



LEWIS HANES Editor & Proprietor.

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

Single Copies Five Cents

VOL. II. NO. 80.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 255

Special Notices.

ASTROLOGY.

The World Astonished,
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 doleful recollections, are crossed in love, loss of friends 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 malefic stars that overcome 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. Fail 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 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 furnished those desiring them. 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 223, Buffalo, N. Y.
March 28, 1867. tw-ly

There cometh 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.
By the use of
**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 tint, 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,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
April 4, 67. tw-ly.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

**CHASTELLAR'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, 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, by all addresses, on receipt of an order, by BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
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Crisper Coils.
Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined,
Enchanted the very heart and mind.
CRISPER COILS.
For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Masses Curls.
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 Coils 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 Coils will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for \$1.
Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
March 28, 1867. tw-ly

USEFUL BOOKS.
QUILET Friend, 50 cents; How to get Rich, 50 cents; Magic Wand and Medical Guide, 65 cents; Ladies Love Oracle, 25 cents; The Laws of Love, 25 cents; How to Woo and How to Win, 25 cents; Complete Horse Doctor, 25 cents; Guide to Long Life, 25 cents; Ladies Love Letter Writer, 25 cents; sent by mail upon receipt of price.
JOHN A. WOOD,
34 Charleston, S. C.

Special Notices.

Reparator Capilli.

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.

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 beard 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 such we would say, try the Repurator Capilli; 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.
March 28, 1867. tw-ly

AFFLICTED! Suffer no More!

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 Muscular 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, thoughts of self-destruction, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excess or evil practices. Young Men, be warned, do not be misled 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 is Guaranteed in every instance. Price, \$1, or four bottles to any address, \$3.

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordinary cases.
ALSO, DR JOINVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urinary Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless to the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does their action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price, \$1 per box.

Either of the above-mentioned articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and post-paid, by mail or express, on receipt of price. Address all orders to
BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
April 4, 67. tw-ly.

YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruddy complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she readily appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the **Circassian Balm**, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by
W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. march 28—tw-ly

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 assert. 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. 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
" Teu copies One Year, 22.00
" 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.

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For all periods less than one month					
One Square. First insertion	\$1.00				
Each subsequent insertion	.50				
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Special Notices, in leaded minion, will be contracted for at the office, at not less than double the rate of ordinary advertisements.

Inserted as reading matter, with approval of the editors, fifty cents per line.

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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 considered due and collectible on presentation.

From the Old North State, of Jan. 12th.

The Demands of Patriotism—Our Duty.

We have fallen up extraordinary times. We have just passed through the most terrific civil war which history records. This war has worked a mighty revolution. It has consolidated the Government. It has destroyed the great institution upon which was based the social and economic systems of the South. Four millions of human beings, who have heretofore been held in bondage, have suddenly been emancipated.—They have, without any effort on their part, passed from a state of slavery to a state of freedom—have become freemen. They have been made citizens of the United States. The protection of the laws, both in person and property, has been thrown around them. They have been afforded every facility for obtaining justice in our courts that the white man can command. They have been admitted to testify in all cases where they may be interested, even against white men. At this no one now complains—all are willing that they should enjoy these rights.

But great as the revolution has already been it has not yet culminated. Mighty events are still on the wing. Still greater privileges are demanded for the freedmen. The present Congress seems to be determined to confer upon them the right of suffrage without limitation or qualification.—To accomplish this, it proposes even to re-mand the Southern States to a territorial condition. The party which favors the measure has it in its powers, not only to control the present, but also the next Congress. With all the elements around us in motion shall we remain quiet? Shall we repose in listlessness, in idleness and in supineness while these things are in progress? Can the Southern statesman justify such a course to posterity? Should he not identify himself with the revolution in order to control it—to check its course before it, in its wild career, transcends the bounds of reason and of public safety. Prudence, it seems to us, can give but one answer—yes.

We need not argue the incapacity of the freedmen in their present condition—the result of their late servitude—to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage, as a class. This will be admitted by all truthful men who are at all acquainted with them—who are acquainted with their condition and understand their character. Yet they are human beings—acknowledged to be such by

us all. They are here among us, and must, for many years, form a very large element in our population. We could not get rid of them if we would, and should not if we could except upon terms mutually beneficial to both races. We owe them much—are under lasting obligations to them.—They are not, in the slightest degree, responsible for the war which gave them their freedom, and deprived us of them as property. They adhered to their masters with the utmost fidelity during the entire contest though they well knew that it was being waged for their liberation. They supported the families of their owners and afforded them protection in thousands of instances, while they were absent in the armies of the Confederacy. History records no such instance of fidelity and devotion under similar circumstances.

