

Apothecaries and Druggists. R. W. Glenn, M.D.,

West Market St

It is a frequent subject of remark in the Ohio Valley, that settling the country, clear- life. Mr. E. H. Bidwell, of Minnesota,

ewes sired by twin animals are very pro-

the negro, is a pitch of impudence, seldom reached in this age. White

Grant went into a speculation with parties who agreed to furnish money to carry on the trade. Mr. Grant, Sr. was to have one-fourth of the proceeds for his interest in the business. It appears that the moneyed partners refused to make good their stipulations. and declined to divide. Mr. Grant entered a suit to compel them to share their ill-gotten gains, but it appears he was turned out of court under the old law axiom, that he did not come into it with clean hands; in other words, that the privilege his son secured him was one he had no right to give, and was, on its face, illegal and fraudulent. The Brooklyn Eagle suggests that "ample time has been given to refute this grave charge, if it be possible to do so. No answer is forthcoming. We assure the Radicals that this accusation cannot be disregarded. No man, we think, will enter the White House as President of the United States while under accusation of an offence which in the military service would have been punished by the edict of a 14 drum-head court martial, which in civil 20 life ought to be rewarded by free quarters, 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 be able to treat him with all the respect and deference due to the occupant of that exalted position. If the charge a remark to me. Not only did I not made against General Grant cannot be answered in a satisfactory manner, the Radicals owe it to their opponents, and certainly owe it to themselves, to substitute, even at this late day, another candidate for the position of Chief Magistrate of this Republic!"

Consequently, according to the Radical dictionary, Peace is not so desira-

Poster & Eckel. West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.) Anctioncer.

W. E. Edwards.

Barbers. Filkes de Wilen

North Elm, opposite Court House. Bankers and Insurance Agents. Jenry G. Kellogg

South Ehn, Tate building, (see adv.) Wilson & Shober, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

## Boot and Shoe Makers.

Kirch Schlagel West Markst, opposite Mansion Hotel. Thos. S. Hays, Davie st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

Cigar Manufacturer. Brockmann,

South Ehu, Caldwell block,

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers. hn A. Pritchett. South Elm, near Depot. Wm. Collins. Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

**Contractor in Brick-work.** David Mchaught

**Contractors in Wood-work.** I. J. Collier. Jas. L. Oakley. David Kersey

## Confectioners.

I DeSmet, Tate Building, corner store, J Harper Lindsay, Jr., South Ehn.

**Bress-Making and Fashions.** Mrs. N. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.) Mrs. A. Dilwarth. Next door to Times Office.

#### Dentists. J. W. Howlett

Ist door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's milding

Dry Goods. Grocers and Produce Dealers.

East Market, Albright's new building. L. H. Koutzahn, Corner East Market and North Elm Lindsay corner. (see adv.) Weather Corner East Market and Davie streets W. D. Trotter East Market, Albright's new building.

L. R. May West Market, opposite Porter & Ecke

R. C. Dodson. West Market, opposite Court House. Jas. Sloun & Sons,

South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.) R. G. Vates.

South Elm.

Smith & Gilmer. Opposite Southern Hotel,

J. D. Kline,

East Market street.

S. Steele. Corner East Market and Davie streets

D. H. C. Benbow Corner South Elm and Sycamore. Bogart & Murray,

East Market, South Side.

ing and ditching the land, constantly makes thinks the same law is applical le to seed it dryer; that old wells and springs are drying up, and each succeeding summer, branches run dry which never did before. The French Agricultural Report makes the same complaint, and calls upon the government to stop the destruction of the forests as the means of preserving the rivers.

# THE CROPS OF 1868.

The New York press has accumulated by telegraph a large amount of intelligence from all parts of the Union concerning the crops. While this kind of information is certainly not accurate, it approximates, unquestionably, to a generally fair estimate. The whole budget of letters and telegrams is voluminous; but the New York World 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. They afford, in the aggregate, a most gratifying exhibit. The period of ears to the stalk."-Ionca Homestead scarcity and high prices of the necessaries of life is passing away. And especially is it promised that the cost of food will experience an immediate and marked decline. The crops of grain, though not as yet fully assured in the more northern latitudes, have rarely been exceeded in quantity, while as to quality there will not be much mains, and very minute organisms. It

