

Advertising Rates.

- 1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion, \$ 1.00
- Each additional insertion, .50
- Six months, 6.00
- One year, 10.00
- 14 column 1st insertion, 5.00
- Each additional, 1.50
- Six months, 25.00
- One year, 40.00
- 1/2 column 1st insertion, 40.00
- Each additional, 3.00
- Six months, 35.00
- One year, 60.00
- 1 column 1st insertion, 15.00
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- Six months, 60.00
- One year, 100.00
- SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent higher than the above rates.
- Court orders \$3 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 A. S. B. T. E. S.
- Obituary notices, over five lines, charged at advertisements.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law.**
Scott & Scott,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.
Scoble & Scoble,
North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.
- Apothecaries and Druggists.**
R. W. Wilson, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConeil building.
Porter & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)
- Auctioneers.**
W. E. Edwards.
- Barbers.**
Wilkes & Wiley,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents.**
Henry G. Hays,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shuber,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)
- Boot and Shoe Makers.**
E. Kirch Schudel,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hays,
Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.
- Cigar Manufacturer.**
A. Brookmann,
South Elm, Caldwell block.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.**
John A. Pollock,
South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.
- Contractor in Brick-work.**
David McKnight.
- Contractors in Wood-work.**
I. J. Culler,
Jan. L. Oakley.
- Confectioners.**
F. DeSaut,
Tate Building, corner store.
J. Hauger Klingberg, Jr.,
South Elm.
- Dress-Making and Fashions.**
Mrs. N. Maurer,
South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. A. Dilworth,
Next door to Times Office.
- Dentists.**
J. W. Hoelett,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
W. K. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Routsahn,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
- A. Weatherly,**
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
W. D. Foster,
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel.
S. C. Dugloss,
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Mann & Sons,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
E. G. Yates,
South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer,
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Kline,
East Market street.
S. Steele,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Benbow,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bogart & Murray,
East Market, South Side.
- Foundry and Machine Shop.**
J. H. Turley,
Washington st., on the Railroad.
- Grocers and Confectioners.**
Starrett & White,
East Market, next Post Office.
- General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.**
Louis Zinner,
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Guiford Land Agency of North-Carolina.**
Jas. B. Greeter, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-makers.**
J. W. S. Fisher,
East Market st., near Court House.
James E. Thom,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
- Hotels.**
Southern Hotel, Seales & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Rouse, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.
- Livery Stables.**
W. J. Edmondson,
Davis street.
- Millinery and Lady's Goods.**
Mrs. H. 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. LaFiah,
Salisbury st.
- Tailors.**
W. L. Fowler,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
- Timers.**
Jas. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.
- Tomb-Stones.**
Henry G. Axtell,
South Elm.
- Sign Printing.**
A. W. Ingold,
South Elm, Patriot building.

- Physicians.**
A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
E. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConeil building.
Jas. K. Hull,
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. B. Brown,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.
- Guiford County Officers.**
Chairman of the County Court, J. H. Lind-
say.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William U. Steiner.
County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragdale.
- U. S. Officials.**
Freedmen's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler,
West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jno. Crane,
South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh,
Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow,
South Elm, Benbow's building.

Agricultural.

FERTILIZERS IN N. CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Sentinel says:—We have been favored with the following correspondence between a Committee of the State Agricultural Society and Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist. It speaks for itself, and we need do no more than call attention to it. The letter of Prof. Kerr is full of valuable information and suggestions, which are apropos and timely. It establishes the fact that we have native fertilizers in abundance, to meet all the exigencies of our Agricultural condition and necessities:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

Prof. W. C. Kerr:
SIR:—The State Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution, to-wit:
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the subject of producing fertilizers in this State, for sale to the farmers of the State at fair remunerating prices.

The object of the Society is, first, to ascertain whether the materials exist out of which fertilizers can be manufactured; secondly, to ascertain whether they can be produced in such quantity and form as to compensate the manufacturer and remunerate the farmer.

Any information that you could give the Committee, at your leisure, upon this subject, would be gratefully received. With much respect,
GEO. W. WHITFIELD,
D. M. BARRINGER,
J. L. BRIDGES,
Committee.

RALEIGH, June 10, 1868.

Geo. W. Whitfield, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer, Col. Jas. L. Bridges, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I have not yet had time to give the subject of your communication the attention which its importance demands, having been wholly occupied with the survey of the Western section of the State. It is my purpose, in a few months, after completing the examination of that region, to take up, in detail, the study of the marls of the Eastern counties, and, in connection with them, to discuss the whole subject of our resources of fertilization in this State and the best methods of utilizing them. But it has occurred to me that it might be worth while, preliminarily, to call the attention of your Committee and of the Agricultural Society to some general considerations which must direct and limit our investigations and experiments in this direction.

