

THE CAROLINA MESSENGER, PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. SUBSCRIPTION: Weekly: one year, in advance, \$2 00; six months, " " 1 00; three months, " " 05 00. The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY is \$1 00 for three months.

Carolina Messenger.

J. A. BONITA, Editor and Proprietor.

"For us, Principle is Principle—Right is Right—Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow, Forever."

Published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

VOL. 8.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1872.

NO. 100.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The price of Board at this hotel has been reduced to \$3.00 per day.
JAMES W. REEDEN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite Old Independence Hall,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. M. HEULINGS, Proprietor.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
When you visit Raleigh stop at the "YARBOROUGH," a first-class Hotel on the principal business street, in the centre of the city.
DR. G. W. BLACKNALL, Proprietor.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SNOW HILL, GREENE CO., N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Pitt, &c.
Collections made in all parts of the State.
Nov. 30, '69-af

W. H. MOORE, M. D.
[Office in the Cobb Building.]
DR. W. H. MOORE, having removed his office to the Cobb building, can be consulted at all times when not professionally absent.
apr-1-gan1

JARRATT'S HOTEL,
PETERSBURG, VA.
BISHOP & SEAY, Proprietors.
Wm. B. BISHOP, GEO. W. SEAY.
Proprietors of Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
oct24-1

JOHN A. RICHARDSON, JESSE A. BELL,
GASTON HOUSE,
RICHARDSON & BELL, Proprietors.
Is open for the reception of guests and so forth. The patronage of the public. We do not fail to accommodate the most comfortable rooms, and attentive servants.
PRICES MODERATE. sep18-1f

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
This is one of the best conducted Hotels in the State, newly and tastefully furnished. At this house you will find the best of beds, comfortable beds, excellent leading rooms, a well furnished Parlor and accommodations for Ladies.
Polite and attentive servants.
JAMES W. MORRIS, Proprietor.

MALBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, Md.
C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.
In consideration of the general decline in price of all necessaries pertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be reduced on and after January 1st, 1871, to \$2.50 per day, being determined that nothing could be left undone in the future to make the "MALBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city. JAN22

WALKER CLARK, J. M. MULLEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HALIFAX, N. C.
Practice in all the Courts of Halifax, Martin, Northampton and Edgecombe counties. In the Supreme Court of North Carolina and in the Federal Courts.
Collections made in all parts of North Carolina. mar14-1

HENRY C. PREMPERT'S FASHIONABLE
Shaving and Hair-Dressing Salon,
Opposite St. Reginald Hall, next door to
A. W. Fogg's Saloon.
RALEIGH, N. C.
The only white Saloon in Town. Shaving, Hair-Cutting, Dyeing, &c., done in the latest and best Style.

KINSTON HOTEL,
KINSTON, N. C.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public that he has recently assumed charge of the Hotel at Kinston and the building has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the accommodation of the Public.
He is determined to keep a first-class House.
G. K. BAGBY.
nov10-1f

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
BOOKBINDER AND BLANKBOOK MANUFACTURER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Trial, Execution, Minute and Recording Dockets made to order.
North Carolina Reports and other Law Books, bound in the most durable manner.
Missing numbers of the Report supplied and old numbers taken in exchange for binding.
sept16-1f

SMITH & STRONG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office over the Citizens' National Bank, Exchange Place.
A. K. SMITH, Esq., partner for Wayne and Greene Counties, may be found at the office heretofore occupied by him in Goldsboro, may13-3m

WILLIAM HAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
The undersigned begs leave to give notice to his friends and the public generally that he will be engaged in the PAINTING BUSINESS, and all orders left with Messrs. Clark & Roberts, at Newbern, or Mr. W. F. Kornegay, at Goldsboro, will receive prompt attention.
Patrons, from town or country, solicited.
Goldsboro, Oct. 27, 1870-3m

State of North Carolina,
in the Superior Court—Spring Term, 1872.
Joseph J. Butts, et al.,
vs.
W. T. Hughes.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, W. T. Hughes, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered, That publication of the summons in this action be made once a week for six successive weeks in the Messenger, a newspaper published in the town of Goldsboro, in this State.
Dated this 1st day of June, A. D. 1872.
JNO. D. GRIMSLEY, C. S. C.

