

**The Patriot and Times**  
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
By James W. Albright & Bro.  
TERMS—cash invariably in advance.  
One year \$2, six months \$1.25, three mos. 75 cts.  
Any person sending free subscribers will receive a copy gratis.  
X.—Subscribers receiving their papers across before their names are reminded their subscription has expired, and unless in two weeks will be discontinued.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Short Advertisements payable in advance; early advertisements quarterly in advance.  
10 lines or less 1st insertion, \$1.00  
Each additional insertion, 50  
Six months, 5.00  
One year, 10.00  
Each additional insertion, 5.00  
Six months, 25.00  
One year, 40.00  
Each additional insertion, 10.00  
Six months, 35.00  
One year, 60.00  
Each additional insertion, 15.00  
Six months, 8.00  
One year, 100.00  
SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent higher than the above rates.  
Court orders six weeks, \$6; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, \$4, in advance.  
Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired.  
Ordinary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements and paid for in advance.

# THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.

VOL. { Patriot XXX. }  
{ Times VII. }

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

{ NO. 48. }

**Physicians.**  
A. S. Porter,  
West Market st., (near Times Office.)  
W. H. Glenn,  
West Market, McConnel 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.

## Farmer's Department.

**HOW FARMERS SAVE MONEY.**—They take good papers, and read them.

They keep accounts of farm operations.

They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to rain, snow, or heat.

They repair tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is "cheap."

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not found grazing in the meadows, or grain-fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make experiments in a small way of many new things.

They plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten, or mouldy.

They do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around their premises, who eat up more in a month than they are worth in a life time.

Lastly, they read the advertisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

Successful farming is made up by attention to little things. The farmer who does it best earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the "salt of the earth."

**SAVE THE BONES.**—There is no farmer but has more or less of bones. These can be saved from the soup kettle, roasting oven, and other departments of the kitchen, as well as from the slaughter pen. The hoofs of beef, bones of the head, &c., which are usually thrown away on slaughtering day, are all of service if properly saved.

Any kind of dry bones brings from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton, and there is no farmer but can save more or less. There is nothing makes better manure, and there are bone mills all over the country to grind them. Farmers can use them profitably themselves. Sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) which can be purchased by the carboy at three cents a pound, will, inside of forty-eight hours, dissolve twice its weight of bones. This makes a fertilizer equal to the best Peruvian guano, and I regard it for all kinds of growing crops, or grass, as the most valuable manure a farmer can use. Don't waste the bones of any animal you kill, or which dies on the farm.

**EFICACY OF ONIONS.**—A writer says: "We are troubled often with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation of the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy proposed has often been tried, and is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw onion after chewing. This esculent in an uncooked state is very heating, and collects the water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient."—Washington Chronicle.

**MINCE PIES.**—Take one pound of beef, free from skin and strings, and chop it very fine; then two pounds of suet, which likewise pick and chop; then add three pounds of currants nicely cleaned and perfectly dry, one pound and a half of apples, the peel and juice of a lemon, half a pint of sweet wine, half a nutmeg, and a few cloves and mace, with pimento in fine powder; have citron, orange, and lemon peel ready, and put some in each of the pies when made.

**CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.**—In every hog pen there should be a trough, in which there should be deposited weekly, a quantity of charcoal. The hog eagerly devours this substance, and is greatly benefitted and strengthened by its constant use. It prevents many unpleasant diseases, and contributes largely to the fatty secretions.

## THE OUTCAST.

BY S.—

Sigh for her, pray for her,  
She's lonely and sad,  
Pity her, be kind to her,  
Tho' she is bad.  
Sigh for her, pray for her,  
Thro' the lone street;  
She wanders for the sins of her,  
Have brought rags and bare feet.  
One—she was joyous,  
Knowing nothing of sorrow;  
Now—she is hysterical  
And needs not the morrow.  
Still speak to her kindly  
Not with jocularity;  
With feelings of charity,  
Restore her heart's chastity.

From the Standard.

## CAPTIONS

Of Laws and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State at its present Session.

### ACTS.

1 An act in regard to obtaining license to practice law in this State.—[Provides that all persons who have heretofore obtained license from the Supreme Court to practice in the late County Courts shall be allowed to practice in the Superior Courts.]

2 An act to provide for the collection of taxes in Carteret county for the year 1868. [The tax lists were not furnished the sheriff, and in consequence the county is without means of supporting the poor and for the county purposes. This act authorizes the Commissioners to furnish the list and the sheriff to collect taxes.]

