



### Special Notices.

#### ASTROLOGY.

**The World Astonished.**  
AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS MADE BY  
THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,  
Madame H. A. Ferrigo.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from distant countries, come 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 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. Fall 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 fee, 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,  
P. O. Drawer 233, 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 past 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. 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 extruding 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,  
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.  
April 4, '67. tw-ly

#### 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.  
CRISPER COMA,  
For Curling the Hair of either Sex into  
Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy  
Massive 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 time give it a beautiful,  
glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma  
not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies  
and cleanses it; 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.  
Address all orders to  
W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,  
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
March 28, 1867. tw-ly

#### USEFUL BOOKS.

SILENT Friend, 50 cents; How to get  
Rich, 50 cents; Magic Wand and Medical Guide,  
50 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. SIMONS,  
32 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 gray and fair;  
And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.  
**Reparator Capilli.**  
For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever causes they 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 Young Men, be hittingly remedied more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant practitioners, but send without delay for the Elixir, and be at once restored to health and happiness. A Perfect Cure is Guaranteed in every instance. Price, \$1, or four bottles to one 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 on 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 recognized 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 really 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 in the single case of married or single persons. 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 Pachometroscope, 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. tw-ly

### THE OLD NORTH STATE (TRI-WEEKLY.)

12-RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—23  
TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Weekly Paper, One Year, \$2.00  
Six Months, 1.50  
Three Months, 1.00  
Ten copies One Year, 22.00  
Twenty copies, One Year, 40.00

A cross (X) 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	2d	3d	4th	5th
1 SQUARE, 1st insertion	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$2.50	\$2.00
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Special Contracts will be made with those who desire to advertise for a longer term than four months. Court Notices and Advertisements will be charged at the usual rates.  
Ten lines of solid minion type, or about one inch lengthwise of the column, constitute a square.  
Special Notices, in ledged 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.  
Advertisements inserted irregularly, or at intervals, 25 per cent. additional.  
The rates above printed are for standing advertisements.  
One or two squares, changeable at discretion.  
More than two squares, changeable at discretion, per square of ten lines, for every change, twenty-five cents.  
Fifty squares estimated as a quarter column and ten squares as a half column. Bills for ad considered due and collectible on presentation.

### Macaulay on Democracy.

#### Curious Letter from Lord Macaulay on American Institutions and Prospects.

The following letter, says the *Southern Literature Messenger*, which we have been permitted to present to the American people, in the pages of the *Messenger*, fills up that chasm. It belongs to an occasional correspondence of some year's standing, between Lord Macaulay and Hon. Henry S. Randall of New York, author of the "Life of Jefferson."

HOLLY LODGE, KENSINGTON,  
London, May 23, 1857.

Henry S. Randall, Esq.—Dear Sir:—You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings, a place where it is the fashion to court the populace—uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be intrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both.

In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1848 a pure Democracy was established there. During the short time there was a reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would, in twenty years, have made France as poor and barbarous as France of the Carolingians. Happily the danger was averted; and now there is a despotism, a silent tribune, an enslaved Press. Liberty is gone; but civilization has been saved. I have not the smallest doubt that if we had a purely Democratic Government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish; or order and property would be saved by a strong military government, and Liberty would perish.

You may think that your country enjoys all exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world; and, while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New Eng-

land will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birmingham, hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer restless and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting. But it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select, of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly, yet gently, restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful; wages rise, and all is tranquility and cheerfulness.

I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass, in the course of the next century, if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your Government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the Government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of Legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for the law, and the rights of property; and on the other is a rabble of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like a people would, in a year of scarcity, devour the last of the seed-corn, and thus make the next year a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine.

There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stay you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your public will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by the barbarians in the twentieth century, as the Roman Empire was in the fifth—with this difference: that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

Thinking thus, of course I cannot reckon on Jefferson among the benefactors of mankind. I readily admit that his intentions were good, and his abilities considerable. Odius stories have been circulated about his private life, but I do not know on what evidence those stories rest, and I think it probable that they are false or monstrous exaggerated. I have no doubt that I shall derive both pleasure and information from your account of him. I have the honor to be, dear Sir,  
Your faithful servant,  
T. B. MACAULAY.

### Conservative Meeting in Mecklenburg.

A large number of our conservative fellow-citizens assembled at the Court-house yesterday, in conformity to a call through our columns, and by handbills, to give expressions to their views and feelings upon the issues of the day, and the appointment of delegates to a Convention of the State.

On motion of Capt. R. P. Waring, Jno. Walker, Esq., was called to the chair, and F. S. Dewolfe, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.  
Capt. Waring explained the object of the meeting (as set forth above), and moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting.  
The chair, in response, appointed Capt. Waring, Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., Hon. J. H. Wilson, Jno. E. Brown, Esq., and Col. E. A. Osborne.  
While the committee was out, Judge

Osborne was called for, and entertained the meeting in his usual happy and felicitous style, in which he took strong grounds against universal suffrage, but was willing to accord qualified suffrage.  
After the Judge had concluded, Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., chairman of the committee on resolutions, made a report and prefaced them with a few well-aimed remarks.  
The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and are as follows:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the conservative citizens of Mecklenburg county, in convention assembled, it has become necessary to give expression to their views upon the great questions of policy now engaging the attention of the people of this State, in order that all good men may understand the principles for which they labor, and the motives by which they are actuated now be it  
Resolved, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor its courts, can legally confiscate, or appropriate, without compensation, the property of the citizen; and that we regard those who advocate such lawless violence, as the enemies of peace order and good government.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage in this State, belongs by law, and by every principle of natural justice, to every citizen that owes allegiance to her government; and that the depriving of any citizen of this right, by violence, or by the domination of majorities, is an act of oppression in its character, revolutionary in its tendency, and destructive of all hope of a speedy return, perfect peace, order and good feeling in the land.

