

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Saturday Evening, April 20, 1867.

Lewis Hanes, Ed. & Prop.

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

Gen. Sicles' Order.

Owing to the great importance of this order to all classes of our people we republish it on our first page to-day.

We learn from a letter received by an eminent lawyer of this city from Mr. Riddick, Clerk of U. S. Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, that this order is not supposed to apply to the Federal Courts. This, we suppose is the correct construction of it, consequently there will be no interference with the collection of debts where suits for the same have been brought in the Circuit Court of the United States.

Who is Right?

A letter from the Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court for this District to a gentleman of this city says:

"No bail required and no stamps on writs now."

We have before us the advertisement of Messrs. Gould & Betts, wholesale dealers, &c. No. 349, Broadway, New York, in which they give a list of the various Stamp Duties, compiled from the various laws of Congress from which we extract the following:

"Original Process by which any suit is commenced 50 cents." (Stamp duties required.)

Which one of these parties is right and which is wrong? They cannot both be right.

THE RED STRING.—We have received the first number of this paper, the promise of which we noticed some weeks ago. It is a handsome little sheet, printed and ably edited, respectful in tone and temper, but very radical in its views.

The Whig mentions some facts which all would do well to bear in mind: "THE TIMES."

Our neighbor, the Times, replied in its issue of Thursday to our article of the preceding day, making pretty much the same points that were presented in its first article. It closes by the expression of a disinclination to pursue the controversy further.

If our neighbor is satisfied, we are. It and we sought the controversy, and if it has had enough we are not disposed to press upon it. In dismissing the subject, however, we avail ourselves of the occasion to say that if the Times, or any of the Southern people expect to engage in any successful political movement that does not enlist the support of the better class of original Union men, they will be grievously disappointed.

If, without the aid and co-operation of the class of Union men referred to, we stand in a majority—that majority would be ineffective because it could not be officially represented by reason of the liability of its members to take the stringent oath prescribed. Our victory would be barren, for we would have to go unrepresented or select from the party opposed to us men to represent us who could take the oath.

Where will the minority then be, and what will be the fate? They will be at the mercy of an incensed Congress, and disfranchisement and confiscation will be dealt out to them with an iron hand.

every hour congratulate ourselves upon our good fortune in having in the midst of us able, energetic and patriotic Union men who are willing to co-operate with us, whose co-operation will attract to us and our action the favor and acceptance of Congress, and who can, as our elected representatives, take the iron-clad oath which we cannot take, and who will act in the interests of Virginia and not of a corrupt faction.

Ritualism.

Our readers not unfrequently see references to ritualism and the ritualistic movement. Many of them are doubtless informed on the subject. There may be others, however, whose ideas are very much confused, and to whom a brief and succinct statement of the controversy may not be unwelcome.

This ecclesiastical revolution, which seems to be near its culmination, may be said to have had its origin some five or twenty years ago. There were isolated instances before that period of very high church clergymen, who indulged in "Anglican" eccentricities, and some who exchanged the English for the Roman Church; but there was nothing like a general movement.

In 1842 or 1843 appeared the "Tracts for the Times," which created considerable excitement and discussion during the few years following, till more important public events made it pass into comparative oblivion.

The Ritualists, if we can rely on the accounts that reach us through our English exchanges, are gaining strength, and with this growth increase their demands. Ceremonies are now practiced which were almost unknown in 1843, or even in 1851, and the novelties of external worship are justified by the assertion of principles which in those days had not been discovered, or at least found no champion.

The Ritualists of to-day have made the discovery that it is possible to shake off the bondage of Protestantism, and yet remain in the English Church; and that those who do so are its only true and consistent members.

Twenty-five years ago, in England, and fifty years ago in Germany, there had been spasmodic attempts to revive various ancient rites, but they fell through. They effaced their memory in the twilight of theology we had fair hopes of seeing a similar result, when this present romantic revival has produced a marked change of the phase of the question.

There is considerable difference, in other respects also, between the controversy as it stood then, and as it presents itself to us now. It is not mere ecclesiastical dilettanteism. The phenomenon which has to be dealt with now, says Dr. Littledale, in "The Church and the World," is that ceremonial observances everywhere in England to-day co-exist with active parochial and missionary work, and are regarded by practical men perfectly free from officinate sentimentalism, as important adjuncts in their labors.

Tractarianism, it is said, was only a religion for gentlemen; but it has now taken a shape which will enable it to wrest the middle classes from dissent—to civilize and christianize the poorer classes, which have hitherto been either neglected altogether, or approached in a manner which had no effect on them.

The Ritualists already claim to be the largest party in the church, and to be still on the increase. In the London Quarterly for January we find much information on this subject. As a mark of its progress, the reviewer refers to the "Directorium Anglicanum," first published in 1857, edited by Rev. J. Purchas. The second edition, under the care of Dr. Lee, was published in 1865. The illustrations of the first and second editions (for each has a set of prints different from the other) are significant as to the development which Ritualism had undergone during the interval of seven or eight years.

the income of the altar, and the eastward position in front of the altar, the priest and his assistants at the celebration of the Holy Communion. Another author adds three additional points: 6, the use of wafer bread; 7, the presence of the faithful for what is styled 'spiritual communion'; and 8th, the elevation of the consecrated elements.

