

WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

NEW SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 28, 1868. [VOL. I, NO. 34]

12 BYTES OF SUBSCRIPTION. IN ADVANCE.
WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.
Weekly Paper, One Year, \$3.50
Six Months, 2.00
Three Months, 1.00
TRI-WEEKLY OLD NORTH STATE.
Five Weeks, One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, 3.00
Three Months, 1.50

THE FUTURE—IS IT WAR?

Many of our best and wisest men seriously anticipate strife and bloodshed as the result of the coming Presidential campaign. They think they see in the signs of the times evidences of a state of affairs that, judging of the future by the past, must necessarily result in a violent conflict of parties, if not of races. We confess that the future, in one event, presents a most hopeless aspect. If the present most iniquitous government shall continue in power there is sound and substantial reason to think that the white people of North Carolina will be reduced to a state of such degrading and debasing vassalage that no respectable man will, if it be possible to emigrate, consent to remain here. In every measure, no matter whether of State or national legislation, so-called the Radical party has evinced a determination to place the white race at the mercy of the black race, not because, however, of any regard for the colored race, but simply because it was by this means only that the success of the Radical party could be rendered certain. We propose this morning to do no more than state this general proposition, and in connection therewith refer to the last act of State legislation as the crowning proof. It is well known to our readers that the Police Bill, in its original shape, was defeated in the Legislature, and in its stead an act to organize the militia of North Carolina was passed. Section 8 of this act declares, "The Governor is hereby authorized to accept and organize regiments of volunteer infantry, not exceeding six. He may also accept and organize volunteer battalions of cavalry, not to exceed three, and one volunteer battery of artillery."

Section 9. The Governor is hereby authorized at the request of any five Justices of a county to direct the Colonel commanding therein to detail, organize and equip from the militia to military duty in his command, a sufficient force to preserve the peace and to enforce the laws, which force shall be known as the detailed militia of North Carolina.

Section 10. The number of said militia shall not exceed 50 to each member of the House of Representatives, unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws.

The said detailed militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges.

These sections confer upon the Governor the authority to organize and equip a force of six thousand detailed militia (with leave to increase the number at will) and an additional volunteer force of six regiments of infantry, three battalions of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

It is a significant fact, that the Legislature has persistently refused to make provisions for holding elections or Magistrates for the several townships. When this is done there will be, in form, at least, some check on the power of the Governor. Now, he has to do it in commission of his wishes. The postponement of elections and other elections, above, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the intention is to place in the hands of the Governor the means and the opportunity to arm and equip and organize a military body the Radical party of the State. If proof was lacking, such is and has been the design of the Radicals, it is afforded in the call for a Grand Republican rally in Raleigh on the 16th September next, and published in this issue, among other things, that "Volunteer Companies formed, either organized with officers or not will be present without arms."

* * * * * number of bands will be in attendance, but the delegations and especially volunteer companies, are expected to bring their own music, if convenient. This, then, is the programme for the arming and organizing of the whole Radical party. With a detailed militia, it is hoped to keep the whole people of the State in terror, and to hush their voice at the very threshold. There is ground to apprehend strife and bloodshed. The tramp gives forth no "uncertain sound." The act authorizing the organization of volunteer companies only passed on the 13th August, yet a call is made for these com-

panies to appear on the 16th Sept. with their music, even, but without arms. The work of organization, it is evident, will be pushed forward with vigor, if the companies are to be equipped and organized and transported to Raleigh in thirty days after the passage of the law! If not to be armed by that time, why the prohibition to bring arms; or does the prohibition about the arms extend only to their presence in the procession! etc., etc. We are in perilous times. Are we prepared to meet them as men? We earnestly counsel our people to be forbearing; to be exceedingly scrupulous in their conduct; to avoid by all possible means all collisions and conflicts; to bandy no words and to strike no blows, save in the most manifest self-defence, and by every means in their power to strive to avert a conflict which, when once begun, must end in blood. We repeat, we are in perilous times—are we prepared to meet them!

