

Advertising Rates.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad type and Rate. Includes 1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion, 1.00; 2d insertion, .50; 3d insertion, .30; 4th insertion, .20; 5th insertion, .15; 6th insertion, .10; 7th insertion, .05; 8th insertion, .03; 9th insertion, .02; 10th insertion, .01.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law: Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House; Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House; Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building; Scales & Scales, North Elm, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckle's Drug Store. Apothecaries and Druggists: R. W. Glenn, M.D., West Market Street, McConnell building; Porter & Eckle, West Market, next courthouse. Auctioneer: W. E. Edwards, Wilkes & Wiley, North Elm, opposite Court House. Bankers and Insurance Agents: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm, Tate building; Wilson & Siders, South Elm, opposite Express Office. Boot and Shoe Makers: E. Kirk Schuyler, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel; Theo. S. Hays, Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner. Cabinet Makers and Undertakers: John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Depot; Wm. Collins, Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets. Contractors in Brick-work: David McNight, J. A. Collier, Jas. L. Oakley, David Keery. Confectioners: F. DeSaut, Tate building, corner store; Harper Lindsay, Jr., South Elm. Dress-Making and Fashionists: Mrs. S. Meunier, South Elm; Mrs. A. Ditchforth, Next door to Times Office. Dentists: J. W. Houtlett, 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. Boutwell, Corner East Market and North Elm; A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davis streets; W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building; E. R. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckle; S. C. Doolan, West Market, opposite Court House; Jas. Sloan & Sons, South Elm, near Depot; O. G. Yates, South Elm; Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel; J. D. Allen, East Market street; S. Steele, Corner East Market and Davis streets; H. E. Bushon, Corner South Elm and Sycamore; Bogart & Murray, East Market, South Side. Foundry and Machine Shop: J. H. Tappan, Washington st., on the Railroad. Grocers and Confectioners: Stewart & White, East Market, next Post Office. General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West: Louis Zwemer, Next Southern Agent, E and O. R. R.; West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel. Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina: Jas. B. Greeter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel. Harness-makers: J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House; James E. Thom, Corner South Elm and Sycamors. Hotels: Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House; Plummer's Hotel, J. T. Rouse, proprietor, East Market, near Court House. Livery Stables: W. J. Edmondson, Davis street. Military 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. Sewing Machines: D. H. LaPish, Salisbury st. Tailors: W. L. Fowler, West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel. Tinners: Jas. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets; C. G. Yates, South-Elm. Tomb-Stones: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm.

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NO. 29.

- Sign Painting: A. W. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building. Physicians: A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office.); R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnell building; Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house; J. E. Logan, Corner West-Market and Greene. Photographers: Haghe & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs. Watchmakers and Jewellers: W. B. Brewer, South Elm, opposite Express Office; David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Agricultural.

GRAPE CULTURE.

