

North State

Lewis Hanes Editor & Proprietor.

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

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OFFICIAL

Headquarters 2nd Mil. District.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS,
NO. 101.

By the terms of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Acts of March 23d, and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto,—it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards and qualified by the terms of said Acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention—and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and said registration having been completed in the State of North Carolina, it is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question, shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts—who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary Act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each County or District at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by the law, and in ac-

cordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Fifth. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election, shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any County or District which he seeks to represent.

Eighth. The sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in the county, the sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters; and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts, will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the convention is determined by law and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number, one hundred and twenty, is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows:

- Counties of Burke and McDowell together two (2) delegates.
- " of Rutherford and Polk together two (2) delegates.
- " of Yancey and Mitchell together two (2) delegates.
- " of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania together three (3) delegates.
- " of Haywood and Jackson together one (1) delegate.
- " of Mason, Clay and Cherokee together two (2) delegates.
- " of Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin together three (3) delegates.
- " of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander, together five (5) delegates.
- " of Davis and Rowan three (3) delegates.
- " of Cleveland one (1) delegate.
- " of Catawba one (1) delegate.
- " of Lincoln one (1) delegate.
- " of Gaston one (1) delegate.
- " of Mecklenburg two (2) delegates.
- " of Union one (1) delegate.
- " of Cabarrus one (1) delegate.
- " of Stanley one (1) delegate.
- " of Anson one (1) delegate.

- " of Stokes one (1) delegate.
- " of Forsyth one (1) delegate.
- " of Davidson two (2) delegates.
- " of Randolph two (2) delegates.
- " of Guilford three (3) delegates.
- " of Rockingham two (2) delegates.
- " of Caswell two (2) delegates.
- " of Alamance one (1) delegate.
- " of Person one (1) delegate.
- " of Orange two (2) delegates.
- " of Chatham two (2) delegates.
- " of Wake four (4) delegates.
- " of Granville three (3) delegates.
- " of Warren two (2) delegates.
- " of Franklin two (2) delegates.
- " of Cumberland two (2) delegates.
- " of Harnett one (1) delegate.
- " of Moore one (1) delegate.
- " of Montgomery one (1) delegate.
- " of Richmond one (1) delegate.
- " of Wayne two (2) delegates.
- " of Johnston two (2) delegates.
- " of Greene one (1) delegate.
- " of Wilson one (1) delegate.
- " of Nash one (1) delegate.
- " of Halifax three (3) delegates.
- " of Northampton two (2) delegates.
- " of Edgecombe three (3) delegates.
- " of Lenoir one (1) delegate.
- " of Brunswick one (1) delegate.
- " of Columbus one (1) delegate.
- " of Robeson two (2) delegates.
- " of Bladen two (2) delegates.
- " of New Hanover three delegates.
- " of Duplin two (2) delegates.
- " of Sampson two (2) delegates.
- " of Tyrrell and Washington together two (2) delegates.
- " of Martin one (1) delegate.
- " of Bertie two (2) delegates.
- " of Hertford one (1) delegate.
- " of Gates one (1) delegate.
- " of Chowan one (1) delegate.
- " of Perquimans one (1) delegate.
- " of Pasquotank and Camden together two (2) delegates.
- " of Currituck one (1) delegate.
- " of Craven three (3) delegates.
- " of Onslow one (1) delegate.
- " of Carteret one (1) delegate.
- " of Jones one (1) delegate.
- " of Beaufort two (2) delegates.
- " of Pitt two (2) delegates.
- " of Hyde one (1) delegate.

By Command of Bvt. Major-General
ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARG,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:
LOUIS V. CAZIARG,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. G.

Letters of "Itinerant"

WAYNESVILLE, Oct. 30th, 1867.
RANG, AND OTHER ROOTS.

The trade in Ginseng, and other medicinal roots, of which I wrote you over a year ago, continues to be the life of Western North Carolina. Ginseng, Snake-root and a number of medicinal vegetable productions, are indigenous to the mountains of this State. They are eagerly sought after by the North; so much so that capitalists have been known to furnish our merchants out here, with ready money, for buying up these roots. The result is, in many neighborhoods the sale of these articles has been nearly their only source of income. They are dug from the mountains by the poor generally: Indians engaging considerably in the enterprise.

