

THE TARBORO SOUTHERNER.

THE SOUTHERNER.

"RENDER TO EVERY ONE HIS DUE."
TARBORO, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1866

Our County.

When we go out upon the Streets, and hear our farmers talking of corn post heaps and cotton seed, it makes us think of times prior to the war.

In our last issue we alluded to the improvements now going on in our Town; the same spirit of improvement seems to pervade throughout the whole County.

Our farmers have gone to hard work, and are preparing to make large crops, particularly of cotton. As this is almost the only article, that can draw Green Backs from a man's purse, this is not unnatural. Of the policy, we speak not. But however, about the policy, we presume, that if we had a nice snug little plantation, and could get three or four freedmen to trust us for their wages, we would plant cotton too. For, in these times, when it is so hard to scratch up food and clothing et cetera, for our better halves and little ones, we must do the best we can, "under the circumstances."

At one time our farmers were somewhat despondent, and the cause was, that they feared, they would not be able to employ laborers, but the commendable conduct evinced by the freedmen of the County in hiring themselves out to them for liberal prices, (prices paid for field hands in this county ranges from eight to thirteen dollars per month) has dispelled this despondency, and they are now in confident feelings.

Prior to the war Edgecombe County, stood among the first in the State for agricultural enterprise. Our farmers are determined that she shall not lose this reputation.

For several years before the war, the average number of bales of cotton made in the County, was from sixteen to eighteen thousand, one year, we believe, the number exceeded nineteen thousand. During the war, there was very little cotton made. At the time of the surrender of General Lee, we guess that there was about two thousand bales in the county, and perhaps half as many more, out of the county, belonging to the people of the county—last year's crop amounted to about two thousand bales. The greater portion of this cotton has been sent to the North, and it continues to go. One of the owners of a Boat running upon the river, informed us a few days ago, that within the last few weeks, about one hundred and thirty bales have gone down the river.

We presume, there is now in the county from five to eight hundred bales.

As to provisions, the county is well off, of corn there is an ample supply—of pork and bacon there is an abundance, we think, that we do not miss the mark, when we say, that there is enough of that indispensable commodity now in the country to feed bountifully, all the people in the county for two years, if there is not a pound made during the present year.

Edgecombe every one knows, was a strong secession County before and during the war, but the cause and the principles for which she fought, have failed, and now a more true or loyal people cannot be found in the State. She furnished to the army of the Confederate States about fifteen hundred men, and her noble sons fought like tigers, but alas! to no purpose. And here let us drop a tear over the graves of those noble ones, who fell in the struggle, perhaps some of them have no graves, but their bones at this time, lie bleaching the battle field in some distant land, but we hope their noble spirits are enjoying the blessings of eternity, let those who have been bereaved of them lay this consolation to their souls, that their loved ones fell nobly performing their duty to themselves, to their kindred and to their country.

We have extended this article further than we anticipated, but hope, we have not bored our readers beyond endurance. We will here state, that although our county appears to be so well off, yet, we have bad roads and bad bridges in the country, and bad Streets and bad ride walks in Town. Sometimes after a big rain, our ladies cannot cross the Street without getting their garters muddy.

The Legislature.

This body for the last week, has been engaged in discussing the bill before it, allowing negro testimony in our Courts, in cases where they are interested. The question has been ably discussed on both sides in the House, and a test vote taken a few days ago, seem to indicate its passage. The vote stood fifty seven in favor and fifty three against it. Mr. Hyman, of our County made a speech in its favor. We will publish his remarks in our next week's paper.

Death of another Legislator—I. N. Sanders, of Onslow.—We clip the following from the Raleigh Sentinel:

The friends of this gentleman will learn with deep regret, his unexpected demise. Mr. Sanders was in his place in the Senate on Friday last; feeling unwell, he was obliged to leave and return to his room. Early medical assistance was called in and every effort that kindness and skill could afford was freely bestowed, but in vain. We learn that the disease was erysipelas in the head. He died at the residence of E. Graham Haywood, Esq., of this city, where he was boarding.

Mr. S. was a man of genial, kind feelings, loving and being loved, of strict integrity and devoted to the interests of his people. He leaves six children and many friends to lament their loss. His funeral took place from the Methodist Church at half past 3 o'clock on yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Hudson performing the usual services, and his body was deposited in the city cemetery, until it can be removed to his own home. He was buried with Masonic honors, large numbers attending his funeral.

Brigham Young of Utah.—This old gentleman during his life, has lost 28 wives, the poor old fellow, has only 185 left.

We told our little boy of the fact the other day—his answer was—"goodness gracious" Mr. Young must have a mighty big bed at his house. Our little girl, who was present—answered—"goodness gracious" I should not like to have that many husbands."

