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SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent higher than the above rates.
Court orders \$8 in advance.
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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 CASH RATES.
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law.
Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilroy & Gilroy, North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building.
Scales & Scales, North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.
- Apothecaries and Druggists.
R. W. Glenn, 32 D., West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eckel, West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)
- Auctioneer.
W. E. Edwards.
- Barbers.
Wilkes & Wiley, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shuler, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)
- Boot and Shoe Makers.
K. Kirch-Schlagel, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hays, Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.
- Cigar Manufacturer.
A. Brockmann, 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 M. Knight.
- Contractors in Wood-work.
J. J. Collier, Jas. L. Oakley, David Hersey.
- Confectioners.
F. DeSmet, Tate building, corner store.
J. Herper Lindsay, Jr., South Elm.
- Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. N. Marner, South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. A. Dilworth, Next door to Times Office.
- Dentists.
J. W. Howell, 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, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davis streets.
W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.
L. R. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel.
B. 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. Aline, East Market street.
S. Steele, Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Bradburn, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bigart & Murray, East Market, South Side.
- 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 Zimmer, Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jas. B. Greiter, 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 Sycamore.
- Hotels.
Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Brown, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.
- Liquor Dealers.
Dean & Dupree, Wholesale Dealers, West Market st., Garrett Building.
- Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmundson, 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. E. M. Miller, South Elm, (see adv.)
- 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.
- Photographers.
Hugh & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.

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{ Times VII. }

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

{ NO. 38. }

Agricultural.

HOUSING CABBAGES.—Now that the time is approaching to save cabbage for winter, the following instructions, which we clip from an exchange, may be of value to some of our readers in the surrounding country:

Prepare straight slender poles (pine or other) three inches in diameter, of proper length, say eight feet; clear off your ground, and commence as though you were going to build a plain pen, three-cornered, using two poles instead of one, so as to make each side or wall double, with a space of eight inches between the poles. At one corner an opening is left two and a half feet wide, for a door or entrance. To close and make secure, a cheap batten door may be made, and hinged to posts or jams fastened to the wall of poles, after the fence is completed. The first tier or floor of poles having been arranged, put on a row of cabbages.—The roots occupying the space between the poles, and the heads turned in and pressed compactly together. Cover the roots with friable soil, and place on another tier of poles and cabbages, and continue filling up the space each time with soil until you have gained the requisite height. A few poles thrown across the top, and a heavy covering of pine tops, corn stalks or any litter that will furnish a secure covering, is all that is necessary to complete the house. Corn stalks, or some other protection, should be placed against the outside for fear of severe freezes, &c.

A trench should be dug around the outside, and the dirt thrown against the cornstalks. They will serve to render the floor or inside dry. The cabbages thus housed will be very convenient of access in mid winter, and will continue as fresh as if buried in the ground. All that is necessary is a knife, with which you sever as many heads as you want at a time, leaving the stalks to give you a supply of early colewort in the spring.

WEEVIL IN BARNS.—A correspondent of the Cultivator in speaking of the difficulty farmers experience in keeping their barns free from weevil, says: "I have found, after about fifty years trial with them in several different places, that after newly taken sheepskins are dried and put in the bins of grain, the weevil has always disappeared very shortly, and to prevent its return, I always keep the sheep skins in the bins on the top of the grain, and stabling sheep in a barn for a week or two will drive them entirely off."

WE MAY add that several old farmers have told us that the plan above given has proven effectual in their experience. It is simple, and not much trouble to try, and if it is efficacious will certainly repay any one for keeping it up.

VALUABLE TO FARMERS.

The leaves of the elder, if strewn among corn or other grain when it is put in the bin, effectually preserves it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bed-bugs and maggots. The leaves of the elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, will effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing in the branches and among them, bunches of elder leaves.

THE HOP CROP A FAILURE.—HOPS AT A DISCOUNT.—The Wisconsin papers tell terrible tales of the effects of the collapse of the hop bubble, the termination of the hop fever, and the fall in the price of hops. For some years past the hop crop has been so abundant, the prices so high, and the returns so large, that hop-growers were completely infatuated, and great numbers of otherwise sensible men were converted into hop monomaniacs, who thought of nothing, talked of nothing, and cared for nothing but hops. Every other interest gave way to hops.—The tumble in the price of hops has produced wide-spread disaster. The farmers in the hop regions, since the magic reed upon which they leaned has broken, are without money and without bread; in short, they are left with nothing but mortgaged farms, needy families, and ruined credit. The Wisconsin papers say that the result of the present state of affairs will be the uprooting of probably one-half the hop-yards in the State, and predict that the recovery from so disastrous a crash will be slow.—New York Times.

FACTS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PEOPLE.