Greene County—In the Superior Court.
Joseph J. Butts and Bettie Harper, by her next friend, Martha A. Harper,
vs.
W. T. Hughes, Deft.
Summons for Relief.
GIVEN under my hand and seal of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1872.
JNO. D. GRIMSLEY, C. S. C. Greene County.

Richmond & Danville Railroad,
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.
CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, June 10th, 1872.

GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leave Charlotte	8:40 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	
" Raleigh	9:30 " "	7:30 " "	
" Salisbury	10:30 " "	8:30 " "	
" Hickory	11:30 " "	9:30 " "	
" High Point	12:45 " "	10:45 " "	
" Greensboro	1:00 " "	11:00 " "	
" W. of Greensboro	1:10 " "	11:10 " "	
" W. of W. of Greensboro	1:20 " "	11:20 " "	
" W. of W. of W. of Greensboro	1:30 " "	11:30 " "	
Arrive at Goldsboro	7:30 A. M.	5:30 P. M.	

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Goldsboro 4:00 P. M.
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 5:10 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 5:20 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 5:30 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 5:40 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 5:50 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 6:00 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 6:10 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 6:20 " "
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" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 7:20 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 7:30 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 7:40 " "
" " " " W. of W. of Greensboro 7:50 " "
Arrive at Charlotte 7:00 A. M.

MACON HOUSE,
MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.
THIS most popular Summer Resort was opened on the 5th of June, 1872.—It is situated on a beautiful peninsula, and is surrounded by water on three sides. The water is pure, and of the finest quality. The hotel is well furnished, and has all the conveniences of a first-class house. The tables are supplied with the best of food, and the accommodations are of the highest order. The price of board is very moderate, and is suited to the pockets of all classes of tourists. The water is pure, and of the finest quality. The hotel is well furnished, and has all the conveniences of a first-class house. The tables are supplied with the best of food, and the accommodations are of the highest order. The price of board is very moderate, and is suited to the pockets of all classes of tourists.

White Sulphur Springs
to be found at no other Watering Place on the Atlantic Coast. The rooms are large, and comfortable, and are fitted up with the latest improvements. The tables are supplied with the best of food, and the accommodations are of the highest order. The price of board is very moderate, and is suited to the pockets of all classes of tourists.

OCEAN HOUSE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.
Refitted and Furnished.
AND is now open for the reception of guests. It is situated on a beautiful peninsula, and is surrounded by water on three sides. The water is pure, and of the finest quality. The hotel is well furnished, and has all the conveniences of a first-class house. The tables are supplied with the best of food, and the accommodations are of the highest order. The price of board is very moderate, and is suited to the pockets of all classes of tourists.

THE TABLE
Will be supplied with every luxury that this and neighboring markets afford. Particular attention will be paid to the neatness and good order of the rooms.
THE BAR
will be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.
A BILLIARD SALOON
is also connected with the House.
A BAND OF MUSIC
will be in attendance for evening dances. The Musician's connecting with the trains of Atlantic and N. C. R. R. arrive and depart from the Hotel. We are glad to have the very liberal patronage of the past, the Proprietor aims to make this Hotel second to none in the State, and no effort will be spared to make Guests comfortable and contented.

FRUIT TREES.
Lemoine Seedling Fruit Trees. Unparalleled in Quality and Price.
Assortment.
J. W. VANS & CO., YORK, PA.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Reopened under new management August 2nd, for the reception of Guests.
The spacious building has been thoroughly renovated, and newly furnished throughout.
The Proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared no pains nor expense to secure that only the best of food, and attentive servants, should be furnished.

Carolina Messenger.



SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.

Making Hay.

Hanging their scythes on the low-browed trees,
The mowers sat down to rest a while.
Each bow was bare to the summer breeze,
Each face lit up with an honest smile.
For over the flagrant new-mown grass,
Tripped merrily Maggie, the farmer's lass.

