

TERMS—cash invariably in advance.
One year \$2, six months \$1.25, three mos. 75 cts.
Any person sending free subscribers will receive one copy gratis.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed in two weeks will be discontinued.

Rates of Advertising.

1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion.....	\$ 1.00
Each additional insertion.....	50
Six months.....	6.00
One year.....	10.00
1/2 column 1st insertion.....	5.00
Each additional.....	1.50
Six months.....	25.00
One year.....	40.00
1/4 column 1st insertion.....	10.00
Each additional.....	3.00
Six months.....	35.00
One year.....	55.00
1 column 1st insertion.....	15.00
Each additional.....	8.00
Six months.....	60.00
One year.....	100.00

SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent higher than the above rates.
Court orders \$8 in advance.
Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired. Payments quarterly in advance.
Since uniting The Patriot and The Times the press upon our advertising columns has been so great, we have been forced to receive but a few select advertisements, and adhere strictly to the above CLASSIFICATION.
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law.**
Scott & South, North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement).
Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building.
Scales & Scales, North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckle's Drug Store.
Apothecaries and Druggists.
E. W. Gilman, M.D., West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eckle, West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.).
Auctioneer.
W. E. Edwards.
Barbers.
Wiles & Wiles, North Elm, opposite Court House.
Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kribb, South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.).
Wilson & Shaler, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.).
Boot and Shoe Makers.
E. Kirch Schloepel, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hays, Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.
Cigar Manufacturer.
A. Brodman, South Elm, Caldwell block.
Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins, Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.
Contractor in Brick-work.
David McKnight.
Contractors in Wood-work.
J. J. Collins, Jax. L. Oakley, David Kersey.
Confectioners.
F. DeSaut, Tate Building, corner store.
J. Harper Lindley, Jr., South Elm.
Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. N. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).
Mrs. A. Dilworth, Next door to Times Office.
Dentists.
J. W. Havelit, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.
W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Eastman, Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.).
A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davis streets.
W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. Moy, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckle.
S. C. Hudson, West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sloan & Sons, South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.).
G. G. Yates, South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Rline, East Market street.
S. Steele, Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Bealor, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bohart & Murray, East Market, South Side.
Foundry and Machine Shop.
J. H. Tarpley, Washington st., on the Railroad.
Grocers and Confectioners.
Sorrento & Co., East Market, next Post Office.
General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.
Louis Zimmar, Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jno. B. Goetter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Harness-makers.
J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.
James F. Thum, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Hotels.
Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.
Liquor Dealers.
Dean & Dugber, Wholesale Dealers, West Market st., Garrett Building.
Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmondson, Davis street.
Millinery and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams, West Market, opposite Court House.
Music and Musical Instruments.
Prof. F. B. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).
Sewing Machines.
D. H. LaFisk, Salisbury st.
Tailors.
H. Fowler, West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
Tinners.
Jan. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates, South Elm.

THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.

VOL. { Patriot XXX. }
Times VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1868.

{ NO. 31 }

Tomb-Stones.
Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm.

Sign and Ornamental Painting.
A. W. Ingold,
East Market, Albright's block.

Physicians.
A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
R. W. Gleason,
West Market, McConnell building.
Jas. K. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. E. Logan,
Corner West-Market and Greene.

Photographers.
Hughes & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House,
up stairs.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. E. Farrow,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.
Sheriff, R. M. Stafford.
Coroner, John A. Pritchett.
Clerk Superior Court, Abram Clapp.
Recorder of Deeds, J. W. S. Parker.
Sergeant, G. W. Bowman.

Commissioners.—Wm. M. Mebane, Chairman;
Wm. W. Wheeler, John C. Denny, Jonathan
Anthony, Zephaniah Mitchell, (colored).
J. W. S. Parker, Clerk ex-officio of the board.

WHITE MEN REMEMBER.

"One Colored man is worth a half
dozen Irish or a dozen Germans."
—Stille's Radical speech in Greensboro.

"When the storm is over, the Conserva-
tive party, representing, as it does, THE
PROPERTY AND INTELLIGENCE
OF THE STATE, will take the guidance
of affairs, AND ALL WILL BE WELL."
—Judge Pearson's Letter.

COLORED MEN!

