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Table with 2 columns: Description of ad placement and Price.

Courts orders six weeks, \$6; Magistrates' notices, four weeks, \$1, in advance.  
Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired.  
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements and paid for in advance.

**Business Directory.**

- Attorneys at Law: Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Apotecaries and Druggists: R. B. Glenn, M.D., West Market Street, McConnell building.
- Barbers: Wilkes & Wilkes, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm, Tate building.
- Boot and Shoe Makers: E. Koch Schlopp, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers: John A. Brierley, South Elm, near Depot.
- Contractors in Brick-work: David McKnight, East Market, corner of Sycamors.
- Dentists: J. W. Howell, East Market, up stairs, Garrett's building.
- Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers: W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Foundry and Machine Shop: J. H. Napier, Washington st., on the Railroad.
- General Emigration Office: Louis Zinner, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Golf Land Agency of North-Carolina: J. H. Greiter, Cor. 1st Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-makers: J. B. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.
- Hotels: Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
- Liquor Dealers: Deane & Deane, Wholesale Dealers, West Market st., Garrett Building.
- Livery Stables: J. J. Linn, South Elm.
- Mitney and Lady's Goods: W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Music and Musical Instruments: Prof. E. L. Moore, South Elm.
- Photographers: H. G. Yates, West Market, opposite Court House.
- Tomb-Stones: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm.
- Sign and Ornamental Painting: A. H. Ingold, East Market, Albright's block.

VOL. { Patriot XXX. } GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869. { NO. 50. }

**Physicians:**  
A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office).  
E. W. Glass, West Market, McConnell building.  
Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house.  
J. K. Logan, Corner West-Market and Greene.  
**Watchmakers and Jewellers:**  
W. B. Ferrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office.  
David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

**Farmer's Department.**

**LESPEDRA OR JAPAN CLOVER.**—Agricultural papers have been talking a good deal about this grass of late. It made its appearance, a few years ago, in some of the Southern States; but whence it came, or who brought it, was entirely unknown. It is said to spread with great rapidity on poor lands as well as rich, makes good hay, is a great grazing grass—cattle being very fond of it and fattening rapidly from the use of it. It will take root on land uncultivated—though it flourishes better, of course, by cultivation, and is such a vigorous, hardy, spreading grower that it will speedily take the land, stop gullies, cure galled hillsides, and smother all noxious weeds. These accounts struck us as somewhat extravagant and smacking a little of morus multicaulis; and it was added that, once sown, it would abide forever, we feared if not a blessing it would be a curse.

The last Farmer's Gazette published a letter from Mr. B. D. Lumsden, of Putnam county, Georgia, in relation to it, which removes our apprehensions. Mr. L. says it has never been cultivated in his region, but it grows wild; and, though it has been there only six years, it covers all the old fields and lands not in cultivation. He says it bears hard pasturage and will seed itself. All kinds of stock feed on it in preference to other grasses. It makes good hay. It is rapidly destroying broomsedge and Bermuda grass and other pests. It comes very early in the spring, and thereby gets the start of all weeds. It is an annual and dies out each year. It may be easily destroyed. It grows on any soil. Bears a great abundance of seed, which if turned under in fall will come up next spring. It is supposed it would flourish in Virginia quite as well as Georgia. It has been tried with success in North Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. Mott, of that State, is an enthusiast about it, and has written several communications in commendation of it. He thinks so highly of it that he is devoting his time to saving seed to supply the public demand. A dollars worth will suffice to seed an acre. His address is: T. S. W. Mott, Sherrell's Ford, Catawba county, N. C. Time for seeding is February or March. Mr. Mott considers it not only a fine grazer but a great improver of land.—Richmond Whig.

