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# Carolina Messenger.

J. A. BONITZ, Editor and Proprietor. "For us, Principle is Principle—Right is Right—Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow, Forever." Published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

VOL. 9. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873. NO. 55.

Carolina Messenger.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.

## TELL ME YOU LOVE ME.

Tell me you love me. Let me hear
Those sweet words o'er and o'er again.
They fall upon my listening ear
Like music's most melodious strain.

Your love—that to my darkened life
Gives back once more the roseate glow
Of youth's bright day, with hopes so rife,
The hopes, the dreams of long ago.

I dream to-night. My heart grows warm
With its remembrances of you;
On all its aching wounds the balm
Of your words falls like healing dew.

Let sorrow come—let age draw near—
All storms may wildly beat without;
My life can never more be drear—
You love me, and I do not doubt.

## CAPTIONS.

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

[NOTE. The following Acts and Resolutions went into effect from the day of their ratification, unless otherwise specially noted.]

Resolution, to authorize the jont committee to examine the returns of election in August last, and to send for persons and papers. Ratified 29th Nov., 1872.

Resolution, in favor of David Pigott, tax collector of New Hanover county. Allows time till the 1st Feb., 1873, to collect and pay over the taxes, and relieves him from all penalties for having failed to do so. Ratified 29th Nov., 1872.

An Act, to change the time of holding the Superior Court of Wake county. Allows four terms of the Superior Court a year. 1st Monday in January and June, and 8th Monday after the 2nd in February and August. Ratified 3d Dec., 1872.

Resolution, asking Congress to amend the Pension laws. Asking that the law may be so amended, as to grant pensions to those who were enlisted and in readiness, but not in active service for 60 days. Ratified 3d Dec., 1872.

An act, for the relief of D. J. Clarke, late Sheriff of Bladen county. Remits penalty and interest for failing to settle taxes. Ratified 8th Dec., 1872.

An act, to re-enact Chap. 18, Laws of 1870-'1. Pay officers and members of the General Assembly, allowing the Speakers, 7 PER DIEM, and 60 cents per mile, to and from home; Members and Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, $5 per day, same mileage; Principal and Assistant Clerks, $6 per day, same mileage, and Doorkeepers, $5 per day, and same mileage. Ratified 6th Dec., 1873.

Joint resolution, concerning the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad. Raises a committee of 8, to investigate the indebtedness, and devise a way to prevent a sale of the road. Ratified 9th Dec., 1872.

An act, to in corporate the N. C., Medical Co., with a capital stock of $3000, for the purpose of manufacturing "Farrar's Electric," and other medicines. Ratified 13th Dec., 1872.

Resolution, emporwering the joint committee to investigate the sale of the western N. C. Railroad, to take testimony under oath. Ratified 13th Dec., 1872.

An act concerning the election of Judges. Hearafter to be elected by the votes in the several judicial districts. Ratified 14th Dec., 1872.

Joint resolution, in regrrd to the maner of drawing jurors for the Federal Courts, in this State. Asking that jurors may be drawn for the U. S. Courts in the same way that they are drawn for our Superior Courts. Ratified 14th Dec., 1872.

Resolution, in relation to the PER DIEM of absent members. No PER DIEM allowed except the absence is caused by sickness. Ratified 14th Dec., 1872.

Resolution, in regard to the Supreme Court library. Authorizes the Clerk of the Supreme Court to expend the money received for License to practice, in the purchase of books. Ratified 14th Dec., 1872.

An act, to re-enact amend chap., 180, Laws of 1771-'72, entitled "An act to establish the rates of public printing and for other purposes.—Printing committee directed to make a contract with some responsible person, the following rates: 80 cents for composition, plain, and $1 60 for rule and figure work; and 50 cents per token, press work.—Ratified 17th Dec., 1872.

An act to incorporate the N. C. Life Insurance Company. Usual act of incorporation, authorizing a joint stock company with a stock of not less than $100,000. K. P Battle and others, directors. (The company has been organized.) Ratified 17th Dec., 1872.

An act, to regulate the salaries of the Governor and Public Treasurer. Allows the Governor $4,000 per an., and the Public Treasurer $3,000. Ratified 17th Dec., 1882.

