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Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law.**
South & Scott.
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Dillard, Ruffin & Gilmer.
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples.
Second floor, Tate building.
Scates & Scates.
North Elm, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.
Apothecaries and Druggists.
R. H. Glenn, M.D.
West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eckel.
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)
Auctioneer.
Jas. R. Pearce.
Barbers.
Wiley & Wiley.
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kellogg.
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
William & Shober.
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)
Boot and Shoe Makers.
E. Kirch-Schlegel.
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hays.
Davison, 4 doors North Steele's corner.
Cigar Manufacturer.
A. Brockman.
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.
Bacal McKnight.
Contractors in Wood-work.
J. A. Collier.
Jas. L. Oakley.
David Keagy.
Confectioners.
J. DeSmet.
Tate Building, corner store.
Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. A. Manover.
South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. J. DeLoach.
Next door to Times Office.
Dentists.
J. B. Harrell.
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. Rottman.
Corner East Market and North Elm.
Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Braddock.
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
H. D. Trotter.
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. May.
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel.
S. C. Hudson.
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Stone & Sons.
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
C. G. Yates.
South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer.
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Kline.
East Market street.
S. Seelye.
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Redden.
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Regard & Moring.
East Market, South Side.
Foundry and Machine Shop.
J. H. Farley.
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 Zauner.
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R.
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jas. B. Gifford, 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, Seales & Black, proprietors.
West Market, near Court House.
Planché's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietors.
East Market, near Court House.
Liquor Dealers.
Dean & Decker, Wholesale Dealers.
West Market st., Garrett Building.
Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmundson.
Davis street.
Military and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. H. S. Moore.
East Market, Albright's new building.
Music and Musical Instruments.
F. J. B. Maurice.
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.
Hays & Yates.
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.
Tomb-Stones.
Henry G. Kellogg.
South Elm.
Sign and Ornamental Painting.
J. B. 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. K. Logan.
Corner West-Market and Greene.
Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. E. Perrier.
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott.
East Market, Albright's block.

Farmer's Department.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.—The following important and interesting information was prepared at the request of Col. S. L. Fremont of Wilmington, by Messrs. Cannon and McCurdy of Norfolk. Our farmers will peruse it with pleasure:

Peas.—Peas should be planted in January at Wilmington 1 1/2 bushels to the acre. The Hancock Pea is the best—price \$10 per bushel—average yield 60 barrels in hull to barrel (3 bushels) seed planted, price from \$15 for early to \$5 for late—average about \$10—sent in ventilated barrels.

Snaps.—Plant as early as possible after frost is over in Spring—1 bushel to the acre. Early Valentine is preferable—costs about \$16 per bushel and yields about 100 for one; and sells about the same as peas—sent in ventilated barrels.

Tomatoes.—Always plant the seed of the large smooth red—never plant any other. The seed must be sown early in January, in hot beds—must be set out as early as the frost will permit; and be planted about 4 feet by 4 feet, or 2500 to the acre—earliest sell for \$15 per bushel, then down to \$1 for the later—averaging here \$200 to the acre always shipped in slatted boxes containing 1 bushel.

Cucumbers.—Plant the Early Frame—as soon as frost will permit in Spring—manure highly in the hill; send to market in 1 bushel slatted boxes. Earliest sell for \$20 per bushel from Florida and \$10 per bushel from here—this year. They are usually planted four by four feet, 2500 to the acre.

Irish Potatoes.—Plant the Early Goodrich, Dikeman and Whitepot. Average yield of the Goodrich 35 bushels for one—the other varieties about half the quantity. Earliest brings about \$5 per barrel and the latest about \$5. This year the average net yield to the acre, here, was \$200.

Grapes.—Plant the Concord, Hartford and Clinton. Plant about 400 vines to the acre—they cost about \$60 per 1000. After second year they will yield 10 to 20 cents per pound, shipped in paper and wood boxes holding from two to five pounds to box.

