

Advertising Rates.

Table with advertising rates: 1 inch 1st insertion, 1.00; 2nd insertion, .75; 3rd insertion, .50; 4th insertion, .30; 5th insertion, .20; 6th insertion, .15; 7th insertion, .10; 8th insertion, .08; 9th insertion, .06; 10th insertion, .05; 11th insertion, .04; 12th insertion, .03; 13th insertion, .02; 14th insertion, .01; 15th insertion, .01; 16th insertion, .01; 17th insertion, .01; 18th insertion, .01; 19th insertion, .01; 20th insertion, .01.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law: Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House; Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House; Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building; Keeler & Keeler, North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store; Apothecaries and Druggists: E. W. Gilman, M.D., West Market Street, McConnell building; Porter & Eckel, West Market, next south house; Auctioneer: W. E. Edwards, South Elm, opposite Express Office; Book Store: E. O. Sterling, South Elm, opposite Express Office; Barbers: Willes & Willes, North Elm, opposite Court House; Bankers and Insurance Agents: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm, Tate building; Wills & Shuler, South Elm, opposite Express Office; Boot and Shoe Makers: E. Birch Schlapel, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel; Tinsmiths: Tinsmiths, 4 doors North Steele's corner; Cigar Manufacturer: A. Buchanan, South Elm, Caldwell block; Cabinet Makers and Undertakers: John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Duput; Wm. Collins, Corner of Sycamores and Davis streets; Contractor in Brick-work: David McKnight; Contractors in Wood-work: J. J. Collier, Jan. 1, Oakley; Confectioners: F. DeLoat, Tate building, corner stairs; J. Harper Lindsay, Jr., South Elm; Dress-Making and Fashions: Mrs. N. Maurice, South Elm; Mrs. A. Dilworth, Next door to Times Office; Dentists: J. W. Honlett, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building; East Market, Albright's block; Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers: W. E. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building; J. H. Bostaph, Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner; A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davis streets; W. D. Proctor, East Market, Albright's new building; J. E. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel; S. C. Andrews, West Market, opposite Court House; Jas. Shaw & Sons, South Elm, near Depot; C. G. Yates, South Elm; Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel; J. D. Kline, East Market street; A. Bink, Corner East Market and Davis streets; D. W. C. Benson, Corner South Elm and Sycamores; Bogart & 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 Zander, Gen'l Southern Agent, B. & O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel; Gulfport Land Agency of North-Carolina: Jas. B. Gretter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel; Harness-makers: J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House; James R. Thous, Corner South Elm and Sycamores; Hotels: Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reeco, proprietor, Corner West Market and Green streets; Southern Hotel, Scullen & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House; Planter's Hotel, J. T. Rose, proprietor, East Market, near Court House; Livery Stables: W. J. Edmondson, 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. J. H. Mosley, South Elm; Nurserymen: Winstock & Co., Washington, near Railroad.

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- Photographers: Hays & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House; Physicians: A. S. Porter, West Market, (near Times Office); B. W. Allen, West Market, McConnell building; Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite Court House; J. E. Logan, Corner West Market and Green; Sign Painting: A. H. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building; Sewing Machines: D. H. LaPlat, Salisbury st.; Tailors: W. L. Foster, West Market, opposite Southern Hotel; Tinsmiths: Jno. B. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Aabe streets; C. G. Yates, South Elm; Tomb-Stones: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm; Watchmakers and Jewellers: W. H. Ferrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office; David Scott, East Market, Albright's block; Guilford County Officers: Chairman of the County Court, J. H. Lindsay; Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford; Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swain; Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne; Public Register, William U. Steiner; County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale; U. S. Officials: President's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillsbrand; Garrett's building, up stairs; Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House; Collector's Office, Jno. Crane, South Elm; Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs; Deeded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benson, South Elm, Benson's building.

AN IMPEACHMENT ALLEGORY.

The Charlottesville Chronicle had in its editorial columns an allegory of the trial of the Ass for kicking a Skunk out of his stall. We give the defense: The Ass was hauled up by his halter and commanded to speak for his life. He told them that he had done no more than had been allowed to all of his ancestors. The reply was that a recent law bound and restrained him especially; that they had set a trap for him, and he had wickedly stumbled into it. He then said that his legal advisers had told him—once the Skunk himself had said the law was not a good law. They told him he could not prove what the Skunk said—it wasn't evidence. He then said that he had heard say that they were not bound by rules of evidence. They replied, they were not but he was. The Ass then urged that the law only applied to those he had put in the stall, and that he never would have put the Skunk there, but finding him there he thought turning him out would give offence, and so he had let him stay with the understanding that he was to leave when requested. They told him that if the Skunk was good enough for his predecessor, he was good enough for such as him. The Ass said he reckoned the Skunk did not formerly smell as strong as he had been doing of late—that he was like a chinch—the older he got the worse he stunk. They then asked him why he indulged in such a harsh and insufferable bray? He said it was constitutional, and he could not help it. He had tried to improve it by imitating the scream of the Beast, the growl of the Hyena, the yelp of the Wolf, but his voice was a bad one. But all availed nothing. They sentenced the poor Ass to death. And the next day the Hyena picked his bones, and said the report had given him a new lease of life. The Senate then put the Goat in his place; for he said he knew how to give and take, and would not object to the smell of the Skunk—he knew it to be medicinal, and he thought that added to his own it would overpower the plague, and relieve the community. So with an umble bow, and a nervously active tail, he thanked them for the favor and divided the provender of the Ass among them. Then a decree was made that the great author of the pestilence had been put to death, and that all might be happy, excepting of course the poor, submissive rebels, as to whom it was still bellum nondum cessans.