An act, to repeal sec. 10, of the act entitled "An act to suspend the Code of Civil Proce dure in certain cases," and enact a substitute for said section. Sec. 10 continues in force the law suspending the Code of C. P. until 1st January, 1873, amended so as to read, "This act" (the original) shall be in force until otherwise provided by law. Ratified 18th Dec., 1873.

An act, to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Planters Railroad Company. Allows this company to consolidate with the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboad Railway, with all the power of the original character. Ratified 18th Dec., 1872.

An act, to charter the Wilson and Tar River Narrow Gauge Railroad. Capital stock $500,000, to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Wilson to Tar river at or near Greenville. Ratified 18th Dec., 1872.

An act, to re-enact and continue in force the charter of the Fayettville and Florance Railroad Company, and the several acts amendatory thereof and to amend the same. Legalizes subscriptions on the part of individuals and corporations.—Ratified 18th Dec., 1672.

An act, to incoroporate the New York. Norfolk and Charleton Railroad company. Capital stock $5,000,000 to construct a road from the Virginia to the South Carolina line in the direction of Columbia. Authorizes the company to lease existing roads, to issue bonds, &c., Ratified 18th Dec., 1862.

An act, for the support of Insane Asylum for the year 1873. Appropriates $70,000 for the purpose.—Ratified 19th Dec., 1872.

Resolution, for re-assessment and valuation of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The President of the road directed to furnish a list, assessment and valuation of all the effect and property of the Company in order that the same may be re-assessed. Ratified 16th January 1873.

An act, to amend an act ratified 25th day of January 1821. Allows the Government of the United States not only to procure sites for light houses, but also for the dwelling of light keepers. Ratified 16th January 1873.

## For Young Ladies.

At the agricultural fair in Santa Clara, Col., prizes were offered for the best cooks among the unmarried ladies. This is a move in the right direction, and we are to return to the simplicity of early times, when our wives were help-meets instead of "helpeats;" when the young wife brought to the matrimonial copartneship a willingness to bear her share of the burden and labor of life; when one silk frock, one china tea-set, half a dozen of silver spoons, and counterpanes of her own patchwork, were evidences of the simplicity of her taste, the economy of her life, and the promises of future industry. Now the young bride must begin where her mother leaves off. Her outfit is a TROUSSEAU, a gorgeous house, rich in upholstery, mirrors, carvings, and ornamentations of paint, plaster, silk, and velvet; she sneers at a cottage where love is, and prefers the cheap and showy boarding-house to her own but humbler home. The Santa Clara fair gives not only a prize for the best youna cook who can manage a cheap and economical dinnea, but other prizes will be hanging round within scent of the savory viands to nose themselves out a wife—awkward, beardless, robust young farmers, ready to offer themselves, their virtuous lives, their industrious habits, their well tilled farms, to a bride who will know how to preside over the multifarious duties of a home in the country. We advise our city girls to go in and win. Show the country maiden that you, too know how to broil and bake, fry and stew; then, for the finish to your feast, give an extra dessert—something to tickle the farmer's palate, and ten to one you will steal away from the country girl the honors and loves of the day. And when the farmer's boy a-wooing comes, accept his hard hand and honest heart as a surer anchor and a firmer trust than the half-gentleman, half-hoodlum, who parts his hair in the middle and offers to share with you the chances in his lottery of life. If we had a thousand sweethearts, we would advise all save one to go to the country. With half-a-hundred acres of Gond's bountiful soil, you may live happy, healthful, independent, self-respected, and contented.—San Francisco News Letter.

## Kidney Worms and Carbolic Acid.

On the 20th of Febuary last, I noticed that one of my hogs (a large Chester White sow) was a little weak in the back. On examining her I found that it was with great difficulty that she raised her fore feet in trying to walk. As I have had very little experience in raising hogs, I at once consulted a number of my neighbors. They all pronounced it kidney worm, and of course each had a remedy. Some prescribed soap suds, others weak lye, copperas, blue vitriol, turpentine, etc. I gave each a fair trial with no good result, and on the 20th of March she laid flat on her side, unable to turn over, and had not been on her feet for more than ten days, when my father, Dr. Brown, handed me a bottle of carbolic acid and told me to use it as follows: Ten drops once a day in drink, then put thirty drops in one gill of hot vinegar and bathe the back over the kdineys once a day.