cause for complaint. found in many places of great depth, and To enter more upon particulars:so soft that an animal would sink out of N weather for this crop has been pret sight in it. It is very fine, and of great O ty uniformly good till within two or value as a fertilizer. Near the shores, this three weeks, when rains became more frequent than was desirable. Cotton mud is laid bare at every low tide, and it is a dry weather plant, and will ex might be easily secured by the use of wheel- S perience without injury a drought that barrows and planks. In deeper water eelwould be fatal to corn. And the rain coming just now brings with it many grass strikes its roots into it and the mud dangers. Still, no great injury seems is pulled up in large quantities, with the to have been inflicted as yet. Comeel-grass rakes. Much of the virtue attribplaints of caterpillers and the army uted to the grass, which is generally used worm are received from isolated quarters; but the plant will probably esby shore farmers, is doubtless due to this cape any general ravage. Apparently, mud. More of the mud and less of the rather less ground is planted in cotton grass would be better policy. We have this year than last, especially in the seen the mud applied as a dressing for corn upland regions, but the yield is pretty uniformly estimated to be larger. Of and potatoes with the best results. It is an rice, a crop fully double that of last excellent top dressing for grass, often doubyear may be fairly estimated; and of ling the crop the first season. An analytobacco, that other great southern staple, a liberal increase is tolerably sis of this article, made by Prof. Johnson. certain, but in accepting this estimate shows that the organic matter contains we must remember that the crop of nearly 41 per cent of nitrogen, or nearly last year was quite deficient west of double the amount found in peat. The the Alleghanies. Wheat promises a large increase in mud should be weathered a few months bethe yield, but not always of so good a fore it is applied. Summer is the best quality as last year. In many parts time to secure it. of the Northwest the harvest of spring wheat is now in progress, and it is sub-POINTS IN CATTLE .- In a recent work on ject to many contingencies affecting its quality. Prolonged rains would cattle in their various relations-to the shaminflict severe damage. The intense bles, the yoke, and the dairy, written by heat of the first of July seems to have Hon. Lewis F. Allen, a veteran breeder shrunken much of the winter wheat; and a close observer of cattle, certain points nevetheless, it is evident that the yield are enumerated which should be consid- fought within itself as resolutely as we is much larger than in any year since 1864, and the quality very fair. Notered by farmers, butchers and breeders withstanding the relatively early harin making their selections. Among the vest of this crop, it has been unusually requirements are : late in getting to market. This is ascribed to the restriction of threshing 1st. A fine head, small and lean. operations by the intense heat, which 2d. A broad, full and deep chest, giving rendered work in the open fields danroom for well developed and vigorous ble old-line Whigs that remain are gerous to man and beast. It is not improbable that the active marketing lungs to play, 3d. Good length, breadth and soundness and God knows if these men can afford of winter wheat at this time, when the spring wheat is also being hurried forof body, roomy and full from shoulder to ward, may give a sudden and, perhaps, hip, with low flanks, thus giving room for the by-gone times who has any excuse abnormal decline to prices. abundant action of the viscera or bowels, to hold back. Corn promises to exceed all calculations. The intense hot weather since and expansion for the œtus, if in a female. the first of July, with frequent rains, 4th. Straight back, broad hips, and good seems to have placed this crop beyond length of loin. all danger in those latitudes where it 5th. Fineness of bone and smoothness in is most largely grown. The condition in which it will be secured will depend, the carcass generally. of course, upon what sort of autumn "All these," says Mr Allen, "are inweather we have. Oats yield well, dispensable," whether in an animal bred for but the quality of western oats is not propagating its kind, for flesh solely, an up to the excellent standard of 1867 .---A full yield of rye (a crop of increasing | ox for labor or a cow for milk. The inimportance) may be regarded as secur- termediate parts or points of the animals Democrats? Look out for your interests.

corn, and endeavors to prove the correctness of his theory by the following statement. If it be a fact that Mr.B's theory is correct, the raising, instead of selecting seed corn is a matter of no small importance to every farmer. We shall try the experiment, though we feel a little incred-

ulous. Mr. B. says :

A man in Tennessee gave me a good idea, which I think worth publishing. He said: "Five years ago my corn yielded but one ear to each stalk, on an average, although I had long practiced selecting my seed corn from stalks bearing two ears. It occurred to me that the east on the two-eared stalks were fertilized by adjoining plants bearing one ear only. I therefore resolved to raise my seed corn by itself, giving it the best of soil and culture, and, before the silk appeared, breaking off and Colfax, the total being 317, which the male flower (tassels or spindles) from those having but one ear. You see the result, entire fields bearing uniformly two

Salt Mud as a Fertilizer .- Large quantities of mud accumulate in the bays and coves along the sea-shore, made up of the wash of rivers, of decayed manure, vegetation, and in many cases also, of animal re-

men, every where, will spurn the falsehoods and the demagoguery of that party. It is a sufficient answer to anything that may be said of this sort, for every white man to say, "I am a white man. No man or party ever dared to attempt to degrade me-to put me on the level of the negro, BUT THE RAD

ICAL PARTY."-Raleigh Sentinel.

# CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

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

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Thus: 19 G R 18 5

> A N 15 T A N 14 D 15 0 12 L 12 F 1 A X 18-177 140 The number of votes in Electo

317

## Washington Express

ral College.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS. George D. Prentice says: If there be a solitary human being within our reach, who, by some whimsical hook or crook of heart or brain, has got on the wrong side of the line-of-battle-par-

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.