Who rents you lands? Is it Radicals or
Democrats? Look out for your interests.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

It is a singular, as it is a significant
fact, that it should give the Radicals
great offence, to see the conservative
Democracy of the country rallying
around and marching under the Stars
and Stripes—the flag of our fathers and
country. If this party had any regard
for the Union and Constitution, of
which the Stars and Stripes has long
and should ever be the glorious ensign,
they would not snarl and snap as they
now do when they see it hoisted and
unfurled by the conservative Democ-
racy—the only true Union party in the
land. The sight of water to a dog, la-
boring under hydrophobia, will, it is
said, give him fits—not that the water
is impure or at all dangerous, but be-
cause the poor dog himself is incurably
diseased. It is upon the same princi-
ple that the Stars and Stripes in the
hands of the true Union men of the
country, is certain to throw the origi-
nal Radical Locofoco secessionist into
violent fits. We have heard of one of
the veteran, wool-died, and stubbornly
chronic, believing in the right of *par*
sec, but who, for the sake of continuing
in office, has JINED the Radicals; rav-
ing and foaming, the other day, like a
mad dog, because the Conservatives
and Democrats dared to unfurl and
carry, at the head of their procession,
the Stars and Stripes. We repeat that
this is as singular as it is significant.
But let those who are struggling with
a military chieftain at their head, to
subvert the Constitution and degrade
the flag of our country by establishing
an emperor instead of restoring the
Constitutional Union of free and sov-
ereign States, as established by our
fathers—curse, rant, foam and rave on.
It cannot, thank God, be construed
into treason, even by a radical seces-
sion rafter, for any man or party, in
the Southern States, to march under
the Stars and Stripes. Indeed it has
not been many years since some who
are cursing the conservative Democra-
cy for showing their love and respect
for the Constitution and Union that
the Stars and Stripes signifies, de-
clined walking under it, and cursed
all who did, as bitterly as they now do
the conservative Democracy for so do-
ing. But let them rave on to their
heart's content. While the true Union
men of the country, everywhere, con-
tinue to rally around and bear aloft
the Stars and Stripes, in such numbers
and with such demonstrations of joy
and respect for the glorious Consti-
tution, flag and Union of our gallant
forefathers—as will literally awe into
silence the dyspeptic and tyrannical
carpet-baggers, scoundrels and the
dupes who have the brazen audacity
to be Republicans, and the friends of
peace, Union and prosperity through-
out the length and breadth of the land.

RETALIATION.

Christianity condemns retaliation.
But Government is not administered
on Christian principles. Even well-
fed Doctors of Divinity tell us that we
must not construe too strictly those
passages which, to a simpler compre-
hension, seem to inculcate non-resis-
tance to injuries. However, be this as
it may, one thing at least is certain and
that is, that self-preservation is the first
law of nature and we find that both
individuals and nations illustrate the
maxim. An eye for an eye and a tooth
for a tooth is still law among men, and
the number of those who turn the other
cheek, when one cheek is smitten, is re-
markably small.

In a state of nature, the right to re-
dress an injury is lodged in the hands
of the person wronged. The ground
of human punishment is justice. In
the individual aggrieved, this sense of
justice takes the form of revenge; in
the public mind, it takes the form of
indignation. Thus among the ancient
Jews, and among the savage tribes
now existing, the son slays the man
who took the life of his father, brother
or kinsman. Personal revenge is trans-
muted into a religious virtue and pub-
lic indignation not only justifies but
approves the act. The criminal law in
civilized States does not change the
essential character of punishment. It
merely relieves the injured party from
the duty of redressing his own wrongs,
and places the redress in the hands of
the State. It is entirely incorrect to
suppose that the object of punishment
is to reform the criminal, or to make
an example of him to deter others from
crime. These are only the incidents.
The stream cannot rise higher than the
fountain. The State possesses no other
right to inflict punishment than the
right which was vested in the individ-
ual, and which right has been granted
over to the State to exercise.

The idea of punishment, then, is the
idea of retaliation. It is just and right
to retaliate; it is more, it is often ex-
pedient, not infrequently necessary.

A painful fact has suggested the
foregoing general reflections. The
colored race in North America has been
enslaved for about two hundred years.
A few years ago, they were emanci-
pated by the proclamation of President
Lincoln. A few years thereafter, they
were made citizens of the United States,
and the right of suffrage was accorded
them. They naturally exercised that
right to protect and defend themselves
in their newly-acquired franchises.—
This course of action on their part,
drew down upon them the vengeance
of those who were desirous of depriving
them of these franchises. As a general
rule, the newly enfranchised race is
very poor and entirely dependent
upon their own labor for clothing,
food and shelter. As a general rule,
those who desire to reduce this unfor-
tunate race to political serfdom, pos-
sess houses and lands and corn and
meat. Thus it happens that the for-
mer race is entirely dependent for
labor upon those who are their implac-
able political enemies. It further hap-
pens to be a lamentable and disgraceful
fact that many of the possessors of
these houses and lands and meat and
corn are using these for purposes of
oppression. They are combining with
each other not to give employment to
those who will not consent to sell their
citizenship. The only alternative, then,
which is presented to thousands of our
citizens, is to vote for Seymour and
Blair, or starve. But suppose they do
not choose to vote for Seymour and
Blair, and rather choose to take the
chance of starvation than consent vol-
untarily to their own degradation—
what then?