MR. GREBLEY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

His Reception and Speech at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, N. H., August 12.—Mr. Greeley was met at Plymouth and Littleton by large crowds, and made brief speeches similar to those reported. He resolutely declined to discuss political topics, owing to the misconception his language might receive.

At 6:30 P. M. the train arrived at Lancaster, and crowds of people had gathered at the depot to receive him. A procession was formed, and Mr. Greeley was escorted to the Lancaster House, amid the booming of cannon and ringing of bells. He was welcomed to Lancaster by Colonel Henry O. Kent, whose guest Mr. Greeley is to be while here, in brief remarks, to which Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-citizens—It has never before been my happiness to visit this beautiful village and yet a native of this State. I have often remembered the day when, more than half a century ago, I left it in pursuit of opportunity and possibly fortune elsewhere. The years that I have passed away from it have been full of remarkable and important events, and with some of them my name has been somewhat connected, as possibly it may be in the future with other events. I can only say that, from the beginning to the end, I have tried to pursue that course which seemed to me consistent with eternal justice, and therefore calculated to advance the prosperity of my country and its people; erring often, doubtless, for human wisdom is at best short-sighted; sometimes harsh, when it would have been wiser and juster to have been temperate and kind, I can only say that from the time when I first entered upon the discussion of public affairs to this hour I have not much regarded party, considering party always simply means to an end ten times more important to the well being and the upright conduct of our Government and of our people.

Always acting upon that conviction, I have sometimes alienated friends on this side and friends on that side, now here and now there, but that was indispensable to an independent and honest political conviction. No man has ever yet pursued a thoughtful, observant, manly and independent course without sometimes offending and alienating friends here and there.

former end was attained, for early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen. For these great ends I have struggled, and hope issue of the third is not doubtful.
I thoroughly comprehend that no personal consideration has drawn this vast assembly together. Other higher and grander considerations have collected you around me to-day. It is part of the unwritten law of our country that a candidate for the Presidency may not make speeches in vindication and commendation of the principles whereupon he is supported, or the measures which his election is intended to promote; though a candidate for Vice-President is under no such inhibition. I not merely acquiesce in the restriction, but I recognize and affirm its propriety.
The temptation to misinterpret and misrepresent a candidate for the higher posts is so great, the means of circulating such perversions among the people who never see a word of their refutation are so vast, that a candidate has no moral right to subject his friends to the perils he must brave, if not invite, by taking part in the canvass. Yet there is a truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them such honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here and now. This is that truth: No person has ever yet made the fact known that he proposed to support, or actively did support my nomination, whether at Cincinnati or at Baltimore, or in any action which resulted in sending delegates to either convention, as the basis of a claim for office at my hands. No one who favored my nomination before either convention or at either convention has sought office at my hands either for himself or for any one else, nor has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to an important office whatever. In a very few instances—less than a dozen, I am certain—some of the smaller fray of politicians have since my double nomination, hinted to me that I might increase my chances of election by promising a postoffice or some such place to my volunteer correspondents respectively. I have not usually responded to these overtures, but I now give general notice that should I be elected I will consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after these of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied. [Applause.]

do so if he is to be entirely and rightly faithful to his highest convictions.
Well, friends, there is much said about aspiration and ambition in this country of ours, and it is well that our countrymen should be ambitious. The grand result, the forwardment of mankind, is created by the agitators, by the men who stand out—by the men who dared to be wiser to-day than their fathers were day before yesterday. [Applause.] I can only say for that class—the class of whom I am a representative—the class who are said to be agitators—this, that many times when a man is accused of absorbing ambition, he has been thinking not of the plaudits of the multitude, not of the chances or the prospects of personal elevation. Very often his mental eye is fixed on some cottage in the land of his boyhood, where sits an aged mother, widowed perhaps, gray, wrinkled and tottering, dividing her attention between that great book, wherein are gathered up all her hopes of blissful immortality, and those journals and records, wherein she reads the story of her son's efforts, possibly achievements, and hopes for the day when he may return and find her still living to greet and honor him as no shouts of applauding multitude ever could do.
Friends and neighbors, I am in the decline of life. I have passed the sixtieth year. Many of the preceding years have been years of agitation and trouble, and despondency sometimes, or, rather, of the failure of the sunlight of hope.—These years have made their impress upon me. I am older than I was when our late terrible trial began—much older in feeling and in years; but old as I am, I have an ear still, I think, not deaf to the call of duty.