From the Southern Planter and Farmer for June, we clip the following notes of a discussion, on this subject, at a recent meeting of the Virginia Pomo- logical and Horticultural Society: Within the last few years, grape cul- ture has received a new impetus on this side of the Atlantic; and the in- creasing interest manifested on this subject by the people of Virginia bids fair to give her prominence among the wine producing States. Her soil, her climate, the diversified topography of her surface, ranging from sandy plains to more than Alpine heights, where the lowland Scuppernon and the high- land Catawba may each find its own peculiar home, point to a glorious and prosperous future, when her hill-sides and her valleys shall teem with the fruit of the vine—when the not far distant day arrives, in which the tide of immigration shall turn from the cold and barren rocks of New England, and from the pathless and marketless plains of the West, to seek in the genial cli- mate of our Southern Atlantic States that comfort and luxury which no other section affords, then may we anticipate an era of prosperity seldom, if ever, equalled in the annals of the world. Nothing will so readily induce immi- gration from Germany, France, Spain and Italy as the prospect of being able to cultivate the grape successfully; and, on the other hand, we need nothing so much as this very class of labor and capital to develop the production of wine. But while this is true, and may be anticipated, there is a present duty im- incumbent upon those who already enjoy these advantages, viz: To see to it that we put forth every exertion to lay at least the foundation upon which this superstructure is to arise. The first point in order, then, is:— What location and soil should be se- lected for a vineyard? On this subject a vast deal has, we think, been un- necessarily written. There is little use in telling one who has nothing but flat land to seek a hillside. The question is: Will grape-vines succeed and yield well in any location? And to this we answer, yes. True, some of the more delicate varieties, such as Delaware and Rebecca, require peculiar soil and exposure, but a suffi- cient number of the hardier and more productive kinds, such as Norton, Con- cord and Clinton, will succeed well in any locality. It is not a question of location, nor of soil, but of drainage, and wherever you find land that, either naturally or by artificial means, is susceptible of thorough drainage, such as will carry off the water from the roots of the vines and keep the land from becoming sour and heavy, then and there you have a site for a vineyard. That gentle slopes and southeastern exposures are preferable, will not be denied, but that they are essential is a mistake. So with soil. Light porous ones are best, but the grape will grow in any soil that is or can be made deep, loose and dry. Much more important than location is the preparation of the soil. And yet, even here, much injury has been done by instructions and directions more lengthy and difficult than wise or true. The idea so widely diffused a few years since, that trenching or (as was the case in many instances) the turning under of a good surface-soil to bring to the top a miserably stiff sub-soil, was necessary, is gradually disappear- ing, and we hope will soon be entirely discarded. Our experience has been that the best preparation of the soil is deep ploughing and deeper sub-soiling.— Penetrate as deeply as possible with both plough and sub-soil plough, and if this is well done, the want of trench-

ing will never be felt. Nor is it ex- pected to have the soil too rich. If the land be poor, stable manure or bone-dust should be used in sufficient quantities to put it in the good heart; but high fertilization is not desirable, as it stimulates the growth of the vine at the expense of both quantity and quality of the fruit. Planting is a simple operation, and with one caution we pass it. Be care- ful not to plant the vines too deep; keep the upper roots near the surface, so as to give them the benefit of at- mospheric influence. This is the normal condition of the grape-vine.— The roots of wild vines are always found near the surface. The distances at which vines should be planted will depend upon the vari- eties. Six feet apart each way for slow growers, and eight feet for vig- orous ones, are fair distances. Before planting vines in the vine- yard they should be pruned closely, leaving but three eyes, of which only two should be permitted to grow. The only summer treatment requisite the first year, is the destruction of weeds. During the first autumn, the stakes should be put in or the trellises erected. At the same time that the trellises are erected or during the ensuing win- ter, the vines should be pruned, leav- ing no more than three eyes of the last summer's growth. The season for this pruning continues from the cessation of the growth of the vine in autumn until the rising of the sap in the spring, but care must be taken not to prune in very cold weather while the wood is frozen. It is equally important to have the vines pruned before the sap begins to flow freely, so as to avoid injury from bleeding. The treatment the second summer will depend, to a greater extent, upon the system of training adopted. For general vineyard culture, we prefer to train but one shoot in an upright di- rection, and after it has reached the second rail or wire, say three or three and a half feet from the ground, pinch off the end and thus develop four lateral shoots, to be trained along the first and second wires or rails; these, in their turn, to be pinched off when three feet long. The two shoots com- ing out from the other eyes left at the base of the vine may be layered down and made profitable in the production of young vines which, in the fall, are taken up and the cane pruned back to two eyes. This system of training is recommended for the sturdy and vig- orous growing varieties, such as Con- cord and Norton. For more delicate growers, like the Catawba and Delaware, it is better to permit two canes to grow, training them along the lower rail or wire, and making these canes the base from which to grow future fruiting wood. During the second summer, the soil, if not heavily mulched, should be fre- quently stirred with the cultivator and the weeds kept down. The third summer care will be re- quired to have vines properly summer- pruned. As soon as the bloom-buds are sufficiently developed to be dis- tinguished, the vines should be care- fully gone over and all the shoots pinched off just beyond the last bunch, except the shoot or shoots left for bear- ing canes the next season, and these should always come from the spurs left at the base. The pinching of the bearing shoots checks the sap from pushing the growth of the vine and causes it to develop the fruit. The practice some adopt of thinning out the leaves to admit, as they say, light and air, is injurious. If there is too much wood, cut it off, and that which is left will be benefited, as also will be the fruit, but don't take away the lungs of what is left if you wish it to be healthy and vigorous; for no given quantity of wood produces more leaves than it requires to feed it. Too much foliage prevents the light and air from reaching the fruit; there- fore, prevents the production of leaves by shortening the branches, but do not impair the vitality of the vine by strip- ping the leaves from the branches. All wood not needed for fruiting either the present or ensuing season, is a useless drain upon the energies of the plant: therefore, remove such as soon as it begins to grow, and thus concentrate the sap in what is useful, either the fruit or the canes for the next year's fruiting. When fruit-branches are permitted to grow, they of course divide the sap