I gave her the first dose on Thursday, March 21st. On Sunday, the 24th, when I went out to feed she raised to her feet and took two or three steps to meet me. By Saturday, the 30th, she was as well and sound as ever.

The same remedy is equally good in treating manage. First wash the hog well with soap suds; then to one pint of lard while hot, add one ounce of carbolic acid, stirring it until it is cool. Rub the hog two or three times with this and give yourself no uneasiness about the manage. Which is the best food for sows while raising pigs, ground corn or oats. How old should pigs be to wean and do well without milk? B.

## Grade Cattle.

Many of our farmers are deterred from the introduction of improved blood into their herds of cattle by the immense outlay of money necessary to engage in any extensive sale in the propagation of thoroughbred stock. While it is true that it requires a handsome capital to embark successfully in the raising of blooded stock it does not involve much expense to produce grades that are of as much practical value to the producer as those of pure blood. We do not mean to disparage in the least the production of thoroughbred stock for unless we have those who engage in this, our faculties of securing a high order of gardes must soon disappear. Yet men of limited means must advance their interest as they can. Let them then invest $150 or $200 in a short-horned bull ealf of pure blood; not a grade for it is impossible to perpetuate the desirable characteristics of a race of cattle by propagation from a grade; however deep in the blood; but from even a fair quality of native cows, bred to a pure short-horned, we may get a class of grades that for size, weight, rapid growth, and taking on of flesh, are quite the equal of thoroughbred. And it is this fact that misleads so many, causing them to suppose that a grade is equally good to breed from. For the butcher a good grade is nearly or quite as good as thoroughbreds; for propogation he is absolutely worthless.—Kansas Spirit.

## Value of Poultry Manure.

An exchange says: "From actual experiment it has been found that the droppings from four Brahmas for one night weighed in one case exactly one pound, and in another more than three quarters of a pound, an average of nearly four ounces to each bird. By drying, this was reduced to not quite one and a half ounces per bird daily of dry dung, fifty fowls will make their roosting house alone 10 cwt. per annum of the best manure in the world. Hence half an acre of poultry will make more than enough manure for one acre of lanp, 7 cwt, of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts.—No other gives an equal return in that way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap covered with a few inches of earth till decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure which can be had."

## Plaster.

A quart of plaster a day will keep a large horse stable comparatively sweet; and a few bushels will absorb the ammonia from a large pile of fermenting manure. As a deaderizer, plaster is next to carbolic acid in efficiency. It should always be handy in the stables, pig pen and yards, and the instat any unpleasant oder arises should be used liberally. It should be used liberally around the cess-pool, sink-spout, and all decaying vegetation, and particularly the compost heap. Plaster applied to clover always has a rood effect. The finer plaster is ground the better, for the reason that it is the more easily dissolved by the rains, fitting it to enter into the growth of plants.

## Can keep a Hotel.

It is not every man who can keep a hotel. In fact not one man in a hundred is fit by nature or education to fill so laborious and responsible a position. The old style of taverns of years agone a man might keep and not hurt him much, providing there was nothing to do but entertain two persons a day, raise garden stuff, take care of a horse, keep a hot fire in the bar-room in winter or a cool berth in summer, with an occasional change of water in the rinsing tub, pan, pail or slop-dish.

Hotel-keeping is a science. It requires brain and knowledge of human nature. A man must know his business to keep a hotel successfully. Folks ain't now as the used to be. They go quicker, travel faster, and don't stop so long.

Two thousand miles to-day is no more than twenty miles twenty years ago. Men act differently, think differently, feel differently, are different.

They are bolder, quicker, more reckless, more independent, and less caring for public opinion. They give ank require more attention now than then.

They are travelers and stay at home. There are men who want attention, expect to pay for it, are entitled to it. If they do not find it at home, they do at a hotel, if it is well kept.