Blackberries.—Most desirable is Milson's Early for the South; their average yield 2500 quarts per acre, and this year and last those sent from Jersey and here averaged over 40 cents per quart. They require but little cultivation, it being done entirely with the plow. 2000 vines are generally set to the acre, and they remain in good bearing condition for 20 to 30 years. They ripen immediately after the Strawberries, and they are shipped in the same boxes and crates used for Strawberries.

Strawberries.—We put out 10,000 plants to the acre, which cost about \$4 per 1000—an average yield is 3000 quarts to the acre, which sells from \$1.50 per quart for the earliest to 10 cents for the latest—the average net at Norfolk this year being 30 cents per quart—beginning here May 10th and ending June 10th. Parties here have cleared \$1000 an acre this year—ship in pint and quart baskets.

Peaches.—We plant 100 to the acre—they cost about \$100 per thousand—after the second year they will average one bushel to the tree, and will sell from \$2 to \$20 per bushel. This season the Georgia peaches sold out of the New York Steamers at \$20 per bushel. Wilmington peaches arrive there in much better condition, and if improved varieties are planted, will sell as well or better—sent in bushel boxes.

Pears.—We plant 200 Dwarf Pears to an acre; they cost about 40 cents each. After third year will average one bushel to the tree, and we always net \$10 per bushel—sent in bushel boxes.

LEAVES TO FRUIT TREES.—The American Farmer says: An experienced fruit-grower in Maryland thinks an application of leaves to fruit trees, year after year, and without any preparation, the best manure that can be given them. He puts them about the bodies of his trees, throwing on earth enough to prevent their blowing off. If they do not act effectively as a fertilizer the first year, they perform the valuable office of a mulch. They preserve moisture, afford a harbor for a thousand perishing insects, keep the surface loose, and in the course of a year form the compost most needed, while fresh application on the surface takes its place as a mulch, and passes through a like process.

Common shellac dissolved in alcohol, makes the strongest cement for wood; it will unite the fractured logs of your chairs and tables as firmly as if they had never been broken. So it is said.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES.—The early Goodrich potato has for some year or two created quite a sensation among farmers for its early maturation; but a new variety, called the "Early Rose," has stepped in to throw it in the shade. This early rose matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Goodrich. A committee of farmers investigated the potato crop of the early rose variety of Mr. John O. Thompson, Staten Island, this season, and made a favorable report. The yield was one bushel for every twenty-six hills, or 558 6-13 bushels per acre. Some of the potatoes weighed three to three and a half pounds each. The report says:

"Mr. Thompson purchased one peck of these potatoes last spring, from which he cut 920 sets. They were planted in rows three feet apart and one hundred and eight feet long, the hills being sixteen inches from each other. Four quarts of ashes were applied to each row three times during the season.—This was the only kind of compost or manure furnished them. A mess of the potatoes was cooked for the committee, and all the members were delighted with their mealy and nutritious character."

The original seed was accidentally discovered in Rutland county, Vt., in 1861; a seedling attracted the farmers' attention, and he cultivated it carefully, making such experiments with several crops has satisfied him of its superiority. He ultimately made it so famous that a gentleman in Utica, N. Y., gave him \$10,000 for 120 bushels. We tell the tale as we find it in the New York Commercial.

From the Daily Journal Feb., 1868.

THE FLOWERS GRAPE.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 30, 1868.
Messrs. Editors:—I drop you an item of history in connection with the Flowers Grape. This grape which is now so anxiously sought after and extensively cultivated for winemaking is a native of Robeson county, North C., and was discovered prior to 1816, by William Flowers (known as piper Billy) in Flowers Swamp, from whence it derives its name. In 1816 Mr. Giles Williams, who is now living, visited the parent vine, for the purpose of obtaining cuttings or plants. The vine then had the appearance of being ten or twelve years old. The precise spot where this famous grape was first discovered is sixteen miles South of Lumberton, N. C. From this one parent vine many thousands of plants have been carried to all parts of the country, North and South, and the Flowers Grape has been competing with standard grapes of the old countries.—Many thousands of plants and cuttings of this grape are now shipped by Express and on the railroads every Winter, by the citizens of Columbus county, N. C., where this grape is now more extensively grown than in any other part of the United States.