with the fruit; therefore, pinch them off just beyond the bunches, and all the sap will be taken up by these, thus increasing and hastening their develop- ment. Now, let these principles be borne in mind, and there will be little difficulty in applying them to individual cases. It would be both interesting and profitable to consider some of the dis- eases and insects to which the grape is liable, but we fear the bounds properly assigned to a discussion like this have already been transcended, and with a few suggestions concerning varieties we close. For wine-grapes, Norton and Con- cord should be mainly planted. They thrive everywhere. In some sections the Catawba still succeeds, and in such it should be planted. What we need now are good wines that can be sold at low prices; in future years, we may find it profitable to pro- duce light and fancy brands, but our farmers are too poor to produce, and our people too poor to purchase such at present. From the Missouri Republican. STAR SPANGLED BANNER FOR THE NEW NATION. O say, can you see, since the war's deadly blight, Our time-honored flag, without sadly regretting, The fate of a people who sold their birthright: And behold now the sun of their liberty setting! And the tax we now pay (near two million per day) Gives proof that fanatics and tyrants bear sway; While the star-spangled banner in mockery waves Over bond-holding tyrants and tax-ridden slaves. The brave soldiers who fought amid trials so sore, (As they thought) for the old constitution and Union; And hoped they would see when their perils were over, The States all united in friendly communion; But now they behold from our Union of old, Many States stricken out and by jiggers con- trolled; While the star-spangled banner deridingly waves O'er a country destroyed by fanatics and knives. O what would our sires (who for liberty bled) Think of their homes sunk in such vile degradation! The South ruled with bayonets, powder and lead, And the North under bonds of most galling tac- tion? Could they rest in their graves while their children are slaves, To these shoulder-strapped tyrants and bond- holding knives, While the star-spangled banner doth tauntingly wave, O'er these war-blighted realms of Liberty's grave. The Radicals say they will force the States all To accept manhood suffrage and miscegenation! For without it they know that their party must fall And down go all hope of their mongrel nec- tion. And they know if they can't get old Useless S. Grant, To be their dictator, their schemes must avoind, And the star-spangled banner in truth may yet wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. METHUSELAH DROWNED IN THE FLOOD. We make the following extracts from an article contributed to the Louisville Democrat. All we know of the origin of the earth or our race, we learn from Revelations.— The chronology used by the civilized world is founded on the dates furnished us in the Bible. We recon the date of the flood from the dates found in the 5th chapter of Genesis. We learn from this chapter that— Adam lived before his son Seth was born 130 years. Seth lived before his son Enos was born 105 " Enos lived before his son Cainan was born 90 " Cainan lived before his son Mahalul was born 70 " Mahalul lived before his son Jared was born 65 " Jared lived before his son Enoch was born 162 " Enoch lived before his son Methuselah (687) was born 65 " Methuselah lived before his son Lamech was born 187 " Lamech lived before his son Noah was born 182 " Noah hence was born A.M. 1036 In Genesis, 7th chapter, 6th verse, we are informed that Noah was six hun- dred years old when the flood of water was upon the earth. Add 600 years, his age, to 1036, the date of his birth, and we have 1636, the date of the flood. We learn from the 27th verse, 5th chapter of Genesis, that "all the days of Methuselah were 969 years, and he died." By reference to the forego- ing table it will be seen Methuselah was born Anno Mundi 687; add his age, 969, to 687, the date of his birth, and we have 1656, the time "when the flood of waters was upon the earth." The conclusion is as certain as figures that the oldest man was drowned for his wickedness. Those who favor peace will vote for Seymour and Blair.

