The Tarboro' Southerner.

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—Jefferson Davis.

VOLUME 49. TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 12, 1873. NUMBER 28.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Free & Independent Family Journal
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WM. BIGGS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE SOUTHERNER is one of the oldest and largest Journals in North Carolina, and as one of the institutions of the Country and the organ of Edgecombe County, its conductor will strive to direct it in the interest of the State and Country at large, and he will spare no pains to make it a fit representative of the section from which it emenates.

The subscription price is Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for Six Months and must be paid INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Money may in all cases be sent by mail, at the risk of the publisher.

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B. H. BUNN, Rocky Mount, N.C. SAML. T. WILLIAMS Battleboro, N.C.

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June 12-tf. N. C.

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Respectfully,
JAMES H. BELL.

Refer to Capt. Wm. Biggs; H. D. Teel, Genl. W. G. Lewis; Wm. Bagley; J. B. Corfield, and C. C. Lanier.
march 7-tf Tarboro, N. C.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - June 12. 1873.

THE TWENTY-DOLLAR NOTE.

BY HELEN R. THORNTON.

"My dear, what do you think?" said the wife of the Rev. Mr. Vivian, almost in tears. "Jane, whom we thought so much of, is a thief."

"Impossible, my love," was the answer. "Jane, our chambermaid! Whom we have known so long! Whose probity we have seen tried so often!"

"It seems incredible, I know," replied Mrs. Vivian, excitedly. "But there is no doubt of it——"

"No doubt of it?"

"Yes! You remember giving me, as usual, the marriage fee, after pretty Miss Howard's wedding—don't you?" Her husband nodded. "Well, my dear, I was tired and sleepy, for we came home very late, and instead of locking up the money, as I ought to have done, I pinned it by one corner to the pin-cushion on my dressing table. Yesterday morning, when I came to look for it, it was gone. I have searched everywhere, but cannot find it. Now, nobody had been in the room but ourselves and Jane."

By this time, Mr. Vivian himself began to look almost as serious as his wife.

"You are sure," he said, "that nobody else has been in the chamber.

"Why, my dear, you know we always keep it locked, and that Jane is the only servant that has a pass-key. No burglar could get in."

"You have looked everywhere?"

"Everywhere. Through all my drawers, in the pocket of the dress I wore, on the floor, under the bed, in every possible place. But it was really not worth while looking, for I am positive I pinned the note to the pin-cushion. When I went to look for it, after breakfast, it was gone. Jane had been doing her chamber-work, as usual while we were at breakfast, and is the only person who could have stolen it."

"Have you spoken to Jane, yet?"

"No. I thought I would consult you first. Hadn't we better have her trunk searched, secretly? If we let her know she is suspected, she will find some way to hide the note away."

"I am glad you have not spoken to her. It is no little matter to take away a girl's character."

"But the proof, my dear?"

"The proof looks strong, but is not conclusive. Suppose, just suppose, that, after discharging Jane, and so destroying her character, you should discover, some day, that she was innocent. I think I will take a look at the room myself."

"It's really a waste of time, my dear. I have looked everywhere. Still," hesitatingly, "it is but right to give the poor girl every chance."

"I should know the note, if I saw it, anywhere," said Mr. Vivian. "It was a peculiarly marked twenty-dollar greenback, not a national note, but a legal tender, and stained with ink as one end. The stain attracted my attention particularly. It was as if a thumb, wet with ink, had been laid on the note. The impression was very distinct."

An hour's search, however, only confirmed Mrs. Vivian's story. The note was nowhere to be found. Mr. Vivian had been so thorough in his examination, that he even looked under the lining of his wife's dress. "Sometimes" he had said, "money slips out of a pocket, and gets between the lining and the silk. I knew of a case where a diamond ring was lost in that way, for weeks." But no note was concealed beneath the lining.

Mr. Vivian desisted at last.

"I cannot believe it," he said. "I will not give up my faith in Jane."

"But who else could have done it? Let us go up stairs and search her room. She is busy in the kitchen and will not know."

"No, my dear. If we search her room, it is due to her to tell her, first, our intention. Let us do nothing underhanded."

"Then shall I call her?"

"I suppose there is nothing else to be done," said Mr Vivian, wearily, but as if he only half assented to the proposition.

Mrs. Vivian moved toward the door but before she had reached it, her husband started to his feet.

"Stop," he said. "I have it."

His whole face had lightened up.

