

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., 1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion), and Rate (e.g., \$1.00). Includes rates for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th insertions, and various other ad types like 'Special Notices' and 'Circulars'.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law: Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm, Tate building.
- Boat and Shoe Makers: E. Birch Schuyler, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Cigar Manufacturers: A. Brockman, South Elm, Caldwell block.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers: John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Depot.
- Contractor in Brick-work: David McNight.
- Confectioners: J. H. Sauer, Tate Building, corner stairs.
- Dress-Making and Fashions: Mrs. N. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).
- Dentists: J. H. Pawlett, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
- Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers: W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Foundry and Machine Shop: J. H. Tarpley, 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 Zimmer, Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-makers: J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.
- Hotels: Southern Hotel, Seales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
- Liquor Dealers: Lewis & Fisher, Wholesale Dealers, West Market st., Garrett Building.
- Livery Stables: W. J. Edmondson, Davis street.
- Millinery and Lady's Goods: Mrs. B. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Music and Musical Instruments: Prof. F. B. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).
- Tailors: H. Fowler, West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
- Timners: Jno. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
- Photographers: Hays & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

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The Patriot and Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE GREAT AIR LINE.—The following extract from the annual report of A. S. Buford, President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, will be read with interest:

In respect of foreign or through business, your line is entitled by position to a still more rapid growth. To develop it in its natural and legitimate proportions no practicable effort has been spared during the last three years. Much has been accomplished towards ultimate success, but much yet remains to be done. The magnitude of the interests at stake should allow no remission of effort. The recent opening of the Columbia and Augusta road from Columbia, S. C., to Graniteville, a point on the South Carolina road twelve miles east of Augusta, has already given you the short line by about seventy miles between Southern and Central Georgia and adjacent localities, and Richmond and the Northern cities. When so organized as to give this line a fair competition for the travel, this improvement must afford a valuable accession to your business.

But a still more important development to us is the air-line road between Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C.—This work is rapidly assuming in the public regard its just proportions of a great inter-state enterprise of immense value and importance to great and vital interests both local and general.—These most reasonably look to its construction with increasing interest as destined to afford with its connections—a channel of communication unrivaled in directness, grades, and climate; one by which not only are the trade relations of the great commercial centres of the North with the interior and remote South to be placed under new and most beneficial forms, but also a great interior development to be effected, and a grand trunk thoroughfare organized for six hundred miles, through the heart of the Piedmont Atlantic slopes—a country the most desirable for reasonable thrift and social happiness that the white man has yet found on this continent.

This important work, it is expected, will soon be in active progress, and in relations to this company as to secure forever your impartial access to the immense business it is destined at some time in the future to contribute to its eastward connections.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—According to a provision of the Bankrupt law, as originally passed, parties filing their petitions within one year after they went into operation might be discharged from their debts without regard to the amount of assets or property surrendered; that is, a debtor having no property beyond what the law exempted and allowed him to retain, might still be relieved of his debts. This provision of the law limited, originally to one year, was afterwards extended, by an amendment, to the 1st of January, 1869, and the extension so made will run out in about twenty days. Upon petitions filed after that date, the debtor will not be discharged unless at least fifty per cent. of the amount proved shall be paid, or a majority of the creditors give their consent in writing.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMAN.—The death on Saturday last, of Pierre Antoine Beryer, the great French advocate, and legitimist in politics, is reported by cable dispatch. M. Beryer was born in Paris in January, 1790. He became a lawyer at a very early age, and when quite a youth threw himself into politics. He sided with the Bourbons, and underwent no little persecution on that account. He was one of the counsel for Marshal Ney, and his name was identified with the pleas in defense of Lamennais in 1826, Chateaubriand in 1833, and Prince Louis Napoleon in 1840. He was elected a deputy in 1830, and after the revolution and flight of Charles X. he retained his seat, supporting the most liberal measures. After the downfall of Louis Philippe he opposed the establishment of a republic. He nevertheless opposed Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat, and continued the bitter enemy of the empire ever after. As an advocate he had no superior and but few equals in France.

"Brick" Pomeroy after Jan. 1st, will publish his mammoth weekly newspaper of 56 columns in New York city.—This is to take the place of the La Crosse Democrat, and will be the largest and most interesting political newspaper published.

Professor Newton, of Yale, says that a comet which is travelling at the rate of two million miles per day, has just whisked its tail in our faces.

to the onions, which should be avoided. The ground should be left perfectly level. The cultivation of sets planted in the fall costs little more than the cultivation of cotton. It requires ten bushels of sets to an acre—ordinary price \$5 per bushel. The purchase of sets is the chief cost. There will be a few years in which the net profit per acre will not be more than \$200—if kept until winter, the profit will be much greater. Last winter onions sold in Savannah at \$8 to \$9 per bushel.

The two points on which most ignorance exists in regard to the onion are the saving crop and keeping it until winter. There is no difficulty about either, if properly understood.

