The Patriot and Times Is PNBLISHED WモEkL
By James W. Albright \& Bro.
By James W. Albrighl a Bro.

## TIE PATRIOT AVD TIUES.

## Advertising :Rates.

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Business Directory.
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Agricultural.

Irasts:
It a frequant subject of remark in the
Ohio Valley that tete ling then
in

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GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1868,
may be filled out to promote the objects
desired for the partieular uses the creature
is to be applied to; but all which we have
enumerated are in
enumerated are indispensable in making
up a good animal."
MENDACITY AND FIVE POINT.
ISM.
A friend has clipped the following
from a leader in the rebel-Radieal or
gan of this City. Its falsehood, venalgan of this City. Its falsehood, venal-
ity and demagoguery are too patent to
deceive any one.
«The time for the poor white has ar
rivel. He is no longer a serf and be
neath the social standing of the neto
$\qquad$ Ohio Valley, that settling the country, clear-
ing and ditching the land, constantly makes
it dryer; that old wells and springs are dry. ing up, and each suceeeding summer,branch.
es run dry whienn never did before. The
French Agricultural Report makes the same complaint, and calls upon the goverr-
ment to stop the destruction of the forests.
as the means of preserving the rivers. THE CROPS OF 1868 .
The New York press has accumulat by telegraph a large amount of intelli-
gence from all parts of the Union concerning the crops. While this kind of
information is certainly not accurate,
in information is certainly not accurate,
it approximates, unquestionably, to a
generally fair estimate. The whole
liter budget of letters and telegrams is
voluminons; but the New York World
las condensed prettly fairly the pur has condensed prettly fairly the pur-
port of it all in the following article: We publish at much length this
morning reports of the crops of 1868
in various parts of the United States
Thes in rarious parts of the United States.
Thee affori, in the aggregate, a most
gratifing exhibit. The period of
scarcity and himh prices of the neecessa-




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| experiment, though we feel a little i ulous, Mr. B. says : |
| :---: |
| A man in Tennessee gave me a good |
| idea, which I think worth publishing. He |
| siid: "Five years ago my corn yielded |
| but one ear to cach stalk, on an average, |
|  |

umbers each letter of the alphabettickets Segmour and Blair, and Grant
and Colfax. The result shows 177 forthe total being 317 , which
a ACt TO AN ACT TO LIMIT LIABILITIES
OF SHERIFFD.
The General Assembly of North Caro Sscrion 1. That the Sheriffs Sscrion 1. That the Sheriffs and
oustables of the several Counties of
his State shall not be held liable for ny ay
o any
nate
nothor athority in force in by any competent the Commander of the Second Mili 1868 in triet, or of the Convention of
the Constitunech or inv, the statuteral ordinances, urder or ordinance
sall have been declared onconstitn

| ared ordinanance |
| :--- |
| Court of thitu- | SEc. 2. That all laws or statute

contrary to the provisions of this a SEc. 3. That this act shall be
oref and after its ratification. Ratified, Aug, 11th, 1868.
A CHARGE TO BE REfUTED. It is charged, says the Albany $A r$ gus-and the offcial records of a cour
of justice are present to support it-
that Grant, while in command South, and when this Government re served the right to purchase cotton
rom the rebels for its own advantage, gave his father the privilege to buy
cotton. On this capital the elde Grant went into a speculation with
parties who agreed to furnish mones parties who agreed to furnish mone
to carry on the trade. Mr. Grant, Sr.
was to have one fourth
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
fused to make good their stipulations, and declined to divide. Mr. Grant was turned out of court inder the ol
wapears 1
law axiom, that he did not come into it the privilege his son secured him w one he had no right to give, and wa
on its face, illegal and fraviulent. on its face, illegal and fraudulent.
The Brooklyn Eagle suggests that "ample time has been given to refut this grave charge, if it be possible to
do so. No answer is forthcoming. W assure the Radicals that this accus tion cannot be disregarded. No man,
we think, will enter the White Hous as President of the United State
while nuder accusation of which in the military service wou drum-head court martial, which in civ life ought to be rewarded by free quar
ters, not in the White House, but in an edifice of quite a different character.
If Grant should be elected President, the party opposed to him expect to b
able to treat him with all the respec
$\qquad$
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certainly owe it to themselves, to sul
stitute, even at this late day, anothe candidate for the position of Chi