**LITTLE THINGS IN FARMING.**—The whole success of a farmer hinges upon timely attention to little things. This mainly makes the difference between thrift and poverty. The philosophy of success is expressed in the old adage, "For want of a nail a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe a horse was lost; for want of a horse a man was lost." It is a little thing to keep accounts of the pecuniary transactions upon the farm. A half hour Saturday evening would enable farmers to know just how they stand with the world.—Yet we suspect half the men who cultivate the soil never make an entry in a book; and for want of this the accounts run up fearfully at the store, and many articles of luxury are purchased for which they are unable to pay at the end of the year. Debts accumulate, the farm is mortgaged, and finally lost for want of a little paper and ink. It is a little thing to put up a tool in its proper place when not in use. Yet many have no tool-house, or place of shelter for any implement or vehicle. Things are left where they were last used—the plow in the field, the cart in the yard, the chains in the stable, the harness in the wood-house, the axe at the woodpile, and the rakes at the corn-crib. Many do not even house the expensive implements they have bought; and reapers and threshers are treated like old plows and harrows. The parts made of iron and steel grow rusty, and the wood decays.

A machine that is good for thirty years with proper care, is used up in five by abuse. It is a very little thing to turn a nut that is loose, yet for the want of the tightening the nut is lost, the bolt comes out and the load wagon breaks down on the way to market, and a whole day for man and team is lost. It is a little thing to keep a horse properly groomed, yet for clean fetlocks the skin cracks, and the horse is lame; and the owner loses the use of him for months or weeks. Ventilation is a small affair, yet for the want of it the health of stock in stables suffers severely, and disease sets in. It is a small affair to provide good seed at the beginning of the year, but the whole success of the season depends upon it. It is an easy thing to deal fairly with your neighbors, and make a name that is better than "precious ointment." Many cheat on small occasions, do not deliver what they sell, and get a reputation that stands in the way of their success.—Farmers' Home Journal.

**STIRRING SOIL AROUND TREES.**—The opening or lightening the soil around the roots of trees, either in the spring or fall, for the purpose of letting in warmth and a freer medium for the expansion and development of the roots, is of great value in promoting the health and vigor of the tree. All trees, whether fruit or ornamental, young or old, indigenous or exotic, are vastly benefited by this process. In hold orchards the soil about the trunks of trees, and to a considerable distance from them in every direction, should be carefully broken and the upper surface, to the depth of three or four inches, removed in the spring every four or five years.

The eggs of the curculio and other insects are deposited in this manner, and if not removed or destroyed will produce insects the ravages of which the succeeding year will be calamitous of far greater loss than the expense of removing the soil and replacing it with compost or loam. It is an utterly hopeless undertaking to attempt the cultivation of good fruit, when the measures are resorted to to stop the fatal ravages of this detestable and insidious foe, and the remedy now suggested is by no means expensive if we take into consideration the advantages otherwise resulting to the trees from its application.

Any good soil taken from the open fields or cultivated lands, may be used as a substitute for compost, and a very small quantity will suffice. If you get fresh matter is applied, I would recommend the removal of the surface soil, and would replace it when available, with Chip manure or old dung covered with straw, answers well for this purpose.—Correspondence Germantown Telegraph.

**BWARE OF BENZINE.**—From the facility with which it removes grease spots from fabrics, this substance has come to be regarded almost as a household indispensable. But few persons, however, realize the explosive character of benzine, or the dangers attending the careless handling of the liquid.

Being the most volatile and inflammable product resulting from the distillation of petroleum, it vaporizes with great rapidity, so that the contents of a four ounce vial, if overfilled, would render the air highly explosive. The greatest care should be exercised in handling this substance, in providing that the vapor escaping from an uncorked bottle will cause it to leap over a space of several feet.—Scientific American.

"CHAPS" ON THE HANDS.—Many persons, and especially ladies, are victims all through the cold season of chapped hands. An efficacious and agreeable remedy exists; what is more, it costs next to nothing.

A small jar, filled with equal parts of honey and glycerine, costs a shilling, will last all winter. Apply it after washing to the hands still wet; then rub one hand with the other in long Macbeth style until nearly dry; then complete the wiping with a soft towel. None of the fanciful named ointments, American or imported, are half as good as this.

