



LEWIS HANES Editor & Proprietor.

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

Single Copies Five Cents

VOL. II. NO. 66

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 241

Special Notices.

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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 fatal errors, catastrophes, aggressions 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 we see in the firmament—the magic stars that over- come 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. Feel 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 free, 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 you 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 furnish thousands of testimonials. 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 293, Buffalo, N. Y.
March 28, 1867.

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

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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 taint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blisters, 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 30,000 bottles were sold during the last 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,
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April 4, 67.

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For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, 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 extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. 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, to any address, on receipt of an order, by BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists.

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Whiskery eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tresses, soft entwined,
Enchanted the eye, heart and mind.
CRISPER COMA.

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into
Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy
Masses.

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. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for \$1.

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

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The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

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 sacredly confidential.

Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.
March 28, 1867.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

[TRI-WEEKLY.]

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Six Months 3.00,
Six Months, 75 cts.

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Destruction of the World.

So persistent are many people in the belief that the end of all things draweth nigh, and so unconcerned are the majority of mankind concerning the great catastrophe, that it may be profitable to give the subject some consideration. According to the latest authority, the time fixed upon is 1868. The day has been postponed from time to time, either from some error in the calculation, or because there were yet righteous men enough in the world to save it. But we have not been without alarming portents. When Miller first announced the time, a comet swept across the heavens, shaking its fiery tail, and perplexing nations. Since then, another of these strange visitants has come and gone; wars of unexampled proportions have been waged; and famine and pestilence have followed in their train. Now, however, the great Dr. Cumming has spoken, and to his own satisfaction at last—conclusively proved that the day of "Great Tribulation" is about to break on our astonished vision.

The tendency that exists in the human mind to pry into the future is something marvelous, especially when taken in connection with the slender foundation on which the wildest theories are built. One or two passages in Daniel, and about the same number in the Apocalypse of St. John appear to have served as the basis, the one for the time, and the other for the certainty of the final destruction of the world. St. Peter also refers to the subject, but he speaks of it as a thing of the future. That remarkable series of prophecies in the 24th chapter of St. Matthew is likewise thought by some to denote the destruction of the visible world, but as they were to come to pass before that generation passed away, and none of them were fulfilled in a literal manner, they have not been pressed so industriously in the service.

While we have an abiding faith in the Bible, we have but little respect for any interpretation put upon it by visionaries and fanatics. There is no absurdity so great but what has had its advocates; even the impostor Mathias had numerous followers, almost in our own time. No truth is more clearly established by science than that the present order of creation has taken myriads of ages to bring it to its endure for an incalculable period. It is, what is, and it must take as long or longer to work out its final dissolution. In human language, and according to any idea we can form of time, it may be forever. So nicely is the mechanism of the universe adjusted that an eclipse, to take place a thousand, or a hundred thousand years hence, can be calculated as accurately now as if it was for the next year.

The moral world, however, will doubtless undergo great changes; but in what they will consist, we can judge by what we know. If man has been in existence only six thousand years, he is yet in his

infancy; and every thing goes to prove that this is the fact. No nation or people has yet exhibited any thing like a perfect manhood, such as may be said of some individuals of the race. And yet the progress undeniably forecast a far higher condition than has yet been reached. If it is ever to be attained, judging from the past, it must be by very slow gradations; and there is an almost infinite distance between his present state, and that which, reasoning from his wonderful gifts and capacity for development, he was designed to be. Suppose man struck out of existence at the present moment, would there not be reasonable ground to conclude that, as an order of beings, he was an utter failure? We conclude, therefore, that he will have a much longer time for trial and probation than some of his brethren are disposed to award him.—Petersburg Express.

A Horrible Snake Story.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing from the White Sulphur spas that when the circus was at that place the snake man bought a rattlesnake.

The man was said to be an Arab and his style of dress, dark complexion and little figure gave some reason for the belief. For a while he got on very well, but the vicious reptile, like the deaf adder, was deaf to the voice of the charmer, charmed he ever so wisely, and when the man least suspected it, and while he held the snake in his hand, looking steadily at it, it darted out its fangs, struck him twice on the right hand, twice on the left, and once on the lower lip. The man immediately called for whiskey and drank nearly a quart.—But in four hours the limbs began to swell frightfully and the pain to become agonizing. A doctor was sent for, but before he came the man called eagerly for the snake. As it was brought to him he seized upon it with mortal avidity, caught it by the back of the neck with his teeth, shook it as a dog would shake a rat, then bit off his head, spit upon the floor, and finally ate and swabbed about four inches of the snake's body. Whether his idea was to cure like by like; whether he was only carrying out the superstitions of his people; whether he was simply delirious or whether his nature had become so thoroughly impregnated with snake nature, that he was merely satisfying snake vengeance, it is impossible now to say. He certainly flung himself upon the ground as soon as he had finished devouring snake flesh, and writhed and wriggled along the floor, unaided by arms or legs, after the manner of a crawling reptile. One was insensibly reminded of the wild and curious story of Holmes, in which the snake influence is made to control and finally destroy the life of Elsie Venner.—The poor fellow could never tell his experience. He was drenched with whiskey but to late; he died in twenty-four hours. During his last hours he called wildly on any number of Spanish saints, and it was evident that though Arab by profession, the poor fellow was Mexican by birth.