Ginseng is by far the most important of them all. This is a substitute, as I have said before, for tobacco, and is chiefly exported to China. But the Ginseng grows in an endless variety of shapes. In the main it is shaped like a carrot, but it varies from this to an almost endless variety, occasionally assuming almost a human shape. Whilst the Chinese use the ordinary roots for medicinal purposes, or as a substitute for tobacco, it is said that these human shaped pieces are objects of superstition among them, and are perhaps worshipped by them as gods.

Counting all the Counties that lie in the vicinity of the Blue Ridge, for say fifty miles to the east, and from that line out to the borders of the State on the west, the income from these roots would, I presume, hardly fall short of a quarter of a million of dollars a year. This carries comfort to many a mountain home of the poor and destitute, and is nearly their only means of raising money, these roots being nearly the only marketable thing they have.

Gen. Polk has a son now living and in business at Asheville, Capt. Polk; and the widow of the lamented Bishop has recently been on a visit to his son. He is merchandizing. His firm is Polk & Summey.

"ALL NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."
At Salisbury, I observed a very plain looking man enter the office. He was a small figure, and wore a suit of brown homespun much worn, a slouch hat that hung loosely at the ears, and very cheap shoes. I was struck with his appearance, and more than surprised to see him "register." He wrote a very business like hand. Next morning he was on the train for Morganton, and we became stage travelers together to Asheville. I became more and more impressed with his polit-

ed manners, learning and talent, but did not learn, till just before we parted, that he was Col. Dabney, of Stuart's staff. He was in Europe at the surrender, and the story is, only returned to his home in Virginia to find himself very poor.

"NEW SORGHUM MILLER."
A new apparatus for making "Sorghum" is penetrating this western country. There is a vast difference between the eastern counties and the western, relative to the Sorghum culture. It has been comparatively abandoned in the east, but is abundantly grown in the west. Let us see who are the wisest.

It has been demonstrated at the North and West, that an acre of the right kind of Sorghum will yield 200 gallons molasses and 1,000 pounds of sugar. The interest in the product has increased until there is a monthly journal published in Cincinnati devoted to Sorghum, "The Sorghum Journal." It gives the proceedings of the Sorghum Conventions, and the results of labor with the cane.

A new Evaporator is in use. It consists of a copper pan, twelve feet long, say four feet wide. This pan has a series of bars, reaching nearly across the inside of the pan at the bottom, so arranged as to allow the liquid to run up and down these ribs. It enters at one end of the pan, runs up one rib and down another, until it reaches the opposite end, when it leaves the pan not only syrup, but as clear as white honey free from the peculiar Sorghum flavor, thick and heavy, and by far the best molasses I ever knew made from this cane. The new pan (Corey's) is in use near Asheville.

"THE FRENCH BROAD."
The traveller has hardly cleared the town of Asheville before he finds himself upon the far famed French Broad River. It is a kind of reference point for towns, neighborhoods and railroads. Everything in this region is such or such a number of miles from the French Broad.

The proposed railroad from Morganton westward would follow this river a long distance on its way to Greenville, Tenn., and well it may, for it runs through an exceedingly rich valley.

"JAMES M. SMITH."
The first white child known to have been born in North Carolina, west of the Blue Ridge, was born a few miles west of Asheville. His name heads this paragraph, and he was the son of an early settler, named Daniel Smith, the famous "Indian fighter." Smith, jr., built a house with port holes, which is still standing. The old man was noted for his extensive possessions. He lived near the French Broad and died not too soon to see a large white population follow the wake he had led to an Indian territory.

"SMART WELCH."
I see here at Waynesville the first colored person born West of the Blue Ridge, Smart Welch by name, now an old man, and greatly respected by the people of this country for his upright deportment. He is said to have become a "red string" one morning, but like the man who passed through five States in one day, old Smart became not a "red string" before sunset. He represents that after getting in the ring, he looked around, but seeing no white faces he liked, he bolted, and has never seen the lantern since.

