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Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and corresponding prices.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys at Law, Greenboro, N.C. J. H. Dillard, Rufus S. Gilmer.

Dr. D. A. ROBERTSON, Surgeon Dentist, of Hillsboro, North Carolina.

Business Cards. G. YATES, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

S. C. ROBERTSON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in GRAVE STONES.

W. B. FARRER, Watch Maker & Jeweller, Greenboro, N. C.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Canned Goods, etc.

W. P. HUGHES, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and a general assortment of all goods kept in this market.

COOKING STOVES, All of which will be sold cheap for CASH or on credit.

INDELLIBLE, Receipt of 60 cents, I will send you a plate with your name nicely cut, with ink and brush for marking all kinds of clothing.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1824.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

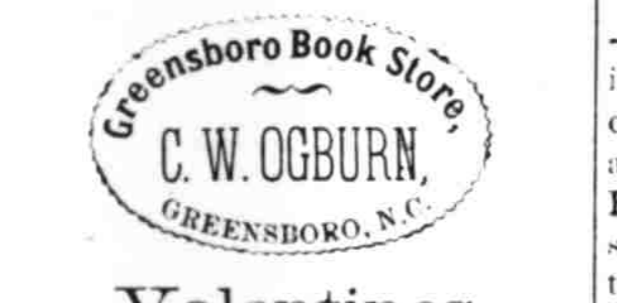
New Series No. 53.

B. C. PHILLIPS, TOWN CONSTABLE. Will receive all papers in his line, and attend promptly to the collection of claims.

J. HILDESHEIMER, General Produce Dealer, West Market St., (Melzer's Old Stand), Greensboro, N. C.

CABINET-MAKING AND UNDERTAKING. Having in my employ, Mr. Theo. Mock, one of the best workmen in the State, I will guarantee all orders in the above line to give satisfaction.

NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY AND MANUFACTORY. North Carolina Reports and other Law Books Bound in Superior Law Binding.



Valentines BOOK STORE.

The Farmer.

CHANGE YOUR SYSTEM OF FARMING. The system of farming heretofore followed in this State when slavery prevailed, will no longer pay expenses; and it is absolutely necessary to enquire what changes and improvements can be introduced in order to make the cultivation of the land profitable.

1st. A greater variety of crops. The range of cultivation is too limited, embracing very little more than corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco, and not only exhausting the fertility of the soil, but exposing the cultivator to ruin when these crops fail.

2d. Use implements and machines with the labor of horses, as much as possible, and employ just as few laborers as you can. In the times of slavery, the labor of servants was preferred. They were raised on the farm and must be employed there, as they must be fed and clothed at any rate.

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The farmer must have a fair interest for his capital, or he will abandon his lands and turn his attention to something else. But the true remedy is to continue to work the farm wholly, or at least in great part, by horse labor, and dispense altogether with the rudo and barbarous, and expensive hoe.

Be sure to purchase new, good and improved cultivators, harrows and plows, and feed your horses well, always under your own eye, and you will find that twice the work can be done for the amount formerly expended.

The New Fabric Plant, "The Ramie." Mr. Gregory stated that having lived in the South he had learned something of this prospective new staple. It is a native of the Island of Java in the East Indies, and has been cultivated since the war in the southern parts of the Cotton States.

Vinegar.—E. Munson, Seimett, N. Y. Will you inform me the speediest method of making vinegar out of new cider? Would a new pine cask affect the taste?

Grubs in Corn Bolls.—L. H. Hight, Shol. Mexico, Mo. What is the cause of grubs in corn's bolls? are there more some years than others? in young or old fields? in fat or poor? and is there a remedy?

Mr. Caranah.—I once went to a granite establishment on business, and seeing a gate open I entered a yard, where I saw two sloop loads of Long Island sand being un-loaded, and men engaged mixing it with the guano.

Minnesota farmers are raising live fences. They use cottonwood, gray willow, white maple, black oak, and wild plum. From three to five years are sufficient to raise a living fence to protect the fields from stock.

On settling the Cape de Verde Islands the people cut away the timber, when severe droughts, sometimes of three years' duration followed, and more than 30,000 people have perished with famine.

Raspberries are said to grow better if planted in rows like a hedge and cut back to a height of three feet.

SPIRITS RETURN.

The floral sun is calling. The dewdrops lank on high. From brook and lake and river The vapors seek the sky.

But they have not forgotten, In Heaven's serene ray, The beauty and the brightness From which they fled away.

When we arise from weeping For the idols we adored, And our lips repeat with fervor "All, all shall be restored!"

THE ECLIPSE IN AUGUST. BY S. C. COLLINS.