"I THANK THEE, JEW."

The following admirable anecdote is from Beslan, and is of recent date. Not long since an elderly man, with bare head, stood in an eating house, surrounded by a crowd of people. The landlord held the man's hat and came in his hands, and an imprudent waiter stood between the guest and the door. The confusion of the old man was indescribable.—He seemed to be for the first time in such a scrape, said nothing, looked down on the ground and with difficulty restrained his tears, while all round mocked and jeered him. Just then a poorly dressed Jew, with a long white beard, entered, and enquired what it all meant, and with an expression of almost feminine curiosity. He asked that the man had eaten and drunk and how that he must pay, he searched his pockets in vain for money. "Well," exclaimed the Jew, "I see the old man for the first time, but I'll be bound he did not come here to cheat. And landlord, if he had no money to forget, couldn't you for once give a poor man something to eat, for God's sake? How much does he owe, anyhow? The debt was eight silver groschen, and the Jew paying this, took the poor old man by the hand, and led him to the door. Those present did not seem to enjoy the reproach which their brutality had received, and one insolent fellow cried out: "Hey! Jew, what have you done; this is the Sabbath, and you have touched money! [This is forbidden to the Israelites.] "You are right," answered the Jew. "Just now I forgot that I was a Jew, just as you forgot that you were Christians.—But you may rest easy on my account; I understand my commandment which says, 'Honor the Sabbath day and keep it holy.' Just get some school-master to explain it to you, and if he is a reasonable man, he will agree with me. Good deeds have no Sabbath." And with these words the good man left the room.

The peanut trade in Georgia is up to tax this year.

The tobacco crop in Virginia, we remark in comment, is up to snuff.

Remedy under the Civil Rights Bill.

The following decision has been rendered by the United States Commissioner at Richmond, Va.:

RICHMOND, August 26, 1867.

Lieut. Hambrick, Freedmen's Bureau:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter referring the case of W. J. Ruth to me for my action as U. S. Commissioner under the Civil Rights bill. It appears that a colored man, a citizen of Canada, was refused first-class accommodation on the steamer Hatteras, though he offered a first-class ticket. In my opinion the Civil Rights bill secures justice and equality for all persons before the law; in other words, it places the colored man and white man in equal positions, but does not give the colored man any advantages that were not heretofore enjoyed by the white man; and in this case a colored man is left to seek the same remedy secured to white men similarly treated, and bring suit for damages before the courts having proper jurisdiction. I am not satisfied that a criminal action can be sustained against the officers of the Hatteras in this case, as the Civil Rights bill applies only to citizens of the United States and territories, and could not be construed as a protection to citizens of a foreign country.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE COAHON,
United States Commissioner.

It will be seen that the colored man is required to seek redress at law.

REVERENCE FOR THE DEAD.

It is a melancholy fact that the American people are very greatly wanting in a proper respect and reverence for the dead. While the inhabitants of most other civilized countries, wherever they may be, cling to a feeling of reverence for the departed, we are almost alone in the want of this feeling.—The French are said to never permit a corpse to pass them in the streets without doffing their hats in respectful salute, and remaining motionless in an attitude of reverence until the funeral train passes. Yet how often, even in our own city, do we see a total indifference manifested in the presence of a funeral train, and in the eager pursuit of business, persons seeking to pass the crossings between the vehicles. And even the pall-bearers and others in the funeral train, sometimes indulge in a spirit of levity in the relation of jokes and light conversations, which is truly to be deplored. It is a national feeling we fear, and thus we learn to look upon death with indifference to its grave solemnity and mournful teachings. As long as this feeling continues, we fear that we will be wanting in a great essential more particular, and that a high moral tone will not pervade the public mind to so great an extent as it would if it was otherwise.—Wil Journal.

UNIFICATION OF GOLD COIN.

The department of State has received from Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles delegate from the United States in the recent diplomatic monetary conference at Paris, full reports of its proceedings, and of the plan agreed upon for the unification of gold coin, which is to be proposed for adoption by the different nations. Delegates duly accredited were in attendance from twenty nations of Europe and America, embracing an aggregate population exceeding three hundred millions. The leading features of the plan are: First—The money of the world to be exclusively of gold and silver, except for change in small amounts to be only an article of commerce. Second—The five franc gold piece of France to be the monetary unit with its multiples, requiring a reduction in weight of the United States dollar of nearly three and a half per cent., and of the British sovereign of nearly one per cent. Third—Gold coins of the same denomination, by whatever nation issued, to be uniform in weight, diameter and quality, and to be nine-tenths fine. Fourth—To be decimally divided. Fifth—To be a legal tender in all the nation.