"I have it," he said. "My dear, have you ever seen mice about? They generally infest every house."

"Mice!" Mrs. Vivian laughed. "Why, my dear, are you crazy? Mice don't eat twenty dollar notes."

"But have you ever seen mice in this room?" persisted Mr. Vivian.

"I have heard them, at night, occasionally, but I have never seen them. But what can that have to do with the money?"

"I am now certain. I should have searched everywhere, in any event; but now I feel sure that the mice have done it. Don't look so incredulous, my dear. A mouse wouldn't eat a bank note, she would rather have a bit of cheeset but she might think the note would make a very nice nest for her little ones. We must have the carpets up."

"Oh! Mr. Vivian, what do you mean? Take up the carpets, and have the room to clean again, and everything upside down——"

"My dear, I will begin at the most likely place: by the hearth, say. I will take out the tacks myself, and very carefully, there shall be no dust made, I assure you. Peahaps we will not have to look far."

Mrs. Vivian knew when her husband spoke in this mild, yet decided manner, that there was nothing to do but to yield gracefully. She went, therefore, to a closet, and brought out the tack-hammer.

Mr. Vivian, clergyman as he was, disdain to get on his hands and knees, and begin to draw the tacks. He had loosened the carpet for about a yard, when he cried suddenly.

"Ah! here is a mouse hole, at any rate."

Mrs. Vivian, by this time, began to catch the infection of his excitement. She leaned over him breathlessly.

"I will feel down the hole," said her husband. "The handle of the hammer is thin, and this iron at the end will catch the note, if it is here. Ha! there's a rustle; generally now. Bless my soul, if this isn't the very note."

Sure enough, there it was! A crisp, twenty-dollar bill, with the ink-stain on one end. A bit of one corner was gone, about a quarter of an inch, but otherwise the note was perfect.

"Mistress mouse found she could not drag the note to her nest, it was too stiff, it has stuck half-way, she has torn off the end, you see, in her struggles," said Mr. Vivian, rising to his feet and triumphantly holding up and shaking the crisp, rustling note.

Mrs. Vivian burst into tears.

"To think," she said, at last, "that I came so near discharging Jane unjustly. I never again will believe my own eyes."

"My dear," answered Mr. Vivian, "we were both to blame. We ought to have had more faith in Jane. It will teach us, I hope, never to be hasty in forming opinions. Especially should we be careful not to condemn others without at least ample evidence."

The War Record of North Carolina.

As we have before intimated we are anxious to publish the history of every county during the war of the States—to show what it did—how many men it sent into the service—in what battle they were engaged—the list of casualties, and a full list of Army Roster, so that every man's name who was in the service may be preserved.

To do this, we must reply upon the Confederate soldiers in every county. They are interested in having the history of their deeds preserved, and now is the time to do it. We therefore propose to begin the publication in the *Sentinel* of the history of each county. We urge upon all surviving Confederate to meet at an early day at the different county seats and select some competent person to write the history of the county during the war, giving as complete a record as possible of the soldiers and what they did. Do not delay, for now is the proper time to gather the facts and to preserve the names of the gallant men who perilled all for liberty and right. We will begin to publish just as soon as the history of one county is placed at our disposal. Those first sent will appear first. When completed, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained these county histories will be published in book form, the counties being alphabetically arranged. Persons owning this volume will have a complete history of North Carolina during the war, and the name of every soldier in the war, when killed, discharged, &c. These brief histories will be invaluble to our future Clarendon of Macalay. The best history we have of the war of the regulators and the war of the revolution in North Carolina is the simple story as told by Herman Husbands and Daivid Fanning.

We cordingly invite the Confederates of the State to cooperate heartily with us in our efforts to rescue from oblivion the deeds of our people, and to have prepared for the *Sentinel* as soon as possible as complete a history of each county as the material will allow. We shall await anxiously to see which county will Wake take action.

We will publish these histories in all the editions of the *Sentinel*—in the Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

We will be obliged to those of our exchanges that favor our project to make editorial mansion of it.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Here is a curious story of the old slavery times, which we pick up from a North Carolina newspaper. In the gold mining regions of Burke county lived an industrious, well-to-do free colored woman, named Nancy Boyce. She was engaged to marry Jack, a slave, and, in order to have everything pleasant, she put her hand in her pocket and bought him of his master. But she was shrewd enough, to take a bill of sale of him, fortunately, as it happened, for Jack turned out to be utterly worthless and a perfect sot. But little need was there for Nancy to go the courts for relief by divorce. She knew a better way than that. She owned her man, and she simply sold him to a slave dealer, who carried him off to the far Southwest, so that the sharp Nancy was never bothered by him again. Husbands have been badly sold before, though not in this particular way.