No one need fear getting out of the road on a dark night if he mends his horse and permits him to pick his way. His scent is infallible. During the war this was made apparent to a great many unfortunates, who found themselves mounted and bounding about in strange localities after sunset. Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Fayetteville, died on the 13th.

"CHARITY THINKETH NO EVIL."  
Oftentimes the first to discover, a fault in the name of a friend, is the friend's faith of a brother. A man's heart may prove true to the end.

Whoever of us know one another And our lives are filled with each other, And we can't let us get speak at all. A good word may awaken, A good word may wake and make, And our hearts may be broken. Be kind to the honest and true.

If you are the light smile of gladness, To kindly the friend we meet, To kindly the friend we meet, To kindly the friend we meet, To kindly the friend we meet.

**THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.**  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

**LAND SWINDLES.**  
The Charlotte Times, R. P. Waring, a local and popular price \$7.

**SENATOR SPRAGUE'S PURCHASES IN FLORIDA.**—The Jacksonville (Fla.) Union says: "We are informed that the celebrated Dungeness estate, the seat of Cumberland Island, in view of Fernandina, was purchased by Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, on his late visit to this State. The estate of Dungeness comprises 6,000 acres; the mansion will be fitted up for a winter residence, and the land reserved for gardens, parks, drives, and hunting grounds. Senator Sprague has also purchased, on the same island, a fine plantation of 3,000 acres, which will be devoted to the cultivation of rice, an article now in great demand both in Europe and in this country.—We understand that the above lands are of a good quality, with a valuable growth of live-oak. The price paid for it is ten dollars an acre. When such farms are owned by Southern gentlemen Greely and company are clamorous to have them divided up into forty acre farms and given to the freedmen, in order to make the South prosperous. Such hypocrisy is worthy of the Radical. Shad in Wilmington on the 13th.

brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Julian, Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands, in March last, and Mr. Clark, of Kansas, has given direct testimony upon most of the points involved in the attempted Osage, and the completed Cherokee swindles. These things are in the past. But hundreds of similar schemes, quite as extensive, are now before Congress, and the lobby engaged in pushing them is large and more influential than ever before.

Is it any wonder that the West can grow when everything they want in the shape of internal improvements is built by grants of land from the United States! These public lands are the joint property of all the States and yet not one Southern State can get a foot of land to aid in building her roads. If one-hundredth part of the public plunder was applied to the South she would out grow the North-West, for her genial climate would invite immigration from every quarter.

**ADVICE FROM MR. BOYCE.**  
Hon. William W. Boyce, once a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, writes a letter on "the situation," published in the Charleston News, the closing portion of which reads as follows:

It is a striking fact that both the great political parties of the country have thought it to be their interest to represent Southern society as in a condition of chronic insecurity and violence—the Democrats, in order to show the evils of universal suffrage; and the Republicans to illustrate the disloyal sentiment of the people, and their consequent unfitness for any part in the control of the Federal Government.—Between these two sets of representations the movement of population and capital to the South is almost entirely checked. It is your policy to have it believed that order reigns supreme South. Hence you ought to do everything in your power to make order the fact, and to promulgate it. You should I think, keep several ideas prominently in view as your policy:

1. You ought to regulate the relations between the whites and the blacks so as to have harmony and good feeling if possible between them. To this end nothing is so efficacious as kindness to the blacks.  
2. You ought to have perfect tolerance of political opinion. Let every one, white and black, vote as he pleases, and trust to your tact and natural influence for a just share of political power.

3. You ought to extend a cordial and a kind welcome to the Northern people to settle among you, without regard to their political opinions. Once you did this, the troubles of the future would be largely overcome, and your material progress would be wonderful. See what immigration is doing for the Northwest, in spite of its austere climate. Think what immigration would do for the general South.  
4. You ought to seek to conciliate the Federal Government. Remember the Scripture injunction: "Agree with thine adversary quickly." The Federal Government for the present, and for years to come, means the Republican party. Do not wage war against the party. Remember that the Democratic party is not strong enough now to be of any service to you. Be calm and conciliatory, and wait the course of events. It would be fortunate if you were in that independent condition that both parties North would bid for your support.

