



TARBORO', SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1866

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

Subscribe Liberally,
 Advertise Largely.
 And pay the printer promptly.

Our Town.

Although there are such complaints among our citizens about the scarcity of Green Backs, yet the spirit of improvement is alive in our midst. The hammer, the saw and the plane can be heard all over the town, which is an evidence, that improvements are progressing. Every house which could be used for the purpose, have been or is being fitted up for stores, and the shelves of each are constantly kept furnished with goods of every description from baby jumpers, up to the most magnificent silks. Fine Horses are being driven up and down our Streets for sale, and go off like hot cakes at enormous prices. Our Livery Stables are incessantly busy and the horses of the proprietors are getting poor from hard labor, and the pockets of their owners getting fat with hard cash or its equivalent.

Our Auctioneer Mr. Hyatt, talks himself hoarse every Tuesday over the goods and plunder of his patrons.—Our Hotel Bell is ringing nearly all day and late at night for servants to wait upon customers, and last but not least our Grocerymen are not perishing for the want of a run of trade—Apple Jack, Whiskey and Rum are in great demand, and disappears rapidly at twenty five cents per drink, and as my lord Coke would say etcetera.

Now let us enumerate, what our town can boast of. We have 14 Dry Good Stores, 2 Drug Stores, 4 Groceries, 1 Hotel, 1 Livery Stable, 2 Shoe Shops, 2 Jewelry Stores, 5 Law Offices, 7 Doctors, 2 Millinery Establishments, 1 Bakery, 2 Tailor Shops, 1 Tin Shop, 1 Harness Shop, 2 Blacksmith Shops, 1 Coach Shop, and 2 Express Co. Offices, 1 Male and 2 Female Academies, 1 Photograph Gallery, etcetera, and among the et ceteras we include one Printing Press. But we are sorry to say, we have no Mayor or Commissioners, and in consequence thereof our Streets and bridges are in bad condition.

Our election for Mayor and Commissioners will not come off until the 1st Monday in April.

Will not our representatives in the Legislature make some provision, so that those who filled these offices under Provisional Government, shall remain in office until our regular election.—This is a matter of some importance to our citizens.

Magistrates.—The following persons, up to the present time have qualified as Magistrates for this county viz:—H. T. Clark, R. S. Sugg, L. C. Pender, S. L. Hart, R. S. Williams. James F. Jenkins, David Cobb, James R. Thigpen, Erastus Cherry, James W. Howard, J. F. Batts, R. J. Powell, Wm. F. Lewis, L. R. Cherry, J. T. Bellamy, Wm. H. Powell, W. H. Knight, Allen Warren, B. P. Pitt, Elias Carr, Whit P. Lloyd, J. B. Coffeld, Jos. H. Baker and E. D. Macnair.

Emigration to Mexico.

We publish to-day a letter from Ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, concerning colonization &c., in Mexico.—According to the Statements in his letter the Imperial Government in Mexico, offers very liberal propositions to induce immigration to his dominions.—These inducements will no doubt cause many to seek a home in that land of flowers and fruits. We refer our readers to the Gov.'s letter.

Debtor and Creditor.—We publish to-day a Communication signed Debtor and Creditor. The subject he discusses is one of vital importance to the people, and we gladly publish everything upon the subject, for the information and reflection of all.

The Enterprise.—We have upon our table, the first number of this paper published Weekly in the City of Raleigh. L. Panson, A. M., Editor and H. T. Hudson, Assistant Editor.

The Enterprise is a neat paper in appearance, the editorials, and selections are in good taste. The paper deserves and no doubt will receive a liberal patronage from the public.

We wish the Editors success.
 Price \$3.00 per annum.

Usury.—The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, upon the subject of usury, was defeated on Tuesday last. Both representatives from this county voted for it.

The bill provided that six per cent should be the lawful interest to be paid upon money, when nothing was said upon the face of the note or bond as to rates, but that parties could upon contract, raise it as high as ten per cent.

Arrest of Gov. Morehead.—We understand says the Norfolk Virginian, that Ex-Governor Morehead of North Carolina, has been arrested by the Federal authorities for interfering with the sale of some property previously advertised to be sold.