Many persons besides school boys and college students use the phrase "He is a brick," without the least idea that it is supposed to be of classic origin. It is said that King Agestlaus, being asked by an ambassador from Epirus why they had no walls for Sparta, replied, "We have." Pointing to his marshaled army, he said, "There are the walls of Sparta; every man you see is a brick."

Constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law.

The following is a communication from a leading lawyer, not only of North Carolina, but of the United States. The opinion of the writer on this or any other question of law carries great weight in the estimation of the most prominent of the profession:

The Constitution of the United States, by art. 1, sec. 8, §1, empowers Congress to lay and collect duties, imposts and excises, and declares that "all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

And, by §4 of same section "to establish an uniform rule of neutralization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

I invite the attention of your readers to the above clauses of the constitution as tending to show what is meant by the word "uniform."

1. Before the present Constitution (of 89) was adopted each State had the power to lay and collect "imposts or duties" which did not interfere with stipulations and treaties entered into by the United States, then existing under articles of Confederation, of July, 1778."

By the Constitution of 1789 the entire and exclusive power over these subjects was granted to the Congress of the United States. Could Congress, after the adoption of the Constitution of 1789, have passed a constitutional law, regulating "duties, imposts and customs" and made them uniform within the meaning of the constitution, by enacting that they should exist after the passage of the law in the several States, as they had existed therein before its passage? Under such a law would they have been laid and collected "uniform throughout the United States?"

2. Congress did not undertake to establish rules for naturalization until 1802. Citizenship in any one of the States was citizenship in all, by virtue of article 4, sec. 2, §1.

Suppose Congress, by the act of 1902, (the first act on the subject of naturalization) had declared that thereafter each State might naturalize aliens and make them citizens of the United States according to its own discretion. Would this have been an exercise of the power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States?" And, under it, might a State have prescribed a residence different in time as to the countries whence the aliens might come? Certainly not.

3. The power conferred on Congress is "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Congress cannot limit the operation of the laws upon this subject to any portion of the United States. For the purposes these laws the entire territory of the United States is one; and the laws in each and every part of this territory must be uniform. Congress has no more power to cut up the territory into several parcels and pass different laws for each parcel, than to recognize different laws passed by other authorities for these several parcels. If Congress can, in passing such laws, recognize a State by its boundaries, it can divide a State by boundaries prescribed by itself, and give to each division a separate law of bankruptcy.

The great object of bankrupt laws are to free those who are enslaved by debts, which they cannot pay, and to allow them to keep enough of their estate for present subsistence and to commence anew their labors for a future livelihood. To place on the same footing debtors, both great and small, as to the extent of relief is uniform by: To reserve for all who may be discharged the same means, in value, of living is uniform. But to allow one bankrupt, who may become insolvent in North Carolina to surrender for his creditors all the estate he may have but $50, because such is the local law of that State, may be uniform as to the citizen of New York, and may be uniform as to the citizen of North Carolina; but if these States constituted the United States, such laws with this diversity could not be said to be uniform throughout the United States.

Patrick, the Widow Malony tell me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?"

"Yis, yer honor."

"What have you done with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, yer honor."

"Oh! Patrick! Patrick! When you are brought face to face with the widow and her pig on the judgment day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, your reverence?"

"To be sure I did."

"Well, thin, yer reverence, I'll say, 'Mrs. Malony, there's yer pig!'"

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that toilet and fancy soaps, which are held out and recommended to the public by means of hand bills, wrappers and labels as possessing peculiar healing, improving and beautifying properties or qualities, thus placing them in the category of and cosmetic articles rather than ordinary soaps, are liable to stamp tax under schedule C.

The Tarboro Southerner,
A Medium or Business Communication.
ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	One Month.		Two Months.		Three Months.		Six Months.		One Year.	
One Square,	2 50	5	—	7 50	10	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Two Squares,	5 00	9	—	12 00	18	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Three Squares,	8 00	13	—	16 00	24	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Four Squares,	10 00	14	—	17 50	30	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Fourth Column,	12 50	20	—	25 00	35	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Half Column,	15 00	25	—	30 00	50	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Whole Column,	25 00	40	—	50 00	65	—	[illegible]		[illegible]	

The Man in the Moon.