5. General Grant will, I think, earnestly desire to make his administration national, and restore real peace and harmony to the late belligerent sections. A moderate, conservative course on the part of the South will facilitate his policy in this direction.  
6. In conclusion, the thing you want is peace. To get peace, you must procure it by peaceful means. Let the Republicans and Democrats North wage a better war against each other if they choose; your condition calls for more reserve.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.  
W. M. EVARTS, Atty. Gen'l.  
To E. C. Carrington, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

**GIANTS OF OLDEN TIMES.**

In one of his great lectures, Prof. Silliman, the younger, alluded to the skeleton of an enormous lizard of eighty feet. From this the Professor inferred, as no living specimen of such magnitude has ever been found, that the species which it represents has degenerated. The verity of his position he rather singularly endeavored to enforce by an allusion to the well-known existence of giants in olden times. The following list is the data upon which this singular hypothesis is based:

- The giant exhibited at Bouen in 1830, the Professor says, measured near eighteen feet.
- Gorapius saw a girl that was ten feet high.
- The Gaint Galabra brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Caesar, was ten feet high.
- Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II, measured eleven feet.
- The Chevallier Scrog, in his voyage to the Peak Teneriffe, found in one of the Caravans of that mountain the head of the Guinich, who had sixty teeth, and was not less than fifteen feet high.
- The gaint Farragin, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, twenty-eight feet high.
- In 1814 near St. Germain, was found the tomb of the gaint Isoret, who was not less than thirty feet high.
- In 1599, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was nineteen feet high.
- The gaint Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1703 near the river Moderi.
- In 1823, near the castle in Dapnine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide and eight high, on which was cut in gray stone these words: "Ketolochns Rex." The skeleton was found entire, twenty feet long, and four feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the breast bone to the back.
- Near Palermo, in Sicily, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, and in 1559 another forty feet high.
- Near Mazirno, in Sicily, in 1816, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, the head was the size of a hoghead, and each of his teeth weighed nearly five ounces.

**THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.**

Under the following letter nolle prosequi have been entered in the indictment against Mr. Davis and General Breckinridge in the criminal court of the District of Columbia.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, December 26, 1868. }**  
Sir:—I endorse for your consideration a copy of the proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the United States, under date of the 25th of December inst. You will observe that by the terms of this proclamation there is extended "unconditionally, and without reserve, to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States and adhering to their enemies during the late civil war." The object of my present communication is to authorize and instruct you in furtherance of the purpose and effect of this general amnesty and pardon to make an examination of the indictments pending in your district against any person or persons whomsoever, for the offence of treason against the United States, or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, in order that as early as you shall have proper opportunity you may enter a nolle prosequi for the government on such indictments.

If upon such examination you should find any case where, from the tenor of the indictment or the nature of the case as known to you, it should be deemed whether it falls within the embrace of this general amnesty and pardon, you will be so good as to report the same without delay to me, with such a statement of the indictment and of the case as may enable me to give further instructions concerning the same.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.  
W. M. EVARTS, Atty. Gen'l.  
To E. C. Carrington, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.  
1ST ROUND QUARTLY MEETINGS 1869.

Thomsville	Dec.	26-27
High Point and T. Col.		
Greensboro	Jan.	16-17
High Point	"	23-24
Davidson	"	30-31
Ashboro	Feb.	6-7
Yanceyville	"	13-14
Wentworth	"	20-21
Guilford	"	27-28
Madison	March	6-7
Stokes	"	13-14
Forsythe and Winston	"	20-21

The District Stewards will please meet me at my residence in Thomsville on Wednesday the 27th of this month at 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. R.  
Charles Dewey, Esq., has been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Bank, of the State of N. C. and B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney.  
Hon. Nat. Boyden has served a notice on the Hon. F. E. Shober, that he will dispute his right to a seat in the next Congress, which Shober won by only twelve hundred majority.