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED. The Charleston Neres informs us that
for three months past bodies of armed for three months past bodies of arme
negroes have been drilling at four di feren places in Chare in obscure qua ters of the town and under the cov
of night, there is but one rational co clusion to be drawn from the fact. But
this is by no means an isolated case.There is not a State in the South whic is without its negro organiza
armed and officered, and drilled. The " 900,000 political warriors"
spoken of in the address to the negroe of the South, published by the Borde
State Convention, which recently as sembled in Baltimore, have the true
Mexican idea of electing a President
electing a President
knows the character of any man who knows the character
and present temper of our negro popu-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ "might makes right," and they burn to apply their theory.
This is not a pleasant reflection, but up the evidences of this temper whi
$\qquad$
inspired with grave doubts as to the
possibility of escaping riots and insur-
rectionary oatbreaks in the pending
canvass; and it therefore becomes us
all to sch ool ourselves to moderation-
moderation which shall pity the
weasness of the negro, while at the
same time it will not leave us unpre
pared to meet any serioure demonstra-
tion which may be made against us in

PEACE, WAR AND LOYALTY. These three words norr conpose the
main stoek in trade of the Radical aain stoek in trade of the Radical
leaders; and about the only argament,
if it may be "so-called " the preten
be able to meet them, it is necessary to
mderstand precisely what they mean y these terms.
est and most examination, of the best and most approved Radical anthorities, I find Peace, War and Loy-
alty defined as follows, Peace Full privile Peace. Full privilege for the Radiution, rob the Government, plunder nd without question.
War. Turning Radical leaders out their ill-gotten gains, bringing them efore the Courts to receive punishall offices with honest à̀d true menstandard of our fathers, viz: economr, purity and libenty.
Loyalty is divided into three parts,
$: 1$ st Loil. 2nd Trooly Loil 3rd Intensely Loil.
Loil. Waiting office badly.
Trooly Loil Wind
Trooly Loil. Wanting a fat office so
badly as to be ready at any time, to Intenegro's boots to get it Intensely Loil. Wanting an office, ge besides, so very much, as to be Carpet-Bagger or Scalawag's feet to wer or dirtier.
Consequently, according to the RadClictionary, Peace is not so desira-
le to patriots. Neither is War so errible, to honest men, nor Loyalty so nuch to be coveted among gentlemen.
Now that we really understand what he Radical war cry means, the people When they hear a Radical leader belonly means, that he is terribly afraid of being turred out of office, \&en-Wes

A Radical Lie Nailed.-The folCharlotre, N. C. July 30,18 B8.
othe Editor of the Neo York Oitizen: SIR-In your issue of the 18th inst,
ppears the following paragraph: Ex.Governor Vance, of North: Car-
Sina, saidin his speech-or is reported
o have said, and has not contradicted ye report-that, ' what the confedera-
y fought for would be won by the elec
ion of hat secession is not dead. It is more
nise than ever.' If there be any truth
this story, we may as working for the Rad set down Vance ticket even a Crosse Democrat, a paper the im-
nense energy and rough talent of I desire to say that there is not one
word ot truth in this statement. I wade use of no expression in the re-
motest degree like it. The reports of the speeches delivered on the occasion
referred to, were all very meagre but
none of them I believe attributed snch remark to me. Not only Nid I not
utter such sentiments in my New York
speell, which I suppose to be the one alluded to, but I have never on any
other occasion done so. I never was
a secessionist, and only fought during the war at the command of my native
State, and to resist apoliey of coercion
and consolidation worse and more ruinous by far than secession.
My denial of the truth of the state-
ment is made just so soon as your papert containing it meets my eyo. ext sa-
Very respectfully, your obedient ser-
vant,
$\qquad$ 838 Lamartine thas beantifully and eligiously explains his motives for en-
ering political life: "When the Divine Judge shall sumow, our mod ousty, our fourney heakness, be. will
not be an excuse for our inaction. It Nith be of no avail to reply, ' We were
nothing, we coold do nothing, we were
but as a grain of sand. He, will say to
us: I I placed before yon, in your dot
the two scales of the two scales of a beam, by which the
destiny of the humina race was weighed
in the evil. You were buta, grain of sand, no
doubt, but who told you that the
of san, ance to incline on my side? You have
intelliged the bal. intelligence to see, a conscience to de-
cide, and you should have placed this
grain of sad in oue or the other. Yon
did neither. Yon let the wind drift it away; it has not been of any use to you

In old-fashioned times Congressmen drew eight dollars a day while Conength of service, they get over forty five dollars a day, including S Sunday.
Mnd this is paid them by the laboring men or the country, who labor for two
or three dollars per day. The bond-
holders pay nothing. Where is the "Equality ?"

WHITE MEN REMEMBER.
One Colored man is worth a hatr
dozen Irish or a dozen Germans"
Stilleys \$adigal speech in Greenstoro.