1. In the approaching election, no man is disfranchised, who ever was entitled to vote.
2. A new registration will begin about the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register.
3. There are 140,000 white voters in North Carolina, and 70,000 colored voters, in round numbers, a majority of 2 to 1.
4. Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conservatives, (which will not be the case,) and 35,000 white votes added, SEYMOUR AND BLAIR will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled.
5. The Military Government has ceased. The election on the 3d of November is to be free, as in former times.
6. Any person who shall assemble armed men at any place of election, on election day, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000 according to the Revised Code, page 308—9.

GOOD OLD BRANDY.

Why is it that our common farmers can't distill a little brandy for their own use? Because the Radical Congress has placed the SMALL TAX OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS upon all distilleries forcing the poor men to quit the business, in order that the rich may grow fat! How much longer will you vote for such gross outrages upon your rights?

A bale of hops was shipped from Concord last week, the first, as far as the Press knows, that was ever shipped from this State.

The Asheville News has been presented with an apple, grown in that section, weighing 1 lb. 8 1/2 oz.

This is a good Rule—Help those who help you, and tread on every body's corns who treads on yours.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO? TAXPAYERS, LOOK!

OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been collected by the United States Government, in the shape of TAXES, since the close of the war!

Just think of it! One-half of the National debt! WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE? Is the debt any less? No! IT IS MORE than it was three years ago!

While Congress has been making the negro the white man's equal, and "reconstructing," and impeaching, FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS have BEEN TAKEN FROM THE POCKETS OF THE FARMERS, THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH!

The people were told by the Radical patriots and thieves and hummers, that the close of the war would see a restored Union, with peace and prosperity and happiness. Well the war ended three years ago, the South laid down its arms and surrendered, but Radical hostilities have not ceased.—The fight still goes on against eight millions of white men, women and children, and it costs the country just five hundred millions a year—that's the price.

What has become of these fifteen hundred millions?

Where have they gone to? Have they gone to pay the public debt?

No. Not a bit of it! How is it that in spite of all this taxation—notwithstanding one-half of the whole National debt has been raised from the sweat and toil of the people, the burden is as heavy, as oppressive, as crushing now as ever?

Fellow-citizens, these are questions for you to answer. Don't allow yourself to be hoodwinked. Don't let dust be thrown in your eyes by the conspirators who are stealing your rights and your money at the same time.

When you are asked next November, for your vote in favor of Grant, who is the tool of a crazy Congress, demand to know WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS taken out of your pockets during the past three years.

Ask them the reason the South, now that the negroes are free, produces only one half what it formerly raised. Ask them if the Fifteen Hundred Millions have not gone to

SUPPORT A GREAT NEGRO BOARDING HOUSE in the South? And to SUPPORT A STANDING ARMY OVER THE SOUTH in order that we may have

NEGRO JUDGES! NEGRO GOVERNORS! NEGRO LEGISLATORS! NEGRO GOVERNMENTS!

Instead of appropriating these fifteen hundred millions of dollars to the payment of the Public Debt, they have been expended for the maintenance of a grand system of pauperism, BLACK pauperism, and Congress has just voted to continue the STUPENDOUS ROBBERY another year.

What is the remedy? You have it in your own hands. Vote for men for every office, from President down, who are OPPOSED to these outrageous swindles. Vote for a President who will agree to—

ABOLISH THE NEGRO BUREAU, and let the negroes shift for themselves. ABOLISH THE EXPENSIVE STANDING ARMY in the South.

But Grant won't do this. He says he has no opinions of his own, and will do just as Congress directs.

SOLD.—A train loaded with donkeys was to pass through Salem, Ind., a few days ago. The telegraph operator circulated in the town that a large delegation of Radicals with music were to pass on the train at the hour given.—Crowds of Radicals gathered at the depot ready to cheer. As the train moved up, a venerable possessor of a couple of long ears stuck his head out of the stock car, and gave a long agonizing woe-haw that fairly shook the hills around; consternation seized the crowd of Radicals, and they instantly left.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., is announced by the Sentinel, to have made arrangements to publish a paper as soon as 2,000 subscribers can be obtained.

TO THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

I am too fully assured of the interest the Press of the South feel in the success of legitimate Southern enterprises, to apologize for asking general publication of the following resolution and brief summary in compliance therewith:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Southern Life Insurance Company," held at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th day of June, 1868, the following preamble and resolution was offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is reported to this office that many prominent men in every section of the South desire to insure in the "Southern Life Insurance Company," provided it is ascertained to be both reliable and strictly Southern in character; Therefore,

It is resolved by the Board of Directors of the Southern Life Insurance Company, That the President be requested to furnish to the public such facts as in his judgment will place the company in its true light before the Southern people.

It would really seem that the names of the directory should be a sufficient guaranty both in respect to liability and the Southern character of this company. As to reliability, I wish to make this remark, that all well managed Life Insurance Companies are reliable.—Those of the South as well as those of other Sections. How long shall the South be taunted with the idea that her organizations are all unreliable, and how long will our people continue to encourage these charges by withholding patronage from their own people and sending their capital away to other sections? Will no solid monied basis—no array of names of honorable men, and able financiers, suffice?—What are the facts? Are Southern Insurance Companies unreliable? Do the "Planter's Fire," the "Hernando," the "Southern Mutual Fire," the "Georgia Home," and others which I might mention, settle losses less promptly or less fairly than Companies of other sections? Away with this pernicious idea!