3 An act to incorporate the N. C. Mutual Home Insurance Company.—[Creates certain parties a body corporate under this name, to insure against loss by fire, lightning or tornado. Requires the deposit of \$20,000 with Public Treasurer and a subscribed capital stock of \$100,000 before any policy is issued, and authorizes the issuing of policies on both the Mutual and Stock plans.]

4 An act to provide for the registration of voters in all special elections in the State. [Allows all persons heretofore registered to vote in all special elections, and requires all other persons to register before voting, subject to all the requirements of the general registration law of the State.]

5 An act to incorporate the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. [Authorizes a capital stock, not exceeding \$1,000,000, and requires \$25,000 to be subscribed before the Company can organize. Purpose of the Company: Erecting saw mills, planing mills and all kinds of machinery. For the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, barrels, boxes and agricultural implements.]

6 An act for the relief of Jas. F. White former Sheriff of Gaston county. [Authorizes the collection of arrearages of taxes for 1866-67, provided that he shall not collect from any person who makes affidavit that he has already paid. Authority ceases July 1, 1869.]

7 An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad Company. [Authorizes the construction of the road from such a point on the South Carolina line as may be selected to a point on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad at or near Wadesboro, with the privilege of extending the same across the track of said road to the North Carolina railroad at or near Salisbury. Allows the Company five years to complete road and changes name to Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Company. Provides against discrimination in favor of either N. C. or S. C. Railroad.]

8 An act for the relief of P. T. Massey and E. G. Hill, of Johnston county. [Parties had been amerced in sum of \$1,000 for non-payment of taxes. This act remits the judgment and allows their fees.]

9 An act to provide for the holding of municipal elections in North Carolina. [Prohibits non-residents from voting in municipal elections, and ten days residence constitutes a qualified voter.]

10 An act for the relief of James Rumly late clerk of the county court of Carteret. [Releases him from judgment for failing to return to State Auditor abstract of taxables.]

11 An act to reenact and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of State bonds to and for the Tarboro' and Williams-Railroad company, and the Chatham Railroad company.

12 An act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

13 An act to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

14 An act in favor of builders of certain public mills. [Confers on County Commissioners all powers conferred on County Courts by Chapter 7 of the Revised Code.]

15 An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury. [Authorizes the Treasurer to borrow such sums as are necessary to meet the interest on the public debt due January 1st, 1869, at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent, and pledge the first moneys collected from taxation for re-impairment of said accounts.]

16 An act for holding special terms of the Superior Court of Craven county. [Authorizes and requires a special term of Craven Superior Court on the 3d Monday in January next by the Judge of the 3d Judicial District for the trial of criminal cases.]

17 An act in relation to municipal elections. [Requires the Commissioners of the several incorporated towns of the State to appoint three persons to hold municipal elections for Mayor and Commissioners, and requires said Judges to make duplicate returns of such elections—one to the Register of Deeds of the county and the other to the Secretary of the town.]

18 An act to incorporate Silver Hill Railroad Company. [Creates certain parties a body corporate for the purpose of constructing a railroad to be operated by steam, horse or other power, from Silver Hill Davison County to the nearest practicable point on the N. C. Railroad.]

19 An act to incorporate the Centene Manufacturing Company.—[Creates certain parties a body corporate in Pitt and Greene Counties for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, wood ware, breadstuffs, cotton and woolen fabrics.]

20 An act to incorporate the Salem Fire Company.

21 A joint resolution in relation to banks. [Appoints a joint committee of the Legislature for the investigation of the condition of the Literary Fund and the Sinking funds of all banks of the State which have suspended operation, in which the State, or any State institution is interested as stockholders or otherwise. Authorizes the employment of clerical aid, counsel or experts, administer oaths, send for persons or papers, and to proceed to such places in the State as the necessity of the investigation may require, and to institute such examination of books, papers and premises as they may deem necessary.]

22 Resolution in favor of J. W. Fisher. [Releases him from the payment of fine for failing to send State Auditor abstract of taxables in time required by law.]

23 Resolution concerning sheriff of Carteret county. [Authorizes former sheriff to collect arrearages of taxes for 1866-67.]