Something must be done. The law
of self-preservation must necessarily
be obeyed. Something must be done
at all hazards; but the more quietly
and peaceably it can be done so much
the better. The question then is, can
there be any remedy under the forms
of law? We think so, unquestionably.
Of course it is not to be supposed
that men and women and children will
starve to death while corn is still
standing in the fields and while hogs
and cattle are not kept under lock and
key. But these are matters of minor
importance and are to be expected,
however much the necessity may be
deplored. What we mean is, that
there is one efficient remedy for this
wholesale crusade of oppression car-
ried on against the colored race to
starve him into voting against his
choice. The remedy is this.

Whenever the Republicans have con-
trol of a county, let a meeting of the

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]
MY SISTERS THREE.

BY HON. FRANKLIN SAWYER.

Dead! Sisters three!
One in thy beauty's prime!
One in thy virtue's harvest-time!
One in a mother's loftiest hopes sublime!

Dead! Dead! All three!
Ye died at home!
Two sisters closed your eyes!
A father wept o'er sundered ties!
Another rent the air with frantic cries!
Died! Died at home!

I was not there!
Out in the world of strife
I battled for the spoils of life,
Nor dreamed that death had whetted his dull
knife!

Not there! Not there!
All in one tomb!
And there, no lapse the years,
I go, dead sisters, with fresh tears,
To lure sweet spirit-voices to my ears
From that one tomb!

Jars the tomb-door!
Three coffins there, and bones,
Whereon death builds his ghastly thrones!
And mold has gathered thick upon the stones
Inside that door!

Silence and death!
Not e'en the air is stirred!
Not e'en a tomb-bird's wing is whirred!
And yet, methinks, the spirit-whispers heard
Are not dead!

"We are not here!
Off in the better land,
We sisters three glide hand in hand
To seraph-harmonies in God's own band!
Not here! Not here!"

RETALIATION.

Christianity condemns retaliation.
But Government is not administered
on Christian principles. Even well-
fed Doctors of Divinity tell us that we
must not construe too strictly those
passages which, to a simpler compre-
hension, seem to inculcate non-resis-
tance to injuries. However, be this as
it may, one thing at least is certain and
that is, that self-preservation is the first
law of nature and we find that both
individuals and nations illustrate the
maxim. An eye for an eye and a tooth
for a tooth is still law among men, and
the number of those who turn the other
cheek, when one cheek is smitten, is re-
markably small.

In a state of nature, the right to re-
dress an injury is lodged in the hands
of the person wronged. The ground
of human punishment is justice. In
the individual aggrieved, this sense of
justice takes the form of revenge; in
the public mind, it takes the form of
indignation. Thus among the ancient
Jews, and among the savage tribes
now existing, the son slays the man
who took the life of his father, brother
or kinsman. Personal revenge is trans-
muted into a religious virtue and pub-
lic indignation not only justifies but
approves the act. The criminal law in
civilized States does not change the
essential character of punishment. It
merely relieves the injured party from
the duty of redressing his own wrongs,
and places the redress in the hands of
the State. It is entirely incorrect to
suppose that the object of punishment
is to reform the criminal, or to make
an example of him to deter others from
crime. These are only the incidents.
The stream cannot rise higher than the
fountain. The State possesses no other
right to inflict punishment than the
right which was vested in the individ-
ual, and which right has been granted
over to the State to exercise.

The idea of punishment, then, is the
idea of retaliation. It is just and right
to retaliate; it is more, it is often ex-
pedient, not infrequently necessary.