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

A gentleman in one of the departments has made a very curious discovery, which we publish below. He numbers each letter of the alphabet and then adds the numbers corresponding to the letters composing the two tickets Seymour and Blair, and Grant and Colfax. The result shows 177 for Seymour and Blair, and 140 for Grant and Colfax, the total being 317, which is the number of votes in the Electoral College.

A	1	S	19	G	7
B	2	E	5	R	13
C	3	Y	25	A	1
D	4	M	13	N	14
E	5	O	15	T	20
F	6	U	21		
G	7	R	13	A	1
H	8	N	14		
I	9	A	1	D	4
J	10	N	14		
K	11	D	4	C	3
L	12			O	17
M	13	B	2	L	12
N	14	L	12	F	6
O	15	A	1	A	1
P	16	I	9	X	24
Q	17	R	13		
R	13				140
S	19				177
T	20				140
U	21				210
V	22				140
W	23				140
X	24				317
Y	25				
Z	26				

Washington Express

Arms for the South—A Pretext for a New Session of Congress.

The Governors of the Southern States, it appears, are sorely disappointed because General Schofield has decided that there is no law to justify the issue of arms to the Southern militia. There is, we suppose, no doubt in the mind of any one as to what the Southern Governors want the arms for. It is to control the election against the will of the people by the operation of an armed militia. The Southern white people do not require any coercion. They are remarkably peaceable and well behaved. In fact, they have on several recent occasions refused to be brought into collision with the blacks, although the Radical mischief-makers tried that game at Raleigh and elsewhere. Even the violence of some of the public harangues has been toned down to moderation of late, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the South to conduct the approaching election quietly, but firmly, against the Radicals. The people of the South have nothing to gain by disturbing the peace, and they are beginning to understand that fact. To commit acts of violence would be to play into the hands of their enemies and persecutors, and this is the very thing which the carpet-bag Governors are most anxious to accomplish.

There may be another reason why the Governors are so urgent about arming the militia, and that is to bring about an early meeting of Congress in September. It seems that they have made a united appeal to Congress for this purpose, in order to supply such legislation as Secretary Schofield says does not now exist with regard to arming the militia. This may be a mere pretext to get Congress together, because there is no necessity for an early session, as Old Third Stevens admitted in his last moments. This movement of the Radical Governors at the South, therefore, may be regarded as a mere party dodge for electioneering purposes. The Radicals, who speculated confidently upon the support of the Southern negroes, may perhaps be pardoned for the present bitter disappointment at finding things going the other way; but that is no reason why they should be encouraged in provoking violence and bloodshed for party ends.

We know enough of Radical policy at the South to distrust these men when they raise the cry of "wolf." It is pretty evident now that the majority of the Southern people, who have been so long misled by the "black man," mean to go against the wolf in the free expression of their will. They should not be intimidated by the military force under any pretext. — N. Y. Herald.

One of the Rothschilds is said to meditate buying Jerusalem. The St. Louis barbers have resolved to close their shops on Sunday.

MAGNANIMITY.

The people of North Carolina have always borne the reputation of being law-abiding and scrupulous in the discharge of their public and private duties.

And those of our readers who served with the troops of our sister State will remember that, as a rule, they were so remarkable for their good behavior on the march, or in the bivouac, as they were in the line of battle.

There is a solidity about the North Carolina character, and a gravity in the North Carolina mind, which combine to make up an individuality which commands respect wherever it is known.

This character, once sedate and vigorous, has been taxed of late in a cruel manner. The Legislature of the State has been shaped by alien adventurers and native thimble-riggers. Every scheme which ingenuity can devise is resorted to in order to wring the hard earned money of the people from their hands, hard with toll; and the plundering system is carried on with open declarations that the carpet-baggers and scoundrels are the "masters" of the native population.

"These people must know that we are their masters," said "General" Abbott, who is now a Senator, God save the mark! from the State once represented by Nathaniel Macon.

Everything which lust of office, appetite for plunder, and a cowardly temper could suggest, has been done by Holden and his minions; but, under all the base persecution, the people of North Carolina have exercised a rare and commendable control over their feeling of natural indignation. A conspicuous illustration of self-command was afforded the other day when the Democratic Convention assembled in Raleigh. On that occasion a number of ignorant negroes endeavored to create a riot, and provoke a collision with the white men of the State.