IN MEMORIAM.

Young of the younger who donned the grey, True of the truest that were he, Brave as the bravest he marched away, (Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay) Triumphant waved our flag one day, and He fell in the front before it, Firm as the firmest where duty led, He hurried without a falter— Bold as the boldest by fought and shed, And the day was won—but the field was red, And the blood of his fresh young heart was shed On his country's hallowed altar. On the trampled breast of the battle plain, Where the foremost ranks had wrestled, On his pale, pure face not a mark of pain, (His mother's dream they will meet again,) The furrowed brow and all the slain, Like a child asleep—he nestled. In the solemn shades of the wood that swept The field where his comrades found him, They buried him there—and the big tears crept Into strong men's eyes that had seldom wept. (His mother—God pity her—smiled and slept, Dreaming her arms were round him.) A grave in the woods with the grass o'er grown, A grave in the heart of his mother— His clay in the one lies lifeless and lone; There is not a name; there is not a stone— And only the voice of the winds make known O'er the grave where never a flower is sown, But his memory lives in the other.

The Love of the Beautiful.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough going, straight forward business man and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and actions impress them. As you influence them not by arbitrary rules, not by stern example alone, but in the thousand other ways that speak thro' beautiful forms, through bright scenes, soft utterance and pretty pictures so will they grow. Teach your children then to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers, encourage them to put in shape hanging baskets, allow them to have their favorite trees, lead them to wander in the prettiest woodlands, show them where they can best view the sunsets, rouse them in the morning, not with stern "time to work" but with the enthusiastic "see the beautiful sunrise; buy for them pretty pictures and encourage them to decorate their rooms, each in his or her childish way. The instinct is in them. Give them an inch and they will go a mile. Allow them then the privilege and they will make your home beautiful.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN USE.

We are told on good authority, by a clergyman, that some of the laborers in his parish had not three hundred words in their vocabulary. The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt, at least as far as it is known to us from the hieroglyphic inscriptions, amounts to about six hundred and twenty-five words. The libretto of an Italian opera seldom displays a greater variety of words. A well educated person in England, who has been at a public school, and at the University, who reads his Bible, his Shakespeare, and all the books of Mudie's library, seldom uses more than about three or four thousand words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a large stock; and eloquent speakers may rise to the command of ten thousand. Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about fifteen thousand words. Milton's works are built up with eight thousand, and the Old Testament says all it has to say with fifty-six hundred and forty-two words.—Muller.

A Minnesota editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that such was the wonderful power of the advertising that the dog walked in the office while he was writing out the advertisement.

What vocalist can lay claim to his having been listened to by an ear of corn?

BASHFULNESS.

Young people are too apt to be bashful, when they first meet people away from home; but if boys and girls learn their books well at school, and learn to talk correctly, they have nothing to fear from other people no matter to how high a class of society they belong. You should therefore seek to learn what is most important in the every day life of people—general knowledge of the geographical construction of the earth, the names of the different nations upon it, and their habits, location, &c. Above all, you should understand the geography of your own country, and nature of its government, and obtain a good knowledge of what is generally going on in the world, and then when you come in contact with strangers, you will not hold down your heads, as if you had been guilty of some offence. No, boys and girls, hold up your heads, when you are spoken to, and reply promptly, and respectfully, and you will soon see that other people are no better than you are, and only know a little more, by having lived more years.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.

A great many admirable actions are overlooked by us because they are so little and common. Take, for instance, the mother who has had broken slumber, if any at all, with the nursing babe, whose wants must not be disregarded; she would fain sleep a while when the breakfast hour comes, but patiently and uncomplainingly she takes her timely seat at the table. Though exhausted and weary, she serves them all with a refreshing cup of coffee or tea before she sips it herself, and often the cup is handed back to her to be refilled before she has had time to taste her own. Do you hear her complain—this weary mother—that her breakfast is cold before she has time to eat it? And this not for one, but for every morning, perhaps, in the year. Do you call this a small thing? Try it and see. O! how does woman shame us by her forbearance, and fortitude in what are called little things! Ah, it is these little things which are tests of character; it is by these "little" self-denials, borne with such self-forgotten gentleness, that the humblest home is made beautiful to the eyes of angels, though we fail to see it, alas! until the chair is vacant, and the hand which kept in motion all this domestic machinery is powerless and cold!