A painful fact has suggested the
foregoing general reflections. The
colored race in North America has been
enslaved for about two hundred years.
A few years ago, they were emanci-
pated by the proclamation of President
Lincoln. A few years thereafter, they
were made citizens of the United States,
and the right of suffrage was accorded
them. They naturally exercised that
right to protect and defend themselves
in their newly-acquired franchises.—
This course of action on their part,
drew down upon them the vengeance
of those who were desirous of depriving
them of these franchises. As a general
rule, the newly enfranchised race is
very poor and entirely dependent
upon their own labor for clothing,
food and shelter. As a general rule,
those who desire to reduce this unfor-
tunate race to political serfdom, pos-
sess houses and lands and corn and
meat. Thus it happens that the for-
mer race is entirely dependent for
labor upon those who are their implac-
able political enemies. It further hap-
pens to be a lamentable and disgraceful
fact that many of the possessors of
these houses and lands and meat and
corn are using these for purposes of
oppression. They are combining with
each other not to give employment to
those who will not consent to sell their
citizenship. The only alternative, then,
which is presented to thousands of our
citizens, is to vote for Seymour and
Blair, or starve. But suppose they do
not choose to vote for Seymour and
Blair, and rather choose to take the
chance of starvation than consent vol-
untarily to their own degradation—
what then?

Something must be done. The law
of self-preservation must necessarily
be obeyed. Something must be done
at all hazards; but the more quietly
and peaceably it can be done so much
the better. The question then is, can
there be any remedy under the forms
of law? We think so, unquestionably.
Of course it is not to be supposed
that men and women and children will
starve to death while corn is still
standing in the fields and while hogs
and cattle are not kept under lock and
key. But these are matters of minor
importance and are to be expected,
however much the necessity may be
deplored. What we mean is, that
there is one efficient remedy for this
wholesale crusade of oppression car-
ried on against the colored race to
starve him into voting against his
choice. The remedy is this.

Whenever the Republicans have con-
trol of a county, let a meeting of the

country by organizing and arming, se-
cretly and nightly, military companies,
yclept Loyal Leagues, and exhorting
themselves to go forth and plunder,
steal, rob and shoot down both man
and beast, to enable them to perpetu-
ate, as a party, their excellence and
great moral ideas.

In humble reverence, can any good
or sane man, North or South, behold
such unblushing rascality, and not ex-
claim, "God, in mercy, pity and speed-
ily redeem us of such monstrous, bloody
fiends and thief-brokers as those who
now control us?" Can it be possible
that there is one single, honest, Chris-
tian friend in North Carolina, who will
remain in the ranks of a party openly
avowing such sentiments as contained
in the article below? If there be,
Heaven pity the man!

RETALIATION.

Christianity condemns retaliation.
But Government is not administered
on Christian principles. Even well-
fed Doctors of Divinity tell us that we
must not construe too strictly those
passages which, to a simpler compre-
hension, seem to inculcate non-resis-
tance to injuries. However, be this as
it may, one thing at least is certain and
that is, that self-preservation is the first
law of nature and we find that both
individuals and nations illustrate the
maxim. An eye for an eye and a tooth
for a tooth is still law among men, and
the number of those who turn the other
cheek, when one cheek is smitten, is re-
markably small.

In a state of nature, the right to re-
dress an injury is lodged in the hands
of the person wronged. The ground
of human punishment is justice. In
the individual aggrieved, this sense of
justice takes the form of revenge; in
the public mind, it takes the form of
indignation. Thus among the ancient
Jews, and among the savage tribes
now existing, the son slays the man
who took the life of his father, brother
or kinsman. Personal revenge is trans-
muted into a religious virtue and pub-
lic indignation not only justifies but
approves the act. The criminal law in
civilized States does not change the
essential character of punishment. It
merely relieves the injured party from
the duty of redressing his own wrongs,
and places the redress in the hands of
the State. It is entirely incorrect to
suppose that the object of punishment
is to reform the criminal, or to make
an example of him to deter others from
crime. These are only the incidents.
The stream cannot rise higher than the
fountain. The State possesses no other
right to inflict punishment than the
right which was vested in the individ-
ual, and which right has been granted
over to the State to exercise.

The idea of punishment, then, is the
idea of retaliation. It is just and right
to retaliate; it is more, it is often ex-
pedient, not infrequently necessary.