Resolved, That while we protest against the Congressional action known as the reconstruction acts, as an usurpation of power and a gross infringement of our Constitutional rights, as they have been defined by our ablest jurists, and recognized by Congress itself, yet, believing it to be the part of wisdom to submit to power, we are unable to resist, and to extricate the State from the distressing burdens of military rule, we favor the earliest practical restoration of civil government in this State, and urge the Convention, at Raleigh, at the earliest possible day, to determine upon the best method of accomplishing this purpose.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all patriotic citizens, without distinction of party, or color, to join us in our efforts to put down the spirit of radical misrule that weighed so heavily upon us in the past, and which threatens us with incalculable injuries in the future; and to fill our State offices with men who are able to rise above the lust of power to the higher and holier considerations of liberty, justice and equality in the State.

After the adoption of the resolutions, it was moved and carried, that fifty delegates, with the addition of the chairman and secretary, be appointed to attend a proposed meeting of the conservative citizens of the State, at Raleigh.  
[The chair was allowed time to make the appointments, which will be duly announced, when made.]

It was also moved and carried, that the city papers be requested to publish the proceedings, and that the papers in the State be requested to copy.  
There being no further business the meeting adjourned.—*Charlotte News.*

### Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following is the letter of John Quincy Adams, Esq., accepting the nomination of the Massachusetts State Convention for Governor:  
QUINCY, October 5, 1867.  
Horatio G. Parker, Esq., President of the Democratic Convention &c.  
DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter informing me of my nomination by the "Democratic and Conservative men of Massachusetts" to be their candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth at the next election. I pray you as president of the Convention, to accept, on behalf of that body, my thanks for the compliment to the name I inherit.

Conscious that I have neither aspiration nor peculiar fitness for the position, I had, at the first suggestion to me of such action requested the chairman of the Democratic Committee to withdraw my name absolutely from the consideration of the meeting. This course having proved ineffectual, it only remains for me now to decide whether I have good reason to persist in that withdrawal.

After having been reluctantly compelled to differ with my friends of the Republican party last fall upon grave political questions, I wished to avoid any public action for at least two years, as I hoped in that period to correct or confirm my opinions upon national policy, and no earlier opportunity, for effective intervention in national affairs would offer.  
I think, however, that in momentous times an man's fellow-citizens may demand from him a definite expression upon public affairs, if they think it worth while to

ask it, and no man of ordinary self-respect can evade the call. I regard this nomination as such a call upon me, and I wish to answer it with perfect frankness.  
I have hoped to find common ground to stand upon with the mass of Conservative men, whom I sincerely respect, who still act with the Republican party; but the recent course of that party has very much abated my confidence in such a result.

They seem very lately, at Worcester, to have allowed their hatred of a man to supply the lack of any declaration of principles on national affairs, and their dread of intestine strife to gag their speech on State questions.  
So far as the latter Convention, over which you, presided, thought fit to promulgate official opinions, I find nothing advanced in them which I cannot adopt, although I confess that I entertain some strong opinions upon some questions which I presume it was thought were not involved in such a purely local issue as that before us.

I am glad to see the doctrine of State rights, as understood and promulgated by the founders of our Commonwealth and by the fathers of our National Union, rescued from unmerited obloquy, and cherished by you, as it must be by all, if the New England States are to retain their Senatorial preponderance in Congress.  
Upon questions of finance and taxation, it is difficult to reconcile the incompetence which pervades our system of imposts with a presumption of honest intent in the legislators who framed it.

No man who assumes a capacity to make laws at this day should dare to plead in excuse of his blunders an abject ignorance of the first principles of political economy, and an utter indifference to the recorded results of experience. But the intolerable burden of an exploded and unscientific plan of internal taxation, combined with a tariff, which is nothing but legalized robbery, must have been saddled upon the people by gross ignorance or fraud, and if not speedily removed, it will furnish the exhausted taxpayer with a semblance of national questions by our votes at this election, further than by demanding, as is done in the resolutions of your convention, a rigid economy in State expenditure; and I turn to the practical and immediate questions of State policy, which only are properly before us for decision.

Upon these questions I see no considerable divergence between the conflicting parties, except that one has thought fit to renounce what I have always considered the most essential attribute of a party—an opinion upon the local question which seems most to interest the people of the Commonwealth.

I confess that my inclination is to an open declaration by men and parties of what they think upon any questions of considerable debate.  
The course of the Convention over which you had the honor to preside seems to me, therefore, to stand in very favorable contrast to the timorous and time-serving tone of the previous convention at Worcester.

I am the more compelled by the political jockeying there attempted, because I believe that most of the wise and conservative men of the Republican party justly regard these sumptuary laws as preposterous invasions by statute of the lawful domain of morals.

When called on, therefore, to take a side upon the questions touched by the resolutions of the conflicting parties, I should meanly equivocate if I attempted to disguise my hearty preference for the policy declared by the Democratic Convention.  
After this too detailed avowal of my opinions, I should feel that I arrogated an absurd importance to my personal preferences if I should still decline to stand as the candidate of the large and respectable body whose action you have kindly conveyed to me.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

A negro in Georgia announcing himself a candidate for Congress from the Third District, says: "I remained firm in my duty to my old master (Joseph Tooke) during our terrible struggle, and have not deserted him even now in his greatest trouble. I have now every reason to believe he has great confidence in me from the many kindnesses shown, not only to me, but to every one of my color, with whom he has my dealings." His platform is embodied in the following words: "Let every colored man have what is 'his him, his right of person and property. Let it be turkey to both white man and nigger."

It is complained that the colored laborers on the Sea Islands will not work.—"They think the land belongs to them."

There were three interments from yellow fever at Mobile in the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning.