THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The Weekly Index.

"Enterprise striketh out a new path to command the support of men."—"Bacon."

VOL. 3 HENDERSON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 3rd, 1868. NO. 10.

THE HENDERSON INDEX.

HENDERSON N. C.

WM. H. NEWBY,

PROPRIETOR.

INDEX BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. Badger & Cicero W. Harris, Henderson, N. C.
William W. Jones.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.—Petersburg, Va.
Henry T Alley, 128 Sycamore St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.—Henderson, N. C.
Edward Fasnach, Garnett St.
A W Rowland & Co., " "

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Petersburg, Va.
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BLACKSMITHS.—Henderson, N. C.
J E. & D W Weaver, Garnett St.

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Burwell & Parham,

DRY GOODS DEALERS.—Burwell & Parham

FAMILY GROCERS.—Burwell & Parham.

FERTILIZERS.—Burwell & Parham.

CONFECTIONERS.—Henderson, N. C.
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B Hunter & Co, corner High and Water Streets.
H W Neimeyer.

NORFOLK, VA.
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A Williams, & Co., 6 Roanoke Square
Parks, Hill & Co., Fergurson's and Millnacs Wharf.
Rowand & Harris, 28 " "

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J E Venable & Co., No. 3 Iron Front Building.
Parks & Littlejohn, No. 6 Old St.
Branch & Herbert, No. 123 Sycamore St.
J A Young & Bro., No. 4, Iron Front Building.
Allen & Harrison, Sycamore St.

RICHMOND, VA.
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Wm. R. Pugh, 18th St., between Main and
Taylor & Harris, Shockoe Warehouse Front.

COTTON FACTORS.—Portsmouth, Va.
B Hunter & Co., Corner High and Water Streets.

NORFOLK, VA.
Parks, Hill & Co., Fergurson's and Millnacs Wharf.

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W H Ferguson, Court St.

HENDERSON, N. C.
Frank Sevage, Garnett St.

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J E Turner, Office over J C Sander's Store.

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HENDERSON, N. C.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
Dr. J J Lawrence.

FANCY GOODS, MILLENERY &C.—Petersburg.
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FERTILIZERS, &C—Portsmouth Va.
H V Neimeyer.

PETERSBURG, VA.
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Parks & Littlejohn, No. 6 Old St.

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HOME FURNISHING GOODS.—Baltimore, Md.
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HENDERSON N. C.
P McCaffree, Garnett St.

WATCH, JEWELRY &C.—Henderson, N. C.
Edd Fasnach, Garnett St.

RAILROAD GUIDE.—Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Mails leaves Raleigh daily at 8.40 A. M., arrives at Henderson 12.5 A. M. Leaves Henderson 12.10 P. M; arriving at Weldon 3 P. M.

Mail leaves Weldon daily at 10.30 A. M; arrives at Henderson 1.30 P. M; Leaves Henderson 1.35 P. M, arriving at Raleigh 5 P. M.

Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

Mails trains leave Weldon daily at 3.30 P. M, arriving Petersburg, 7.30 P. M.

Mail trains leave Petersburg daily at 6 A. M, arriving Weldon at 10 A. M.

Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road.

Mail trains leave Weldon daily at 4 A. M., and 3 P. M; arriving in Portsmouth, at 12 30 PM, and 7.30 P. M.; (making close connections with Bay Line Steamers, and Annapolis Steamers.)

Mail trains leave Portsmouth daily at 6. 30 A. M.; arriving in Weldon at 10.30 A. M.; (making close connections with Raleigh & Gaston, Wilmington and Weldon Railroads.)

Richmond and Petersburg Railroads.

Mail trains leave Richmond daily at 4 A. M, and 2.10 P. M.; arriving in Petersburg 6 A. M.; and 2.30 P. M. (connecting with South Side Norfolk and Petersburg and Petersburg & Weldon Railroads,) Mail trains leave Petersburg, daily at 9.15 A. M.; arriving in Richmond at 10 30 A. M.; (connecting with the Fredericksburg Aquia Creek and Potomac Railroad.

GRAPE CULTURE.

From the Southern Planter and Farmer for June we clip the following notes of discussion, on this subject, at a recent meeting of the Virginia Pomological and Horticultural Society:

MR. ALLAN'S ADDRESS.

Within the last few years, grape culture has received a new impetus on this side of the Atlantic; and the increasing 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 scuppernong and the highland Catawba may each find its own peculiar home, point to a glorious and prosperous future, when her hillsides and her valleys shall teem with the fruit of her 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 climate 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 immigration 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 all this is true, and may be anticipated, there is a present duty incumbent upon those who [illegible] at least the foundation upon which this superstructure is to arise.

The first, indeed, the essential thing to be done is to acquire and disseminate information. Our people need to be taught even the simplest rudiments, and it behooves this society, standing as it does the single representative of the great horticultural and pomonogical interests of the State carefully to digest and promulgate practical information; not theories, but details of useful import, such as all may easily understand and follow.

Having this in view, let us this evening enter upon the discussion of the general culture of the grape, with an honest endeavor to arrive at the best methods, without any regard to favorite theories or the requirements to so-called science; for true science explains phenomena as we find them, but does not demand that facts shall conform themselves to scientific theories.

The first point in order, then, is: What location and soil should be selected for a vineyard? On this subject a vast deal has, we think, been unnecessarily 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 sufficient number of the hardier and more productive kinds, such as Norton, Concord and Clinton, will succeed well in any locality.

It is not a queston of location, nor of soil, but of drainage, and what land that either naturally or by artificial means, is susceptible of thorough draining, 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 disappearing, 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 trenching will never be felt. Nor is it expedient to have the soil too rich. If the land be poor, stable manure or bonedust should be used in sufficent quantities to put it in 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 careful not to plant the vines too deep; keep the upper roots near the surface, so as to give them the benefit of atmosphereic influences. 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 varieties. Six feet apart each way for slow growers, and eight feet for vigorous ones, are fair distances.

Before planting vines in the vineyard 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; and by all means use trellises instead of stakes, as on these the sun and air have much freer access to the fruit. They cost a little more at the outset, but the superiority in the quality and yield of even the first crop from vines trained in this way over those grown on stakes will more than repay the extra outlay.

Where timber is abuntant, wooden trellises are both economical and desirable; but near large cities, or in sections destitute of timber, strong wire makes a good and handsome trellis. The only objection to wire is that it is more liable to rub the bark off the vines than wood; and, although this is true to a certain extent, still experience has proven that the injury, if any, is not serious.

At the same time that the trellises are erected or during the ensuing winter, the vines should be pruned, leaving 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 direction, 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 laternal 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 coming 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 vigorous growing varieties, such as Concord and Norton.

For more delegate 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.

If not heavily mulched, should be frequently stirred with the cultivator and the weeds kept down.

The third season care will be required to have the vines properly summer-pruned. As soon as the bloom-buds are sufficiently developed to be distinguished, the vines should be carefully gone over and all the shoots pinched off just beyond the last bunch, except the shoot or shoots left for bearing 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 thining 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 to be healthy and vigorous; for no given quantity of wood produces more leaves than it requires to feed it.

To enter into a full discussion of all the methods of pruning would be neither admissable nor expedient on an occasion like this. The better plan is to try to arrive at correct principles, and then the application may be left to the good sense of the vine-grower, who alone can judge of the culiar circumstance and condition of each individual case.

What then, are these principles, the practic working of which has already been fully sketched?

According to London, the objects to be obtained by pruning "are to shorten the wood to such an extent that no more leaves shall be produced than can be fully exposed to the light; to stop all shoots produced in the summer that are not likely to be required in the winter, pruning at two or three joints, or at the first large healthy leaf from the stem where they originate; and to stop all shoots bearing bunches at one, or, at most, two joints beyond the bunch."

This is the sum and substance of grape-pruning, and the reasons for it are plain.

Too much foliage prevents the light and air from reaching the fruit; therefore, prevents the production of leaves by shortening the branches, but do not impair the vitality of the vine by stripping 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 development.

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 diseases and insects to which the grape is liable, but we fear the bounds properly assigned to a discussion like this have already been should be hannly plained. They thrive everywhere. In some sections the Catawba still succeeds, and in such it should be planted.

For table use, the delaware and Catawba are the standard varieties, but it is well to plant a few of all the newer kinds.

In recommending the Norton and Concord as the leading wine grapes for this State, no disparagement is intended of other, and some of them exceedingly useful varieties. But both of these are vigorous growers, abundant bearers, and are entirely free from disease.

The Norton is indigenous to Virginia, and here attains its highest perfection.—Its wine stands at the head of the list of red wines on this continent, and takes the front rank in Europe.

What we need now are good wines that can be sold at low prices; in future years, we may find it profitable to produce light and fancy brands, but our farmers are too poor to purchase such at present.

The profits arising from this branch of industry are large; few, if any crops give so rich a return; but patient labor and perseverance are absolutely necessary to success. The vineyard must be closely watched and carefully attended; and unless you are willing to undertake this, 'twere better not to plant it.

But to those who are willing to study, to labor, and cheerfully to wait and watch, there is a promise, not only of a rich pecuniary reward, but a higher and nobler enjoyment, which can only be found in the study of and association with nature in her often mysterious, but ever fresh and generous workings.

ARKANSAS ADMISSION BILL.

THE VETO OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following is a synopsis of the veto message of the President;

The approval of this bill would be an admission that the act for more sufficiently governing the rebel States, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional; whereas the President's opinion is unchanged in this respect, rather strengthened by the results attending their execution.

If Arkansas is not a State, this bill don't admit her. If she is a State, no legislation is necessary to her representation in Congress. Each House, under the Constitution, are the judges of the elections returns, and the qualification of its own members, and nothing is necessary to restore Arkansas but the decision of each House of the eligibility of those presenting credentials. This is the plain simple plan of the Constitution had it been adopted in 1865 instead of the legislation of doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous restoration would long since have been accomplished.

The President again recommends the adoption of the Constitutional plan. The terms proposed were scarcely applicable to a territory, and certainly not to a State which has occupied its place in the Union for over a quarter of a century.

The President is unable to find any authority for the conditions of the bill in the Federal Constitution. The elective franchise is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves. The bill does not fairly provide how Arkansas shall signify her acceptance of the fundamental conditions, nor does it prescribe the penalties for their nullification. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified according to the law assumed to be in force before its adoption. The Arkansas Constitution restricted the franchise on its ratification by tests unknown in the reconstruction acts, among them was the acceptance of political and civil rights of all men.

It is well known that a large portion, if not a large majority of the electors, don't accept this test, and if applied to voters North, there is reason to believe that many of them would remain away from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions.

The President concludes: "Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise, so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? and if so, may we not see at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggra-

EXTRAVAGANCE.

How the good old people of a couple of centuries ago would stare if they could be awakened to life, and permitted to revisit the scenes once familiar to them! Stare? they would neither know the localities or their own race, every thing has changed so much. And it is all the result of a false and foolish extravagance. We see it in building, but it is more to be noticed in dress and so-called adornments," than anything else. In this there is the most lavish and sinful waste. Nothing can be made fine enough—nothing cost enough to please the giddy followers of fashion. In fact the more expensive a thing is the better it is liked—comfort and durability has nothing to do with it. We often think as we read of "a thousand dollar shawl" and other things in a like ratio. how poverty is crawling around through ice and storm, begging for a crust to still the gnawings of hunger. Ah! the story of the camel and the needle's eye will prove anything but a fable!

WOMAN.—As a dove will clasp its wings to its sides, and cover and conceal the arrow preying upon its vitals, so it is the nature of a woman to hide from the world the pangs of a wounded affection. With her the desire of her heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercise that gladdens the spirit, quickens the pulse, and sends the tide of life in cheerful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshments of sleep are poisoned by [illegible] dare not rebuke frame sinks under the least external assailant.—Look for her after a little and you will find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who so lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty should now be brought to darkness and the worm. You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition that laid her low, but no one knows the mental malady that had previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

A GREAT IRON-CLAD.—One of the largest and strongest iron-clads ever built in England for a foreign government was successfully launched on the 25, ultimo. She was originally built for the Turkish government, but was subsequently purchased by the Prussian Government, to whom she now belongs. She is six thousand tons, and built to carry no less than twenty-six three hundred pounders all made of Krupp's hammered steel, and all capable of being fired with 75 pound charges as often as twice a minute. She is expected to go at the rate of from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—The poorest education that teaches self control is better than the best that neglects it.

A WIFE'S LOVE.

Woman's love, like the rose blossoming in the arid desert, spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is black and desolate, it rises strengthened from the absence of every other alarm. In no situation does the love of a woman appear more beautiful than that of a wife. Parents, brethren, and friends, have claims upon the affections—but the love of a wife is of a distinct and different nature. A daughter may yield her life to the preservation of a parent—a sister may devote herself to a suffering brother: but the feelings which induce are not such as those which lead a wife to follow the husband of her choice through every pain and peril that can befall him; to watch over him in danger, to cheer him in adversity, and ever remain unalterable at his side in the depths of ignominy and shame. It is a heroic devotion which a woman displays in adherance to the fortunes of a hapless husband. When we behold her in domestic scenes, a mere passive creature of enjoyment, an intellectual joy, brightening the family with her endearments and her love for extreme joy which that presence and those endearments are calculated to impart, we can scarcely credit that the fragile being who seems to hold her existence by a thread, is capable of supporting the extreme of human suffering, nay, when the heart of man sinks beneath the weight of agony, that she would maintain her pristine powers of delight, and, by her words of comfort and patience, lead the murmurer to peace and resignation.

BUTLER AND GRANT.—These two worthies, after a brief and unnatural estrangement, have, we hear, at last [illegible] ceased, like kindred [illegible] have done one. The reconciliation is said [illegible] been of the most affecting character, and that General Grant makes the amende [illegible] the matter of Butler being "bottled up" in the gunpowder experiment at Fort Fisher, and the other allusions which West Pointers are so apt to make in addressing to volunteers. General Grant's reference to Butler to be a skilful soldier certainly is [illegible] Butler states on his personal honor that Grant is a man of luminous intellect, a great strategist and statesman, and that the difficulties in the way of an exchange sprung not from Grant, but from the rebels. His card some years ago on the subject was written under a mistake, "How pleasant it is for brethren thus to dwell together in unity"!—*National Intelligencer.*

Gen. Grant's declaration that he will have no policy but the will of the people to guide him, reminds one of a similar declaration of the great Mr Pickwick of his policy at the great election at Eatanswill, between the Buffs and the Blues, in which the Hon. Horatio Fiskin of the Buffs. "Slumkey forever!" roared the honest and imprudent.

"Slumkey forever!" echoed Mr. Pickwick, taking off his hat.

"No Fiskin!" roared the crowd.—"Certainly not!" shouted Mr. Pickwick.

"Who is Slumkey?" whispered Mr. Tupman.

"I don't know, replied Mr. Pickwick. "Hush! don't ask any questions; its always best to do what the mob do on these occasions."

"But suppose there are two mobs," suggested Mr Snodgrass.

"Shout with the largest," replied Mr. Pickwick.

N. Y. World.

A trippler who had a load on "fetched up" suddenly against the side of a house in Eighth street, which had been newly painted. Shoving himself by a vigorous effort, he took a glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands, and exclaimed,—

"Well, that is a very tasteless trick in whoever painted that house to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

An indiscreet youth in attendance at Miama University. Oxford, Ohio, has been expelled for kissing his sweetheart, a student in Oxford Female Seminary, and the lady has been expelled for receiving the kiss. The gravity of the offense is increased by committing it in the presence of a governess, instead of on the sly. The governess wasn't to be aggravated in that manner without her revenge, and she had it.

At a collection lately made at a charity fair, a young lady offered the plate to a rich man who was noted for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was the curt answer. "Then take something, sir," she replied, "you know I am begging for the poor."