Among the many excellencies which this grape has to commend it to wine-makers, besides making the best wine in the world, is the time of ripening and the fact that the entire crop ripens at one time, and never fall from the vines until destroyed by frost—they must have been frozen before they fall. Very light frosts do not cause them to fall. This grape ripening in September, and first changes slowly from its green state to a dark red or brown color, and continues a gradual change until fully ripe. When the last of this reddish color disappears around the stem, the grape being coal black, which is proof of its being quite ripe. The stem itself is one marked peculiarity, which distinguishes this from any other grape; as the stem enters the grape it branches into three prongs, like a tripod, which reaches near the center of the fruit, and never give way or pull out till the grape is fully ripe. Wine-makers who engage in the business extensively will find this their best grape, and while they use the Scuppernon and other varieties, and have to employ force to pick and work them, when these are finished up they find the Flowers' all hanging on the vines waiting, after all other varieties have been gathered and worked, so that the hands may not be idle, but can just be changed over to the Flowers vineyard, when the best wine will be made last.

Very respectfully,
T. S. MEMORY.

P. S.—This grape was first brought to Columbus county and cultivated by a man named Babson, hence it is sometimes called the Babson Grape.

To CURE A COLD.—The following is from Hall's Journal of Health:

"The moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up, in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be well in thirty-six hours. To neglect a cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences is to place himself beyond cure, until the cough has run its course of about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe, certain cures, when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open and relieves it of the surplus which oppressed it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm, which would otherwise be coughed up."

AGASSIZ AND THE GLACIERS.—Professor Agassiz said some interesting things concerning his pet glacial theory at the Amherst agricultural meeting last week. He declared that all the materials on which agricultural processes depend are decomposed rocks, not so much rocks that underlie the soil, but those on the surface and brought from considerable distances and ground to powder by the rasp of the glacier. Ice all over the continent, is the agent that has ground out more soil than all other agencies together.—

The penetration of water into rocks, frost, running water, and baking suns, have done something, but the glacier more. In a former age the whole United States was covered with ice several thousand feet thick, and this ice, moving from north to south by the attraction of tropical warmth or pressing weight of ice and snow behind, ground the rocks over which it passed into the paste we call the soil. These masses of ice can be tracked as surely as game is tracked by the hunter.—He had made a study of them in this country as far south as Alabama, but had observed the same phenomenon particularly in Italy, where, among the Alps, glaciers are now in progress.—The stones and rocks ground and polished by the glaciers are now in progress. The stones and rocks ground and polished by the glaciers can easily be distinguished from those scratched by running water. The angular boulders found in meadows, and the terraces on our rivers not now reached by water, can be accounted for only in this way. He urged a new survey of the surface geology of the State as a help to understanding its constituent elements, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the late President Hitchcock.

SOWING BLUE GRASS.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer, who has paid attention to the habits and character of blue grass, says it should be sown in February or March, after a light fall of snow if practicable, as this serves as a guide in the distribution of the seed.—A bushel of the seed in the chaff, or even less, will do if other seed is mixed with it. Blue grass appears delicate at first, but acquires spread and vigor from being pastured. It does not do well as meadow, as the stronger grasses smother and kill it out. This grass is a great treat to meat stock—excellent for dairy and beef purposes.

SURFACE MANURING.—I am not surprised at your correspondent Buckeye being opposed to surface manuring. I should have been so myself had not experience taught me better. I have used manure only as a top-dressing for the last twenty-six years, and I do think one load used in that way is worth far more than two plowed under on our stiff land. I learned by experience never to dispute any practice in farming until I had tried it. It was an able writer on pigeon weed, more than thirty-five years ago, that cured me of self-confidence.—John Johnson in the Genesee Farmer.

WORK AND WAIT.—There are two things that always pay, even in this not over remunerative existence. They are working and waiting. Either is useless without the other. Both united are invincible, and inevitably triumphant.