These several points are now all in court. The opinions of eminent counsel have been taken, and they vary in their leanings, influenced largely, no doubt, by preconceived opinion. The weight of authority, however, seems to be against the Ritualists; and they must either relinquish these tenets or their benches. They say they will do neither, and confidently assert that ere long public opinion and the law-making power will be with them.

The worship of the Virgin and the Saints, amulets, confessions, and other kindred doctrines and observances, are advocated by some; but are not as yet part of the ritualistic creed.—Charleston Daily News.

Our Colored Citizens.

A few months since, we were almost alone in our advocacy of equal rights for the colored men. Now how changed—Now Wash Hampton, the rebel, who fought so bravely to keep the corner-stone of the Confederacy in its proper place, addresses their meetings in a friendly spirit of political equality. Our exchanges of the Southern type, too, now speak in most respectful terms of "the freedmen," and had you been in that curiosity of a convention, at Raleigh, you could have seen a sight that Barnum could not rival.

To the real, life-long friend of the colored people, to the believer in equality, and the li-long abolitionist, this does not all bode good for the colored voter. His vote is needed by those disloyal men; they cannot vote and they would reach their ends by his vote. He is a voter by the act of God and Congress, and let him stand upon his dignity and fear those who now beg to flatter and to caress.

Greens. Union Register (Rad.)

President Johnson's Views.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes extracts of a letter from a citizen of Ohio, who rehearses a conversation on political matters, which he recently held with President Johnson. It grew out of some comments made by the former upon the prominent part taken by Mr. Vallandigham in the democratic state convention of Ohio, and upon the apparent determination of the democratic party to adhere to the doctrines and the organization which they maintained through the war.

The Weather-Cock Veering.

Since the Radical break-down in Connecticut, we have been watching the old weather-cock on Washington Heights with great anxiety. For some weeks the corrupt and ancient Caledonian of the N. Y. Herald swayed not a hair's breadth from his Radicalism, but vociferated most vehemently that the unfortunate showman who "does not advertise in the Herald" was the cause of that terrible fiasco in New England.

Recently, however, since a number of local lectures have disclosed the fact that the Radicals are losing ground in a small way in every direction, the weather-cock began to veer just a little towards Conservatism. But the other day Bennett led the pack of "impachers;" now he congratulates the Country that "extremists were not able to carry out their impracticable measures."

In Portland, Me., last Friday, a workman engaged in blasting rocks peeped round the corner of the Caseo Bank building to see if a charge was going off and received a mouthful of stones by way of information. The principle damage was to his teeth.

Of the many engaging descriptions of the celebration of this day in Rome, and especially of the wonderful and world renowned Miserere in the Sixtine Chapel, none have ever found to equal in descriptive pathos the following, which we extract from Madame Le Vert's Souvenir's of Travel:

"When the mass was over we wandered through the vast aisles of St. Peter's until two o'clock, when we returned to the Sixtine chapel. During the morning we had made acquaintance with several charming and noble Italian women, who invited us to accompany them back to the chapel, that they might give us good places to hear the Miserere. The told us the story to listen to this famous chant quite equalled the fierce crowds of the preceding day. Hence we gladly profited by their kindness, and, seated with them, awaited the hour of four, when the Pope and his suite of cardinals entered 'St. Peter's, and die!' say its enthusiastic people; and all who have revelled in the enjoyment of that musical wonder, the Miserere, may in the same feeling listen, and then forever close their ears. One by one the fifteen candles burning upon the triangle were extinguished, and a dim twilight filled the chapel, throughout which a deep silence prevailed. Suddenly from a dark recess stole forth a sweet and tender wailing cry, like the murmur of a breaking heart. An electric thrill seemed to strike to my very soul, as I sank upon my knees while the choir (chorus) chanted in touching strains, 'Christ is gone! we are orphans—all orphans!'"

This world-renowned Miserere was composed more than two centuries ago, by Gregorio Allegri, a priest, and singer in the Pope's chapel. Since that period it has been the wonder and the attraction of millions of enraptured listeners. But no where save in the Sixtine chapel, with its effective surroundings, can this chant produce the same bewildering and impressive charm. Indeed, a story exists that Leopold the First, Emperor of Austria, asked the Pope to supply him with a copy of this Miserere. It was given to him, and upon his return to Vienna he commanded all the finest musicians to sing it in the cathedral. So enraptured did he find it, that he immediately wrote back to Rome, saying he had been deceived, and dull common-place music was sent him in place of the wonderful Miserere. Inquiries were made, and the choir-master testified to the correctness of the Emperor's report. It was a composition, it is said, which had its dramatic power when heard elsewhere than in the Sixtine chapel.