I have a heart which, I trust, does not fail to beat responsive to the impulses of patriotism. Therefore I am glad to see this company of people here to-night. Many of them, doubtless, disagree with me in the present or have disagreed with me in the past, may disagree with me in the future; but I trust the most of them believe that whatever I have done, and wisely it may be, harshly it may be, I have done in faith and love for the best good of my country and her people. In that trust, friends of my native State, I greet you. In that trust I hope you will follow me in the future as you have followed me in the past. Judge me kindly if you may.

If sometimes you are obliged to condemn me judge me kindly, and believe that whatever of human error or imperfection I may have exhibited in the past, or may exhibit in the present, I still rejoice that here in my native State I am appreciated. What if my lot should bear me back to this my native State to spend here my latest years? If such future should befall me, I shall spend them among those who have looked upon me, many of them, kindly from boyhood, and who will be glad, at least, to welcome me among them whenever I have a little time to spend here, and rejoice with me that through my efforts and their efforts, our country is great, prosperous and free; and our people, I may say, are destined in the future to work out a magnificent destiny, which shall be a guiding light for the nations of men through all coming time.

The reception accorded Mr. Greeley has been more enthusiastic here than at any place since he left Concord.

Mr. Greeley's Speech at Portland.

Horace Greeley arrived in Portland, Me., Thursday, and received a brilliant welcome. His address on the occasion was one of admirable tone, and in part foreshadowed his course in appointments to office, if elected. We give the speech entire:

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: It is certainly true that throughout the course of my life, so far as I have been connected with public affairs, I have struggled with such capacity as God has given me—for, first, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the union and greatness of our common country, and third by no means least, when the

which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next quite a number of governors and other dignitaries who in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life.
The darker and deeper those shades, the better for themselves and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much desired hiegers of thieving carpet-baggers, has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me, many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused.
Fellow citizens, the deposed and partially exiled Tammany ring has stolen about \$30,000,000 from the city of New York. That was a most gigantic robbery, and it hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impolity and infamy; but the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount—stolen it from poor people already impoverished and needy, and they still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as Honorable and Excellency. [Applause.]
I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States, declaring that their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer—at the farthest than the 4th of March next. By that time a national verdict will be pronounced that will cause them to "fold their tents, like the Arab, and as silently steal away," and that, I trust, will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country, and the well being of her people.

The Prospect in Connecticut.

The New Haven Register says: "We congratulate the friends of the Cincinnati candidates upon the prospect in Connecticut. That the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Greeley and Brown is already certain. Many thousands of staunch Republicans have already declared for reconciliation and reform, and the number is constantly increasing. They can and will place the Grant party in a hopeless minority in November. On the other hand, there is no division in the Democratic ranks. It is true that Mr. Bond has spoken at a Grant meeting, but he is only one out of 50,000. The only doubt in Connecticut will be whether the majority for Greeley shall be over 5,000. We are confident that it will exceed that number."
With respect to New Hampshire the Springfield Republican says: "They expect to elect Greeley, and claim from 1,000 to 5,000 majority in this State, which the Republicans admit is lost to Grant. In Manchester, Concord, and other large towns the vote for Greeley will surprise them, and it would not be strange if the 5,000 limit was exceeded. The Republican rally at Concord last night was respectable in numbers and enthusiasm, but the presence of such speakers as Harriman, and the absence of better men, showed how the party phalanx is broken up and its leadership gone into bad hands.—The withdrawal of Mr. Fogg from the editorship of the Statesman and Monitor is seriously felt by the Grant men, and was unexpected.—He has not declared for Greeley, and perhaps will not, but many leading Republicans in Concord are Greeley men. Among them are Joseph Wentworth, a brother of "Long John," Mr. Mason, a leading man in Downing & Abbot's carriage manufactory; Judge Dana, of the Police Court; J. Y. Magriddle, the law partner of Col. Tappan, &c. Indeed, Concord is as likely as not to give Greeley a majority."

