute for the preservation and exhibition of the portrait the Queen gave to Mr. Peabody.

Captain J. Pembroke Jones (late of the Confederate navy) has resigned his position as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the University at Athens, Ga.

The Russian Archbishop Popoff has popped off from London to St. Petersburg to try to bring about communion between the Russo-Greek Church and the Anglican.

A threatened visitation of small pox is at present exciting the sanitary authorities of New York, and the importance of vaccination is being urged upon all classes of citizens.

The religious community of London is promised a novelty in the shape of "the smallest Methodist preacher in the world." The reverend gentleman is about an inch taller than General Tom Thumb.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

CHATELAIN'S Hair Exterminator! For Removing Superfluous Hair. To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty; it is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from forehead, or from any part of the body completely, totally and gradually, without the use of any dangerous or unnatural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post-paid, on any address, on receipt of an order, by BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 255 River st., Troy, N. Y. April 4, '67. CONSTABLE WARRANTS For Sale of the North State Office.

Table of Market Reports for various commodities like Flour, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table of Market Reports for various commodities like Cotton, Corn, Coffee, etc.

Special Notices.

WHISKERS and MUSTACHES! Es desired to grow upon the mustache face in from three to five weeks by using DR. SEVIN'S HAIR RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE. The most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success.

BEAUTY—Au burn, Golden, Flaxen, and Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. Dejean's FRISER LE CHEVEUX. An application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results.

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO. Chemists, No. 255 River street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. April 10th '67.

Wonderful, But True! MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Spiritualistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the system you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometric, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, length of character, &c. This is no imposture, as testimonials without number can attest. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with the desired information. Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box, 257, West Troy, New York. March 25th '67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW JEWELRY STORE!

L. M. DAVIS TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new Jewelry Store in the building Opposite Crawford & Box, on Main St. (FORMERLY SLOBERS LAW OFFICE,) where they may find every thing usually kept in such establishments. Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired at the shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. He has in his stock a fine Clock never before taken down in this city.

Dissolution.—The firm of J. A. BRADSHAW & Co., being dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be carried on by the Subscriber, who takes this occasion to return his thanks to his old customers for past favors and hopes by diligence and low prices to merit a continuance of the same. He is still offering his present Stock at greatly reduced prices. J. A. BRADSHAW. April 6, 1867. No 194-214-22.

MERCHANDIZE Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, HESS ROGERS & CHAMBERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Fancy Goods, etc. etc.

New Goods! Having purchased his goods at very low figures by knowing when and where to buy, he is prepared to offer them at prices extremely adapted to the times. Hats, Caps, Furs & Straw Goods.

DRY GOODS: Calicoes, Gingham, Lawns, Casesimere, Apron Checks, Linen, De-Lain, Handkerchiefs, Bleached Domestic, 15 to 25 cts. per yard, Unbleached, 15 to 25 cts. Men's Shirts, \$1.00 to \$3.50, Ladies' 1.00 to 4.00, Coffee, 30 cts per lb., Sugar, 15 to 18, Beans, 15 to 18.

Hats & Caps, LADIES' HATS, BOYS' HATS, SHAKERS, CAPS, MEN'S HATS, MEN'S NOTIONS, Combs and Brushes, Pins, Buttons, Thread, Needles, Thimbles, Snuff, Boxes, Pocket-Books, Pencils, Tape, Pipes, Colognes, Fans, Hair-Oil, Suspenders, Tooth Brushes, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Ladies' Nettles, Neck Ties, Playing Cards, (union), Ladies' Elastic, Envelopes, Carpet Rugs, Perfumery, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Paper, all kinds of Perfumery.

SHOES, FOR Ladies, all kinds; Children, all kinds; Mens, all kinds. CROCKERY, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Wash Basins and Pitchers, Chambers, Steak Dishes, Cream Pitchers, Soap Stands, Sugar Dishes, Molasses Cans, Eggs, Salt Stands, Pickle Dishes, Goblets, Tumblers, Bowls, Jars & Milk Crockets.

WOODEN WARE, Painted Water Buckets, Color Water Buckets (Gum Boats), Wash Tubs, Trays, Brooms, Koolen, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Fish Hooks, Wash Basins, all kinds, Wash Boards.

HARDWARE, Knives, axes, broad-headed chisels, axes, bay-knives, Green's safety knives, brace chisels, axes, locks of all kinds, knives and edge, axes, horse rasps, also hammers, bits, hinges (all numbers), screws (all sizes) & the tools of all kinds.

GROCERIES, BEANS, COFFEE, MOLASSES, Syrup, best sugar, Sugar, tea, spices, soda, pepper, cayenne (ground) all sorts of condiments, soap, cigars, tobacco, G. D. caps, shirts, muslin, hosiery, flour, starch, indigo, apple-cider, lard, corn-meal, &c., &c., &c. WINES, Whiskey, Brandy, CONFECTIONERIES, Raisins, seedling, pickles, cranberries, (assorted) oranges, lemon, figs, preserves, ginger, peaches and plum apple-cakes, lozenges, lemon drops, jelly, (assorted), and all kinds of confectionery, of all kinds. AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER THINGS TOO TEDIOUS TO MENTION. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods. Highest market price allowed for Specie and Bank Notes. Try us before purchasing elsewhere as I feel confident of my ability to please in goods and figures. W. H. Howerton, April 13, 1867.