The insanity of the attempt can be understood when we mention the fact that there were over three thousand delegates present, to say nothing of the population of Raleigh, and contributions from Virginia.

This force could have destroyed the rioters without an effort, and yet, with a magnanimity and forbearance, worthy of all praise, they pitied the deluded negroes and forgave them their insolent and aggressive acts. In this course they gave a noble illustration of the character we have attributed to white men of the Old North State.—North Virginia.

A PROFANE SWearer CURED.

A gentleman once heard a man swearing dreadfully, in the presence of a number of his companions. The gentleman told him that it was both a wicked and a cowardly thing to swear so; especially in company with others, when he dared not do it by himself. The man boastfully replied that he was not afraid to swear at any time, or in any place.

"I'll give you a sovereign," said the gentleman, "if you will go into the village graveyard, at twelve o'clock to-night, and swear the same oath there, when you are alone with God, as you have just uttered here."

"Agreed," said the man; it's an easy way of earning a sovereign.

"Well; you come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it; and the money is yours."

The time passed on; the hour of midnight came. The man went to the graveyard. It was a dark night. As he entered the graveyard, not a sound was heard. All was as still as death. Then the gentleman's words "Alone with God," came over him with wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness of what he had been doing, and what he had come there to do darted across his mind like the lightning's flash.

He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell upon his knees; and, instead of the dreadful oath he came to utter, the earnest cry went up, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

The next day he went to the gentleman, and thanked him for what he had done; and said he had resolved, by God's help, never to swear another oath as long as he lived.

The President has ordered the release of Tolar, Powers and Watkins, sentenced to death by Military Commission at Raleigh, N. C., for the alleged killing of a negro guilty of rape, which sentence was commuted to fifteen years imprisonment by Gen. Canby.

Spanish Laziness.—The day after my arrival at Vittoria, says a tourist, I went to a shoemaker's to get some repairs done to my boots. There was nobody in the shop. The master was on the opposite side of the street smoking his cigarette. His shoulders were covered with a mantle full of holes, and he looked like a beggar, but a Spanish beggar, appearing rather proud than ashamed of his poverty.—He came over to me and I explained my business. Wait a moment, said he, and immediately called his wife. "How much money is there in the purse?" "Twelve puestas." "Is that France 40 centimes?" "That I don't know." "But," said I, "twelve puestas will not last for ever." "Who has seen to-morrow?" said he turning his back upon me.

PLANNING WORK ON SUNDAY.

The following is an extract of an interesting letter of Sir Matthew Hale, to his grand-children. The testimony of that learned and upright Jurist, to the good effects resulting from a strict observance of the Sabbath, cannot be unimportant. The original is deposited in the British Museum. It was first published in the "Christian Observer," in London, 1813:

"I will acquaint you with a truth, that above forty years' experience, and strict observation of myself, hath assuredly taught me. I have been, nearly fifty years, a man as much conversant in business, and that of moment and importance, as most men; and I assure you, I was never under any inclination to fanaticism, enthusiasm or superstition.

"In all this time, I have most industriously observed in myself and my concerns, these three things:—Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's day (which was not absolutely necessary,) that business never prospered and succeeded well with me.

"I have set myself that day but to forecast or design any temporal business, to be done or performed afterwards; though such forecast were just and honest in themselves, and had as fair a prospect as could be expected, yet I have been disappointed in the effecting of it, or in the success of it. So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any important matter to any secular business that day, to answer them that if they suspected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking it upon that day. And this was no certain observation of me, that I feared to think of any secular business on that day, because the resolution then taken would be disappointed, or unsuccessful.