He who waits without working is simply a man yielding to sloth and despair.

He who works without waiting, is fitful in his strivings, and misses results by impatience.

He who works steadily, and waits patiently, may have a long journey before him but at its close he will find its reward.

YEAST.—From a lady of Norfolk.—Boil 1 quart buttermilk; when cool, stir in 1 quart of meal; put in a gill of yeast to make it rise, set aside until next morning, then stir in as much meal as will make it dry or like meal again; spread on dishes to dry in the shade; 1 tablespoonful to a quart of flour; just before using, put the yeast powder in a cup with water, say three tablespoonfuls of water. We have tried it and found it excellent.—Day Book.

The French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for the croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

A HITCH OR TWO.—A Washington correspondent reports that it is not likely that the tenure-of-office act will be repealed this session. No reason assigned, and we are left to inference.

Contemporaneously, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduces a bill in the Senate to prohibit any officer of the army or navy from holding any civil office. The reason of this is not given. Whether the politicians think there are not more than enough offices for themselves, or that they are more competent for such duties than naval or military men; or whether it implies jealousy and distrust of Gen. Grant and military rule—we are left to conjecture. If the first suggestion be the true one, and civilians wish to absorb civil offices themselves, that would be in keeping with the disinterested patriotism of the age! If the latter—a dread of military ascendancy—be the true motive, the Hon. politicians are rather too late. The rule passed from their hands when, in '67, after they were beaten at the polls, they fell back, against their wishes, on the General of the Armies, and appealed to him to save them from Andy I. Since then they have been more appendages, tolerated and permitted to go through certain forms; but as to all real power, as dead as Julius Caesar. If Gen. Grant chooses to appoint Gen. Schofield Secretary of War, or Admiral Farragut Secretary of the Navy, or even to fill every post in the Government with Generals, he will do it—and ask no boot of Mr. Edmunds, or Mr. anybody else. Haven't the Conscrip Fathers heard of the Army Reunion at Chicago, and that at the next Reunion all are to appear in full uniform? Let us have peace.—Richmond Whig.

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.

The following is a complete list, hitherto unpublished, of the indictments for treason now on file in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:

Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Judge Henry W. Thomas, ex-Governor William Smith, Gen. Wade Hampton, General Benjamin Huger, ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, General Samuel Cooper, General G. W. Lee, General R. E. Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, Secretary C. K. Mallory, General William Mahone, General James Longstreet, General Fitzhugh Lee, William E. Taylor, Oscar F. Baxter, Geo. W. Alexander, General Eppa Hunton, R. H. Booker, M. D. Corse, John R. DeBree, General Roger A. Pryor, Major D. B. Bridgford, General Jubal A. Early, General Richard Ewell, Thomas P. Turner, William S. Winner, Hon. James A. Seddon, George Booker, William H. Payne, Cornelius Bayles, Richard S. Andrews, William B. Richards, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, R. H. Dulaney, N. McVeigh and H. B. Tyler. *Nolle prosequi* have been entered in the cases of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock and Judge Robert Ould.—Standard.

GEORGIA AIR-LINE ROAD.—From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of Tuesday last, we take the following: "A few days ago," says the editor of that paper, "we met Col. A. S. Buford, President of the Georgia Air-Line Railway Company. Colonel Buford has secured from Virginia (his business headquarters being in Richmond) \$100,000 of subscription to the stock, and hopes before long the amount of \$100,000 more will be secured, and with this amount he will commence the work and finish and equip twenty miles from Atlanta; and then the road secures the benefit of the aid granted by the State government. He is confident that about ninety miles from Atlanta to Anderson, in South Carolina, will then be rapidly finished, and there will be no difficulty in securing capital North and East to finish the balance of the road from Anderson to Charlotte, N. C."