A painful fact has suggested the
foregoing general reflections. The
colored race in North America has been
enslaved for about two hundred years.
A few years ago, they were emanci-
pated by the proclamation of President
Lincoln. A few years thereafter, they
were made citizens of the United States,
and the right of suffrage was accorded
them. They naturally exercised that
right to protect and defend themselves
in their newly-acquired franchises.—
This course of action on their part,
drew down upon them the vengeance
of those who were desirous of depriving
them of these franchises. As a general
rule, the newly enfranchised race is
very poor and entirely dependent
upon their own labor for clothing,
food and shelter. As a general rule,
those who desire to reduce this unfor-
tunate race to political serfdom, pos-
sess houses and lands and corn and
meat. Thus it happens that the for-
mer race is entirely dependent for
labor upon those who are their implac-
able political enemies. It further hap-
pens to be a lamentable and disgraceful
fact that many of the possessors of
these houses and lands and meat and
corn are using these for purposes of
oppression. They are combining with
each other not to give employment to
those who will not consent to sell their
citizenship. The only alternative, then,
which is presented to thousands of our
citizens, is to vote for Seymour and
Blair, or starve. But suppose they do
not choose to vote for Seymour and
Blair, and rather choose to take the
chance of starvation than consent vol-
untarily to their own degradation—
what then?

Something must be done. The law
of self-preservation must necessarily
be obeyed. Something must be done
at all hazards; but the more quietly
and peaceably it can be done so much
the better. The question then is, can
there be any remedy under the forms
of law? We think so, unquestionably.
Of course it is not to be supposed
that men and women and children will
starve to death while corn is still
standing in the fields and while hogs
and cattle are not kept under lock and
key. But these are matters of minor
importance and are to be expected,
however much the necessity may be
deplored. What we mean is, that
there is one efficient remedy for this
wholesale crusade of oppression car-
ried on against the colored race to
starve him into voting against his
choice. The remedy is this.

Whenever the Republicans have con-
trol of a county, let a meeting of the

commissioners be called at once. Let
them make out a list of all the colored
stone-masons, brick-layers, plasterers,
painters and carpenters. Then let
them select a site of sufficient dimen-
sions for a village of from five to fifteen
hundred colored paupers as the case
may be. The work itself will give em-
ployment to a considerable number of
persons and some time will be required
to complete it. Then let the county
papers be moved in and be provided
with houses and food at the expense of
those who have made them paupers.—
Let the tax be so laid as to effect only
the large land holder. Not one in
twenty owns any land at all and the
large land holders are much rarer.—
This tax will fall lightly upon the great
mass of the people, while the oppres-
sive land-holder will be compelled to
throw his broad acres upon the market
to raise money to pay the taxes. And
in addition to this, let the Legislature
deprive these exacting tyrants of the
benefits of the stay law and compel
them to pay their debts. Pass their
lands under the Sheriff's hammer and
give the poor a chance to buy land.

**THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE
LAW.**

There is much inquiry for the action
of Congress at its recent session in re-
ference to the internal tax laws. The
Philadelphia Ledger has received a
copy, covering some sixty closely prin-
ted pages, and gives the following ab-
stract of those sections of the law of
particular general importance:

Section 45. Distillers, rectifiers and
wholesale dealers, mixers of liquors,
to keep books of daily purchases and
sales, names of parties from whom
bought and to whom sold, with all de-
tails of proofs, packages, marks, num-
bers, &c. Penalties denounced.

Sec. 46. Receipts of spirits in less
than twenty gallon packages withheld
from any but authorized dealers, rec-
tifiers, &c. Penalties denounced.

Sec. 47. Reinspection of spirits on
change of packages in not less than
ten gallons; absence of marks evidence
of fraud.

Sec. 48. Imitation wines, sparkling
wines, and mixed liquors, liable to \$6
per dozen quarts, and \$3 per dozen
pints, or at those rates in whatever
package put up. Sparkling wines
made from native grapes exempt. Re-
turns to be made semi-monthly, with-
out notice and payment forthwith, of
tax due. Penalties denounced.

Sec. 57. All owners of any spirits
whatsoever, intended for sale, exceed-
ing 50 gallons and not in the bonded
warehouse, required forthwith to make
return of the same under oath to their
collector on the act taking effect.—
Collector to be satisfied that the tax
has been paid, then gauge and stamp
same. Directions as to returns and
gaging. Penalties denounced for frau-
dent marking.

Sec. 58. All forfeited spirits to be
sold subject to immediate payment of
tax.

Sec. 59. Special tax of distillers of 100
forty gallon barrels \$400, and \$4 for
each additional barrel. Distillers de-
fined; monthly returns required.

Wholesale liquor dealers to pay \$100,
if annual sales are not over \$25,000
and \$10 on each additional \$1,000; de-
finition; conditional exception of dis-
tillers and brewers selling on the pre-
mises; exemption as to the conflict
with State and municipal laws.

Manufacturers of stills to pay \$50
per annum, and \$20 for each still or
vorn.