Without going into the general subject of manures and the theory of their action upon the soil, it will be sufficient to state in general, that the principal problem of practical agriculture in our State and region is, how to restore and maintain the supply of lime and humus in our soils. This is so, partly because these are among the most important ingredients, and, at the same time, the most liable to exhaustion, and partly because, whatever method is adopted of supplying these, the other exhaustible elements are also restored incidentally.

The methods of supplying humus are mainly two: First, the plowing in of green crops; and, second, the direct addition of it in the form of stable manure, peat, muck, &c.

Lime may be restored directly, as lime, or in the form of marl or gypsum. And, still better, either or both of these may be composted with the peat, &c.

Since the process of improving soils by plowing in green crops, however

advisable, will not readily nor speedily be adopted by our farmers, and since the quantity of stock in our region is and must long remain utterly inadequate to furnish a supply of stable manure, it is important to enquire whether there are other available sources of supply. The immense peat beds of our coast region will at once occur to you as capable of furnishing unlimited quantities for an indefinite period. In fact, there is enough to supply for one hundred years every acre of cultivated land within ten miles of a Railroad or navigable river.

As for lime, of course the marl-beds of the same region furnish an inexhaustible supply. The manufacture of lime for agricultural purposes ought to become at once a large and lucrative business. The soils of a very large proportion of the State, being of granitic origin, are generally very deficient in this most important element. It might be supplied to a large part of the eastern and middle sections of the State from the marls near the coast, which are often almost pure limestone. This is one manufacture that your Society would do well to encourage.

As to the matter of transportation of peat and marl to considerable distances, I have no doubt that much might profitably be done in that way. Peat, air dried, loses from 3/4 to 1/2 of its weight. The marls of the coast are in many places rich enough in fertilizing ingredients, phosphates, potash, &c., to bear transportation (and where they are not, they might, in some cases, be concentrated by simple mechanical means) over large districts, along the rivers in whose banks they abound, and on the line of the railroads, as is done so extensively in New Jersey.

But this is not the enterprise which I propose for your consideration. It is the utilization of these materials, together with the waste from the fisheries of the Sounds and Rivers of the same section, for the manufacture of a manipulated manure which may be profitably transported over the whole State, by water and rail. These fisheries, as you are aware, furnish thousands of tons of refuse and offal annually, which are now little better than thrown away.

Consider the composition of these materials: The marls contain, besides lime, which is the principal ingredient, iron, magnesia, phosphate of lime and organic matter, and some of them, also, potash and soda.

Here is an analysis of a stone marl near Wilmington, given by Dr. Emmons: Silice 20 per cent., phosphate 5, magnesia 4, carbonate of lime 72, organic matter, &c., 2.

When the sand constitutes a large proportion of the marl, it may be separated by simple means, so as to concentrate the more valuable ingredients, as lime, potash, phosphates, &c.

The composition of peat may be stated (as an average of many analyses) to be as follows, viz:

Humus,	\$4.1 per cent.
Potash,	2 " "
Soda,	1 " "
Lime,	4.2 " "
Magnesia,	5 " "
Alumini,	1.0 " "
Iron,	3.1 " "
Sulphuric Acid,	1.3 " "
Chlorine,	1 " "
Phosphoric Acid,	6 " "
Silice,	4.4 " "

An analysis of the fish offal gives the following, viz:	
In 120 parts, Oil,	20.0 per cent.
Other organic matter,	78.3 " "
Lime,	8.7 " "
Potash,	1.6 " "
Soda,	1.0 " "
Phosphoric Acid,	7.8 " "
Chlorine,	7 " "
Silice,	1.3 " "

Thus it is evident that by a judicious selection of marls and peats, (and the concentration of the former when necessary) and the addition of fish offal, (and in some cases, if desirable, a small portion of guano and gypsum) an unlimited quantity may be made of a fertilizer superior to most of the imported articles, at a trifling fraction of their cost, and capable of transportation to all parts of the State,—a fertilizer which, besides the principal ingredients, wanting in our soils, lime and humus, contains all the other elements of stable manure, or the best guanos.

Here, then, you have all the necessary materials in unlimited abundance, without cost, in immediate proximity to each other, on navigable waters, and connected with all parts of the State by railroad. It is not easy to see what better conditions could exist anywhere for a profitable enterprise of the kind you contemplate.

It will give me pleasure to aid you in any manner in furthering such an undertaking. Very Respectfully,
W. C. KERR.