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.

A French physician publishes a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations, by which Nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of one hundred and twenty-six to sixty, in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their room and comfort themselves with a loud boohoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterward. In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain. Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief—on the part of children as well as of older persons—and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety valves through which Nature discharges her surplus steam.

A PRETTY LOVE STORY.

There is a story told in connection with the introduction of the manufacture of fine lace into Brussels. A Poor young girl, named Gertrude, was dying for love of a young man whose wealth precluded all hopes of marriage. One night as she sat weeping, a lady entered her cottage, and, without saying a word placed in her lap a cushion, with its bobbins filled with thread. The lady then, with perfect silence, showed her how to work the bobbins, and how to make all sorts of delicate patterns and complicated stitches. As daylight approached, the maiden had learned the art, and the mysterious visitress disappeared. The price of the maiden's luck made her rich, on account of its valuable patterns, and she was able to marry the object of her love. Many years after, while in luxury, with her numerous family about her, she was startled by the mysterious lady entering her house—this time not silent, but looking stern. She said "Here you enjoy peace and comfort while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbors. The angels weep for you, and turn away their face." So, next day Gertrude went forth, with her cushion and her bobbin in hand, and going from cottage to cottage, she offered to teach the art she had so mysteriously learnt. So they all became rich, and their country also.

GROWING OLD.

Alas! for him who grows old without growing wise, and to whom the future world does not set open her gates when he is excluded by the present. The Lord deals so graciously with us in the decline of life, that it is a shame to turn a deaf ear to the lesson which he gives. The angels weep for you, and turn away their face. So, next day Gertrude went forth, with her cushion and her bobbin in hand, and going from cottage to cottage, she offered to teach the art she had so mysteriously learnt. So they all became rich, and their country also.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the offices of President, Vice-President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. Thos. H. Benton is the only man who held a seat in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time, is that of Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. General James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois and subsequently from Minnesota. John Quincy Adams held positions under the government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both houses or Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

DRESS IN MEN AND WOMEN.

Women are accused very unfairly of being over-extravagant. As a rule, men are more so, and the account against them is principally due to those who fritter everything they gain or sell in numberless and nameless trifles. A woman has a natural title to being well clad—to being indeed clad so as to make the most of her appearance. She has a taste for jewelry. To deny her ornaments is to trifle a genuine and reasonable instinct. But a man who parts with a considerable portion of his income in order to comply with every freak of his tailor, and who really seems to have only used his brains upon the patterns of neckties, is one of the most pitiable creatures alive. A gentleman ought to be correctly and neatly dressed.

THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT.—Not only does the light fly from the grand "ruler of the day," with a velocity which is a million and a half times greater than the speed of a cannon ball, but it darts back every reflecting surface with a like velocity, and reaches the tender structure of the eye so gently, that, as it falls upon the little curtain of nerves which is there spread to receive it, it imparts the most pleasing sensations, and tells its story of the outer world with a infiniteness of detail and a holiness of truth. Philosophers once sought to weigh the sunbeam. They constructed a most delicate balance, and suddenly let in upon it a beam of light; the lever of the balance was so delicately hung that the fluttering of a fly would have disturbed it. Every thing prepared, the grave men took their places, and with keen eyes watched the result. The substance that was to decide the experiment had left the sun eight minutes prior, to pass the ordeal. It had flown through ninety-five millions of miles of space in that short measure of time, and it shot upon the balance with unabated velocity. But the lever moved not; and the philosophers were wroth.

HOW TO GET AN EDUCATION.

Boys say to men, "we want an education; but we are poor, and father is poor, and we can't get it, so we are going to learn a trade, or go into a store, or do something else. Now, let me say; every boy that wants an education if he will bend his force to it, can get just as good a one as he wants, the way is open. Education does not come through academies, and colleges, and seminaries; these are helps; but it comes by study and reading and comparing; and all the schools and colleges, and seminaries in the world, would not make a scholar of a man without these; and with them a man will be one if he never sees a college. And what is true of boys is true of girls, and what is true of this pursuit is true of any other. The force must be from yourself, and you must develop it. It is the indomitable "I can" that sets a man astride the world.

A ROYAL KISS AND A ROYAL KICK.

Some of our readers who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kick, and kiss of the last King of England before he came to his estate. While in New York the prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed he stepped up to the barber's wife, who happened to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked: "There, now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the prince and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: "There, now you can say that you have received a royal kick from an American freeman."

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 23d 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.

REMEMBER THIS.

"If a man faint away," says "Hall's Journal of Health," "instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him full length upon his back on the floor, loose the clothing, push the trowel away, so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity. The philosophy of a fainting fit is that the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain. If the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown uphill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent."

Peas and beans, when consumed on a firm will furnish a manure rich in ammonia, an element which is the delight of all cereals. Peas give the soil an admirable preparation for winter wheat.