

THE TARBORO' SOUTHERNER.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

several hundred families. They should aim to arrive in this country by the first of May, if possible. They will then have an opportunity to, unless they come by land shelter themselves, by the time the rains commence.

Yours very truly,
M. F. MAURY,
Imperial Commissioner.

HO FOR MEXICO!
Notice to Emigrants.

"The Forn's Colony."

The Imperial Commissioner of Colonization is hereby authorized to dispose of 25 square leagues of land (108,406 acres) of my Hacienda of Limon situated on the Panuco River, in the Department of Tamaulipas, giving gratis every alternate section—640 acres to a man with family, 320 to an unmarried man—with pre-emption right in each case to as much more at \$2 per acre.

I will give also gratis, enough land for a town, as well as for a road 16 yards wide traversing the entire colony from North to South.

J. O. FORNS.
Mexico, February 9, 1866.

February 10th, 1866.

The offer of Mr. Forn's is most princely: the land is situated in the Huasteca country on the mountain borders of the "Tierra Caliente." It is said to be healthy, and is admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and the whole list of in tropical fruits and productions. It is also a good stock country, with an abundance of timber. The Panuco River is navigable up to it, and boats are running on that stream. Provisions are plenty, but labour is said not to be very abundant, the usual price being 37½ cents a day and found.

Those who come from any of the Gulf ports should take shipping direct to Tampico, taking care not to come later than the first or middle of May, on account of the rainy season which commences in June. Emigrants are advised to send out their pioneers first, to make ready for their families to follow.

The best time for planting the first crop is in June, after the rains have commenced. This is the surest of the three corn crops. November is the time for planting again: cotton, corn and tobacco may be put in the ground now, and gathered from March onward, till the rains again.

Immigrants should not begin to

THE SOUTHERNER.

TARBORO', SATURDAY, April 21, 1866

"RENDER TO EVERY ONE HIS DUE,"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To parties Owing the Southerner, the late firm of Macnair, Bro. & Co., and E. D. Smith, will find their Notes, Accounts and "Memorandum's" at my Office, Room No. 3, Up Stairs, Southerner Buildings.

HUGH MACNAIR.

"WHY SHOULD THE REED BE BROKEN THAT WILL BEND."

The above is a quotation from a poem by Tennyson, entitled "trodden flowers." We think the sentiment might be appropriately applied to the present down "trodden" people of the eleven Southern States, which are now excluded from the national halls of legislation, but who are nevertheless, heavily taxed.

The people of these States honestly believing that they had a right under the constitution which was bequeathed to them by their forefathers, to secede from a Union which they conceived to be oppressive *did take that step*, and the consequence was a long and terrible war. That war, for four long years, raged with a ferocity unparalleled in the history of nations, and during which period about five hundred thousand Yankees, Germans, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Africans and some of every other nation without distinction of color (except the Indian, and because they did not see proper to come into the fight, our radical Congress excluded them from the civil rights bill) were sent to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." And also, sadder still, about one third of that number of noble and gallant sons of the South, were taken from their Country and their families.

The people of these eleven States being outnumbered, were overpowered and had to succumb to the dictates of their conquerors and await their

tuted authorities. Lt. Gen. Grant has given Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise permission to visit any portion of his own Country.

4 Can any human being bring to life a dead duck?

Answer—No, but the radicals of our Congress may do it, but will they?

John W. Forney D. D. is a candidate for public favor. We would advise this defunct quaker to call upon a certain doctor in this State, who once upon a time boasted, that he could "kill and make alive."

A RIOT IN NORFOLK VA.

We learn from the Norfolk *Virginian*, that the negroes of that city celebrated the passage of the civil rights on Monday last. The procession numbered about two thousand. The celebration resulted in a riot between the whites and blacks, several of the former class, were killed and wounded and none of the latter were hurt. There must be blame somewhere.

The *Virginian* uses the following language concerning the affair. "It is a fact, patent and indisputable, that the whites who were outraged and slain, were not protected by the military.—The blacks were not prevented from committing the outrages and murders which we have recorded. Then for what purpose is the military here?—What is the object of their presence in our midst if not to see to, and prevent such outrages as occurred in this city on Monday last?"

We do not hesitate to proclaim to the Country that there has been a tremendous and fatal blunder, and more than a blunder, a culpable negligence, from the beginning to the ending, of the Monday's celebration.

In the beginning, in suffering the armed and uniformed negroes to march in the procession. In the ending, in not having promptly interfered to prevent the bloodshed.

This is the verdict of reason and prudence, and we do not hesitate to record it.

TARBORO' AND THE EPHEBUS.

The citizens of the beautiful town of Tarboro have very little idea that the Ephesus—much railroad iron as she may bring in—has anything to do with the construction of a line of communication between their picturesque village and the waters of the Roanoke.

Strange as it may seem, however, such will ultimately be the effect of this enterprise.