"That, always, the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business and employments of the week following. So that I could, from the loose or strict observance of that day, take a just prospect and true calculation of my temporal success in the ensuing week.—I though my hands and mind have been as full of secular business, both before and since I was a Judge, as it may be, any man's in England, yet I never wanted time, in my six days, to ripen and fit myself for the business and employments I had to do; though I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's day, to prepare for it, study or otherwise. But, on the other hand, if I had, at any time, borrowed from this day any time for my secular employments, I found it did further me less than if I had let it alone; and therefore, when some years' experience, upon a most attentive and vigilant observation, had given me this instruction, I grew perpetually resolved never, in this kind, to make a breach upon the Lord's day, which I have strictly observed for the last thirty years.

"This relation is most certainly and experimentally true, and hath been declared by me to hundreds of persons, as I now declare it to you."

Educating the Conscience.—The Camden Democrat, in an article on the subject of education, makes some practical suggestions looking to an improvement in the present system of education, and recommends the suspension, for a while at least, of some of the "higher branches;" and the substitution of a new department—one that shall engross a full third part of the time usually devoted to college studies, recitations, &c. Let it be a course of daily instruction which shall especially aim to educate the heart and the conscience, instead of permitting the pride of intellect to usurp all right and control.—Add a department with competent, honest and sincere professors to aim at one special object, namely, to make sure of a course of sound moral instruction, that shall regulate and control the passions, prejudices and evil propensities—no elevate and ennoble. Instead of the intellectual monopolizing all, as is now uniformly done, let one professorship be devoted exclusively to "moral improvement," and see what will come of it.—Call the new department by a name that will clearly express its meaning. Something, for instance, like this:—"The department of right teaching to do right."

Let there be professors of right, who will teach right precepts so thoroughly that no student shall ever leave the institution without his having his whole heart and conscience imbued and saturated with the daily repetition of right, so that right principles shall become in that student a permanent habit.

Montgomery, Aug. 20, P. M. Ten thousand people, with transparencies and banners, cannon, &c., are hurrying for Seymour and Blair. The whole city is illuminated. Ex-Gov. Watts, Alex. White, J. T. Morgan, and several colored men, have addressed the vast and enthusiastic concourse.

LORD HAILES AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.

"I was dining," said Dr. Buchanan, "some time ago with a literary party at old Mr. Abercrombie's, of Trillibody (the father of Mr. Ralph Abercrombie, who was slain in Egypt,) and we spent the evening together. A gentleman present put a question which puzzled the whole company. It was this: Supposing all the New Testaments in the world had been destroyed at the end of the third century, could their contents have been recovered from the writings of the first three centuries? The question was novel to all, and no one even hazarded a guess in answer to the inquiry.

About two months after this meeting, I received an invitation to breakfast with Lord Hailes (Sir David Dalrymple) next morning. He had been one of the party. During breakfast he asked me if I recollect the curious question about the contents of the New Testament from the writings of the first three centuries. "I remembered it well, and have thought of it often, without being able to form an opinion or conjecture on the subject."

"Well said Lord Hailes, 'that question quite accorded with the taste of my antiquarian mind. On returning to my home, as I knew I had all the writers of those centuries, I began immediately to collect them, that I might set to work on the arduous task as soon as possible.'—Pointing to a table covered with papers, he said: 'There I have been busy these two months, searching for chapters, half chapters and sentences of the New Testament, and have marked down what I found and where I found it, so that any person may see and examine for himself. I have actually discovered the whole New Testament, except seven or eleven verses (I forget which,) which satisfies me that I could discover them also. God so concealed or hid the treasures of His Word, that Julian, the apostate emperor, and other enemies of Christ, who wished to extirpate the Gospel from the world, never could have found it; and though they had, they never could have effected their destruction.'—Hailes's Memoir.