United States Parcel Post.

According to the new United States Postal law, which went into operation on July 1st, packages of dry goods, hardware, drugs (except liquid drugs) and other merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, can be mailed to any part of the United States at a charge of two cents for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Under this law, the postoffice authorities will forward a twelve-ounce package to San Francisco for twelve cents, whereas the express companies demand at least twenty-five cents for the transportation of a package, however small, for any distance. As a familiar illustration of the

benefits of this new parcel post, a pair of dress boots, if neither boot weighs over twelve ounces, may be wrapped up in two separate packages, and be sent to San Francisco for twenty-four cents, whereas the express companies would charge for transportation to the same point as much as the goods are worth. The new system has not as yet been taken advantage of by the public to make it remunerative to the government, but it is believed that when the parcel post becomes more generally known it will prove profitable to the government as well as beneficial to individuals.

Applying the Platform.

Hon. John B. Baldwin, of Virginia, in his speech in the Convention at Richmond, gave an amusing illustration of the way in which he applied the Cincinnati platform and Mr. Greeley's history, to answer the objections of those who are opposed to his acceptance by the Southern people.
Mr. Baldwin said he had lately been in New York and had met there several of that class of gentlemen, one of whom had approached him with a very determined resolution to persuade him to drop the Chappaqua farmer by some means or other.
"How can you Southern men support Greeley?" said this anxious patriot. "Don't you remember what he has said and written about you years ago?"
"Ah, well," said Mr. Baldwin, "he has granted him a general amnesty for that."
"But," continued he, "you must remember his course during the war. It is impossible you can support him after that."
"So it would be, but we have removed his disabilities."
"But, my dear sir, he cannot possibly be elected, and you are putting yourself in a bad position by supporting a man who will surely be beaten."
"Well, we don't know how that may turn out," wound up Mr. Baldwin, "but anyhow WE HAVE GONE HIS BOND."
And the solicitor decamped.

Letter of B. Gratz Brown to the Baltimore Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 10.—The correspondence between J. R. Doolittle and B. Gratz Brown, respecting the nomination of the latter for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention, is published. The letter of Mr. Brown is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 8, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Committee—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at Baltimore. For this mark of confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow-citizens I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The distinction is one which I feel to be in a great measure undeserved, where so many more suitable could have been found, and yet should your action be confirmed, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that high place with fidelity to your trust, with devotion to the public interest, and with the inflexible resolution to prove not unworthy of such choice.

The fact that it reposes also upon the declaration of principles adopted by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and was proclaimed, without amendment, by the Democratic party of Baltimore, gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and liberties. To that end all mild considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism, rat' or than any sticking for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement.

It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not been negotiated nor bargained. Its origin was from the people. Though differing in the past in some issues of great magnitude, yet, now that they are settled, there is hearty concurrence between us upon all vital questions agitating the public mind. What conduct of national affairs that involves your Convention has been well set forth in its platform, and its true accord with the Democratic ideas that guided an earlier Administration is the best guaranty that it will restore equal rights, tranquility, development and constitutional reform.

Permit me also, gentlemen, through you, to express my thanks to the great masses of your party who have since ratified this action with such signal unanimity; and to say to them that, in accepting this their nomination, I do so believing there is nothing in honor or conscience that should prevent the most cordial cooperation henceforth in behalf of politics presented.

In concluding, it is proper to state that severe illness has intervened since the receipt of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and return home.
With very great respect, yours truly,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

A SON ACCIDENTALLY KILLS HIS MOTHER.

GENEVA, Ga., was startled Tuesday by the intelligence of a sad affair which took place about a mile and a half this side of that place. Frank Golsby was attempting to shoot Zach Anglin, (both young men) when his mother rushed out between them. In the scuffle the pistol accidentally discharged in the hands of Mr. Golsby. The ball entered the head of his mother above the right eye. She died almost instantly.