There are three points on the river we have named, to which a road can be constructed, and one of which it will ultimately be built, beyond a doubt, to-wit: Hamilton, Williamston or Plymouth. The distances, approximately stated, may be put between Tarboro and those points, in the order in which we have them, at 22, 28 and 50 miles.

The engineers will decide on the line to be run, and the place for its river terminus; but will the line be decided on? Will the road be established?

Let us take the case of one county only, which would pour its products towards Norfolk over this road. In Edgecombe 21,000 bags of cotton were made in 1861; this year it is estimated, by competent authority, that the product will be, at least, 18,000 bags. The same proportion between the crops of '61 and the present year holds good of the adjoining counties.

Now the road we speak of, to any one of the points named, would bring this cotton to Norfolk at \$1.00, or less per bale, via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, plus the railroad charges, which, for the short distance from Tarboro to the river, could not be very serious.

It would come to Norfolk because, first, of the cheapness of the route, as compared with any other: and, second, to seek the Liverpool market, where it would sell for sterling exchange, less the cost of transportation by way of New York, less the cost of intermediate charges for handling, &c., &c., which including the difference between gold and paper, makes an inducement great enough to build a dozen such roads.

With the relations once established between our merchants and those of Liverpool, which existed between this class of our commercial community and the New York capitalists, we can make the benefits of this great trade, the germ of which we now see sprouting, felt in every branch of art, every profession and pursuit: and not only will it

Jesse J. Yeates and R. F. Simonson.

The following nominations were made by the Governor and confirmed by the Counsel:

Board of Internal Improvement.—Patrick H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, and Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan.

Literary Board.—Nereus Mendenhall, Esq., of Guilford, H. W. Husted, Esq., of Wake, and Col. Stephen D. Pool, of Wayne.

These appointments are capital.

Ral. Sentinel, 16th inst.

NOBLE SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT—HE DENOUNCES THE RADICALS AND DECLARES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Washington, April 18.—The President to-night addressed a dense assemblage of soldiers, sailors and others, who complimented him with a serenade. He said that he cared not for his slanderers, whom he characterized as the "foul whelps of sin." The rebellion had been put down. "Did we," he asked, "shed so much blood and make so many sacrifices for the purpose of destroying the States. No! It was to preserve the States under the Constitution and in the Union of the States." He repeated, "We toiled not to break down the Union, but to preserve it."—

In time of war we have the right to strike and cripple and reduce to subjection, but in time of peace the converse course is the right one; and we must rebuild the cities, restore the villages, renew agriculture and encourage all the arts and industrial pursuits. The soldiers, from the private to the commanding General, knows better what should be done than the closer politicians and the humanitarian. Let us, he said, make every effort to restore the relations which heretofore existed between the Federal Government and all the States. There was no enemy against our Government. Denying the right of a State to secede, he now, as heretofore, took his stand both against secession and consolidation, and intended to maintain his policy.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, which showed that the soldiers and sailors present heartily endorsed his remarks.

The Ermine Soiled.—Chief Justice Chase has recently done what

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Wm. A. Jones, in this county, by the Rev. Thos. R. Owen, Maj. J. C. BRYAN, of Ala., to Miss WILLIE A. STATON, of this county.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in the county of Halifax, by the Rev. Thos. R. Owen, Mr. S. B. BRADLEY to Miss REBECCA BASS, daughter of Turner Bass.

DIED.

At the residence of her sister, in this town, on Monday morning last, Miss MARGARET MATTHEWSON, aged 67 years.

In the town of Greenville, on the 12th inst., Mrs. APPSLY H. FLYNN, aged 56 years.

A most exemplary christian, a most affectionate sister, a sincere friend, and in every relation of life, in which she stood, the model of a good woman. In life she was universally esteemed, and in death regretted by all who knew her.

Mrs. Flynn was a member of the Catholic church, and gave up her soul to God in calm resignation, with the blessed assurance that she had fought the good fight. Though deprived of the ministrations of our holy religion, she expressed her desire to have the prayers for the dying recited, and with those prayers on her lips, a calmness and holy peace seemed to pervade her breast and she slept in death. You who have witnessed that solemn scene will forget the edification she gave at her last moments, the peace with which she resigned the world, and the firm faith and ardent hope, which she manifested in the atoning blood of her Redeemer. May our lives be as blameless as her's; but O, may we all die her death, which is strongly hoped was the death of the Just.

Having paid the common debt by surrendering her soul, may the noble company of angels and archangels meet her and conduct her into the presence of the great I Am, and may he give her a place among those who are in his presence forever.—Brothers and sisters grieve not, for "Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord."—Requiescat in pace.

Tarboro' Prices Current.

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

Corn, per Bbl,	- - -	\$4 a 4,50
Meal per bushel	- - -	\$1 a 1,20
Wheat none in market.		
Flour, Superfine	- - -	12 a 13½
" Extra Family	- - -	00 a 15,00
Bacon,	- - -	12½ a 15