Leaving philosophers to speculate as to whether the moon was or was not the home of creatures more or less akin to humankind, philosophical folks agreed that the moon had one inhabitant at least, one of their own race, whose form was palpable all who had eyes to see. How he attained his elevated position was in the wise. While the children of Israel sojourned in the wilderness, a man was detected gathering sticks upon the Sabath day, whereupon he was taken without the camp and stoned until he died. Not satisfied with this exemplary punishment of the offender by his fellow wanderers, the Vox Populi condemned the unhappy Sabath-breaker to a perpetual purgatory in the moon, wherein he may be seen, bearing his bundle of sticks upon his back, ever climbing and climbing without gaining a step; accompained by a dog faithful in worse than death to a master whom an old English song-writer pictures shivering in constant fear of a fall, and shivering with cold as the frosty air bites through his thorn rent clothes. Shakespear's Stephano found Caliban ready enough to believe he was the man in the moon, dropped from the skies to become king of the enchanted island—"I have seen thee in her, and I do adore thee; my mistress showed me thee, and thy dog, and thy bush."

In Germany, the story runs that many years ago, an old man went into the woods to cut sticks upon a Sunday morning. Having collected as many as he could carry, he slung the bundle upon a stick, shouldered it, and tradged homewards. He had not go far upon his way ere he was stopped by a handsome gentleman dressed in his Sunday best, who inquired if he was aware that it was Sunday on earth, when every one was bound to rest from labor. "Sunday on earth, or Monday in heaven, it is all the same to me!" was the irreverent reply. "So be it," said the questioner; "bear, then, your fagot forever; and since you do not value Sunday on earth, you shall have an everlasting Moon day in heaven—standing for eternity in the moon as a warning to Sabbath-breakers!" As he pronounced sentence, the stranger vanished, and before the wood gatherer could apologize for his rudeness, he was seized by invisible hands, and borne to the moon, pole, fagot, and all.

According to another version, he had the option of burning in the sun or freezing in the moon, and chose the latter.

Traveling northward, we find the bundle of sticks transformed into a load of green stuff. A North Frisian, so devoid of honest ingenuity that he could think of no better way of passing his Christmas Eve than in stripping a neighbors garden of its cabbages, was deservedly caught by some of the villagers as he was sneaking away with his plunder. Indignant at the theft they wish the thief in the moon, and to the moon he went instantly; there he yet stands with the stolen cabbages on his back, turning himself round once on the anniversary of his crime and its detection. New Zealanders, too, claim the man in the moon as one of themselves, their story being, that one Rona, going out at night to fetch water from a well, stumbled, fell, and sprained his ankle so badly that, as he lay unable to move, he cried out with pain. Then, to his dismay and terror he beheld the moon descending toward him, evidently bent upon capturing him. He seized hold of a tree, and clung to it tightly, but it gave way. In Swabia, not content with a man, they must needs put a man and a woman in the moon; the former for strewing thorns an brambrels on the road to church, to hinder more godly folks than himself from attending Sunday mass; the latter for making butter on the Sabath day.

The Cingalese transform the man into a hare, and make the animal's in the orb of night a reward instead of a punishment.

In Scandinavia, oddly enough, tradition took the New Zealanders' view of Luna's character, and made a kidnapper of her. According to the Norse legend, Maini the moon, seeing two children named Hjuki and Bil drawing water from a well into a bucket, with they suspended on a pole, for carry carriage, seized upon them, and took children, bucket, and pole into the upper region.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Important Decision in Bankruptcy by Judge Dick.

Judge Dick in a case from the county of Henderson, has just decided some important questions in bankruptcy, which are the subject of much discussion throughout the country.

I. He affirms the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Missouri in re Beckerford 4 N. B. R. 59, declaring that the uniformity of the bankrupt law is not destroyed by the State exemption allowed in the 14th section of the Bankrupt Act: and decides that the amendatory acts of June 8th, 1872, and March 3d, 1872, do not change the legal principles announced in that case.

II. That a judgement lien is not a vested right which the Constitution protects from a reasonable alteration by legislative action.

III. He is incline no doubt whether the recent case of Gunn vs. Barry to the United States Supreme Court overrules the case of Hill vs. Kessler 63, N. C. R.

IV. He decides that the case of Gunn vs. Barry does not effect the homestead rights as declared in the bankrupt law as amended by the Act of March 3d, 1873