

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

LEWIS HANES Editor & Proprietor.

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

Single Copies Five Cents

VOL II. NO. 92.

SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 272

THE OLD NORTH STATE. [TRI-WEEKLY.]

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Six Months 3.00
One Month .75 cts.

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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 day's notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and the 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 law, and in accordance 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 subserv 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 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 Macon, 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 Davie and Rowan three (3) delegates.
- of Cleveland one (1) delegate.
- of Catawba one (1) delegate.
- of Lincoln one (1) delegate.
- of Gason 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 Forsythe 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 Johnson 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 one (1) delegate.
- 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. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

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

From the Warrenton Indicator.

[Peter Ney.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel has recently stood by the grave of a Frenchman in the county of Rowan, who, he says always claimed to be the veritable Michael Ney, one of Napoleon's greatest Marshals.

"His own account was, that he was sentenced to death, but that through the interference of friends at Court, the execution was a sham. He was put into a coffin; instead of being buried, he was taken to the east, thence to America, and that he sought the interior for privacy.

Certain it is, they say, he was a martial figure, a fine French scholar. He taught school in Rowan, and always maintained that he was the genuine Marshal Ney."

We clip this paragraph from the Wilson North Carolinian. The editors refer to the statement of "Itinerant" of the Sentinel and say:

"We have often heard this singular individual spoken of, and it is not altogether improbable that he was what he represented himself. Many people in that section of country earnestly believe it."

So have we heard often about this very remarkable character, and purpose to lay before our readers what a friend twenty years ago told us about him. When at the University of N. C., a gentleman well known for ability and varied accomplishments, was our intimate friend. On several occasions he entertained us with some pleasing reminiscences concerning the strange school-master to whom he went in his young days. The Frenchman was then teaching, (if we remember aright,) in the county of Cabarrus, some six miles from Concord. He boarded in the family of Mr. H—, a brother-in-law of our friend. His name, as he always wrote it, was Peter Ney. He came to North Carolina about the year 1814. He was an accomplished and able man with some striking peculiarities. He was for long years a regular contributor to the National Intelligencer, the only paper he read. His articles bore impress of a gifted and cultivated mind. He was a noble looking man, his figure and features being alike imposing. He would never receive but a certain sum for teaching. If his school brought in more than the regular amount he was willing to receive, you could not induce him to avail himself of it. He was a good teacher, first rate disciplinarian, but expected his boys to "turn him out" once a year. If they accomplished this feat with skill and courage, he seemed well satisfied; if, however, they betrayed timidity and awkwardness in their attempt, he took offence. Another feature in his government, was his promptness to flog a boy if he was known to tamely accept an insult. He admired boldness and intrepidity of spirit. Now and then, once or twice a year, he indulged himself in drink. He lived to a green old age, and just before his death, burned every paper that was of any interest or could throw light upon his mysterious antecedents. He was a worshipper of the great Napoleon, and when the news came that his son was dead, the old school-master went to bed and grieved for a week. He was in constant correspondence with distinguished personages in France, the letters he received always being sealed with wax and stamped with a court-of-arms indicating rank. He had a magnificent gold pencil case, surmounted with a

huge head, the engravings and seal of which proved it to have once been the property of some royal or other person eminent for rank. He acknowledged that he had been a soldier of Napoleon, and was in the fatal retreat from Moscow. He was thoroughly familiar with all of Napoleon's campaigns. On one occasion he drew a plan of the battle of Waterloo upon the smooth sand bank of a stream recently at freshet, and being under the influence of liquor pointed out where his command was, saying that he was Marshal Ney.—He minutely described the action and pointed out the mistakes of the English historians in their accounts of that decisive battle. He afterwards told the two gentlemen, to whom he made the confession, to forget what he had said. This, according to our recollection, our informant said, was the only time he ever set up any claim of being the brilliant Marshal of the Empire. We will mention one other circumstance connected with this uncommon character. When bent with age, he overheard an Irishman abusing Napoleon. He fired up at once, and straightening himself to his full height, with quivering lip and flashing eye, he asked the Irishman if he knew anything about the quarter staff. An affirmative reply being given, he and the offender were soon hard at it, and after a few passes or licks, the Irishman fell sprawling under a heavy blow from the fiery Frenchman's staff. Our friend did not know how to regard his old school-master. Whether he was the genuine Marshal Ney or not, he could not say, but that he was a very remarkable character there could not be any doubt.

One word more as to Marshal Ney's death. Our friend once relating the particulars of Peter Ney's life in North Carolina, to Colonel Lanamowski, a Pole, who had fought under Napoleon with distinction, but afterwards a Lutheran preacher in the United States, found in him an exceedingly attentive listener. The Colonel was clearly of the opinion that Marshal Ney was never shot, but escaped after a mock death, to this country. He was anxious to see Peter Ney, and felt satisfied that he could easily identify him, if really he were the great Marshal. But they never met. The schoolmaster died and the mystery connected with his life lies buried with him.