We have no particulars.

Thanks.—We are indebted to our agent W. D. L. Southall, for several valuable periodicals and papers, for which we tender our thanks. Mr. Southall is a general news-paper agent, he is energetic and prompt in business and will recommend no newspaper to our people unless it is all right.

We had the pleasure a few days ago, of dining with a friend at the Edgecombe House, and will guarantee a better dinner could not be gotten up in these parts." Our neighbour J. Smith, Proprietor, provides liberally and has things "fixed up" thoroughly.

The Stry Law.—There has been no definite action yet taken upon this question in the Legislature. There are several bills upon the subject before the assembly.

The Southern Representatives.

The Hon. C. C. Langdon, Representative from the Mobile District, and withal a gentleman of ability and character, has addressed to the Mobile Register and Advertiser a letter, dated at Washington on the 4th inst., in which, after reviewing very forcibly the action of Congress upon the admission of the Southern Representatives, he states that he has come to the conclusion that the Southern States will be deprived of representation during the whole existence of the present Congress.

The motives which, in his opinion, control the action of the Radicals are so clearly and well stated in his letter, that we quote that portion of it:

The motive of all this is perfectly transparent. The Radicals are anxious to pass certain measures, and among them amendments to the Constitution, (as I have stated in former letters,) for the double purpose of consolidating their own power, and also as further punishment of the "wicked rebels."—Were they to admit the Southern members, all their well laid schemes would be certainly defeated—especially all those which require a two-thirds vote—while, if the Southern members are kept out, the Radical majority, in each House, is sufficient to enable them to carry all their measures, bidding defiance even the Executive veto, for instance; parties in the Senate now stand thirty-eight Republicans, eleven Opposition and one vacancy (from Iowa). We will give the vacancy to the Republicans, making their number thirty-nine. Admit the twenty-two Senators from the Southern States, and parties will then stand thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-three Opposition. No two-thirds vote for them here. And besides, there are three Senators classed as Republicans who will vote with the opposition on all extreme measures of the Radicals. These are Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon, and this will make it a tie in the Senate—thirty-six Republicans and thirty-six Opposition. So the admission of the Southern Senators would deprive the Radicals of their power in the Senate. And this is reason enough for keeping them out. In the House, parties now stand: one hundred and thirty-eight Republicans to thirty-five Opposition. Admit the fifty-eight Southern members and the opposition is increased to ninety-three—making it impossible for the Radicals to carry any measure that requires a two-thirds vote. This view of the case satisfactorily explains why it is the Southern members are not admitted. It is power versus Constitutional right.

For the Southerner.

Mr. Edmon:—No wonder our worthy Governor and every body else, find themselves embarrassed, when they contemplate the public and private indebtedness of the people.

The deluge of war has swept over our industrial institutions—their organs remain lie buried in their own ruins or gleam like skeletons along the highway; with these sad monuments constantly before her eyes North Carolina now tramps to a new order of things: but since we have reached the promised land, it is natural we should enquire how many of the old things of Egypt we can bring on this side of Jordan.

We examine the ruins—and find, that of all things that could produce wealth there is nothing left but land, people and debts: with the help of President Johnson, the people must take care of themselves. It will take but few people to take of the lands.—The only question is what must be done with the debts? In speaking of debtor and creditor, most people are apt to operate them in proportion as their own position as debtor or creditor may predominate. Of course this is natural, for in times like these a man is apt to think of himself first, and also last.—Such persons forget that a debtor and creditor are most generally the same person's: that somebody owes A, A owes B, and so on through the whole alphabet: So that every body wants to be paid—but few are anxious and many unable to pay. When the Southern people went into this war—they knew what they put at stake—if not all that might happen—they risked all—and lost; debts not excepted—every thing each one can save may be called clear gain, in the present ruined state of affairs.—This seems the common sense view: Society—Government have failed to protect the citizen in his right of person and property, indeed has been the cause of their injury, is it honorable, humane or even just, that old debts should be demanded with the same rigid exaction, as formerly, when men had four or five times the means of payment? It was not the debtors fault that they lost all.