The best bank is a bank of earth.—It never refuses to discount to honest labor. And the best shares are plow-shares, on which dividends are always liberal.

TAXES! TAXES!

Taxes, Taxes, nothing but taxes!
Taxed upon all that man can eat:
Taxed on our flour, and taxed on our meat:
Taxed upon all that covers his back,
From his cotton shirt, to his broadcloth black,
Taxed on whatever is pleasant to see,
To hear, or to smell, to feel or to be.
Taxes, taxes, nothing but taxes!
Grinding our noses as sharp as axes.

And what are the taxes for?
Why—the Freedman's Bureau to keep in repair,
So that Radical loafers can each have a chair,
And a chance for the pickings and stealings there!
Taxes, taxes, Republican taxes!
Taxed on the Coffin, and taxed on the Crib,
On the old man's shroud, and the baby's bib,
To pamper the bigot, and fatten the knave
Taxed, from the cradle plump into the grave.
Why, to buy all the rogues they can find far and near
And give each officer half a million a year.

Taxes, taxes, Republican taxes!
For rich men to shirk, and for poor men to pay
From the pittance they earn by the work of the day
By the strain of the muscle, the sweat of the brow,
By the spade and the trowel, the axe and the plough.

Grant sends his children to school in a carriage, and a mounted orderly clad in the uniform of a United States soldier rides behind. The salary of the General is near twenty thousand dollars per annum which comes out of the oppressed tax-payers of the North. He lives in a magnificent mansion which was presented to him and pays no taxes on his bounds. Truly we are on the verge of royalty. How pleasant to pay the taxes ourselves to keep up all this show. What say you taxpayers?

GOV. WORTH'S PROTEST.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We publish, below, the admirable protest of Gov. Worth, on surrendering the office of Governor of the State to Mr. Holden, the Provisional appointee of Gen. Canby. In making this protest, Gov. Worth has influenced by no captious spirit. He has acted, as during his entire excellent administration, solely from convictions of duty, and in the interest of the Constitutional electors of North Carolina. Our people will thank him for raising a point, which will be of the most vital practical importance in the subsequent developments that must spring out of the usurpation of Congress in this matter of "Reconstruction."

We deem this a fitting place to remark, that no man, who has filled the Executive chair of North Carolina, has more entitled himself to the confidence and regard of her true people, than JONATHAN WORTH. Under circumstances of singular delicacy, complication and embarrassment, he has uniformly stood manfully up for the rights, the honor and the dignity of the State. He has never yielded an inch, beyond what was absolutely imperative, to the encroachments of unconstitutional aggression. The unwritten, and as yet generally unknown, details of his administration, when published, as they must be, at some future day, will place him before the people in a light which will still further command their approbation and esteem.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, July 1st, 1868.

Gov. W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir:—Yesterday morning, I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson, that, in obedience to a telegram from Gen. Canby, he would, to-day, at 10 A. M., administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of Civil Governor of the State; and that thereupon, you would demand possession of my office.

I intimated to the Judge my opinion such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sun down, yesterday evening, I received from Col. Williams, Commandant of this Military Post, an extract from the General Orders, No. 120, of General Canby, as follows:

"To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments, the following appointments are made: To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect, vice Jonathan Worth, removed; to be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy—to take effect July 1st, 1868, on the meeting of

the General Assembly of North Carolina."

I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you, and those co-operating with you, claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major General of the United States Army.

I regard all of you, as, in effect, appointees of the Military power of the United States, and not as "deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern." Knowing, however, that you are backed by Military force here, which I could not resist, if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office, without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this my protest.

I would submit to actual expulsion, in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial. I surrender the office to you under what I deem Military duress, without stopping, as the occasion would well justify, to comment upon the singular coincidence, that the present State Government is surrendered, as without legality, to him, whose own official sanction, but three years ago, declared it valid.

I am, Very Respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

PAST NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Up to 1832 the presidential candidates of the people were not selected by national conventions of the respective parties, but were nominated by a congressional caucus at Washington. The first five Presidents were, with Vice-Presidents, chosen in this manner. This custom was killed in 1824. Then there were four candidates before the people for President, namely, Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, W. H. Crawford and Henry Clay. Adams, Jackson and Clay's friends in Congress decided to have anything to do with the caucus. Only sixty-one members met and nominated Mr. Crawford in accordance with the old plan.—He came in third best in the race. The election went to the House, and Adams was chosen. Jackson was taken up at the next election, in different State conventions, and was elected, over Mr. Adams, who had the same endorsement.