Use of Lemons.—White persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is naturally indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the surface of the tongue, one of the best "coolers." Internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it downward into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from a lower point. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with the most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at "tea-time," as an entire substitute for the ordinary "supper" of summer, would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep and an awakening for breakfast, to which they are strangers who will have their cup of tea or supper of "rolish" and "cake," and berries or peaches and cream.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Tobacco and Madness.—If anything can refrain our young men from the pernicious habit of tobacco-smoking and chewing, it may be such warnings as are contained in the reports of their terrible results in France. From 1813 to 1832 the tobacco tax in France produced 25,000,000 francs, and lunatic asylums contained 8,000 patients. The tobacco revenue has now reached 180,000,000, while there are 44,000 paralytic and lunatic patients in the hospitals; showing that the increase of lunacy has kept pace with the increase of the revenue of tobacco. These statistics, presented by M. Jolly to the Academy of Science, in connection with the closing words of his speech, contain a frightful warning to those forming the pernicious habit of smoking, now increasing so rapidly.—"The immoderate use of tobacco, and more especially of the pipe, produces a weakness of the brain and in the spinal marrow, which causes madness."

PEACE OR WAR.

We copy from the Winston Sentinel the two following paragraphs, and commend them to the consideration of those who apprehend another war as the result of the approaching Presidential election.

It may be regarded by some as an unfortunate circumstance that the great question of rulers comes up at this time for the decision of the people. Some are so nervously anxious to have peace that they absolutely fear to exercise the right of a freeman at the polls lest should disturb the peace. They vainly suppose that by letting the party in power hold on to the offices and do as they please with Government and people, we would be sure to have peace! and some, we dare say, are even willing to surrender all the dear, blood-bought liberties handed down to us by our fathers rather than assume the manliness of asserting their rights at the ballot box.

These three words now compose the main stock in trade of the Radical leaders; and about the only argument, if it may be so-called, they pretend to use. In order to understand, and be able to meet them, it is necessary to understand precisely what they mean by these terms.

After a careful examination, of the best and most approved Radical authorities, I find Peace, War and Loyalty defined as follows, viz:—

Peace. Full privilege for the Radical leaders to trample upon the Constitution, rob the Government, plunder and oppress the people, with impunity and without question.

War. Turning Radical leaders out of office—compelling them to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, bringing them before the Courts to receive punishment for their manifold crimes—filling all offices with honest and true men—and restoring the Government to the standard of our fathers, viz: economy purity and liberty.

Loyalty is divided into three parts, viz: 1st Loil. 2nd Trooly Loil. 3rd Intensely Loil.

Loil. Wanting office badly. Trooly Loil. Wanting a fat office so badly as to be ready at any time, to black a negro's boots to get it.

Intensely Loil. Wanting an office, with a big salary, and plenty of stealage besides, so very much, as to be ready and willing, at any time, to wash a Carpet-Bagger or Scallawag's feet to get it, than which no service could be lower or dirtier.

Consequently, according to the Radical dictionary, Peace is not an desirable to patriots. Neither is War so terrible to honest men, nor Loyalty so much to be coveted among gentlemen.

Now that we really understand what the Radical war cry means, the people may lay aside all fears of bloody war. When they hear a Radical leader bellowing war, fear, they may know, that it only means that he is terribly afraid of being turned out of office, &c.

TWO ROADS TO PEACE.

The Petersburg Express says that "two roads to peace have been suggested, one at Chicago and the other at New York, one by Gen. Grant and the other by Gov. Seymour."

People of a glorious ancestry which of these roads will you take? Peace is the prayer of all. Gen. Grant's road to peace is through the reconstruction acts of Congress. But this road has been tried. In every State where this system has been acquiesced in we discover the preliminary symptoms of a volcanic eruption. Tennessee lives amid the smothered flames of civil war. Louisiana sends an officer to Washington for federal aid to suppress "domestic violence" while a radical mob possessed the streets of New Orleans. In our own State a law has just passed by her bogus Legislature to put a force of six thousand men in the field under the control and at the will of W. W. Holden, who asked and implored the Legislature to give him still a heavier force—one upon which he could rely with certainty for carrying the Presidential election in the fall for Grant and Colfax. Upon the floors of Congress, through representative Deweece, an immense supply of arms and munitions of war has been asked for North Carolina as the only means of sustaining radical rule in the State. Exiles from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina repeat the same sad story that come afloat through the presses of those de-populated and oppressed States, of anarchy, strife, and confusion. Oh! let us have peace!