The reference, in a recent number of this paper, to the eclipses of the sun and moon which may be expected to occur during the current year, and which was probably overlooked by very many because of its brevity, has suggested to me the thought that a more extended notice will be likely to greatly increase the interest with which many readers will view the total solar eclipse in August, 1869.

At London, the sun has been totally obscured but once during the last seven hundred years; while the last entire solar eclipse at Paris occurred one hundred and forty-five years ago. There probably is not a person in this State who recollects having witnessed one; and a large number of those who shall be permitted to behold that to which I refer will certainly never see another.

The people of North Carolina are as happily located for viewing this eclipse as they could have been had they been given choice of situation; and it is pleasant to think that an exhibition to witness which great expense has some times been incurred, will pass as if to force a recognition, before our very doors.

When, two years ago, in Philadelphia, I made my calculations, I could not hope so confidently as I now can to be in the proper place at the proper time. The axis of the full shadow will fall on a spot somewhat east of Lake Baikal in Irkutsk, Asia, on Saturday, the 7th of August, at about half past eight in the evening; and as soon as the sun rises the ignorant inhabitants of that region will have cause to wonder at a relapse of approaching day into the darkness of night.

We have over 40,000 miles of railway in this country. The average life of a railway sleeper is seven years. There are 2,112 in a mile. The average cost is 50 cents each. Thus our sleepers are costing us \$1,056,000 every year for each of the 40,000 miles in the Union.

SOUTH AMERICAN LETTERS.

(EXTRACTS) NO. II. Carthage, U. S. Colombia, Aug. 8th, 1868.

My health appears to be entirely restored, and the trip, from this place to "Choco" (up the river Atroto) has been to me quite an interesting one, on account of its being my first visit to a part of the country, of which I have heard much said during the past 10 or 12 years, and of which many stories have been told, that to a stranger seem almost fabulous.

Commencing at the north-west, the shadow will cross, in order, Watanga, southern Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Rowan, southern Davidson, Montgomery, Moore, Cumberland, southern Sampson, and New Hanover counties, and will finally leave the earth's surface at a point in the ocean distant about 800 miles from our coast.

The reflection, at the time of the occurrence of the phenomenon, that the shadow which hides our steeples has, only two hours and a quarter before, darkened the porcelain towers of China, and that none of the inhabitants of Europe and Africa, and but few in Asia and South America can share with us the spectacle, (the eclipse being invisible in all of the two former and in parts of the last two) cannot but increase our estimation of the privilege we are enjoying.

Quilido is the port of entry, and many articles of produce &c., such as Flour, Soap, Cocoa, Brandies, Wines, Sugar, &c., are imported directly from Aspinwall. Near the mouth of the river on the sea coast, is a settlement of Indians of the San Blas tribes, who raise hogs, fowls &c., and cultivate maize and corn.

THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.—The following paragraph in the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, with which Mr. A. R. Lamar, who was clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives, is editorially connected, is doubtless from the pen of that gentleman:

THE TUNNEL OF THE ALPS AND CANAL OF SUZ.—These two great works—the greatest of any age—under the direction and impulsion of French genius, hasten to completion.

BLUE WOOL.—The difficulty of fixing a permanent blue upon wool has been successfully overcome in England, and fugitive blues are being completely superseded. The patentees are working night and day to supply the demand, and are making preparations on such a scale as will permit of its being introduced in America very shortly.

ALASKA. We have seen numerous descriptions of our newly acquired possessions in the extreme North-west; but none so graphic, quaint, or pungent as the following, extracted from a private letter of an officer in the United States service, who spent several months cruising along the coast of Alaska last summer.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE EXHUMED.

The London Times publishes an interesting letter in regard to the discoveries at Jerusalem, from which we select the following: "The colossal foundations of the temple wall, which are stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits laid by Solomon or his successors on the throne, are now being laid bare at the enormous depth of 90 feet and more beneath the present surface."

The bridge that once spanned the ravine between the palace of Zion and the temple on Moriah is now proved to have been upward of 150 feet high. If this be, as it seems, the ascent to the House of the Lord which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we can not wonder that on seeing it there was no spirit in her.

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I wonder what Seward bought Russian America for? If I owned a nigger and could catch him up there of his own free will, I would certainly either sell him or let him stay there.

This is one good thing. There is another. The timber on the Globe is exhausted. The fringed cedar trees on many of the islands up there to make the telegraph poles for a line around the globe. Say the line is 25,000 miles long and we want forty poles per mile and we would require one million poles. Why, sir, you would not miss that number.

A HORSE IN BATTLE. Kinglake, in his "History of the Crimean Invasion," gives the following graphic description of a horse in battle: "The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders; for as long as a troop horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to know what battle is—to perceive its real dangers, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him."

THE PAPERS SPOKEN OF were no doubt deposited in this City (Charlotte) one time, but whether they have been removed we do not know.—Charlotte Democrat.

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