VALUABLE SILVER SERVICE RESTORED.

W. A. Williams, of Charlotte, has addressed the following communication to the Democrat: "Something over a year since, I received from a New England soldier a letter addressed to the 'Bishop Folk Missionary Society, Charlotte, N. C.' There being no such society here, as vestrymen of the Church, the letter found its way to my box. Picking it related to Silver Service, taken during the war, I opened correspondence with the writer of the letter, with a vague hope of recovering and restoring the Silver Service of some Church. That correspondence closed some weeks back, with an eccentric, vigorous and honest epistle, making a full revelation of the locality of the Silver, with an accurate and elaborate chart of its locality, one mile from Charlotte.

I immediately sought the spot with some five or six citizens, and found buried, as indicated, not a Church Service, but a valu-

able Silver Tea Service, which has since been restored to the owner—the son of the late Judge Martin of Mobile—it being the property of the late Mrs. James Martin and bore her superscription, and singular enough at the latter part of the war, the party restoring the Silver was a prisoner in this State, whilst the party to whom it is restored was a prisoner at the North. If this example could be followed in rising above malice and revenge, and each and all render to the vanquished the things that are theirs; if forgetting the strife of war, and listening to the whispers of conscience, each and all with christian spirit, should strive to wipe out its bloody foot-prints by honorable acts of restitution and justice, then would the life and energy of this devoted land revive, the spear indeed become a vigorous plowshare and the sword a sythe, hope would give them edge and we would give our sighs to the past, our struggles to the future."

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.

We were surprised, a few days since, to find a young friend of ours, a lad of rather delicate mould, busily engaged in the rough work of a common laborer, handling the boards with which a carpenter was repairing a certain building. He says that he has been at the business for several weeks, and having failed to find other employment, determined to adopt this, as better than nothing. He hopes by proper diligence to learn the trade, and to become eventually a skillful journeymen carpenter. This is an example well worth following. Hard labor is not only not degrading, but it is dignifying, and the true aristocracy of the country should look to the artisans as its founders. The false ideas which prevailed some years since in reference to trades, has been at last given up, and it is now with a commendable feeling of pride and self-reliance that a man can say, "I am a mechanic." Just so at one time, prevailed the prejudice in England against merchants, physicians, and barristers; but discoveries and inventions which emanated from the brain-working student and mechanic, soon raised higher than a king the humblest of the humble workman.—The principle culminated in America, and to-day the craftsman can hold his head higher in America than can Albert, Prince of Wales, in England. Is it not so.

Wilmington Post.

A Disappointed Woman.

A few months since a gentleman had the misfortune to lose his wife, a literary lady of some reputation. After grieving for a number of weeks, a bright idea entered the head of the widower. He thought that he could do something to lessen his sorrow, and for that purpose he called upon a lady of his acquaintance, and requested to speak a word with her in private. Thinking that she was about to receive a proposal, the lady prepared to listen with becoming resignation.

"Myrrha," said he, with downcast eyes as he took her hand, "you knew my wife!"

"Certainly."

"It is not good for a man be alone!"

"Perhaps not."

"Did you ever reflect upon that part of the marriage service which requires couples to cleave unto each other till death do them part?"

"I have."

"I have often reflected upon it myself. Now death has parted me from my wife, and I feel very lonely."

"I should think it likely."

"I think I must do something to restore to me her kind consolations, and memory of her virtues."

He pressed her hand and sighed. She returned the pressure and also suffered a sigh to escape her.

"My dear," he said, after a long pause "I'll come to the point at once. I have a proposal to make."

"A proposal?"

"Yes; I have resolved to write my wife's biography. Now, I have but little skill in literary matters, and if you will correct my manuscript, and write headings for the chapters, I will give you fifty dollars." She sprang from his side and her eyes flashed with anger.

"You wretch—monster—"

She left the room, not being able to express her rage. The widower sighed, took his hat and went home. He has not yet published the book.

THE REMOVAL OF WELLS BY SHERIDAN.

An important document has just come to light, which furnishes a fitting commentary on Sheridan's act in removing Governor Wells. On the 20th of July, a letter, written by Senator Henderson in the Senate Chamber, and signed by Senators Morrill, of Maine, Howe, Ramsay and other leading Radicals, was addressed to General Grant asking him to reinstate Governor Wells as Governor of Louisiana, in order that he might sign the Mississippi Levee bonds, and thereby give them sufficient validity to insure their negotiation. The full letter will soon be made public, the original of which your correspondent has seen.—World.