The Seymour road to peace points to the old well-beaten channels of the government administered according to the Constitution and laws established by our fathers. This plan, the people tired and sick of the reconstruction road, have determined to follow after March the 5th, 1869. In the interval it may be well for

Philadelphia, Pa., August 18.—Non.—The establishment of Collins & Robb, provision merchants, was destroyed by fire this morning, including two hundred packages of lard, hams and smoked beef. Bullock Brothers lost eight hundred sacks of fine wool, and the Meers, Clagham lost a lot of cotton.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

COL. OFFICE, 6th DIST. N. C., Salisbury Aug. 19th, 1868. The Revenue Law of July 20th, 1868, requires distillers of spirits to pay a special tax of four hundred dollars a year, two dollars per day on stills of the capacity to distil twenty bushels of mash or less, and fifty cents on each gallon of spirits produced. The special Tax to be paid before beginning the business—the per diem Tax to be assessed and paid monthly—the gallon Tax to be paid before the spirits are removed from the distillery-ware house. Distillers are required to file the usual Distillers Bonds in a sum of not less than \$5000, with the assessors before they commence distilling.

Distillers of Brandy from fruit or grapes are required to pay the same taxes as the distillers of whisky. Those distillers who have paid the special Tax required under the old law, must close their Distilleries until the requirements of the new law are complied with, and should they desire to discontinue the business, the money for the unexpired part of the year will be refunded to them on application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SAMUEL H. WILEY, Collector.

MORE BLOOD WANTED.

The following remarks are applicable to more States in the South than Georgia.—The Radical party desire blood—blood they must have. It is the nourishment that has kept them alive since they have been a party—and without blood they die.

More blood (says the Atlanta Intelligencer,) is needed for Radical capital.—The supply furnished by the killing of Ashburn is about exhausted. Reports of Democrats murdering negroes are abundant, but the names, time and place cannot be given. A real, substantial, horrid assassination is needed. If the Democrats fail to get up one soon, it is probable the Radicals will furnish it themselves. Mr. Adkins, in his remarks this morning in the Senate, let the cat out of the bag. It is just what everybody knew before, but it is the first time we have heard the policy of the party openly avowed by one of its leaders. He said: "The death of Republicans by midnight assassinations would result in good to the cause. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." He went so far as to express a willingness to offer himself a sacrifice, if no wrothier subject could be found.

The questions now become very pertinent: Who killed Ashburn? Did he receive his quietus at the hands of his own party?

ROW AT THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Atlanta, August 18.—The Republican celebration yesterday closed with a torch-light procession, composed of some three hundred negroes.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M., a drunken, unruly negro was arrested by two policemen in front of the National Hotel. The police were proceeding to the Guard House with the prisoner, when a mob of negroes pursued and attempted to rescue him. The police resisted and the negroes commenced using clubs. The police were knocked down and the prisoner escaped. At this time some person with the mob of negroes gave the word to fire, and the negroes fired, wounding one of the police. The fire was returned by the police, and then discharged followed in rapid succession. One negro was killed and two wounded. The negroes then fled, but rallied near the Guard House and moved to attack the police. By this time the whole police force and a large number of citizens arrived on the ground prepared for the conflict. The negroes saw their determination to protect lawful authorities and rapidly dispersed. At one time apprehensions were serious of a fearful riot.

AMIALE DOVE.—We are informed that Owen Dove, a colored stoverder, in the employ of Messrs. Worth & Daniel, was heard to remark, yesterday, that he would be "one of the first to slip on one foot the A-D colored Democratic club room, and to go in and murder the members." It strikes us that this is not very dove like. What say our city authorities?—Washington Star.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that a leading negro Radical declared on the streets, a day or two since, that "if Seymour and Blair were elected, the colored men of the South would not submit to it." This man was but uttering incendiary language, put into his mouth by white renegades. They threaten war and revolution if the people of the North decide that the Constitution shall be restored. Let Northern Journalists make a note of this.