Mr. Young ought to get 15 more so as to make him even 200, but in the mean time, he should lock out for "Muggins."

New Advertisements.

J. Smith & Co.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Farming Implements, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

J. M. Spragins.—Coffee, Segars, Cheese, Flour, Peppers, Pickles, &c., &c.

Mrs. M. A. Spragins.—Post Office hours.

G. M. Burras.—Land, Cotton Seed and Corn for sale.

Miss C. M. Braswell.—Piano for Sale.

Benj. C. Mayo.—School Teacher Wanted.

H. L. Staton.—School Teacher Wanted.

Martin & Tannahill.—Grocers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

For the Southerner.

Mn. Editor.—If North Carolina is in the Union, why is it that she has no voice in the Council of the General Government; and if not in the Union, why is she taxed without representation? We wish to know where North Carolina is, and where she is drifting in this day of confusion. Has North Carolina a republican form of Government without State rights? If she has no rights, the Legislature ought not to remain in session another day, consuming time and treasury, and creating a burthen of taxation upon a ruined people. If she has State rights to pass laws for the Good Government of the people, the Legislature ought to understand the people's wants or needs. We see many bills &c., before the present Legislature, among them a stay law. If the Legislature, has the right to repudiate the collection of just debts for one or more years, it has the same right to repudiate for an unlimited time—Forever. We cannot see wherein a stay law can be a general benefit to the people, unless the interest on all debts are repudiated, or during the time the law remains in force abolished; because to delay payment, makes the debt larger, and the burthen on the debtor greater. The calamities of the war, has bankrupted the great mass of the people and something ought to be done for their relief. 1st. Would not a homestead law, granting to all heads of families a certain quantity of lands and team, they now have free from executions, and the debts made to share pro rata, where there is not enough left to pay all, and 2nd, a general bankruptcy law go far to reinstate the people, and stimulate them to habits of industry and economy? Something ought to be done to reinstate habits of industry and labor, by which all nations grow prosperous and happy. CONETOE.

THE EXECUTION OF FOUR YOUTHS AT NASHVILLE.

It has already been stated that four youths, who had been in government employ, were hung at Nashville, Tenn., on Friday last, for the murder of W. Heffernan, an old and respected citizen. The criminals were George Craballs Craft, a native of Chili, New York, aged 18 years; James Lysaught, a native of Augusta, Ga., not quite 18 years old, and Thomas Ferry, of Tennessee. Of the fourth the Nashville Dispatch says:

"James Knight, alias Wm. Jean, was born in Georgetown, D. C., and would be 18 years of age on the 1st of April next. He is a well grown athletic youth, and would possibly weigh 160—is about five feet ten inches high. He says he served eighteen months in the sixth Arkansas rebel regiment. His parents, he says, were Methodists. His mother is dead, and he has not heard of his father for several years. When last heard from he was in Virginia. Knight came to Nashville one year prior to last September, and was in Government employ five or six months."

A letter states that the condemned, although so young, were hardened and reckless highwaymen, and shot Mr. Heffernan dead on the public highway, as he was returning at night to his home, in company with his wife, daughter and son-in-law. Of the execution the writer says:

Seated on their coffins, the condemned were borne to the scaffold in two wagons, each drawn by four white horses. On reaching the ground assigned for the execution, they leaped from the wagons with alacrity, marched to the foot of the scaffold, and stood by the steps which ascended to it, waiting further orders. The same calmness which had marked them in the morning was yet visible on their faces, though some of them had wept, on one or two occasions, in the prison. There were no traces of this now either in their eyes or on their faces. Save for the cords which bound them, it would have been impossible to distinguish them from the thousands of spectators who surrounded them. When they ascended the scaffold, Lieut. Ross adjusted the rope around their necks. Lysaught smiling while this was being done, and the lips of all moving as if in prayer. "I wish," said Knight, "to say to you, don't swear, don't visit low houses, don't gamble, don't do anything wrong. If you take warning by me you will never meet my fate; but I am going to a better world."

They then bid each other farewell, while the caps were drawn over their faces. The trap was sprung, and they were launched into eternity.

Distressing Accident.—It may not be known generally to our readers that since the cessation of hostilities, and the consequent plenty of all manner of ungodly luxuries, there has been prevalent in our community a vice which we know not how to designate, except as mild intemperance—the inordinate drinking by males and females of Philadelphia Ale.

One case particular was brought to our notice, that of a gentleman and wife, who, by persistent indulgence, grew so fond of the liquid, (which will make drunk come when taken in excess), that they finally had a barrel put in their room, so that morn, noon or night, the thirst might be gratified whenever it arose.

