

Carolina Messenger

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.
No. 39.

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

Published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

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AMERICAN HOTEL.
Chestnut Street,
Opposite Old Independence Hall,
PHILADELPHIA.
H. M. FRUHLINGS, Proprietor.

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.

THE FARMBOURGH HOUSE.
RALEIGH, N. C.
When you visit Raleigh stop at the "Farmborough," a first-class hotel on the principal business street of the city.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
S.W. ULL, GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Pitt, &c.
Collections made in all parts of the State.

JARRATT'S HOTEL,
PETERSBURG, VA.
BISHOP & SEAY, Proprietors.
Wm. B. BISHOP, GEO. W. SEAY.
Formerly of Spotswood, Petersburg, Va.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.
Board—first and second floors, \$3.00 per day. Third and fourth floors, \$2.50 per day. Special terms for permanent boarders.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLINTON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne, Duplin and Sampson.
Special attention given to collection of claims.

DR. THOS. A. WOODLEY,
LATE OF KINSTON, N. C.
Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Goldsboro, N. C., and surrounding country.
Office at present, at Barham's Hotel, where all orders may be left.

MALBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.
In consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessities pertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be reduced on and after January 1st, 1873, to \$2.00 per day, being determined that nothing shall be left undone in the future to make the "MALBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city.

CLARK & 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.

HENRY C. PREMPERT'S
FASHIONABLE
Shaving and Hair-Dressing Salon,
Opposite Metropolitan Hall, next door to A. W. Fraw's Saloon.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
This is one of the best conducted Hotels in the State, and established since the late war. At this House you will find the best of fare, comfortable beds, excellent Lodging Rooms, a well furnished Parlor and accommodations for Ladies.

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.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
BOOKBINDER AND BLANKBOOK MANUFACTURER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Trial, Execution, Minors and Recording Dockets made to order.

WILLIAM HAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
The undersigned begs leave to give notice to his friends and the public generally that he still continues the PAINTING BUSINESS, and all orders left with Messrs Clark & Roberts, at Newbern, or Mr. W. F. Koenig, at Goldsboro, will receive prompt attention.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Re-opened under new management August 23rd, for the reception of Guests.

There's a Silver Lining to Every Cloud.

Too often we wander despairing and blind,
Breathing our useless murmurs aloud;
But 'tis kinder to bid us seek and find
A silver lining to every cloud.

May we not walk in the dingle ground
Where nothing but Autumn's dead
Leaves are seen;
But search beneath them, and peeping around
Are they not Spring tufts of blue and green?

'Tis a beautiful eye that ever perceives
The presence of God in Mortality's crowd.
'Tis a saving creed that thinks and believes
"There's a silver lining to every cloud."

Let us look closely before we condemn
Bushes that bear no bloom nor fruit,
There may not be beauty in leaves or stem
But virtue may dwell far down at the root.

And let us beware how we utter a puny
Brother that seem all cold and proud,
If their bosoms were opened, perchance
We might learn,
'There's a silver lining to every cloud."

Let us not cast out Mercy and Truth,
When Guilt is before us in chains and shame,
When passion and vice have cinkered youth,
And Age lives on with a branded name;
Something of good may still be there,
Though his voice may never be heard aloud.

For, while black with the vapors of
Pestilence air,
'There's a silver lining to every cloud."

Sad are the sorrow that oftentimes come,
Heavy and dull and blight and chill,
Shedding the light from our heart and
Souring our hope and defining our will.

But let us not sink beneath the woe,
'Tis well perchance we are tried and bowed,
For because though we may not oft see it
Below,
'There's a silver lining to every cloud."

And when stern Death, with skeleton
hand,
Has snatched the flower that grew in
our hand,
Do not think of a farther land,
Where the lost are found, and the weary at rest;

Oh the hope of the unknow Future
springs,
In its pure strength o'er the coffin
shade,
The shadow of hope, but Faith's spirit-
voice sings,
'There's a silver lining to every cloud."

Farmer Brown's Theory.

