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VOL III. NO. 92

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

WHOLE NO 383

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PLAIN TRUTH!

THOSE indebted to me are hereby notified to call and settle by the 15th inst., or their ac counts will be placed in the hands of Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., for collection. I am in earnest. JOHN H. ENNISS,

July 8, 1868.

The Farmer will be issued monthly at \$2 per thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country. Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the Farmer worthy the

support of the intelligent Planters and Farmers of North Carolina and South Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post-office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Address all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C. ie27-w:tw:t

SPECIAL NO 59.] Instructions to suppress the unauthor ized production of Alcoholic Spirits and Vapors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, July 25, 1868.

The provisions of section four of the

act of July 20, 1868, are as follows:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, and alcoholic spirits, within the true intent and meaning of this act, is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance; and the tax shall attach to this substance as soon as it is in existence as such, whether it be subsequently senarated as pure or impure spirits, or be im-mediately, or at any subsequent time, transferred into any other substance, either in the process of original production or by any subsequent process; and no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation, or the production of spirits or alcohol, shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no such mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller shall, by distillation, or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort, or wash; and no per-son shall use spirits or alcohol, or any vapor of alcoholic spirits, in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined, for every offence, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years : Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed

to apply to fermented liquors." The object of this section was evidently to enable the Internal Revenue office to suppress all manner of distillation of spirits not expressly authorized by law, nd to collect the tax on all alcoholic anisits manufactured. The laws existing

prior to this act were found to be inefficient, and all efforts to secure a uniform disagreement among the courts in different sections of the country as to the proper construction of such laws. The meaning of this section, however, cannot be a matter of doubt. Under it, no article into which alcoholic spirits or alcoholic vapors enter as an ingredient can be lawfully manufactured, except such spirits or alco-hol have been produced in an authorized distillery and have paid the tax.

This great work presents the only com-plete and impartial analysis of the Cause of the War yet published, and gives those in-The largest class of cases affected by this section is that of the manufacturers of vinegar by various processes of distillation. Many of these manufacturers have been honestly engaged in the business of making vinegar with no intention to defraud he revenue; while many others, under the pretence of making vinegar alone, have been committing flagrant and intentional frauds. Between these two classes Congress has made no discrimination, and he provisions of this section were intendd to close all such manufactories.

In order that equal and unitorm justice may be done to all persons engaged in this ousiness, Assessors and Collectors will at nce take steps to advise those in their espective districts of the terms of the law, and the purpose of the Department to require full compliance with its provisons; and if any carries on, or attempts to carry on, the business prohibited by this section, after being so advised, they will institute proceedings under its penal

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

[SPECIAL NO 60.] Concerning Monthly Inventories of Dealers in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, July 25, 1868. Section 78 of the Act of July 20, 1868, requires every dealer in manufactured to- freedom-have become freemen. They have is hazarded in granting it, and every wise bacco having on band more than twenty ant Assessor of the proper division an inspectively, and to make and deposit a like inventory with the Assistant Assessor on the first of each mouth thereafter, as pro-

vided by law. all smoking, fine cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the first day of July, 18-69, all other manufactured tobacco of every description is to be taken and deemed been it has not yet culminated. Mighty should train up his offspring with a view to have been manufactured after the passage of the act, and is required to be put up in packages and stamped as provided by law.

Section 94 requires every dealer in cigars, of either foreign or domestic manuthousand at the passage of this act, immediately to make, under oath, and file with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division, a true inventory of all cigars in until the 1st of April, 1869, at which date all cigars of every description are to be deemed to have been manufactured after the passage of this act, and are required to be stamped accordingly.

Blank forms for inventories (No. 75) will be forworded in a short time, and assessors will, as soon as the blanks are received, require their assistants to proceed ed on the first day of each month, These inventories must be immediately forwarded by the Assistant Assessors to the Asof Internal Revenue.

E. A. ROLLINS,

Edgeworth Female Seminary

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the first day of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a session of 20 weeks, of Tuition

with Board, Washing and contingent fee, will be according to the class; either \$105, or \$110, or \$116 if paid in advance; or \$116.50, or \$121.50, or \$126.50, if paid half in advance. Moderate extra charges will be made for ancient and modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Oil Painting .- For circulars address,

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From the Old North State, of Jan. 12th THE DEMANDS OF PATRIOTISM -OUR DUTY.

We have fallen upon extraordinary times We have just passed through the most terrific civil war which history records. This only be done safely by investing such of war has worked a mighty revolution. It them as may be capable of exercising it inhas consolidated the Government. It has telligently with the right of suffrage. 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, moral character. This can be done with passed from a state of slavery to a state of the utmost safety to the State. Nothing pourids, and every dealer in souff having on fished more than ten pounds, to make and deposit immediately with the Assistthem. They have been afforded every fa- you hold up before the freedman the highventory, taken under oath, setting forth cility for obtaining justice in our courts cat possible inducement to become an inthe amount of such tobacco and snuff re- that the white man can command. They telligent, industrious and virtuous man .have been admitted to testify in all cases You place political equality within his where they may be interested, even reach as the reward of merit, and stimuagainst white men. At this no one now late him to hope semething for his poster-After the first day of January 1869, complains-all are willing that they should enjoy these rights.

privileges are demanded for the freedmen.