The Charleston News informs us that for three months past bodies of armed negroes have been drilling at four different places in Charleston, and as these gatherings are in obscure quar ters of the town and under the cover of night, there is but one rational conclusion to be drawn from the fact. But | tering political life :

ble to patriots. Neither is War so terrible, to honest men, nor Loyalty so much to be coveted among gentlemen. Now that we really understand what the Radical war cry means, the people may lay aside all fears of bloody war. When they hear a Radical leader bellowing war, war, they may know, that, it only means, that he is terribly afraid of being turned out of office, &c.- Western Sentinel.

A RADICAL LIE NAILED .- The following letter will tell its own story:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 30, 1858. To the Editor of the New York Citizen: SIR-In your issue of the 18th inst., appears the following paragraph:

" Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, said in his speech-or is reported to have said, and has not contradicted the report-that, 'what the confederacy fought for would be won by the elec tion of Seymour and Blair; adding, that secession is not dead. It is more alive than ever.' If there be any truth in this story, we may set down Vance as working for the Radical ticket even harder than Mark M. Pomeroy in his La Crosse Democrat, a paper the immense energy and rough talent of which we have no disposition to deny."

I desire to say that there is not one word ot truth in this statement. I made use of no expression in the remotest 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 such utter such sentiments in my New York speech, 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 a policy of coercion and consolidation worse and more ruinous by far than secession.

My denial of the truth of the statement is made just so soon as your paper containing it meets my eye.

Very respectfully, your obedient ser-ant, Z. B. VANCE. vant,

TO THOSE WHO TAKE NO INTEREST IN POLITICS.-In a letter written in 1838 Lamartine thus beautifully and religiously explains his motives for en-"When the Divine Judge shall sum mon us to appear before our conscience at the end of our brief journey here below, our modesty, our weakness, will not be an excuse for our inaction. It will be of no avail to reply, ' We were nothing, we could do nothing, we were but as a grain of sand.' He will say to us: 'I placed before you, in your day, the two scales of a beam, by which the destiny of the human race was weighed: in the one was good, and the other evil. You were but a grain of sand, no doubt, but who told you that the grain of sand would not have caused the balance to incline on my side? You have intelligence to see, a conscience to decide, and you should have placed this grain of saud in one or the other. You did neither. You let the wind drift it

Foundry and Machine Shop. J H Turpley 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 Zummer Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

## Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.

Jno B Gretter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

## Harness-makers.

W. S. Parker. East Market st., near Court House. James E. Thom. Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

#### Hotels.

Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietor West Market, near Court House Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House,

## Livery Stables.

W. J. Edmondson. Davie 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 La Pish.

Salisbury st.

#### Tailors.

W. L. Fowler. West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel. Tinners. Ino. E. O'Sullivan.

Corner West Masket and Ashe streets. C. G. Yates. South-Elm. Tomb-Stones. Henry G Kellog South Ein

ticularly if he has been an old Whig or Union man, and considers it a sort of duty to go against the Democrats-we entreat him to pause and reflect upon what he is about to do. Why should he go with the Radicals; and what reason can he offer for not going with

the Democrats? All the issues over which we used to fight are dead. The Democratic party itself is re-organized after a division which completely de stroyed and recreated it. In 1860, it ever fought against it. Times have changed; men have changed; issues now, would be a Democrat. Webster could be nothing else. All the reputa-Democrats, from Fillmore to John Bell;

it, there is no one of their followers in

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

# COLORED MEN!

this is by no means an isolated case .-There is not a State in the South which is without its negro organizations, armed and officered, and drilled.

The "900,000 political warriors' spoken of in the address to the negroes of the South, published by the Border State Convention, which recently assembled in Baltimore, have the true Mexican idea of electing a President and there can be no doubt in the mind of any man who knows the character and present temper of our negro population of this fact. Their philosophy have changed. Clay, if he were living of government is hemmed up in the brief and comprehensive maxim that "might makes right," and they burn to apply their theory.

This is not a pleasant reflection, but we ask our readers to pause and count up the evidences of this temper which have fallen under their own observation. The man who does this will be inspired with grave doubts as to the possibility of escaping riots and insurrectionary outbreaks in the pending canvass; and it therefore becomes us all to school ourselves to moderationa moderation which shall pity the weakness of the negro, while at the same time it will not leave us unprepared to meet any serious demonstra-Who rents you lands? Is it Radicals or tion which may be made against us in town or country.

In old-fashioned times Congressmen drew eight dollars a day while Congress was in session; now under Radical reform rule, reckoning the same length of service, they get over fortyfive dollars a day, including Sunday. And this is paid them by the laboring men of the country, who labor for two or three dollars per day. The bondholders pay nothing. Where is the "Equality ?"

away; it has not been of any use to you

or your brethren.""

## WHITE MEN REMEMBER.

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