Lace Cotton.—A variety of cotton, says a southern journal, called lace cotton, is being introduced in some parts of Texas, and is likely to be extensively raised. It is to be superior to any other variety for poor soil or uplands, having a strong, healthy growth, and yielding heavily. Its strength is equal to a strain of seven and a half pounds to each thread, while a similar thread of the best American cotton will lift only five and a half pounds. Those who have examined it say that it resembles Egyptian cotton, which is worth in England a quarter more than American. Good results are anticipated from a cultivation of this variety of cotton. If it is successful, it may quite generally supersede the poorer qualities and largely increase the income of the southern planter.

How he Made His Money.—The following conversation is reported as having taken place in the barber shop attached to one of our principal hotels, the other day:

First man and brother (reading a newspaper) I see dis Mr. Rosschids, what jes' died, was worth fo' hundred million dollars.

Second man and brother (strapping a razor): Who?

First m. and b.: Mr. Rosschids.

Second do.: How much was he worth, did you say?

First.: Goshamighty! He must a had a good districk.

Second.: I mean good districk; dat's what I mean. I s'pose he was a whiskey inspector, revenue collector, or register in bankruptcy, else how could he make so much money?

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

There will be four eclipses the present year—three of the Sun and one of Moon, as follows:

First—Partial eclipse of the Moon, January 27th; beginning 7h. 5m. 30s., in the evening.

Second—Annual eclipse of the Sun, February 11th, at 8h. 31m., in the morning.

Third—Partial eclipse of the Sun, July 23d, at 3h. 34m., in the morning.

Fourth—Total eclipse of the Sun, August 7th, at 4h. 6m., evening.

This will be the largest eclipse of the Sun that will happen in this country until the last year of the century.

A single American drug house consumes fifty thousand sheepskins annually in making plasters for our fellow-citizens who have weak backs.—E.

Let a few dozen of these plasters be ordered for the purpose of strengthening the backs of public officers and legislators who connive at fraud and corruption. Inasmuch as the modern law-makers have prevented the application of "cow-hide" to the backs of such rascals, it would be well to try sheepskin, though we doubt its efficiency to strengthen honesty like cow-hide.—Twisted cow-hide is a great reformator—better than the play-houses called Penitentiaries.—Charlotte Democrat.

"Settle down," may be good advice to some, but settle up is much better to some others. Advice, however, good in itself, is often useless when not adopted to the circumstances of the individual. As for instance. Advising people to subdue their appetites when they have not tasted food for hours; coolness to people in fevers; wakefulness to a person who has not slept for a couple of days; to purchase the best when you have means only for the most ordinary; loving your neighbor as yourself when he's black and you are (supposed to be) white.

Scientific men by a blundering experiment with coal tar and fragments of slate, which for a long time were both a nuisance, have discovered that when the Vermont sheet slate is ground to a fine powder and mingled with coal tar, in definite proportions, the plastic material will re-construct in a short period of time and form slate which is susceptible of as fine a polish as a schoolboy's slate. Strange as it may appear, after the coal tar, which is highly inflammable, has united with the slate flour a fire may be kindled directly on the roof of a building, and the roofing will not burn any sooner than the Vermont slate.

A skeptical young collegian confronted an Old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe the Bible. Said the Quaker: "Does thee believe in France?" "Yes; for though I have not seen it I have seen others that have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist." "Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?" "No, to be sure I won't." "Did thee ever see thy own brains?" "No." "Ever see anybody that did?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any?"

In the last sickness of old Tom Benton, his physician, to prolong his days, opened his abdomen and took out his bowels while he was conscious, and proceeded to clean them. At one place they found some grape skins; they found bits of wood which he used to chew abstractedly while writing or reading. "Look on, gentlemen," said the old man feebly, "I dare say you will find Congressional Globe next."

The Board of Trade of Norfolk have appointed a Committee to petition the Legislature of North Carolina to select that port as a Depot for European immigrants.

Portland, Maine, has a citizen who has predicted a second deluge, and to get ready for it is spending all he is worth in building a "Noah's ark."

The militia bill for the reconstructed Southern States was signed on the 5th by presiding officers Wade and Colfax.

The most difficult surgical operation—to take the cheek from a young man and the jaw from an old woman.