When the onions are pulled up, they should be left on the ground for at least ten days—then gathered into conical piles of about three bushels, and allowed to remain about two weeks. After a rain the piles should be opened, take a day's sun, and then be made up again. They should not be moved to the onion house until the dew is off. The least dampness will cause them to rot.

A cheap pine pole onion house can be built. This will give sufficient air. Shelves made of slats can be put around the interior in tiers. If properly cured, the onions can be put on these shelves one or two feet thick. Frost does not hurt them; they cannot have too much air, but must be kept dry.

The onions will come off in time for a crop of winter cabbages, on the same ground and with the same manuring. These will be as profitable as the onions. An acre of ground will thus give a handsome income. I have this year a forty acre field in corn, which on an average will give twenty bushels per acre. My patch of onion sets will bring more money than the whole field of corn at \$1 per bushel.

We must diversify our labor. The great body of our open land must be grazed. The small portion of it that we do cultivate should be made as rich as possible and planted with whatever pays best in our particular locality, whether it be onions or cabbages, or potatoes, or cotton.

CHILDREN'S FEET.—Life-long discomfort, disease and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, see that the feet are dry and warm; if neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria, or a fatal scarlet fever.

Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand, in rainy, muddy or thawing weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother should herself ascertain if the stockings are the least damp, and if so, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand till perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings and another pair of shoes be put on, and the other shoes and stockings should be placed where they can be dried, so as to be ready for future use on a moment's notice.

The Boston Journal says if the top of a carrot cut off at this season, or later is placed in a saucer of water, with a few bits of charcoal to sweeten it, it will form a radiated feathery plant by no means unworthy to grace any lady's table.

Professor Higgins, of Baltimore, decides that gashouse lime is a good fertilizer. It should be spread upon the ground and allowed to lie some time before being turned under, and before the crop is put in. He says it is destructive to insects.

Good Farming.—Mr. John Simpson, a citizen of this county, about 50 years old, informs us that on thirty-two acres of ground he made 470 bushels of Corn, 3,800 pounds Seed Cotton, 25 bushels Potatoes, 100 gallons Sorghum Syrup, and an abundance of garden vegetables. He did this with a one-horse plow, and we think he did well.—Charlotte Democrat.

Rockingham county, N. C., produced one-third more tobacco this year than last, while the quantity is twenty five per cent. better. The corn crop is at least double that of last year.

The arrival at Salt Lake of ten thousand first and second readers for Mormon schools is announced. They are printed in the new Mormon alphabet, and as the little saints will be allowed to learn no other, all Gentile literature will be sealed to them.

Tomb-Stones.

Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm.

Sign and Ornamental Painting.

A. W. Ingold, East Market, Albright's block.

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.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Farrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.

Sheriff, R. M. Stafford.

Coroner, John A. Pritchett.

Treasurer, John Hall.

Clerk Superior Court, Abram Clapp.

Recorder of Deeds, J. W. S. Parker.

Surveyor, G. W. Bowman.

Commissioners.—Wm. M. McName, Chairman.

Wm. W. Wheeler, John C. Denny, Jonathan Anthony, Zephaniah Mitchell, (colored).

J. W. S. Parker, Clerk ex-officio of the board.

Facts for Farmers.

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS.

A correspondent asks for information as to the cultivation of onions.—We cannot do better than give the following from our valued contemporary, the Southern Cultivator.—We are of opinion that this may be made valuable crop, almost anywhere, if carefully and well cultivated:

"Few persons among us have any idea of the large sums of money annually expended at the South for these seemingly insignificant Northern products. How many are aware that the butter crop of the State of New York for 1860, sold for more money than the whole cotton crop of Georgia, large as it was, and fair as were the prices of that year? The amount annually expended in the State of Georgia for onions, including seeds, sets and for the table, would surprise us if we could arrive at it. This sum should be saved. More than that, the Northern producer, at certain seasons of the year, can be undersold in his own market. In the months of June and July onions can be shipped by the car load to New York, and realize a net profit of \$1 per bushel. The railroad will carry this and other vegetables from Atlanta to New York for \$1.50 per hundred pounds. Onions weigh fifty-five pounds to the bushel. Any one can make his own calculations. This vegetable will pay a good profit at fifty cents per bushel, as 500 bushels to the acre is not a large crop.

A totally different quality of soil is required for onions for market and for seeds to grow sets. Where sets are to be grown a thin soil is required. A knowledge of this fact would have saved me last year two or three hundred dollars. To grow sets, the ground must be perfectly clean—otherwise it is an endless labor. No grass or weed should be allowed to go to seed upon it the previous year. Twenty pounds of seed are required to an acre. Last winter the seed sold in New York at \$2.30 per pound. They should be sowed with the Weathersfield onion drill, about nine inches apart in the rows.—This drill opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers and roll it. It is an invaluable machine for the gardener—cost before the war \$5. The sets must be kept perfectly clean—the seed having been sown as early as practicable in February. The tools are the scuffle or the push hoe, and an old case-knife, with the blade bent or curved near the end. The working of this crop can be done by children. The product should be somewhat over 100 bushel per acre—ordinary price \$5 per bushel. The cost of cultivating an acre with me this year has been about \$30.—Onion sets can be shipped North at a profit, independent of supplying the home demand. They should be taken up as soon as the tops are dead.