Dealers in leaf tobacco; sales under
\$10,000 per annum, \$25, and \$2 on
each additional \$1,000; definition of;
no exemption on account of paying tax
as wholesale dealer, tobaccoist, man-
ufacturer of cigars or tobacco; farmers
and planters selling their own products
only, exempt.

Dealers in tobacco to pay \$5 per an-
num on sales under \$1,000, and \$2 on
each additional \$1,000; definition of;
every retail dealer, inn, tavern, and
eating house selling cigars, to pay
special tax as tobacco dealers.

Manufacturers of tobacco to pay \$10,
and \$2 per \$1,000 on the excess of
\$5,000 of the penal sum of their bond.

Manufacturers of cigars to pay \$10,
and \$2 on each \$1,000 in excess of \$5,
000; defined; must give bond before
obtaining special tax receipt. Every
cigar maker to register his name.

Sec. 61. Stuffed flour, 33 cents per
pound. Fine out, plug and twist, 32
cents per pound. Stem smoking, 16
cents per pound.

Sec. 72. Requires every dealer hav-
ing now more than 20 lbs. of tobacco
or 10 pounds of snuff, imported or
domestic, to make inventory immedi-
ately, and return the same forthwith
under oath to assistant assessor, and
make similar monthly inventory.—
Sales after January 1st, 1869, prohib-
ited, unless goods put up and stamped
as herein directed.

Sec. 96. Any distiller, &c., neglect-
ing any of the duties prescribed in
this act, if there be no specific penalty
imposed, to pay a penalty of \$1,000,
and all apparatus, machinery, &c., to
be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 99. Any person fraudulently
executing bond, entry, &c., to be im-
prisoned not less than one nor more
than five years, and all property to
which it relates to be forfeited.

**A FEARFUL PROPHECY—LET
THE COLORED RACE READ
AND PONDER.**

William W. Holden is the Congres-
sional "Governor" of North Carolina.
He was elevated to that position by
the "blacks" for whom he predicted
the fearful fate recorded below. We
wish every colored man in the State
could read the bloody prophecy. Sure-
ly they would no longer be led by the
evil genius who made it. As the pre-
diction of the man who now professes
such ardent love for the "emancipated
slaves of the South" it is well worth a
perusal, and we hope every Democ-
ratic and Conservative paper in the
State will republish it. This man
Holden is now leading the unfortunate
colored race to the destruction he
predicted. Let them read the follow-
ing awful prophecy and resolve to be
led no longer by the bad man who
made it:

Extract from Holden's paper of Oc-
tober 8th 1862:

"The proclamation of Abraham
Lincoln, which we published in our
last, assuming the right to emancipate
the slaves of the South, is one of the
most MONSTROUSLY WICKED
DOCUMENTS that ever emanated
from human authority. It breathes,
in every line, the spirit and the pur-
pose of the INFERNAL REGIONS.
If this proclamation could be carried
out, it would consign the whites and
blacks of the North American con-
tinent to one common ruin.

And this is an abolition measure,
designed to benefit the black race! It
would extinguish that race in less than
ten years. Emancipation once offered,
a struggle would commence between the
two races for the mastery. Every
one knows how that struggle would
terminate. Four millions of blacks
would soon be reduced to a mere hand-
ful. They would be slaughtered by the
whites, UNTIL EVERY HILL AND
VALLEY IN THE SOUTH WOULD
BE STAINED WITH BLOOD. They
would disappear like the mist of the
morning, and before any direct attempt
could be made to colonize them. And
this is the doom to which the abolition-
ists, with Lincoln at their head, would
consign the slave.

Great Britain and France, in their
acts of emancipation, exhibited some
forethought and some of the principles
of christianity, though they committed
a fatal mistake as to the well-being
and prosperity of both races; but here
is an edict, by the head of a so-called
Christian people, which not only violates
palpably and grossly the Constitution of
his country, but which, if successful in
its operation, would make four millions
of innocent creatures, parties to a bloody
struggle and, by arraying them against
their masters, who are their best friends,
would inevitably lead to their destruction
AS THE ONLY MEANS LEFT OF
PRESERVING THE WHITE RACE.

Such a measure would make a Hayti
of the South and a Pandemonium of the
North. It would utterly desolate the
former and if the latter could stand
by and command or permit such a
measure to be consummated, with all
the horrors which would follow, IT
WOULD WRITE ITSELF DOWN IN HIS-
TORY AS WORTHY OF THE WORST EM-
INENCE AMONG FIENDS.