As we turned the corner we came upon Farmer Brown with a load of produce on his way to market. His horses had come to a halt. The way was too narrow for us to pass, and George, handling me the reins jumped out to see what was the matter.

"Good morning, sir," said he, walking up to the farmer. "What's the trouble? Is your load too heavy? Beyond a doubt it is."

"Oh, la, no," answered the farmer, pushing his hat to one side of his head and striking an attitude. "The matter is, the criters don't pull together."

"Ah!" said George with an interested look at the sleek horses, and the load of goods which really did not look so very large. "If that's the trouble why don't you make them pull together?"

"A body would think they might," said the man, "when they've been worked together this five year, and picking up the reins, he called out, "Gee up, Johnnie go long, Kate."

Johnnie, who was pulling with a glatter, by the time Kate was ready to go long, he had ceased his efforts, and all that was accomplished was some cracking about the wagon and considerable dust about the horses.

"Ye see," said the man, standing back again, "that wheel sticks a bit in the rut, and if they were a mind to pull together, they'd have it out in a minute."

"I see," said George, contemplating the woolly fellows, "and they're pulling apart, and they're pulling apart, and they're pulling apart."

"Well, I dunno about that," answered the farmer, who evidently had a good deal of respect for the horses. "I've seen a good many husbands and wives pull apart a sight worse than they do."

"You never heard little bickerings between that father and mother, even in playfulness," said George, "and what mamma thinks about it, was the father's answer to childish importunities, and the mother, 'We would not do it unless papa was willing,' convinced the children very soon that there was cooperation and sympathy between father and mother."

"Well, what do you think about it?" asked George suddenly turning toward me with a smile.

"I'm inclined to think he was about right," I answered.

"I guess he was not far out of the way," said George, as we drove up to the house.

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pleasantry for visitors to hear; and their children—how they did act! It was always so pleasant to go there. Seven children to be sure, but everything was so harmonious. You never heard little bickerings between that father and mother, even in playfulness.

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Culture of Cotton.

PREPARATION OF LAND.—Lands for cotton cannot be too well prepared. Deep and thorough plowing are requisite to insure a good crop. It, as has been proved by actual experiment, deep plowing increases not only the yield, but the quality of grains, why may it not increase the yield and quality of cotton?

CULTIVATED LANDS.—Those for cotton should be broken deep. If the soil is good, turn them up with a two horse plow, and follow with a subsoil plow. If the soil is thin, there is danger of turning up too much clay; use, therefore, a one-horse turn plow, and follow with a subsoil. This leaves the land mellow and soft, and ready to apply the manures.

STUBBLE OR SEDGE LANDS.—If possible it is always better to turn under all the weeds and sedge in the fall. Turned under while green they are a fine manure, worth as much as half the guano in the market; but if this be impossible, let the sedge be burned off now, and with a small seeder—sharp, but short—break up your land close. In a short time, harrow it off, breaking all the clods. Now, with your turn plow, you can turn it over finely, which leaves it in a fine mellow condition to lay off and bed.

BEDDING OR PUTTING IN MANURES.—Your lands both cultivated and stubble, having been broken up well, are now ready to be laid off. Having determined which way to lay off your rows, and the distance you intend them laid off—three to four feet are the best distances, according to the land—if you are not going to plant manures with a scooter, run off your rows with a scooter, and bed on them with a turn-plow, throwing two to four furrows to each row. Split out the middles with a large shovel-plow, and your beds are completed—ready for planting. Beds made early, or a long time before planting, should be re-bedded. They become hard, and the cotton does not do well as if the beds are freshly made.

PUTTING IN MANURES.—Doctors differ as to the manner of applying manures. Some say broadcast; others say in a drill. From experience and observation, I say apply part broadcast, and the other in the drill.