Then, as they must remain among us, does not every principle of Christianity—every principle of sound morality—every consideration of domestic and general policy require that we should do the best with them and for them that we can? Should not every attention be paid their mental, moral, and religious culture? Should we not hold out to them every inducement to become useful members of society? Should we not by all means make them our friends by convincing them that we are their friends? Surely no right thinking man will attempt to answer these questions in the negative.

How, then, shall this be done? This is the most perplexing question yet presented, and one which it requires some nerve in the present state of public opinion to answer. But, we are happy to know, that public sentiment is rapidly undergoing a change. Thoughtful men are beginning to see the impossibility of keeping among us and governing a population of four millions of human beings without making them our friends—without making them the friends of the government, which cannot be done without giving them an interest in the control of it. This can only be done safely by investing such of them as may be capable of exercising it intelligently with the right of suffrage.

We would then propose to invest such of them with the right of suffrage as may be the owners of two hundred dollars worth of taxable property, or who can read and write and who sustain a good moral character. This can be done with the utmost safety to the State. Nothing is hazarded in granting it, and every wise and thoughtful statesman must see that much must be gained by it. Incorporate such a provision in our organic law, and you hold up before the freedman the highest possible inducement to become an intelligent, industrious and virtuous man. You place political equality within his reach as the reward of merit, and stimulate him to hope something for his posterity. And surely it must be to the interest of both races that he should become an upright and virtuous man,—that he should train up his offspring with a view to their respectability and usefulness. Confer this privilege upon them, and you attach them to the government so that it can rely upon their fidelity in the event of war with foreign powers. Refuse it to them and how far they could be relied upon in such an emergency is a matter for speculation. Their fidelity as slaves affords no evidence of their fidelity as freed men. As slaves they did not feel that they possessed any rights. They have been taught that as freemen they do, and we cannot expect them to be blind to such teachings—it is contrary to human nature that they should be.

No man of ordinary intelligence can fail to perceive, that in their present ignorant condition, suffrage without qualification would prove not only a curse to them, but ruinous to the country. Those, therefore who are appealing to them to memorialize Congress in favor of Mr. Stevens' bill, are not their friends—care nothing whatever for their welfare, but only wish to use them as tools for the accomplishment of their own selfish ends—to enable them to acquire power they may use it for the gratification of their own revengeful feelings. As evidence of this fact, the freedmen, would do well to remember that the leader of the movement, Gov. Holden, drove a worthy gentleman from the State before

the war, for the mere expression of his anti-slavery sentiments, by means of the influence which, as the editor of a leading paper, he was enabled to exert over public opinion, and that one of his coadjutors was a negro trader, as we are informed.

Let us confer the right of suffrage, properly guarded—that is, with proper qualifications, upon the African race in our midst, or offer to do so, and it will go further effect & change of opinion in our favor at the North, which the representatives of the Northern people in Congress could not resist than any thing else we could do. President Johnson clearly saw this, hence he wrote his letter to Judge Sharkey, urging the Mississippi Convention to grant them impartial suffrage. Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of such a course, and it is much to be feared that the Southern people will yet have reason to regret that they did not follow his advice.

In presenting these views, we have not been influenced solely by the emergency of the times, as the reader must have perceived. We have not been governed solely by considerations of policy. We are prepared to defend our proposition upon principle. We have for some time entertained these views, as is well known to our friends. We were among the first in the State to advocate the right of the freedmen to testify in the courts, and however obnoxious the proposition was when first made, use has reconciled every one to it. And so it will be with this measure if it should ever be adopted, as it certainly will. It embodies all the additional privileges which we can safely grant to the freedmen, and all that they have any right to demand. It is just within itself and cannot be long resisted—it is a foregone conclusion. We would warn our statesmen and politicians that they cannot "kick against the pricks"—they will have to yield to this innovation sooner or later, and why not make a virtue of necessity, and concede it gracefully. The statesman who attempts to stand still at a time like the present, will be unable to render any service to the State—will be swept away by the current of events.

We will scarcely be credited when we say that we have been prompted to write this article by considerations of patriotism, and only upon the most mature reflection. We have not been deterred from fear of its unpopularity. We expect to be censured, and are prepared to defend ourself. We know the price of our conduct, we have done our duty, and we are content.

FRGM WASHINGTON.

Washington, October 10.—The officers of the Treasury Department have just discovered a wholesale robbery of the United States Treasury by the use of counterfeit 7-30 bonds of the series of June, 1865, so well executed as to deceive the most experienced officers in all branches of the departments. For some time past the Treasury Department has been daily receiving 7-30 bonds, of the denomination of \$4,000, from the various sub-treasuries and banking houses, either for redemption or conversion, and strange to say, these bonds were continually duplicated, that is, there would be two bonds, say of class B, No. 16,000; or class A, No. 22,000, or other duplicated numbers.