24 Resolution in regard to the co-operation of the State of North Carolina and the State of Tennessee in certain enterprises. [Suggests and invites a committee of the Legislature of Tennessee to visit Raleigh and confer with a committee of the Legislature of North Carolina in reference to the various railroad enterprises in which the two States are concerned.]

25 Resolution in favor of J. C. Gulick. [Relieves him as Clerk of the County Court of Henderson from the penalty of amercement for failing to make return of unlisted taxes for the year 1868 within the time required by law.]

### RESOLUTIONS.

1 Resolution in favor of sheriffs.—[Allows 10 cents mileage for each mile travelled for making election returns.]

2 Resolution allowing mileage and per diem to members banned by the Fourteenth Amendment.

3 Resolution for recess from December 21, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869.

4 Resolution providing a Committee of Investigation.

5 Resolution on Tobacco tax. [Requests Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have said tax reduced to 10 cents per pound.]

6 Resolution for relief of James Cansler, sheriff of Macon county.—[Releases him from penalty for non-payment of taxes in the time prescribed by law.]

7 Resolution in favor of the clerk of Haywood County Court. [Releases him from judgment of \$1,000 for failing to make due return of abstract of taxables to the Public Auditor.]

8 Resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate the management of the Bank of North Carolina and Bank of Cape Fear. [Empowers the committee to examine books, employ counsel, and send for persons and papers, and report what legislation is necessary or practicable to secure the best interest of the State in these institutions.]

9 Resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into all the facts attending the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary and other property, with power to send for persons, swear witnesses, and report on or before Jan. 15, 1869.

### A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas the President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the eighth day of December 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and whereas the authority of the Federal government having been re-established in all the States and territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and an universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people and their respect for and attachment to

the national government, designed by its patriotic founders for general good:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents by my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America the 93d.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:  
W. H. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

### THE PENITENTIARY.

Before the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Robbins, the Senator from Rowan, presented the following paper in regard to the extravagant action of the Committee in locating the Penitentiary:

To the Senate of North Carolina: At the summer session of this General Assembly, I was appointed a member of the Committee for the location and purchase of a site for the Penitentiary.

It is well known that I entirely disapproved of the action taken in the matter by the majority of said Committee. Eight thousand acres of poor land, fifteen or twenty miles from the site of the Penitentiary, were purchased by the majority at twelve and a half dollars per acre, when the same land changed hands at sixty five cents per acre only a week or two before that time. Certainly, nothing could be more extraordinary. The purchase of so much land, at any price, and in such a place, was useless and unwise, and, in my opinion, was not authorized by the spirit and intent of the act under which that Committee was appointed.

After the majority had indicated their decision, I was anxious to have the whole subject submitted again to this General Assembly for its judgment; and I must express my displeasure and surprise at the haste with which the papers were executed and the purchase money paid, thus making the bargain, as far as possible, irreversible.

The general plan of the institution, contemplated by the majority, I deem unwise and even visionary; and do not consider myself, therefore, a suitable person to assist in carrying it out.

For the foregoing, and other reasons, I beg that I may be excused from further service on said Committee, and that some other Senator may, if it is thought desirable, be appointed in my stead.

Very respectfully,  
WM. M. ROBBINS.

Raleigh, Dec. 19, 1868.

### A BENEVOLENT GOVERNMENT.

At the headquarters of the Feedmen's Bureau in Winchester on Monday last were gathered groups of able-bodied negro men and women, perfectly hale and hearty, to whom were issued out large supplies of clothing, blankets, cotton, &c., "without money and without price." Seeing this, an old gentleman, a veteran of the war of 1812, who to-day bears honorable wounds received in fighting for "the best government the world ever saw," went forward and asked for a coat to cover his shivering body. He was put off with a promise of one should there be any over after the colored man and brother was supplied.

Bully for the Government!—Winchester Times.

**Destitution in New York.**—It is estimated that no less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in New York city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging and board, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is reported to be an aggregate of want, squalor, misery and degradation fearful to contemplate.

Two San Francisco policemen tried to arrest a Chinaman last week. They found it necessary to leave him a moment, and so handcuffed him with his arms each side of a lamp post. When they returned their prisoner was gone—he had climbed up the post and swung his arms over the top.

The Sentinel learns that Mr. Richard Short, a member of the House of Representatives from Pitt county, died suddenly at the residence of his mother, in Nash county on the 24th instant, of heart disease.

The sale of Cuba to the United States is no go. Spain refuses even to lend a listening ear to the proposition.

First shad of the season at Newbern on Thursday last.

