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Whilmington, N. C. Agricultural Implements, English and American Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of wholesale buyers to our full and complete assortment of Goods in the Trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer from having the agency of several of the best leading Factories.

Always on hand Sole and Harness Leather, Hops and Calf Skins. Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.

DR. T. E. UNDERWOOD, Has recently located in GOLDSBORO, N. C.

DR. THOS. A. WOODLEY, LATE OF KINSTON, N. C. Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Goldsboro, N. C., and surrounding country.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, GOLDSBORO, N. C. This is one of the best conducted Hotels in the State, (new and established since the late '60s.)

SWIFT GALLOWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GOLDSBORO, N. C. Practices in the Courts of Wayne, Wilkes, Green, Lenoir, &c.; in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts.

MERRIMON, FULLER & ASHE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts wherever their services may be required.

WE OFFER FOR SALE The Celebrated Climax Wood Collar, WITH Baker's Improved Irons

In Store and to Arrive! 500 Bbls. Baltimore Pork, 50 Bbls. Early Rise Potatoes, 125 " Flour, all grades, 20 Kegs Leaf Lard,

Family Supply Store. W. B. REID, Dealer in Family Groceries and Provisions GOLDSBORO, N. C.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER, Capital & Surplus - \$225,000 Authorized Capital - \$1,000,000

TARBORO BRANCH, M. WEDDELL, AND J. D. CUMMING, Cashier.

James M. Redmond, Fred Phillips, W. G. Lewis, Matthew Weidell.

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Carolina Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, Editor and Proprietor. For us Principle is Principle - Right is Right - Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Forever.

VOL. 9. GOLDSBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873. NO. 57.

REMOVAL NOTICE!

WE HAVE JUST MOVED OUR ENTIRE stock of Goods to our new and elegant Building on the corner of Walnut and West-Centre Streets.

OUR BOOK STORE

Is supplied with a good assortment of School Books and General Stationery, to which we invite the attention of Teachers, Parents and Guardians.

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY

MANUFACTURE Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Hay Presses, Spike and Handle Lathes; all kinds of Plows, Sub-Soils, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, &c.

COOKING STOVES.

We wish to call special attention to our COOKING STOVES, of which there are several hundred in use, and giving entire satisfaction.

IN STORE.

200 SPIRIT CASKS, 150 Hhds new crop Cuba, 100 " S. H. Molasses, 250 Bbls S. H. and Cuba Molasses,

150 Bbls. Baltimore Pork, 50 Bbls. Early Rise Potatoes, 125 " Flour, all grades, 20 Kegs Leaf Lard,

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Carolina Messenger



SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

"I don't see why it would be wrong for me to know what is in that will."

The speaker was a bright, handsome girl of seventeen—Rena Crocker—the granddaughter of rich old Steven Crocker, whose death a day or two before had brought sorrow to two hearts.

Horace was seeking after precisely the same information. Basking himself to the office of Harman Nesbit, the lawyer who had been intrusted with the legal business of his grandfather, he found that gentleman alone.

"You drew up my grandfather's will, did you not?" he asked. "Yes."

"How long ago?" "About six months. He had prepared one a year ago, but this makes an entirely different disposition of the property."

"And what is that disposition?" The lawyer smiled. "I have no right to tell you," he said.

"But you would tell me if sufficient reasons were advanced?" "If the reasons were convincing enough, yes."

"Would two hundred dollars convince you?" "No."

"Five hundred?" "Yes."

Horace counted out the sum from his pocket-book, which he had filled for exactly this contingency, and the lawyer took it, carefully counted it, and transferred it to his own pocket.

"Now," he said, "you may prepare yourself for the worst possible news. You are, by this will, cut off from every dollar of your grandfather's estate."

"You are certain of this?" "Of course I am. I drew the will, and saw it signed. The previous will left all to you, but your grandfather was whimsical. There came a change in his feelings, caused by some real or fancied misconduct of yours, and so he left all to your cousin Rena."

Horace was angry. He cursed his dead relative roundly, until the lawyer reminded him that curses were useless.

"But what can I do but curse?" he asked. "I'll tell you. The will is to be read on Saturday—five days from this. In the meantime ask Rena to marry you."

"But she wouldn't do it, she hates me."

think the matter over. There seemed but one way to retain any portion of the property, and that was by marrying her cousin Horace. She hated him heartily, but her vanity had always told her that he admired her. She knew her beauty, and overestimated its effect upon her stolid cousin.

"But five days remain before the opening of the will," she mused; "before that time I must lure Horace into a snare of matrimony."