PREACHERS AS POLITICIANS. Under this head the Fayetteville Presbyterian has the following season- able and sensible article: One of our secular exchanges speaks of ministers of the gospel who turn politicians, as exhibiting more of ma- lignity or less common sense and judg- ment than any other class of men.— They either have more hatred towards their political opponents than other people, or they are less capable of judging of the real tendency and con- sequences of measures proposed and advocated by them. In conse- quences of this characteristic, that provision of the bill constitution of North Carolina that forbade ministers of the gospel from holding seats in the Legislature is commended. The occasion for these strictures from our con- temporary, was the introduction of the bill into the present Legislature of our State, to organize a select "loyal" militia or police force in each county. The father of the bill is the Rev. G. W. Welker, member of the Legislature from Guilford; and the bill is regard- ed as a striking exemplification of the fact stated, as it would be difficult to find more of hatred and malignity to- wards the good people of North Caro- lina, combined in any measure, of pub- lic policy than in this police measure. The man who could propose it must either be an exceedingly malignant and black-hearted villain, or be lament- ably ignorant of the duties and respon- sibilities of a legislator. We protest, in the name of the church of God, against ministers who turn politician being regarded as represen- tatives of the clergy in any sense what- ever. It is a gross injustice to the no- blest and most self-denying class of men to be found the world over. The term Rev. should never be applied to them, and the people should never per- mit the official acts of the clergy to be performed by them. In coming down from the profession of a minister, which they have once followed professedly by divine appointment, to mingle in the political conflicts of the country, they prove their former profession to have been made for sinister purposes. They have never had, properly speaking, any right to the character and standing of a minister of the gospel. They simply took up the profession, because they deemed it the best means of serving some selfish end; and now, to serve the same end, they turn aside from that to the business of a politician.— Like Judas, they followed the Master as long as they thought it would pay; but the prospect of greater gains in some other calling led them at once to betray Him—and in doing so they have betrayed themselves. They have shown what manner of spirit they are of—whose they are and whom they serve. To call such men ministers of the gospel of peace—to think of them as ever having been ministers—is the grossest injustice to the Great Head of the Church, and to all those whom He has really called and qualified as under shepherds of His, to feed His flock, and to set before them an ex- ample of godliness, faith and obedience. Nothing personal to any one of this class, more than another, is intended in these remarks. We simply mean to enter our protest against confound- ing these men—these politicians that were once by profession preachers, with ministers of the gospel. They are not now, and we contend never have been ministers, except in outward form; and to speak of the characteristics of such persons as the characteristics of ministers, is to do great injustice to the ministry. Double Headed Child.—We learn that Mrs. Stepp, wife of Mr. Geo. Stepp living in the Southeastern part of Campbell county, near the Appomatox line, gave birth, about two weeks since, to a male child with two com- pletely formed heads, one on each shoulder. These heads protruded from the shoulders without any perceptible sign of neck to either. In other re- spects there was no malformation about the infant, all the parts being perfectly developed as in ordinary children. This singular freak of nature was alive four days after its birth, and there was nothing in its condition then which would lead to the belief that it would not live.—Lynchburg News. The fires in the Canada woods this sea- son have destroyed \$4,000,000 worth of lumber.