**A GREAT INVENTION OR DISCOVERY—HOUSES MADE FIRE-PROOF.**—The new theatre Delle Logge, in Florence, is now completed. All of the timber and woodwork in that theatre was prepared by the Borghi process; all the coverings of the seats and all the scenery were thus made non-inflammable; and, that no doubt might linger as to the perfect safety of the building, two days before it was opened to the public some inflammable material was carried on the stage, and an attempt made to set the theatre on fire, which ignominiously and totally failed. The proprietor of the theatre invited his friends to witness the experiment: the stage was set with a drawing-room scene, the wings and back being of ordinary scenery; and to this fire was applied, and every one left the stage. The flames spread quickly, consumed the scenery which had not been subjected to Borghi's process, and then stopped short and died out, leaving the prepared scenery, the flies, the ropes, and the stage unscorched. No effluvia from the prepared substances is perceptible even to the most fastidious nostrils, although night after night the theatre has been crowded, and the temperature has been high.—New York World.

**A RARE HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.**—In the month of June, 1809, a treaty of peace was made with the tribes of the Great and Little Osage Indians, at which time the President (James Madison) was authorized by Congress to present a token of peace and friendship, which was done, in the shape of a silver medal weighing three ounces and four penny-weights—bearing on one side the inscription of "Peace and Friendship," with the friendly grip of a savage and military hand clasped together; above, the calumet and tomahawk are distinctly seen, and, on the other side, the profile of James Madison, President of the United States, 1809." The medal was brought to this city by an old countryman and sold to a jeweler of this place for its value as old silver. It would be a valuable relic for lovers of antiquarian and historical curiosities.—Raleigh Sentinel.

**A HUMAN WAIF.**—The Wytheville Dispatch of last week says:

There is now at the Poor House of Wythe county a deaf and dumb youth, whose name, parentage and connections are entirely unknown. He got off the train of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad going West, at Mt. Airy depot, about six weeks ago, and finding no other home, has been taken to the poor house. He seems to be about 15 years of age, is 5 feet 7 inches high, light haired, gray eyes, sallow complexioned, with a prominent nose and rather receding chin. He has apparently been taught the deaf and dumb alphabet, and frequently uses it, but cannot be got to communicate with it with any one acquainted with it. He seems also to be acquainted with the use of letters; but will not connect them intelligibly, either when printed, or by writing. Attention is called to his case as that of a human stray whose identification may be not only important to himself but a source of anxiety to his relatives if he has any.

**THE UNCOLLECTED TAX OF THE late insurrectionary States** amounts to nearly \$3,000,000, which is a lien upon the real estate upon which it is assessable. Of this the Commissioner says:

The further postponement of this subject can relieve it of none of its embarrassments, and landholders and purchasers are alike entitled to its early solution. Unless it is deemed wise, in view of the difficulties suggested, and of the impoverished condition of the South, to abate its uncollected portion altogether, I would recommend the passage of a law allowing its assumption by the several States within a definite period, coupled with a reasonable premium for such assumption, and authorizing and directing the internal revenue officers, in case of non-payment by the State, and upon a non basis of taxation, to proceed with the assessment and collection.

**BUFFALOES BY THE MILLION.**—A gentleman just from the plains informs us that buffaloes are at this time to be found in immense herds. At a distance of two hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri river, on the Kansas Pacific road, he passed through a herd covering a surface of five hundred square miles, containing probably over a million buffaloes. The number of dead buffaloes lying on the line of the road, shot by passengers as the cars go along, is very great, and our informant says there is enough meat lying there at this time, easy of transportation, to feed all the poor people of America.—New York Times.

**A RICH MAN.**—The Rothschild who died lately in France is found to have left an estate of about four hundred millions of dollars. His family is consequently in easy circumstances. In this country he would have passed for a rich man. All classes of people seem to have mourned his death, and his body was followed to the grave by about five thousand people—chiefly the poor of the neighborhood in which he lived. He is said to have been very charitable, and was universally beloved, which speaks much more in praise of his character than does the enormous wealth he had accumulated.—New York Times.

The report of the Treasurer of Virginia makes the following exhibit of the public debt of the State:

Old registered and old coupon debt, outstanding, November 4, 1868, \$32,808,032.94.

The amount of interest funded Nov. 1, was \$6,783,051.18.  
The amount of bills guaranteed by the State, is \$1,735,350.00.