And the hotel.

It should be neat, clean, in order. The best should always be given, and in abundance. Then people like to stop there, and are in less mood to hasten away. The table should be neatly set, viands clean, rooms in order with conveniences handy.

And the hotel keeper.

He should be a good natured, social, well informed man of dignity, yet able to give and take a joke. He should know of human nature from contact therewith. He should be a good hearted man, who can introduce himself to guests, and make old people and timid ones from the country somewhat unused to travel, to city and hotel ways, to feel perfectly at home.

There are those who never stopped at a hotel before—who do not understand just how to act—who are timid in asking for what they want, or for information. The genuine Landlord will care for all such with extra attention.

And he should be able to give information about roads, routes, best time to go and come, cost of going, &c. And he should do this without grumbling—as if to do so were a pleasure. And he should give more information, never less than asked for.

And he should act as if those who were his guests were ladies and gentlemen till he knows to the contrary. Should greet them kindly, be not inquisitive, nor yet distant, bold, haughty and stuck up, as if all he wanted was the money.

And he should be in the dining room before and at meal times. A word here and there—a little of this one and that one—a looking to see that all are served, and the poor waited on with the rich. And then he should speak and act as though his guests were his friends and be interested in their happiness and comfort. Such men know how to keep hotel. Who of our landlords readers can fill the bill? We know many who can—a few cannot.

## Murder of a School Girl by a Rejected Lover—Supposed Suicide of the Assassin.

SALISBURY, MD., March 9, 1873.—On the 7th inst., at five o'clock, P. M., a most horrible murder was committed about five miles from this place, the particulars of which display an amount of cool premeditation and savage atrocity quite shocking to contemplate. Mary Amelia Shockley, a beautiful girl of 15 years, just blooming into lovely womanhood, was shot through the heart by George W. Hall, a youth of 19 years, at the hour above mentioned, the girl dying almost instantly.

THE PARTICULARS.

of this shocking affair are as follows: Hall has, it is supposed, long loved Miss Shockley, and pressed his suit with vigor, but she did not smile upon him, and he saw with mortification and chagrin that she was not likely to look upon him with favor. On the day he killed her, Miss Shockley left the district school in which she was a pupil in company with four small children. She had probably proceeded one hundred yards from the school house when Hall met her, carrying a gun in his hand. He addressed some language to her, she replied in an amiable manner. Hall then asked her why she had not answered his note, written a few days before. She replied that she could not, implying that she was unwilling to do so. He told her she could have answered his note as well as others she had written to, and proceeded to say that he intended to shoot her then and there. To this threat she replied, "Pshaw, George Hall, you can't frighten me."

THE FATAL SHOT.

Hall then asked the children if Miss Shockley's brother, Elijah, a youth of sixteen, was at the school, and upon receiving a negative answer ordered a little girl who was standing by the side of his victim to move away, as he intended to shoot Amelia Shockley, and then deliberately raised his gun, and fired at her. The load took effect just under the shoulder blade, and entered her heart. The unfortunate girl exclaimed, "Oh Lord!" and fell to the ground.

FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER.

Her murderer fled through the neighboring woods. The children notified their teacher, Mr. Isaac S. Adams, of the sad affair, and that gentleman hastened to the scene of the tragedy and found Miss Shockley lying upon her side in the middle of the road with blood pouring out of a terrible wound in her side, and spirting from her nose and mouth as she gasped in

THE AGONY OF DEATH.

He raised her head and asked her to speak to him, she tried to do so, but her strength was inadequate, and she fell back and expired without having been able to articulate a word. The body was conveyed to the residence of the deceased's parents near by, and a jury of inquest summoned. The jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of George W. Hall.

THE PEOPLE IN SEARCH OF THE MURDERER.

Since the perpetration of this deed parties have been industriously scouring the country in quest of the murderer, but up to this time he is at large. The friends of the murdered girl have offered a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Wicomico county. It was reported that Hall was in Snow Hill yesterday. Hall is nineteen years of age, has long, straight, light hair, a sallow complexion, burley form, and large gray eyes with a cast in them, and wore when last seen a blue and gray mixed fustian suit and slouched hat.

EXCITEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The people are very indignant over this outrageous act, and ten chances to one he will be lynched if taken before the fever heat of passion is cooled off. The murdered girl was the daughter of James H. Shockley, a most respectable and worthy citizen. Hall is the son of Phillip W. Hall, who is also a worthy man. Both families are crushed with grief over the awful tragedy.

THE FUNERAL.

The body of the murdered girl was intered this morning at 10½ o'clock in the cemetery of her family, about 1,000 people attending.

Evidence brought to light since the murder show that Hall had contemplated murdering her several days before he accomplished his purpose, but was foiled, by the presence of her brother in his walks to and from the school. The whole country is aroused, and he will probably be captured within the next twenty-four hours.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF HALL.

Since writing the above, intelligence has reached here that a man answering to Hall's description was killed yesterday evening south of Kinston station by being run over by the south-bound freight train. The engineer of the train supposed he threw himself on the track intentionally.

The train was running twenty miles an hour when within ten yards of him. He ran to the track and threw himself on his right side on the track. The train passed over him, cutting his head and both legs from his body.

## The Fallen.

We meet them every day; possibly brush clothes with them on the street—poor, miserable, degraded. Once life appeared beautiful. The bright visions of hope danced around their pathway and gilded their future with more than the roseate loveliness of an eastern sky. "Pure as the beautiful snow," inexperienced, honest, confiding, they went forth to battle with life. But how has the conflict been maintained? Alas! how are the mighty fallen! Bright visions have faded into murky clouds. Hope has yielded its place in their hearts to dark, relentless despair, urging on to still lower depths of vice, In the wreck of virtues all was lost—purity, innocence, character, peace of mind—everything that made life sacred and valuable. Now the world is a blank. Life is a stupendous failure.

Though reformation is possible, yet never again can they arise to the proud eminence from which they have fallen, or do away the sad memories of the past. The scars of sin are burnt deeply into the soul, and will always remain to pain and humble. The contrast between what they were, what they are, and what they might have been, is the fatal knowledge driving them to ruin. There is still some conscience, some feeling, some self-respect remaining. A tender sympathy, a kind word, the earnest, prayerful admonition, may cause a hope to spring up in their heart that will produce a strength of purpose, an energy of will that will result in effectual and permanent reformation.

Pity the fallen. Speak gently to those erring ones. Possibly you may "save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins." "Consider thyself, lest thou also be tempted." Christian effort is to extend to all classes—even the most degraded.

## The Jury System.

As the law in regard to juries at present stands, one stupid and stubborn man can either force the remaining eleven to give a verdict against the facts, or can compel the discharge of the entire body, with increase of expenses to the State and prisoner. A case of this kind is, we admit, exceptional, but it has occurred, and will doubtless occur again unless a change is made. What ought this change to be? The remedy for this evil in the opinion of some able lawyers is to make our jury system conform to our elective system, and instead of demanding entire unanimity of opinion from a jury, let the opinion of its majority, or, if this is thought too radical, let the concurrent opinion of eight or even nine of its members, be decisive. We do not approve of this plan. It would be too easy in some instances for opulent criminals undergoing trial to purchase a verdict if only a majority of the jurors was required to render it. On the other hand we recognize the hardships of the present system. We are inclined to think the system of trials in this country can be amended, but the plan of amendment has yet to be suggested.

—The following will refresh the minds of our readers as to the dates of the most important inventions, discoveries, and improvements, the advantage of which we now enjoy:

Spinning wheel invented 1330.
Paper first made of rags 1417.
Muskets invented and first used in England 1122.
Pumps invented 1428.
Printing invented by Faust 1441.
Engraving on wood invented 1400.
Post-office established in England 1454.
Almanacks first published 1411.
Printing introduced into England by Caxton 1474.
Violins invented 1477.
Roses first planted in England 1505,
Hatchets first made in 1504.
Punctuation first used in literature 1520.
Beforethattimewordsandsentenceswere puttogetherlikethis.

New Goods—all the time arriving, and sold cheap for cash—at John H. Powell's.