A late North Carolina paper notes the fact that the steamer Terry, from New York, had just landed at Wilmington a number of suspicious-looking boxes marked "Sharp's cartridges." Are these for Holden's loyal bands? And what is the worth of a reconstruction which can only be upheld by carbine and cannon?—New York World.

the people of the whole country to reflect that only those of the late rebel States who are still out of the Union are enjoying peace. Those that have passed into it under the reconstruction acts are experiencing a degree of happiness strikingly akin to scenes enacted during the reign of terror in the French Revolution.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. COL. OFFICE, 6th DIST. N. C., Salisbury Aug. 19th, 1868. The Revenue Law of July 20th, 1868, requires distillers of spirits to pay a special tax of four hundred dollars a year, two dollars per day on stills of the capacity to distil twenty bushels of mash or less, and fifty cents on each gallon of spirits produced. The special Tax to be paid before beginning the business—the per diem Tax to be assessed and paid monthly—the gallon Tax to be paid before the spirits are removed from the distillery-ware house. Distillers are required to file the usual Distillers Bonds in a sum of not less than \$5000, with the assessors before they commence distilling.

Distillers of Brandy from fruit or grapes are required to pay the same taxes as the distillers of whisky. Those distillers who have paid the special Tax required under the old law, must close their Distilleries until the requirements of the new law are complied with, and should they desire to discontinue the business, the money for the unexpired part of the year will be refunded to them on application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SAMUEL H. WILEY, Collector.

MORE BLOOD WANTED.

The following remarks are applicable to more States in the South than Georgia.—The Radical party desire blood—blood they must have. It is the nourishment that has kept them alive since they have been a party—and without blood they die.

More blood (says the Atlanta Intelligencer,) is needed for Radical capital.—The supply furnished by the killing of Ashburn is about exhausted. Reports of Democrats murdering negroes are abundant, but the names, time and place cannot be given. A real, substantial, horrid assassination is needed. If the Democrats fail to get up one soon, it is probable the Radicals will furnish it themselves. Mr. Adkins, in his remarks this morning in the Senate, let the cat out of the bag. It is just what everybody knew before, but it is the first time we have heard the policy of the party openly avowed by one of its leaders. He said: "The death of Republicans by midnight assassinations would result in good to the cause. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." He went so far as to express a willingness to offer himself a sacrifice, if no wrothier subject could be found.

The questions now become very pertinent: Who killed Ashburn? Did he receive his quietus at the hands of his own party?

ROW AT THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Atlanta, August 18.—The Republican celebration yesterday closed with a torch-light procession, composed of some three hundred negroes.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M., a drunken, unruly negro was arrested by two policemen in front of the National Hotel. The police were proceeding to the Guard House with the prisoner, when a mob of negroes pursued and attempted to rescue him. The police resisted and the negroes commenced using clubs. The police were knocked down and the prisoner escaped. At this time some person with the mob of negroes gave the word to fire, and the negroes fired, wounding one of the police. The fire was returned by the police, and then discharged followed in rapid succession. One negro was killed and two wounded. The negroes then fled, but rallied near the Guard House and moved to attack the police. By this time the whole police force and a large number of citizens arrived on the ground prepared for the conflict. The negroes saw their determination to protect lawful authorities and rapidly dispersed. At one time apprehensions were serious of a fearful riot.

AMIALE DOVE.—We are informed that Owen Dove, a colored stoverder, in the employ of Messrs. Worth & Daniel, was heard to remark, yesterday, that he would be "one of the first to slip on one foot the A-D colored Democratic club room, and to go in and murder the members." It strikes us that this is not very dove like. What say our city authorities?—Washington Star.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that a leading negro Radical declared on the streets, a day or two since, that "if Seymour and Blair were elected, the colored men of the South would not submit to it." This man was but uttering incendiary language, put into his mouth by white renegades. They threaten war and revolution if the people of the North decide that the Constitution shall be restored. Let Northern Journalists make a note of this.

A late North Carolina paper notes the fact that the steamer Terry, from New York, had just landed at Wilmington a number of suspicious-looking boxes marked "Sharp's cartridges." Are these for Holden's loyal bands? And what is the worth of a reconstruction which can only be upheld by carbine and cannon?—New York World.