About the time that Rena was gaining her surreptitious knowledge of the will, her rich cousin Horace was seeking after precisely the same information. Basking himself to the office of Harman Nesbit, the lawyer who had been intrusted with the legal business of his grandfather, he found that gentleman alone.

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her matchless eyes with killing effect. They dined on the road, and returned in the evening. And when they parted for the night, Rena allowed Horace, for the first time in her life, to kiss her.

This great change in their demeanor toward each other should have aroused mutual suspicion, but it didn't. They were blinded by the glitter of the golden stake.

During the next day Horace remained nearly all day in the house, and in the society of his cousin. He proposed going to the theatre in the evening, but Rena urged the impropriety of so doing. Their grandfather's recent death would make it highly improper in the eyes of their friends.

"But we can go to Brooklyn," suggested Horace; "Nobody will know us there."

To which the beauty assented, and Horace kissed her. She didn't resent his impudence. On the contrary her lips clung to his in a gentle, thrilling rejoinder.

They went to the theatre, grew confidential and loving, and supplemented their good night-kisses with a hug.

"I'm progressing tremendously," thought Horace. "To-morrow I will propose to her."

"I'm bringing him around famously," thought Rena. "He will come to the point in a day or two."

And come to the point he did on the following Friday—the day before the opening of the will. He swore undying love for her. She affected surprise; was sufficiently coy for appearances, but confessed an ardent passion for him. Both lies found willing ears. After a large amount of hugging and kissing, which on a casual like this demands, they discussed the practical part of it.

"I am impatient for the happy event," he said, squeezing her hand.

"And so am I," she replied, returning the pressure gently.

"But grandfather's recent death—" "Buter grandfather er," pouted Rena. "Couldn't we manage it somehow."

He feared for his chances when she learned that he was penniless.

"We can try."

She was only anxious to have it settled before he discovered her poverty.

"I'll tell you, Rena," he said, as if struck by a new idea, "we might get married privately, and keep it a secret until a becoming amount of time has elapsed."

"As you please, dear Horace."

porated, &c.—Restricts the holding of real estate to 300 acres—Ratified 17th Jan'y, 1773.

Resolution in regard to the pensions of soldiers of the war of 1812.—Requests our Senators and Representatives to procure, if possible, certain amendments to the pension laws, in which unjust discriminations are made on account of loyalty, &c.—Ratified 17th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to amend chapter 18, Private Laws of 1870-71, being an act defining and amendatory of the charter of the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company, ratified 16th Feb'y, 1871.—Capital stock shall not be less than \$100,000, nor more than \$1,000,000, providing for the payment of the stock subscribed, and the notes given by stockholders.—Ratified 18th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to repeal chapter 89, Laws of 1871-72.—The act of 1872, allowed the Commissioners of Stokes, Rockingham and Chowan counties, in their discretion, to pay overseers of roads, not exceeding \$2 per day.—Ratified 18th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to exempt the counties of Ashe, Watonga, Alleghany, Jackson and Swain, from the provisions of chap. 142, Laws 1869-72.—The act of 1870, makes it a misdemeanor to take mountain trout between the 1st of April and the 15th October, by shooting or otherwise, and to catch them by seining at any time.—Ratified 18th Jan'y, 1882.

An act, to authorize the consolidation of the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, and the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Co., in South Carolina.—Authorizes such consolidation, if the same be approved by the members of the several Companies.—Ratified 22d Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to cure certain defects in the registration of deeds and other written instruments in Buncombe county.—Declares valid the acts of A. F. Summey, Register of Deeds.—Ratified 22d Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to incorporate the Albemarle and Seppunomung Steamboat Transportation Company.—A joint stock Company, with a capital of \$50,000, with the usual corporate powers to build, repair and run steamboats and other crafts on Seppunomung river, and other waters of North Carolina.—Ratified 24th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to incorporate the Snow Hill, Greenville and Goldsboro Railroad Co.—Capital stock, \$100,000, to construct a Railroad from Goldsboro to Fayetteville.—Ratified 25th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, to prevent the felling of trees in Haw river and its tributaries, Stoney Creek and Reedy Fork, in Alamance county.—Penalty of \$10 for so doing.—Ratified 27th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, concerning the town of Goldsboro, in Wayne county.—Authorizes the Board of Commissioners to prevent the erection of wooden buildings in certain cases.—Ratified 27th Jan'y, 1873.

An act, in favor of the Commissioners of Madison County.—Provides for the support of J. Sawyer, a lunatic.—Ratified 27th January, 1873.