We have written after twenty years have passed since we first heard the particulars given above. We have tried to be accurate in our recollection, but may in some particulars, have varied from the story as we heard it. Pliny Miles, a traveler from the North, visited Western North Carolina once, for the purpose of investigating all the circumstances and particulars connected with Peter Ney. We met him afterwards, and he told us that there was a great deal of evidence to establish the identity of Peter Ney with Marshal Ney, the Marshal of France. If our friend, who we are glad to know is fond of letters, and occasionally contributes excellent articles to the Land We Love, will take as his next theme, "Peter and Marshal Ney Identical," or "Marshal Ney identified in the strange French schoolmaster of Cabarrus," he will be able no doubt to throw more light upon the subject than any other living writer can throw. We hope to see yet from his facile and graceful pen, some reminiscences of the remarkable old man who taught him in his boyhood.

The Editor of the N. Y. World.

Though very much unlike Henry Mackenzie's hero, Manton Marble is generally known in New York, and the country at large, as the "Man of the World." He is emphatically such, and no one who knows him can say that the World is not worthy of him. His rise in journalism has been rapid. He was hardly known ten years ago, and now his reputation is only second to that of Greeley, Bennett and Raymond as the editor-in-chief and director of one of the four great quartos of the metropolis.—He is a native of Massachusetts, we believe and began his career, after taking his degree at College, in Boston. The story is that in his very early manhood he went, entirely unknown into a newspaper office, (the Traveler, we think,) in that city, and asked for a situation.

"What can you do?" enquired the managing editor.

"Anything at all," said the self-confident Marble. "Try me on a leader, a paragraph, a criticism, or a review; it's all the same to me."

"Have you ever had any journalistic experience?"

"No; but I have written a good deal, and I know I can suit you if you'll only give me a chance."

"Well, I like your self-reliance. It argues well, and I judge from your manner and conversation you are educated and have seen something of the world. (He had not seen so much of it then as he has since. I am favorably impressed with you.)"

"Give me a trial; that is all I ask; I don't wish to sound my own praises. I want to work; I have long had a fancy for journalism, and I intend to write for some newspaper; if not for this, for some other."

"That's the right spirit, young man.—Now, I remember Forrest plays Lear to-night, and I have no one to send to the

theatre. Will you undertake the job?"

"Certainly. Can I write at length?"

"Yes, you shall have two columns, and I'll see what you can do."

The next morning the journal contained two columns of graceful, learned and often brilliant criticism of the actor, with a careful examination of the text, a reference to Scotch history and a fine analysis of the character, which delighted the managing editor, charmed his readers and secured Marble a position at once at what was then regarded in the City of Notions as a liberal salary.

Mr. Marble remained on the Boston press for several years; but, desiring a larger field for his journalistic capacity, came to New York soon after the world was started as a once cent religious paper. He went into the office first we think, as a general writer, but soon became the managing editor, and afterwards the editor-in-chief. Through all the changes of the paper he not only retained his place, but rose higher and higher and secured a larger and larger interest in the establishment. To what extent he is partner in the World, no one knows; but he is supposed to own at least a quarter or a third of it, for he almost entirely controls and directs its political and journalistic course. He has never had connection with any other newspaper in the city, but has given all his energy, time, and talents to the moulding up of the "World," which is now the ablest as well as the most prominent democratic organ in the country.

The journal, though it is quite economically managed, has always contrived to have some of the best writers on its staff of editors and correspondents that are to be found in the metropolis. And this selection of able men for the different departments has been made by Mr. Marble, who seems to have, like Charles A. Dana, the rare faculty of always getting the right men in the right place.

The Sad Work of Liquor.

A familiar epistle from Luke A. Taylor to Joe Elwell, published in the La Crosse Republican, has many good things, and among others this touching delineation of the dangers of acquiring a taste for liquor.

"My pen is arrested, Joe, and my words are brokenly coming to me. I am a friend of other days, but for whom friendship is now shorn of respect, and has only pity left, just came to me and asked for a trifling sum to buy some strong drink. 'Oh! it was pitiful.' With a heart naturally noble, a mind active and strong, a gentleman, a ready writer, and a pleasant friend, he has gone to disgrace with a fearful rapidity; and wrecked, broken, dissolute and damned, he plead for a pittance with which to buy another draught of forgetfulness, delirium and death. I read too, to-day, of the miserable death of ex-Senator McDougal—the quenching of that splendid intellect, in which his life was strong enough to strike through the foggiest fumes of alcohol, and the brilliancy of whose lustre put the abstemious scholar to blush. Oh, the fatal mastery of habit. It steals upon the victim with noiseless feet and binds him with chains softer than silk and stronger than steel.—Once in the charmed circle of its invidious influence, and the strong man is like sleeping Sampson in the lap of Delilah. He sleeps in fancied security in the lap of Indulgence, until Habit has set her resolution on his soul, and then awakens to a terrible consciousness of his degradations, but powerless to retrieve his lost estate. No position nor attainments are a safeguard against the wiles of habit, and intellect of a lofty order seems rather to invite than repel its destructive mastery. If there is a sight on earth sadder and more terrible than all else, it is to see a liquor-charred remnant of a once great man, groping in delirium at death's dark door, with hell-born horrors peeping the brain, where once dwelt pure affections and legal thoughts."