To the honor of creditors, we have not seen in their disposition to oppressive action, and on the other hand we have seen no debtor disposed to ignore his debts, but many do insist, that under the upturning of our social condition, that debtors ought to pay according to their means, with reasonable time to work out, and thereby avert ruin from their family. That the most stringent collections of the sheriff could get no more, by effecting the ruin of the debtor. The real question then seems to be how can creditors save the largest amount of debt, with the least injury to the debtor? Debtors have a right to this consideration. The creditor can get no more than the debtor has to pay with, take all and leave him ruined; and a bankrupt act would relieve both debtor and creditor of the balance. Thus repudiating perhaps three fourths of the debt, but still spreading desolation throughout society.

All men must know that scarcely one man in ten, can pay his debts in full without ruin: and it would perhaps ruin most of the others to pay twenty cents in the dollar: common sense, and the common interest of both parties, then seem to indicate that some rule ought to be established for compromising and adjusting all indebtedness under our present condition. Creditor could lose no more by such a process than by ordinary collections, if so much. While the debtor might pay as much or more without utter destruction.

If this feeling be general, arising out of absolute necessity, why should not such a rule take the force of law.—What ought such a rule to be? I suggest, that it should recognize facts as they are: and legislate to and for them, not failing to recognize the just and natural relations between the new and old order of things, as facts inevitably accomplished. If the people could act understandingly, it is thought, they could settle these things satisfactorily among themselves. If such be the compromising spirit of all parties, in this then great trouble, why may not their representatives faithfully embody this compromising feeling into a rule of action for all? This seems to be what is needed. Suppose the following outlines of such a rule.

1. A board of Valuation of a man's debts and assets.
2. A man shall be held to pay according to his means viz: if worth one thousand dollars, be held to pay one thousand and no more, but parties may compromise as they can.
3. A Stay law to operate from (three to five years,) during which a debtor might work out of debt, or compromise.
4. A competent tribunal, to hear causes and give final discharges.

Could the debtor complain? it is the best he could expect. Could the creditor complain? He staked all and in

common with others, lost, and now has the same chance of saving as much as circumstances will permit, and if a just and humane man would feel gratified, that he can do so without ruin to any body.

But we are brought up all standing: "It is unconstitutional." North Carolina has scrupulously tried to tread within the pale of the constitution.—Still her skirts are not entirely clean, if her stay laws, her bills of credit, her paper money system equivalent to legal paper tender &c., can soil her garments; but these are mere trifles shared with all the States, compared to the Grand Chart of Constitutions, bill of rights, and with them the rights of persons and property witnessed by the last ten years. If constitutions cannot save a people of what use are they? Too weak to protect, yet too strong to admit remedies for new and great evils.

I do not say the above suggestions would be proper or wholesome remedies, but if there be any such for our condition, it looks very like any affection, to delay its appreciation on account of constitutional scruples, in the face of all the violations which has placed us in this miserable plight.

As to demoralizing effects! Legal remedies for any great evil, may sustain the drooping morality of a people, but once draw them to despair, raise the cry of, Save who can, and their moral prestige is gone—we hope not forever.

CREDITOR & DEBTOR.

LETTER FROM GOV. HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has written a letter to a friend in Georgia, which is published in the Atlanta News Era. It describes how the Governor made his way to Mexico, and gives some interesting details concerning our prominent Confederates. The letter is dated "Cordova, Nov. 12." We make the following extracts. Governor Harris has called on Maximilian with Gen. Price and Gov. Polk, of Missouri.

They see the Emperor.

Our reception upon the part of the Government officials here was all that we could have expected or desired.—We were invited to an audience with the Emperor at the palace, the far-famed halls of the Montezumas. At the time fixed we called, and were there most kindly received by the Emperor and Empress, and were assured of their sympathy in our misfortunes, and of their earnest hope that we might find homes for ourselves and friends in Mexico. The Empress was our interpreter in the interview. She speaks fluently the French, Spanish, German and English languages and is in all respects a great woman.

They find more Confederates.