The first national conventions were called in 1832, the ending of Jackson's first term. The democratic convention met at Baltimore, renominated Andrew Jackson by acclamation, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was the President of this Convention. Jackson and Van Buren were elected. In 1835 the democrats held their second national convention at Baltimore and nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and after a sharp contest selected Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President, over William C. Rives, of Virginia. Virginia, in the election, voted for Van Buren, but rejected Johnson. This caused a tie. Johnson had just half of the electoral votes. There being no choice, Johnson was elected by the Senate—the only instance in our history of a Vice President being so elected.

In 1839 the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and renominated Mr. Van Buren for President. No Vice President was nominated, and the States were left to vote for whom they pleased for Vice President. The friends of Van Buren, however, generally voted for Col. Johnson. Harrison and Tyler were elected.

In 1854 both parties held their national conventions at Baltimore. The Democrats selected James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and Silas Wright, of New York. The latter declined, and Geo. M. Dallas was selected in his stead. Polk and Dallas were elected.

In 1848, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and nominated Generals Cass and Butler for President and Vice President.—They were defeated by Gen. Taylor and Fillmore.

In 1852, at Baltimore, the democrats nominated Franklin Pierce for President, and W. R. King for Vice President. They were elected.

In 1853 the Democratic Convention went to Cincinnati and nominated James K. Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. They were elected.

In 1860 the Democrats met in Charleston, S. C., where a split occurred, and the Convention adjourned to Baltimore. Douglas and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, were nominated by

one branch and Breckinridge and General Lane by the other. Fitzpatrick declined to run, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, was selected. Bell and Everett were also run by the national Union men. Lincoln and Hamlin were elected.

In 1864 the Democrats met at Chicago, and nominated McClellan and Pendleton.—New York Express.

THE TWO MERCHANTS.

When trade grew slack and notes fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with sheriffs, bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said: Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men: My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters too; my prices they shall be so low, that each will buy before they go. He did as his good wife advised, and in the papers advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams made glad; and he will tell you to this day, how well did printer's ink repay. He told us this with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink.

The other in a place as tight, contented was the press to slight; and did not let the people know, of what he did or where to go. His drafts fell due and were not paid, and a levy on his goods was made; the store was closed until the sale, and for some time he was jail. A bankrupt now without a cent, at leisure he can deep repent, that he was foolish and unwise, and did not freely advertise.

If you think the moral of this story wise, you should not neglect to advertise.

SINGULAR METHOD OF DISCOVERING A DROWNED BODY.

We are informed by Mr. J. Buchman, the uncle of the young girl (Miss Kate Gruper) who drowned herself in the Mississippi river by jumping from the bluff in Fort Pickering that her body was recovered yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, and was immediately buried in Elmwood Cemetery. The body was discovered by the following strange incident: It appears that a young man employed in Marstead's brewery felt confident that the body had lodged in the bottom of the river at a point about 150 or 200 yards below where she had jumped in, and that by keeping constant watch it would make its appearance. He had been led to this conclusion by the movement of a loaf of bread, which three days after the drowning occurred, and when every other effort to recover the body had been in vain, was loaded with a quantity of quicksilver, and set afloat near where the girl threw herself in. As strange as it may seem, the bread directly floated out to the same point in the river, and instantly sunk where the body made its appearance yesterday. The young man, induced by the liberal reward of \$100, which had been offered for the recovery of the body patiently bided his time, keeping constant watch nearly the whole of the time, night and day. Yesterday, the ninth day after he had seen her drown herself, and within about fifteen minutes of the same time of the occurrence he was suddenly startled by hearing an explosion in the river like a shell bursting in the distance, and on looking around saw the body rise to the surface just where the loaf of bread had disappeared six weeks ago. This is indeed strange.—Memphis Post, June 5th.

Recipe for Finding A Husband.

More common sense and less wit.
More useful occupation and less music.
More study of the mysteries of the Kitchen and less of the Mysteries of Paris.
More mending of shirts and stockings and less making of bracelets.
Less display of toilets that appall the purses of candidates for wedlock.
More proof to men that they will find in a wife a helpmeet and not an embarrassment.
This recipe, if thoroughly tried, will greatly lessen the number of bachelors.—Charlotte Times.

The following old receipt for the choice of a wife seems to be a very good one:
"Of modest of beauty as preserves affection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection;
A docile mind subservient to correction,
A temper led by reason and reflection,
And every passion kept in due subjection,
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Find this, my friend, and then make your selection."

The Supreme Court, on Wednesday of last week, appointed C. B. Root, of Raleigh, Clerk of the Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of E. B. Freeman.