An act, to change the name of the Holden Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Newberne.—Name changed to Mecham's Hook and Ladder Co.—Ratified 27th Jan'y, 1873.

Resolution of instruction to Representatives in Congress.—Requested to use their influence to prevent a repeal of the Bankrupt law.—Ratified 27th Jan'y, 1873.

Resolution, in regard to the Joint Committee on the Penitentiary.—Provides that the Committee heretofore appointed shall remain exactly as it is.—Ratified 27th January, 1873.

An act, to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington Insurance Company.—Concerning the notes and bonds taken for premiums on insurance.—Ratified 28th January, 1873.

An act, to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Excelsior College in Burke County.—Makes it a misdemeanor to sell spirituous liquors within two miles of the College.—Ratified 28th Jan'y, 1873.

Buying a Horse. First, acquire a knowledge of horses, so as to know a good horse when you see one that is a model. There is more money lost and more honest men are defrauded in buying and selling horses than in any other product of the farm.—For the last twenty years I have had all sorts and shapes of horses, from the pony to the Shanghai, and the greatest weight in the least bulk is the animal for services. A horse weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds is large enough for farm work.

You must understand what you want an animal for before you go to buy.—One minute is long enough to examine the standing points of a horse. These are: A good lively eye, inclined to hazel, and a pleasant countenance; a flat leg and open foot; shoulders set rather back, and no objection if slightly arched; the proper shape of the hinder parts depends on what you wish the horse to perform.

The prevailing blemishes are blindness or weak eyes, ringbone, spavine, hootbone, curbed or thorough pinched, stifle, etc., all of which an expert observer will detect in one minute's time.—The heaves is the most difficult to detect, as that depends on the treatment the animal had for the week previous.—The thumps, or palpitating of the heart, may be detected easily, by moving and exciting the horse, and stopping him suddenly. As to the age of a horse, it depends upon how he has been used until he is six years old; if sound then, he is good for twelve or twenty years' service yet.

Judging the age of a horse by his mouth is very uncertain. You can tell to a certainty within one year until he is six years old, then you judge from general appearance. Some judges rely on the tusk, but some horses never have any tusks—about the same number of marks have tusks as horses that have none.

Some men will tell you that they know the age of a horse by the jaw, or the wrinkles about the eye, or by the joints of the tail. You might as well say that you know the age of a man by the wrinkles in his face. The wearing of the teeth depends upon the general health and lungs of the animal. Bad teeth follow diseased lungs.

In purchasing a horse, rely upon your judgment, and when you trade, do not ask a neighbor, as every man ought to know his own business. If there is much talking to be done, let the other do it. What you say, let it be to the point, and stand to it.

The Care of Calves. A correspondent gives the following good advice: Much of the future growth, and in fact much of the profits of the farmer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it receives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock the first year, he can afterward let them run "hap-hazard" every good farmer will see that his stock at all times is well cared for.—But the first year is the foundation, it is the starting point of their future growth.

There are many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing but whey from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay till spring, or, as I have often seen, turned into a sack. In either case they are, when spring comes, so stunted and poor that they make but a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price of the neighbors who had cared well for their calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers, raised as above, sold for \$15, while those of neighbor, which had been well cared for when young, sold readily at \$25. The quality of the stock of the former was fairly equal to the latter to start with.

Trading Horses—Warrantee. In trading horses it is generally supposed that the parties to the bargain depend upon their own judgment, and if one is cheated no one is to blame, but the warrantee holds good in this case, if the party be responsible, just as much as in any. The law in the case laid down by a New York judge as follows:

If a man warrant a horse, it is not necessary for him to say, "I warrant that horse," but any distinct affirmation in regard to the quality or condition of a horse made to operate, and which does operate on the sale, amounts to a warrantee. If a man does not want to warrant he must keep his mouth shut; and if he does open his mouth, he must tell the truth.

If the seeds of disease are in a horse when a man warrants him, the man who makes the warrantee takes the responsibility as to whether the seeds will sprout or not, but a warrantee don't apply to known defects which can be seen. If a horse has an eye knocked out, or has but three legs, and the owner says, "I warrant that horse to be sound," the law does not take notice of that, as the warrantee does not apply.

It may be further remarked that the seller of a milch cow is under quite as clear a legal obligation to tell the truth as the seller of a horse.

Mrs. M. E. Bonitz has just received new specimens of Embroidery patterns.—Pinning and Stamping done at her Establishment in the neatest style.

Of the Acts and Resolutions Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Commencing on the 3d Monday of November, 1873.

(CONTINUED.)

An act, to amend an act, entitled an act to enable any persons not less than three to become incor-