WHAT RADICALISM COSTS LABORING MEN. Here are plain figures which every day laborer and every tax-payer can understand. "A Laboring Man" writes the following to the Bangor (Me.) Democrat: For four days' work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days. For one day's work in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For the same day's work I can now buy but two pounds. For one day's work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a day's work now I can get but fifteen pounds. For a day's work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a day's work now I can buy but three pounds. For a day's work in 1859 I could buy fifteen pounds of coffee. For a day's work now I can buy but five pounds. For one month's work in 1859 I could clothe myself and family for one year.— To do the same now I am obliged to work two months and a half. I could thus go through the whole list of articles that a laboring man and his family consume. The fact is that we are permitted to enjoy but one half of the fruits of our labor; the other half goes to the public treasury. Is it not time for me and my fellow la- borers to look around us, ascertain the cause of this robbery of labor, and apply the remedy? Indeed it is time, but the cause of this robbery of labor is already ascertained, and the people will apply the remedy next November. The "Laboring Man" is right when he says that the people are permitted to enjoy but one-half of the fruits of their labor, but he makes an error in stating that other half goes to the public treasury. If it did, the public debt would be paid; it goes to the support of the Southern negroes in idleness; to keep the whites under the bayonets of a huge standing army; and to enrich the plunderers. That is what is done with the people's money, and the cormorants who are sucking the life-blood of labor and industry in the country ask people to sustain them in another four years term of robbery. The country cannot afford it. DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES. "LET US HAVE PEACE." We clip the following from a late letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette: While the Radical party cry "Let us have peace," their actions mean revo- lution, civil war. "Let us have peace" said General Grant. A Radical speaker thus endorses the peaceful policy: "GENTLEMEN—I propose to settle the negroes in some portion of the United States where they may have their own laws." [A voice—South Carolina.— Other voices—"That's the doctrine," "That's the doctrine," "That's the doctrine," &c.] "That man said right," continued the Radical speaker, "and I would like to live long enough to see every white man in South Carolina now in hell and the negroes inhabiting their territory." [Loud applause.] "I bid you God speed in clearing out the sympathizers with treason in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] It would not wound my feelings any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sym- pathizers pierced with bullet holes in every street and alley in Washington. [Applause by the party.] Yes, I would regret this, for I would not like to see all this waste of powder and lead. I would rather have them hung and the ropes saved. Let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot and fall to the ground piece by piece." "Let us have peace," said General Grant. The above extract is copied literally from a speech made by one of his party in this city. That is the kind peace the Radicals have in store for the country. Will the people ac- cept a peace so graphically described by the speaker and so loudly applauded by his Radical peace-loving hearers?— By all means "let us have peace." FOR ANTIQUARIANS.—We find the follow- ing in the Wilmington Journal, of Wed- nesday: W. C. & R. RAILROAD DEPOT. Messrs. Editors Journal: I send you a brick, which I suppose must be of great anti- quity. It is taken from a brick oven, found in excavating the hill back of the De- pot in this city. The top of the oven, is seven feet below the surface of the earth, and its dimensions are about four feet long, and as wide at the widest end, and two and a half feet deep—all measured on the inside; the door is about twelve inches square, and the arch of the same rests on bars of iron; the chimney is round, and one foot in di- ameter on the inside, is horizontal, and about three feet long from the body of the oven, and leads towards the river. The brick of which it is built appear to be of excellent quality, as you will perceive from the one sent you. When I commenced the erection of the Gaston Steam Saw and Planing Mills at this place, in 1845, for the late Mr. P. K. Dickinson, all the side of this hill was a forest of trees and bushes. The surface of the earth above the oven for four or five feet was of close, compact, coarse white sand, and must have been forming for a great number of years. Can any one give any history of it? Respectfully yours, THOS. F. GAUSE. Joe Clark, a colored boxer, who had just been released from military confine- ment at Atlanta, carried a transparency in the great Seymour and Blair demonstra- tion at Columbus, Georgia, the other night, upon which was inscribed; "Slavery is abolished and the sweat-box sub- stituted."