"WAYNESVILLE."
The American people are noted for their free use of the superlative degree. We are ever seeing the finest horse, the hottest day, the prettiest woman, and the finest locality. But I must place this town on record as excelling all the towns within my knowledge, in some respects—once at least. It has been found by measurement to be 2,700 feet above the sea, and is claimed to be the most elevated site of any town in the United States—Districts included.

Waynesville is certainly behind no place in the old fashioned kind of hospitality. It makes one think of the good old time before the days of Railroad.

Waynesville is encircled with a belt of mountains that stretches literally around the place, excepting gaps that afford outlets for the traveler. One of these peaks rises to the height of six thousand feet.

Near the village is one of the finest sulphur springs in the land. In addition to its medicinal property, it possesses the additional charm of being as cold as ice water.

It is a singular fact that the temperature here at W. is so cold that no ice is put up for summer use, for the reason that butter-milk and water are cold enough in the summer without ice. Blankets are used in sleeping all the year.

Whilst this is so, the mountain slopes present the singular feature of having belts of warm currents never visited by frost—in this it resembles the great Mexican valley, where a man on horseback can get a lemon fresh from a tree, and in the same day ride to a locality where the icicle can be gotten for the lemonade.

school I attended yesterday, I was interested in looking over the school in search of a delicate looking boy, but I did not find one.

This county takes its name from Treasurer Haywood, of Raleigh, and the county seat from Gen. Wayne, of the Revolution of '96.

Still heading for the West,
ITINERANT.

A Woman Marries a Woman.

A person was brought before the police court of Syracuse the other day on charge of wearing male apparel while being a female, of making love to the Syracuse belles "on false pretences," and marrying a woman, &c. There is no doubt of her femininity, though her counterfeit of a man is said to have been perfect. She is English, is supposed to be about forty years of age, went under the name of Alfred Clark, and received remittances from England part of which goes to the support of a sister in Syracuse. In reply to the question, "Are you male or female?" she answered—"Your officers can tell you, or have told you." She refused to give any more direct answer to the inquiry in relation to her sex, and was committed for further examination.

A few weeks since she assumed the garb of a man, and made the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss Lewis. After a brief courtship they were married, and the parties have since resided together as man and wife. The marriage ceremony was performed about three weeks since, and the bride's father suspecting there was something wrong about his new son-in-law, obtaining a private interview, informed her of his suspicion that she was not what she pretended to be. At first she was a man, but on closer questioning, she admitted that she was a woman. She has marked features, a prominent nose, high cheek bones, black hair, worn long (for a man) and curling at the end, and apparently brushed and oiled with care. She wears a glazed cap, blue coat, blue shirt, dark vest, stuff colored pants, and a shawl over her shoulders; speaks with considerable confidence, but is not very communicative.

It is understood that when this eccentric woman first came to the house of the bride's father she was dressed in female apparel, and her clothing was changed to man's attire with the knowledge of the family. The probability is that the family supposed she was assuming the proper habiliments of her sex, and that her woman's dress was a disguise. The lady's father was averse to the match, but the bride still clings to her woman husband, and claims that the arrest is a conspiracy against them. They were allowed to meet in one of the ante-rooms of the police office, and embraced each other with the greatest marks of affection.

An important case has been decided in Georgia in the U. States District Court. A man named Youell, in 1861, bought of a Mr. Dean a plantation for \$34,000 in Confederate money. Dean remained in possession, and, after the war, entered into a rent contract with Mr. Harvey, the administrator of Youell. Afterwards Dean filed a bill in the Georgia Supreme Court to set aside the rule, and enjoin Harvey from ejecting him, upon the ground that the consideration, Confederate money, made the sale void. The injunction was granted, but afterwards dissolved. Dean moved away, leaving his tenant in possession, and commenced his suit by bill in the United States Court, praying for an injunction and relief, as before. The case being argued, Judge Erskine dismissed the bill, thus sustaining the legality of the original purchase.

HOW SHE TRAPPED HIM.—A little incident occurred in town a day or two since, which shows how dangerous it is for a husband to provoke the jealousy of a shrewd, loving and determined wife.