The present Congress seems to be determined to confer upon them the right of remand the Southern States to a territorial condition. The party which favors the measure has it in its power, not onhis possession, and to make and file a like ly to control the present, but also the inventory on the first day of each month next Congress. With all the clements they possessed any rights. They have proxy. 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 statesmen justify such a course to posterity? Should he not identify himself with the revolution in order to control at once to notify all dealers, and call upon it-to check its course before, in its wild them for the inventories required by law, career, transcends the bounds of reason and thereafter inventories must be return-

to us, can give but one answer-yes. We need not argue the incapacity of sessor, who is required to transmit ab-stracts of the same to the Commissioner the result of their late servitude—to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage, as truthful men who are at all acquainted it for the gratification of their own revengewith them-who are acquainted with their ful feelings. As evidence of this fact, the Terms for Publishing Legal Ad-Yet they are human beings -acknowledg- the leader of the movement, Gov. Holden, ed to be such by us all. They are here drove a worthy gentlemen from the State among us-form a very large element in before the war, for the mere expression of our population. We could not get rid of his anti-slavery sentiments, by means of them if we would, and should not if we the influence which, as the editor of could except upon terms mutually benefi- leading paper, he was enabled to exert advertisements, have adopted the folcial to both races We owe them much over public opinion, and that several of lowing scale for publishing the same, They are not, in the slightest degree, re- are informed. sponsible for the war which gave them their freedom, and deprived us of them as it was being waged for their liberation .- favor at the North, which the representa-They supported the families of their own- tives of the Northern people in Congress ers and afforded them protection in thous- could not resist than any thing else we

ry records no such instance of fidelity and devotion under similar circumstances.

Then, as they must remain among us, does not every principle of Christianityevery 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 f Should not every attention be paid their mental, moral, and religious culture? Should we A cross × on the paper indicates the expiration of 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 prepared to defend our proposition upon

> 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 an interest in the control of it. This can

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 made citizens of the United States. and thoughtful statesman must see ity. And surely it must be to the interest of both races that he should become But great as the revolation has already an upright and virtuous man,-that he on in such an emergency is a matter for speculation. Their fidelity as slaves afbeen taught that as freemen they do, and we cannot expect them to be blind to such teachings-it is contrary to human na-

ture that they should be. cation will prove not only a curse to them, citizen. but ruinous to the country. Those, thererialize Congress in favor of Mr. Steven's to the rescue! bill, are not their friends-eare nothing whatever for their welfare, but only wish to use them as tools for the accomplish ment of their own selfish ends-to enable a class. This will be admitted by all them to acquire power that they may use condition and understand their character. freedmen would do well to remember that -are under lasting obligations to them. his coadjutors were negro traders, as we

Let us confer the right of suffrage, properly guarded—that is, with proper qualiin the armies of the Confederacy. Histo- saw this, hence as the true friend of the benefit of the difference.

Southern people, he wrote his letter to Judge Sharkey, urging the Mississippi Convention to grant them Impartial suffrage. Subsequent events have demenstrated 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 are their friends? Surely no right think- principle. We have for some time entering man will attempt to answer these tained 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, therefore 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 Statewill be swept away by the current of

We will scargely be credited when we say that we have been prompted to write this article by considerations of patriotism, 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.

STATE DEMOCRATIO CONVEN

TION. The Democratic and Conservative members of the Legislature have determined to call a Convention of the Democratic and Conservative citizens of the State, to meet in Raleigh, on THURSDAY, THE events are still on the wing. Still greater to their respectability and usefulness .- | 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1868, to or-Confer this privilege upon them, and you ganize for the approaching Presidential attach them to the government so that it campaign; and the undersigned have can rely upon their fidelity in the event been appointed a Committee to urge the suffrage without limitation or qualification. of war with foreign powers. Refuse it to Democratic and Conservative citizens of facture, having on hand more than five To accomplish this, it proposes even to them and how far they could be relied up the State to hold primary meetings, at once, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to this Convention. It is fords no evidence of their fidelity as freed- hoped that every county in the State will men. As slaves they did not feel that be fully represented by delegates or by

> The National Demogratic Convention have recently nominated candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and placed No man of ordinary intelligence can them upon a platform of principles, which fail to perceive, that in their present ig- commends the selections there made to norant condition, suffrage without qualifi- the support of every good and patriotic

The struggle is between Liberty and fore who are appealing to them to memo- Despoism! Let every good man come

W. L. LOVE, W. M. ROBBINS. T. M. ARGO, T. J. JARVIS, P. DURHAM.

July 15, 1868.

vertisements.

The Editors of the Watchman and North State and AMERICAN, to save themselves from loss, and to induce eash payments for publishing Legal hereafter, and invite the attention of Clerks of the Courts, and other interested parties to the terms proposed.

For publishing usual Legal Notices property. They adhered to their mas- fications, upon the African race in our or Court orders, when the cash acters with the utmost fidelity during the midst, or offer to do so, and it will go fur- companies the order, the price will entire contest though they well knew that ther to effect a change of opinion in our be \$7. When the same are sent and published, without prepayment, the charge will be \$10.

Clerks of Courts who, themselves ands of instances, while they were absent could do. President Johnson clearly advance the money, will have the