A nice little story is told of Gen. Washington by Parton, which will be fresh to many of our readers, and will show him (to wives) in the light of a model husband:

The General and his wife lived happily together, but it is evident that, like most heroines, she was a little exacting, and it is highly probable that the great Washington was sometimes favored with a curtain lecture. The celebrated author, Miss Bremer, relates that a gentleman once slept at Mount Vernon in a room next to that occupied by the master and mistress of the mansion; and when the inmates were in bed, and the house was still, he overheard, through the tin partition, the voice of Mrs. Washington. He could not but listen, and it was a curtain lecture which she was giving to her lord. He had done something during the day which she thought he ought to have done differently and she was giving him her opinion in somewhat animated and quite decided tones.

It is plain the General believed that "it takes two to make a quarrel."

MARKET REPORTS.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 20, 1867. CORRECTED BY BINGHAM & CO., GROCERS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Flour, Meal, Corn, etc. Columns include item name, unit, and price.

LABORERS WANTED.—TO WORK on a farm 4 miles from Salisbury. Comfortable quarters and rations furnished, and good wages paid. Apply to Jos. H. Forney, or to J. P. Shields, at Crawford & Bro's Store, Salisbury, March 20.

Table with bank exchange rates for various locations like Charlotte, Greensboro, etc.

Special Notices.

WISKERS and MUSTACHE forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIG's.

NEE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Head and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success.

BEAUTY.—An Flaxen, Golden, Brunet, and Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. De Broen's PER-ER-LE-CHEVEUX.

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 255 River street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. April 4th '67.

EXCELSIOR EXCELSIOR CHASTELLAR'S Hair Exterminator!

For removing Superfluous Hair. To the hair 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 low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically, without leaving the skin red, rough and inflamed.

Wonderful, But True! MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c.

Crisper Coma. Oh! she was beautiful and fair. With starry eyes and radiant hair. Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined, Enchained the very heart and mind.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same give it a beautiful, glossy appearance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Equitable Life Assurance SOCIETY—New York.

DECLARATION OF ANNUAL DIVIDENDS. THE LAST for 1866 will be paid on May 1st. Policy holders participate in the profits, and thus each year soon before themselves a gratifying prospect.

Celebration.—THERE WILL BE A grand celebration in Salisbury on the first day of May by the colored people League and Benevolent Societies. The colored people from this country are respectfully invited to attend.

Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. The Subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand.

FISK'S CELEBRATED Patent Metallic BURIAL CASES. For sale at the following prices to wit: For an Adult person \$100. For a child in proportion.

Assessor's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, 6th Dist. North Carolina, SALISBURY, April 18, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 19th of Act of June 30, 1854, as amended, March 3, 1865, that I, H. H. HELPER, Assessor of Sixth District of N. Carolina, will sit at my office, on the corner of Long and Innis streets in the city of Salisbury, on the 1st day of May next; at the Court House in Mocksville, Davie county, on the 2nd; at the court house in Statesville, Irredell county, on the 3rd; at the court-house in Taylorville, Alexander county, on the 4th; at the court-house in Newton, Catawba county, on the 5th; at the court-house in Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 6th; at the office of Assistant Assessor E. W. Almon, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on the 1st; at the court house in Moore, Union county, on the 2nd; at the court house in Dallas, Gaston county, on the 3rd; at the court-house in Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on the 4th; at the court house in Yadkinville, Yadkin county, on the 4th, and at Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, on the 6th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., of the several days of May named above, to hear and determine any appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the assessor or assistant assessors returned in the annual list.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the District.

ALL appeals to said assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of. H. H. HELPER, Assessor Sixth District N. C. April 18, 1867.

SUYDAN & BATES, CORNER OF MAIN & INNIS ST., SALISBURY, N. C. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ON HAND A LARGE assortment of Goods as regulated by Law. These Goods consist in part of: Ladies' Dress Goods, Brown and Black Silk—variety, Alpaca—Black, Brown, Slate and Plaids, Irish Poplins, Foulards, Muslins, Grenadines, Berages, Notions, Star, Serpentine, Linen & Worsted Braids, Kid Gloves—White and Colored, Bobbin, &c., &c.

Sheetings, and Pillow-Cases DOMESTICS, Three-Quarter, Four-Quarter, Five-Quarter, Six-Quarter, Seven-Quarter, Eight-Quarter and Nine-Quarter Linen Sheetings. Also, a Large assortment of Domestic Dry Goods, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Black Cloth, Black Cassimere—(Doeskin), Fancy Cassimere, Sattinets, Linen Collar and Plain Jeans and Cottons, Collars—linen & paper, cuffs, do do, Gloves, Neck Ties, etc., etc.

HARDWARE, Tin-Ware, Stone-Ware, &c., &c., &c. HATS, BOOTS, and SHOES, CAPS, For Ladies' Gents and Children. Together with a variety of Goods usually found at a first-class Wholesale and Retail Store, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest cash price.

Country Produce of all Kinds, Taken in exchange for Goods, Salisbury, N. C., April 11, 1867. SPRAGUE BROS. BROKERS, Keep Constantly on hand Revenue STAMPS. Stamp of \$10 paid on 1st per cent. discount holder Jan 2 '67.