Onion, for market should be planted on the richest ground that can be obtained. The New York gardeners apply 75 tons of barn-yard manure, or 1000 pounds Peruvian guano to the acre. Certainly the richer the land the greater the produce—it cannot be too rich.

Two kinds of onions succeed best with us—the silver-skinned, which is a bad keeper, and should be set out in October, for spring and summer market—the yellow Danvers, which is an excellent keeper. This is also best set out in October, but may be very well set out in February or March. The cultivation is much easier when the sets are planted in the fall. The rows should be one foot apart, and the sets about six inches apart in the row. The tools for cultivation, the same as for sets. The ordinary hoe will throw dirt

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC.—A young man began visiting a young woman who appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night."

"What! do you work for a living?" She inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man. "I am a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited that young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The woman who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog-shops, and the soft, verdant and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, eh? You, whose brothers are but well dressed loafers.

We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of Heaven's creatures.

Beware, young lady, how you treat young men that work for a living, for you may one day be menial to one of them.

DARE COUNTY.—The bill of the Senator from Currituck, Mr. Etheridge, forming the new county of Dare, from portions of Currituck and Tyrrell has passed the Senate. The name is taken from that of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on our American soil. The island of Roanoke, the banks adjacent, and the portion of Tyrrell east of Alligator river, are the lands incorporated within the bill. The county site, it is proposed, will be situated where the remains of the old fort, built by Raleigh's pioneers, are still visible. There too Virginia Dare was born. The scheme is full of historical reminiscences. By all means let the Legislature pass the bill, for a glance at the map will show its utility, while there clusters around the name of Dare ten thousand patriotic memories.—Standard.

STAY AT HOME BOYS.—A Southern friend of ours, who is temporarily sojourning in New York, writes us as follows: "Tell our people, especially the young men who contemplate a search for fortune in this metropolis to stay at home. Of the thirty thousand Southerners in and around the city, probably not one-third are earning their salt. As light porters subordinate clerks on microscopic salaries, or as bashful drummers among their home acquaintances, a portion of these unfortunates are worrying out all the ambition which constituted their stock in trade, and cursing the hour in which they left their friends and hearth-stone. New York is no Eldorado for any one without capital."—Richmond Whig.

A colored man has been admitted as a student of law to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor—the first instance of the kind in that State.

The annual report of the Southern Methodist Book Publishing House shows it to be in a state of prosperity. Net profits from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868, \$18,000.

Louis Napoleon is buying war materials right and left. The granaries, warehouses and arsenals of the empire are filled to overflowing; still the work goes on.

Lamartine has just celebrated his 78th birthday. He is completely in his dotage. He daily dictates to a secretary, but there is no sense in what he says.

MOBILE, ALA., December 2.—Miss Augusta J. Evans, author of Beulah, St. Elmo, and other works, was married last night to L. M. Wilson, President of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—The Houston Union says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the re-assembling of the convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then will vote in favor of it this time.

The bee-raisers in the vicinity of Louisville, for a circuit of twenty-five miles, were recently startled by the discovery that their bees had all simultaneously decamped, going no one knew whither. The mystery is still unsolved. The deserted hives were all full of honey, containing from sixty to seventy-five pound each.

The Italian papers state that the great tunnel through Mont Cenis is making very satisfactory progress.—The total length is to be 12,220 metres, and the length already completed is 8,968 metres; so that there now remain 3,251 metres to be excavated. Under any circumstances it is thought that the entire undertaking will be finished by the commencement of 1871.

First Signal Victory over the Indians. HAYES CITY, December 2.—General Custar has captured the Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band, killing one hundred and fifty and capturing fifty-three Indians. He also captured one thousand horses and mules, and destroyed fifty-one lodges. Of the United States troops, Captain Louis Hamilton was killed, Colonel Barnett wounded, Major Elliot missing, and nineteen soldiers killed and fourteen wounded. Black Kettle, the principal chief, was killed and the tribe is badly crippled.

We are requested by the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum to state that it is entirely unnecessary to bring patients to the Institution without previous consultation, as it is full to overflowing, with about fifty applications for admission on file.—Standard.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.—Thomas Bryan, a boy of 14 years of age, from Carlow, Ireland, arrived in New York, Nov. 11, 1867, in search of his mother, and Joanna Bryan, his sister, who came to this country about a year before. Never being able to hear from them, he came to this city a few weeks ago, and was taken sick and sent to the Washington University Hospital. He lost both his eyes from a disease of the brain, and is now in a most distressing situation, blind and penniless. He is anxious to find his mother or sister, and we hope the press will be kind enough to extend this notice.—Baltimore Ep. Methodist.

The youngest mother in England is a girl of 11 years.