We overtook at the city of Mexico Gen. Magruder, Commodore Maury, Governor Allen, of Louisiana, Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, and Gov. Murrah and Governor Clark, of Texas, with many other and lesser Confederate lights. On the 5th of September the Emperor published a decree opening all of Mexico to immigration and colonization, and Commodore Maury and myself and other confederates, were requested to prepare regulations to accompany the decree, which we did, and which were approved by the Emperor on the 27th. The decree and regulations offer very liberal inducements to immigration, amongst which are a donation of public lands at the rate of six hundred and forty acres to each head of a family, and three hundred and twenty to each single man, a free passage to the country to such as are not able to pay their own expenses, freedom from taxation for one year, and from military duty for five years, religious toleration, etc., etc.

The Emperor gives them Office.

Commodore Maury has been appointed Imperial Commissioner of Colonization which makes his authority in the matter of colonization second only to that of the Emperor. General Price, Judge Perkins and myself were appointed agents of colonization, and requested to examine the lands lying upon and near the line of railroad from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of determining whether they are situated to American colonization. We are engaged at this time in the discharge of that duty.

The Governor gets a Plantation.

I have selected 640 acres about ten miles from here, where I propose to surround myself with the coffee plantation, in the midst of which I will nestle down, constantly inhaling the odors of the rich tropical fruits and gaudy colored and fragrant tropical flowers, in an atmosphere of perpetual spring; yet turning the eye to the northwest you constantly behold the snow-capped peaks of Orizaba and Pocatepetl, from which I can draw my ice at all seasons of the year.

Colonizing.

There are about thirty Confederates now here, all of whom will locate their

lands and commence the work of settlement within a week or ten days.

The place where we begin the first colony was highly improved and in a high state of cultivation a hundred years ago. The extensive ruins of what were once magnificent structures show that these haciendas were highly productive and the homes of wealth luxury and refinement; but about fifty years since slavery was abolished in the State of Vera Cruz, and the proprietors of these magnificent estates left the country with the large fortunes they had amassed. The Church seized the lands and allowed them to lie idle and go to ruin. The buildings upon each of these places must have cost from \$100,000 to \$500,000. The Church held the property until about five years since, when it was taken by the Government, and the Government now sells it to us for colonization at one dollar per acre in quantities of six hundred and forty acres to each head of a family and three hundred and twenty to each single man on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years. This is the beginning of the first Confederate colony in Mexico. Amongst those who propose to settle immediately are General Price and General Shelby from Missouri, Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, and myself. The resources of this country are such as to insure fortune to the energy and industry that have usually characterized our people. The wonder is that they have been permitted to remain undeveloped so long, but this is the most indolent, lazy and worthless population on earth.

MARRIED.

On the 8th January, by the Rev. T. G. Lowe, at the residence of Joseph Bryan, Esq., in Halifax county North Carolina, MR. W. L. COTTON and MISS EMMA P. BRYAN, MR. J. T. APPLEWHITE and MRS. LAURA STAMPER. Also, on the following morning, at the same place, MR. — LATHAM and MISS WILLIE PITTMAN.

May nothing mar their peace on earth, May all that's good to them be given, May they be happy after death, May they at last be saved in heaven.

Tarboro' Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the "Southerner," BY J. SMITH & CO.

Corn, per Bbl.	\$4 a 4.50
Meal per bushel	\$1 a 1.25
Wheat none in market.	
Flour, Superfine	12 a 13 1/2
Extra Family	15 a 15.50
Bacon,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Lard,	16 a 17
Pork, Northern per Bbl	27 a 30
Beef per lb	6 a 7
Lime, per Bbl	\$5.50 a 6.50
Bagging,	35 a 40
Rope,	25 a 30
Guano, per ton	\$150
Kerosene Oil, per gal.	1.25 a 1.50
Turkeys,	1.00
Chickens,	15 a 20
Cotton, per lb.	37 1/2 a 40

New Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH Company

Have established an office permanently in Tarboro', which together with the National and Southern Express companies completes the arrangement for the rapid fulfillment of orders that may be left at Mrs. M. E. Bond's

MAMMOTH MILLINERY AND

Dress-Making Establishment.