All of the bonds offered were either of class A or B, none of classes C or D. The suspicion was that the bonds were being stolen from the Department, or that the duplicates were made there, carried off and subsequently returned through the channels above stated, and in regular business course. Suspicion was, of course, directed towards some one, then unknown, in the Treasury Department, and the proper measures were resorted to for detecting the criminal or criminals. It has now been fully ascertained, however, that there was no criminality in the Department, but that the fraud was the result of the most perfect system of counterfeiting that has ever been discovered in this country. The counterfeiters were so well executed as to deceive even Mr. S. M. Clark, of the printing bureau; Messrs. Milroy and Andrews, of the loan branch, and Mr. Cassider, the chief engraver of the printing bureau, and it was only after the most careful investigation that the difference between the counterfeiters and the genuine was discovered.

General Spinner to-day made a careful examination of the bonds and discovered a defect in his signature. The defects to be noted are as follows: First—The seal is slightly larger than the genuine, the red ink with which it is stamped is a shade

lighter, and the points projecting from the seal are blurred and a little longer than the genuine. Second—The imprint at the bottom of the face of the bond is set differently in the margin, there being more space given it than in the genuine. Third—The borders of the coupons which are attached to the counterfeit bonds are larger, while the red figures are finer than in the genuine. Fourth—The borders of the ornamental lath work are blurred and somewhat indifferently executed. Fifth—The figures denoting the bonds are slightly uneven, while the blue ink in which they are printed is a duller blue, and lacks the metallic glossy appearance of the genuine. Sixth—There is to the experts a difference in the vignette—the female figure on the face of the bond—the lines are not so well shaded, nor is the black ink so well distributed. To an experienced eye the difference in the genuine and counterfeit cannot be detected, and the officials pronounce it the best counterfeit ever gotten up, and the proof of this assertion is that since the 21st of last month the bankers, brokers, sub-treasuries and the treasury have received them as genuine, and not until the duplicates commenced coming in was the matter brought to light. The date of the first duplicate bond received by any banker was 21st day of September, and since then they have been coming in regularly.

The amount of these bonds upon which money has been obtained in New York, will exceed \$200,000, of which sum over \$60,000 passed the sub-treasury at New York and were sent here, and received as good bonds. This amount was sent from such banking houses in New York as Messrs. Jay Cocks & Co., Vermilye and Co., Fisk & Hatch, and others. Vermilye & Co. are the heaviest losers, so far as reported. All these bonds have been cancelled since discovery of fraud, and the bankers sending them are not credited with them, so that the government loses nothing, while the bankers and brokers suffer. Information received this morning announces that the counterfeiters have been scattered freely throughout the bankers and brokers' offices in all sections of the country.

As soon as the fraud was discovered information was telegraphed to New York and a telegram was subsequently returned, announcing that the discovery has caused a fall in the price of seven-thirties and a great excitement in Wall street.

A Capital Speech.

Gen. George W. Morgan made a capital speech at Cincinnati the other day, of which the following was the conclusion. It is one of the bravest Northern soldiers who speaks and thus pleads for mercy to the conquered and peace to the country:

"But is no one to be punished? Punished! Does that question emanate from a human heart, or is it an inspiration from a fiend of hell? Punished! Why, my countrymen, never in the history of civilized warfare was such dire punishment inflicted upon a conquered people as that endured by our countrymen of the South. Towns and cities sacked and burned.—Whole districts charred and desolated as if by the demon of destruction, and millions who were reared in affluence reduced by the shock of war to penury and want. But is no one to die? Is no blood to be shed? Almighty God! No one to die! Let the five hundred thousand graves around which the melancholy cypress stands as spectral sentinels, mourning over the victims of a fallen cause, answer the hyena cry for blood. Five hundred thousand graves, the sad monuments of the error of a heroic but defeated people. Five hundred thousand Southern homes are draped in mourning for the loved ones who slumber in defeat beneath the crimson sod. Five hundred thousand Southern homes are desolate, and the night wind as it sweeps across an hundred enanguined battle-fields, is still burdened with the groans of anguish and the sighs of despair which come from the graves of those who died in a lost and mistaken cause. Five hundred thousand Southern mothers, widows, orphans, are the living monuments of the blight of fratricidal war. And who asks for vengeance more than this? What demon in human shape cries for blood? My countrymen, the very earth is still red with brothers' blood, by brothers shed.—Oh, then, let us stanch the gaping wounds of war, and check the crimson tide as it ebbs away. And our own dead heroes, what of them? The laurel blooms upon their graves—the starry banner, under which they nobly died, waves over them. Their bodies are dead, but their names and glorious deeds will live forever. They died for the Union they loved, for the flag they adored. Oh, my countrymen, let it not be said that they died in vain! But upon their tombs, to consecrate their deeds, let the temple of the Union be restored.—And let us all, Northmen and Southmen, join hands over their graves and swear that our free Constitution shall endure forever."