But to the Southern Life. It begun business with a larger cash capital than any Northern Company of which I have any knowledge—some of the strongest and most successful of these gigantic institutions commencing on less than half of the capital of this Company. It has promptly adjusted an amount of losses, or payments due policy holders, rarely equaled in the history of such companies. Its financial condition challenges the closest scrutiny, and that fact reflects the highest credit upon the financial ability of the Memphis Directory.

It cannot yet boast of its millions of accumulations, but it is abundantly able to pay all its policies, and if the people will appreciate the scope of its patriotic purposes, will soon have for investment the vast sums now being taken from this section by foreign companies.

As to the second point in question, it is simply purely Southern. Every Stockholder, with one exception, is a resident of a Southern State, and that one has removed from the South since he became a subscriber to the Stock.

All of its investments are, and will continue to be, made in the Southern States—all of its accumulations be retained here for the benefit of our own impoverished section.

It is the fixed determination of the Directors—who are known to the people—as well as the stockholders that none of its accumulations shall constitute any portion of that vast sum—the six millions dollars—of which the South is annually drained by insuring life in foreign corporations.

As to this department, consisting of the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Florida, it stands upon the records of this office, that the accumulations of this department shall be invested in the States named.

Expressing the hope that this will be a sufficient and satisfactory answer to those who honestly desire information on the subject, as well as to that class who would continue, by misrepresentation of the character of this Company, to beguile our poverty-stricken people into the continuance of the suicidal policy of sending their money away from our section, I request that all papers willing to aid in checking this enormous drain on our resources, give this circular insertion and circulation.

J. B. GORDON.
Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1868.

Motto for the Reprinted—"No Noise is good News."

MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW.

An Act establishing a Lien in favor of Builders, Mechanics and Material men. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Sec. 1st. That any vessel or building built or rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lot on which such building may be situated, shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same, or materials furnished.

Sec. 2nd. Such lien shall cease within five days of the completion of such building or vessel or of the repairs thereon, and in case of the delivery of material within five days of the delivery of the last item thereof unless a notice of such lien shall previously thereto be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County wherein such building is situated, or in case of a vessel when the materials are furnished or labor performed and within ninety days of such completion or delivering as above unless suit shall have previously been brought thereon.

Sec. 3rd. The notice of lien shall consist of an affidavit setting forth the date, amount and particulars of the claims thereto, sworn before some Justice of the Peace and subscribed by the claimant.

Sec. 4th. Every laborer performing labor in the making or securing of any crops shall have a lien upon such crops which shall have a priority to every other lien.

Sec. 5th. Such lien may be enforced by attachments and shall cease upon the removal of the crops from the premises whereon it was made.

Sec. 6th. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22d day of August, 1868.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.—In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill, and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvellous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long-protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.

The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion.

I therefore recommend that Thursday the 26th day of November next be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving, and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever-watchful, merciful, and gracious providence alone States no less than families and individual men do live, and move, and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President: William H. Secard,
Secretary of State.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER—SINGLINGS ARE DISTILLED SPIRITS.—Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue Washington, October 2, 1868.

Sir,—I have received the plan and survey of the Oakland distillery, No. 2, in your district. In the survey you state that the average fermenting period varies from sixty-six to seventy-two hours. The fermenting period must be fixed and definite; it may be from sixty-six to seventy-two hours, but the distiller in his notice cannot be permitted to state it as averaging from sixty-six to seventy-two hours. You also state that the distillery produces two kinds of whiskey, by means of a wooden still, to make the singling or low wines, which are then doubled in a copper still. The plan shows two copper still and one wooden still, to each of which is attached a worm or condenser. As I understand your statement, Mr. Mattingly produces, in the first place, low-wines or singlings entirely, and this he redistills, thereby increasing the proof to the degree required.

This is clearly in violation of the law and cannot be permitted. The singlings or low-wines, produced by him in this way, are distilled spirits, as defined in section 4, and as such are subject to the law imposed on distilled spirits, and must come directly from the room to the receiving cistern, and from thence to the distillery warehouse; and before they can be redistilled they must be regularly withdrawn therefrom, upon the payment of tax, and even then such distillation cannot be made upon the distillery premises; but if made at all, it must be made in the same premises authorized by law to be used by the rectifier.

The law is clear and explicit in relation to the matter, and you will see that distillers in your district conform to the requirements; and Mr. Mattingly cannot be permitted to use his distillery until the required changes are made.

Very respectfully, THOS HARLAN,
To Edgar Needham Esq.; Assessor fifth District, Louisville, Ky.

Lemons are now sold by the dozen in Boston at one-third the price asked for good apples.