The Ladies of Raleigh, Goldsboro', Wilson, Rocky Mount, Enfield, Halifax, and all intermediate points, will find it greatly to their advantage to call about the middle of March, and examine the beautiful stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, etc., that will be carefully selected for the market by Mrs. Bond, who is now in New York, and will remain there until just time to open Spring trade in those departments in this place.

Tarboro', Feb. 10. 11-1f

Dental Notice.

Dr. Fuqua, Dentist, begs leave respectfully to inform the citizens of

Tarboro' and Edgecombe, that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Platina, or Vulcanite Base, from one to an entire set.

Office, at present, in the Edgecombe House. Feb 10 11-1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Seth S. Hicks, deceased, either by Note or account, will please settle immediately, as I desire to close the estate as soon as possible. The notes and accounts can be found at the store of John Harris & Co's. JOSEPH COBB, Admr. Feb 10 11-1f

ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON,
 No. 11 North Water Street,
 Wilmington, N. C.

General Commission Merchants, and Agents for the Baltimore and Wilmington Steamship Line.

Strict consignments of Southern Products for sale in this market or in the Northern market through our correspondents, upon which liberal cash advances will always be made.

Keep constantly on hand Peruvian and Excelsior Guano, and Farming Implements of every description.

Mr. Matthew P. Taylor is with us, and will be glad to serve his friends.
 Feb. 10 11-1f

D. G. WORTH N. G. DANIEL

Worth & Daniel,

Commission and

Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Wharves, South Water Street
 Wilmington, N. C.

Will give strict personal attention to sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores and General Produce. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Agents for Cape Fear Line of River Steamers to Fayetteville, and Sail Line to New York and Philadelphia.

Dealers in Cotton, Bagging, Rope, Lime, Plaster, Guano, Ford's Fertilizer, Salt, Coal, &c. Feb 10-11-1f

H. F. HORNE

of Washington, N. C., with

Chichester & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware,

No. 55 Beekman & 85 Ann Street,
 Second Floor, NEW YORK.

All orders promptly attended to.
 Feb. 10 11-1f

Garden Seed!

JUST received a large and well selected stock of fresh GARDEN SEED from David Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, put up expressly for this market.

MACNAIR & OWEN. Feb. 10. 11-1f

Steam Saw Mill.

I am prepared to furnish Lumber PINE or OAK, at my Mill equidistant between Wilson and Tarboro'.

Will deliver it at the Mill, Tarboro', or Wilson. Terms Cash at the market price. Feb 10-11-1f

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BASON, DENTIST.
 Thankful for past favours, offers his services as

DENTIST.

Applications through Post Office, or left at the HOTEL, Tarboro', on receipt of this notice will be attended. Charges reasonable.

Terms Cash, or its equivalent.
 N. B. Nerves destroyed and Teeth extracted without pain.
 Feb. 3. 10-1f

Guano! Guano!!

50 Tons No. 1, Peruvian Guano, direct from the Government agents, and warranted pure.

100 Tons Soluble Pacific Guano, for Sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.,

Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to Capt. John S. Dancy, Tarboro', N. C. Feb. 3, 1866. 10-1f

Notice.

A. E. RICKS, D. D. L., would respectfully say to the Citizens of Tarboro' and its vicinity, that he is again in the practice of his Profession—and will in the future as in the past—endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully for all those who require his service.

Address, Rocky Mount, N. C. Feb. 3, 1866. 10-1f

500 Minkskins.

We wish to buy, 500 Minkskins, for which we will pay the highest prices.
 ZOELLER & WILLIAMS. Feb. 3, 1866. 10-1f

Just Received

AND FOR SALE BY
 ROBERT B. COTTEN.

A Superior article of Portland and Sugar House Syrups, give him a call during the Buckwheat Cake Season.
 Feb. 3, 1866. 10-1f

For Sale.

10 Shares of
 W. & W. R. Road
 Stock.

Apply to
 HUGH MACNAIR. Feb. 3, 1866. 10-1f

For Sale.

45 Head, Sows and Pigs, for sale by
 ROWE & LIPSCOMB. Jan. 27 9-1f