With a long shovel-plow, with wings, so as to throw out dirt on each side of the furrow, lay off your rows. In the bottom of this furrow follow with a Brinly subsoiler. In this furrow deposit the manure, either with guano-distributors or the trumpets, putting in half of what you intend to apply. I have never tried it, but I believe that if the guano was put in three furrows, run side by side, and then bedded up, it would do better than if the guano was all applied in one furrow. The roots will seek the manure, and if it is scattered, then the roots, in taking it up, feed on a wider field, and hence can put out more roots, and extend over more ground, thereby increasing the size and growth of the plants.

Having put your manures in the furrows, throw two furrows on it with a turn-plow, and if you have not subsoiled, follow the turn-plow with a square-pointed scooter, leave the middles to be broken out, just before planting, with a wide shovel,

having "listed up" your land as just described, you are now ready to commence the work of planting.

PLANTING.—Start enough plows ahead of your planters to burst out your middles, which leaves your beds ready for the drag if you use a planter, which I recommend. The drag is made and used thus: Take a piece of 2x4 scantling, and five to six feet long. With an inch or juch and a half auger, bore two holes, about 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 feet on each side of the center of your scantling. Include the holes in a line. In these holes put two poles, about 1 1/2 inches in size, and seven to eight feet long. These poles are the shafts of the drag. Now bore two holes for handles (inside of the shafts' holes) on top, about two feet apart. Bore them inclining a little out. Put two sticks about three feet long in these holes for the handles; then fasten securely the ends of the shafts to the logger-head of your harness, and you are ready to drag off your beds. Let your mule walk in the water-furrow, and you can drag off two rows at a time. This leaves your beds in a nice condition for the cotton planter to run on, and the horse or mule will walk much better on the beds that are knocked off. It is true you lose the work of a mule and hand in dragging off the beds, but the ease and time saved by the planters more than compensate for that. Roll the seed. Take a whisky barrel, bore a hole in the centre of each head, about two inches square; in this put a shaft, and put a crank in the end. Mount it on two forks, so as to turn like a grindstone. Saw out two staves, making a hole 8 to 10 inches square, in the middle of the barrel. Put leather hinges on it, and have a button to fasten it. This is the door where you put the seed in. Put in a bushel or bushel and a half of seed, about two quarts of water, and some plaster or ashes; turn the barrel for several minutes, open your door, turning it so as the seed will run out, and you have them rolled nicely. One hand can roll enough in an hour to keep two planters going all day. Open your planters, so as to plant about one and a half to two bushels per acre. I believe in putting in plenty of seed, so as to be sure of a stand. I recommend the use of a planter, because the cotton is easier plowed the first time, and moreover is chopped out by a hand than when it is sowed by hand. After it is planted or sowed, cover with a board or double plow. If the weather is favorable, use a board; if it dry, use the double plow, or, assume call it, the "forked plow."

CHOPPING OUT AND FIRST PLOWING.—Take a long shovel and run one furrow in the middle of, in other words, split out the middle with a long shovel; then with a turn-plow (bardside next to the cotton), run round it. This leaves the cotton on a narrow ridge. Follow with the hoes, leaving two and a half stalks in the hill. Leave the bunches the width of your hoe apart, and in good strong land twice that distance will do. By running round your cotton in this way, you clear the middle of all grass, and at the next plowing, when cotton ought to have dirt ready for that purpose.

SECOND PLOWING.—With a shovel-plow, follow the hoes. Throw dirt in and around the cotton. Be careful lest you cover it up, there by destroying a stand. Careful hands must plow the cotton at this stage, or the stand will be destroyed. The middles can be split out either with a sweep or broad shovel. I prefer the shovel.

SECOND HOEING.—Follow the plows with the hoes, pulling out all stalks but one—cutting up all grass—being careful not to bruise the stalks. It is much better to pull out all surplus stalks with the hand, than them out with the hoe. With the hoe you often bruise the stalks and thus retard the growth. At this stage of the crop, it often happens that you get "in the grass," especially if the season has yet been wet. If you should get in the grass, you can often get rid of it by running a furrow in the middle with a shovel, and then running next to the cotton with the turn-plow, which covers up all the grass in a few days, with your shovel-plow,

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