A dutchman who in a fit of passion was swearing terribly, was reproved by a church deacon, who chanced to overhear him.

"Why do you swear so, Hans?" said the deacon; "don't you know that it is very wicked?"

"Yaw, I know it pese wicked."

"Do you know, said the deacon, anxious to sound the depth of his religious teaching, "do you know who died to save sinners?"

"Yaw," said Hans, "ot died to save em."

"Not God, exactly, Hans, but the Son of God."

"So!" exclaimed Hans, a new light breaking in upon him, "vos it one of de poys? I thinks all the vile it was de old man."

It is a fact that a Troy jury has awarded \$400 damages to a cheese company of that city against a milk dealer, who had swindled them by diluting his milk with water. On the verdict being given, the guilty milkman was charged before a justice with a misdemeanor in adulterating his milk, but this "Solon discharged him, although liable to a fine of fifty dollars on the ground that "dilution was not adulteration."

From the New York Evening Post, (Rad.)

The Situation.

The Republicans have had entire power and responsibility ever since the close of the war; they were called upon to restore the Union, to put our finances on a stable, consistent, and reasonable basis, so that business men might know what to look forward to; and to devise a system of taxation which should supply the wants of the Treasury, without interfering too much with the productive industry of the nation.

These three things were required of them; but they have accomplished neither successfully; they have bungled in all of them; and the people are dissatisfied.—Our methods of raising revenue are unscientific, complicated, and oppressive; our financial management is without fixed principles or plan; not wholly unskillful— for Secretary McCulloch looks and acts toward an important end, the resumption of specie payments—but yet sufficiently so to keep the commercial mind in a state of uncertainty and chronic fever. As for reconstruction, it is not so hopeful a condition now as it was a year ago, when the constitutional amendment—article XIV.—was passed. Nearly all that Congress has since done has been needless, violent, unstatesmanlike—we might almost say fanatical.

That amendment, our readers will recollect, secured the civil rights of all men in the States, by prohibiting every kind of class legislation, and demanding equal protection for all rights of person and property; it disfranchised only the few who had perjured themselves, after taking the oath of fidelity to the Union, and their disabilities Congress was empowered to remove as they gave token of repentance and reform; it commanded and controlled the suffrage nowhere, leaving it to the States themselves, but providing that a State which discriminated against race or color should be represented on the basis, not of its whole population, but of the actual voting population which it acknowledged, and it guaranteed the loyal while it disowned the rebel debt, making the former obligatory on all, and the latter illegal and void. These provisions covered the whole case; they arose out of the circumstances of the country, as it was left at the close of the war; it was an adaptation of the law to the imperative needs of the time; it was in accordance with the public sentiment and the public conscience; and more than all, it would have been accepted by the States. If it had been proclaimed as a finality, the South would have gladly acceded to its terms; and then, under the motives to an enlargement of suffrage which it holds out, the franchise would have been rapidly extended to the negroes who were intelligent enough to make a good use of the trust. From the States themselves would have come a law of general applicability, doing away with the test of race or color. Every desirable end of statesmanship might have been reached without shock, without lesion, without arousing prejudices, without arraying the races at the South against each other, to the detriment of both.

The extreme leaders of Congress would only be satisfied with shearing the Executive of the powers which render him responsible, and with dictating to the States their domestic constitutions. Some of them went so far as to propose that a uniform law of suffrage should be forced upon all the States, loyal as well as rebel, in equal disregard of the policy of the Constitution and of the opinions of the people. Along with this high-handed and outrageous scheme came reports of others, of a determination to suspend the President during the process of his impeachment—flagrantly in conflict with both the letter and spirit of the law; of plans to distribute confiscated estates among the freedmen; and of a gigantic system of education, under the control of the General Government, which would have added still more enormous powers to its already congested structure, and furnished new means of interference with the rights of the citizen.

It was to correct these mistakes, to arrest these designs, to put the party of the war on a better path, that the people have spoken. Republicanism, they say, must not be tied to the tail of the N. Y. Tribune to follow the fortunes of its idiosyncrasies and follies. It must plant itself upon sound, broad, progressive, popular principles, and discarding alike its fanatics of one idea, and its politicians of more than one corruption, accept the guidance of its statesmen. The first will dazzle it with will-o'-the-wisps that will ultimately lure it into ruin; the second will cover it with eternal disgrace and infamy; but the third will tell it the truth, will purify it of its errors, and enable it to sway, for many years to come, the hearts of the discerning and honest masses.

It is a curious fact, that if a man is lost in the woods and continues walking, he will invariably go round in a circle, constantly veering to the left hand. It is because the right side of every human body (except in the case of left handed people) is more developed than the left. Consequently, the muscles on that side are strongest, and tend to gradually throw the whole body round, unless the aim is directed to some particular point.