It seems that a young married mechanic, whose honeymoon had sometime since, waned, has recently been in the habit of leaving the home of his conjugal bliss occasionally in the evening to seek enjoyment elsewhere. He followed this up for a considerable period, until at last his apologies for his late return at night were not entirely satisfactory to his devoted wife.

Ascertaining by some means one day that her husband had made an appointment with another mechanic to go on a ride in the evening, she took a young woman into her confidence, and in her company resolved to test the faithfulness of her husband. The "gay and festive," young man hired a team at a livery stable, and departed on their evening excursion.

The two women, learning that the destination of the truant husband and his companion, in a some-where beyond the river at Amoskeag Falls, stationed themselves at the west end of the bridge and awaited their arrival. They soon drove up, when the mischievous wife stopped their carriage, and, in a free and easy style, inquired the way to Amoskeag village. The

jolly mechanics were delighted with the social disposition of the pretty girls, and telling them they were going to Amoskeag themselves, invited them to jump into their carriage. In they jumped, nothing loth, the husband taking his wife into his lap, while her companion was as safely ensconced in the lap of his chum. On they drove in the most delightful fellowship far beyond Amoskeag, the husband in the meantime caressing the unknown female in his lap in the most endearing manner, not dreaming it was his wife, while his chum was no less attentive to the young woman he held in his arms. At last the wife proposed that all the party return to the city.

The gents readily assented, in the full belief that their new found female companions would be more charming than any others in prospect. On coming upon Elm street they off her disguise and asked her lord how he liked his new acquaintances. He blushed, stammered, and owned his folly. Will she forgive him? Of course she will.—Manchester, N. H., Democrat.

GARIBALDI.—Garibaldi is now over sixty, having been born in Nice, July 4, 1805. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in revolutionary enterprises, and in fighting by sea land, being a sort of amphibious warrior, the son of a mariner, and himself educated to that profession, but is equally skillful and experienced in the leadership of volunteer armies. His life has been one of great and varied adventure in almost all parts of the world—at one time in Turkey, at another in South America, and again in Italy. At one period he was in the service of Uruguay, fighting valiantly for the republic, chiefly at sea, though sometimes on land. Afterwards we found him teaching mathematics in Montevideo. Again, in 1848, he went from South America with a portion of the Italian Legion to Piedmont, where he rendered gallant, though unavailing, service against the Austrians. In 1849, when the French expedition to restore the Pope appeared before Rome, he greatly distinguished himself by his heroism and partial successes. Having been banished from Sardinia, he came to New York in 1850, and supported himself by making candles in a manufactory on Staten Island. Afterwards he resumed his vocation as a mariner, and made some voyages in the Pacific. He afterwards returned in Nice, and lived there in retirement until the war with Austria, in 1859, when the Sardinian government invited him to form a corps, which became celebrated as the "Hunters of the Alps," and his services throughout the war were most important.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, at present in the United States Senate, is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana.

It is announced that Admiral Semmes will very soon commence a series of lectures on the Alabama and scientific subjects.

The widow of Miramon, who was shot with Maximilian, has been made a Princess of the Austrian Empire, and the title is to be hereditary.

Senator Wade's Successor.—Letters received in this city yesterday confidently announce the certain election of Judge Thurman to the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Wade. It seems to be conceded that Mr. Vallandigham is not a candidate, and favors the election of Judge Thurman.—Nat. Int.

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, An Act of a Assembly, "The Governor is directed to set apart day in every year, and by Proclamation give notice thereof as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness over us, as a State and as a Nation."

Now, therefore, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor, as aforesaid, do issue this, my Proclamation, appointing and setting apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, as such day, and do most earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of the State.

In testimony whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, our Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, has hereunto set his hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the Fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, and in the Ninety-Second year of American Independence.

JONATHAN WORTH,
By the Governor,
WM. H. BARLEY, Private Secretary.

Notice.

All persons owing me either by note or account since the War, must come forward and pay up by the first of January 1868 or they will, without respect of persons, be placed in the hands of an officer for collection; and I won't also say to all those indebted to me during or before the War, (who are able) that they would have the consolation of knowing that they had performed one of the greatest miracles of the day by so doing.

S. R. HARRISON.
Oct. 18, 1867.