On Saturday last the gentleman commenced drawing the third pitcher-full for himself and spouse, when the faucet blew out with an explosion like that of a shell, the stream of gas and fluid striking him in the face with such power as to prostrate him, and then deluging the lady in foam and liquor. The wardrobe was blown open, and its contents besprinkled, the apparel of both was ruined, the mirrors broken, and but for the opened doors allowing the infuriate liquor to escape, the consequences might have been fearful. As 'tis, they have both opened their eyes to the error of their ways, and taken a pledge to have nothing more to do with Claggett's Ale.

Pet. Index.
No such Ale in these parts Mr. Index—too much gas.—*Southerner.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb 5, 1866.

To the Sheriff of — County,

SIR:—The General Assembly has ordered me to supply an artificial limb to every soldier who lost his limb in the service of the State in the late war, which I understand is intended to embrace every citizen of the State who lost an arm or leg while in the military service of the Confederate or State Government. It is necessary that I should know how many are to be supplied. I ask you in behalf of those maimed men, to report to me at an early day, how many such soldiers are in your county, distinguishing those who have lost a leg from those who have lost an arm. JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of N. C.

Freedmen's Code.

We find the following letter, from Ex-Governor Graham, in the Raleigh Standard of the 8th inst., written in reply to a letter addressed to him by Messrs. Holderby and Burton:

HILLSBORO, Feb. 6, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours dated the 1st instant, was handed me yesterday.

In reply to your request for my opinion on the question pending before the legislature, whether negroes shall be allowed to testify before courts of justice, in all cases, civil or criminal, where the rights of colored persons are involved, as proposed by the commission for the revision and amendment of our code as applicable to the black race, I have to remark that recognizing in letter and spirit the full force of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery, I feel bound to consider everything pertaining to this, great change in the organism of our society, with the same degree of candor and impartiality, that we apply to other provisions of the constitution.

Acting upon this principle, were I clothed with the authority now vested in a member of the General Assembly, I should concur in the modification of the law in this particular, as proposed by the commission, and mainly for the reasons assigned in their report. Free negroes have always been regarded as freemen in North Carolina, and as such, entitled to the privilege of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, ownership of property, even in slaves, (and cases were not infrequent of the enjoyment of this right) to prosecute and defend suits in courts of justice, and as incident to this, to make affidavits for a continuance, or as a foundation for rules in the progress of a cause, and prove by their own oath, even against white men, accounts to the amount of sixty dollars for work and labor done on goods sold and delivered under the book-debt law.

The change proposed then is not so violent or extensive as many suppose; nor is it more fraught with mischief as a dangerous innovation, than in the estimation of the old professors of the Common Law, were the modern reforms in the Law of Evidence in England, among which is the regulation, that parties, plaintiff and defendant, are permitted to testify in their own causes, which is said to work well. The tendency of judicial decisions in modern times independently of the public opinion embodied in acts of the legislature, has been in favor of the admissibility of witnesses, leaving their credit to be passed upon by the tribunal before which they depose.

There is great force in the argument, that this privilege to the extent proposed to be conferred, is in the present condition of the black race necessary to their safety, since they have lost the security of a white witness in the person of a master or overseer, or the families of either. I would grant it, however, on higher ground of right. I can at this moment call to mind no essential attribute of civil or religious liberty, which is denied to them in this State, except this privilege of bearing evidence in matters, involving the rights of white men. This conceded, they have everything necessary to the fullest enjoyment of their rights under the law. As to political liberty or power over the law, as comprehended in the right of suffrage the safety and welfare of the community require, that this shall be jealously reserved to the white race, upon whose salutary control in the future as in the past, we must rely, for that national and conservative freedom, which under a beneficent Providence, is to fulfill the high destiny of the Anglo-American States.

I remain, with high respect,
Your obt. serv't,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. J. Holderby, J. W. Burton
House of Commons.

Tarboro' Prices Current.

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

Corn, per Bbl.	\$4 4.50
Meal per bushel.	\$1 1.25
Wheat none in market.	
Flour, Superfine	12 1.34
Extra Family	15 1.50
Bacon,	10 1.15
Lard,	14
Pork, Northern per Bbl.	27 1.40
Beef per lb.	6 1.7
Lime, per Bbl.	\$5.00 0.00
Bagging,	35 1.40
Rope,	25 1.30
Guano, per ton	\$150
Kerosene Oil, per gal.	1.40 1.50
Turkeys,	15 1.20
Chickens,	30 1.35
Cotton, per lb.	30 1.35
Ducks,	6.00 6.50
Salt,	50 1.60
Oats,	60 1.63
Cow Peas, per bushel,	70 1.75
Black Eye Peas, per bushel,	1.50 2.00
Pea Nuts,	1.00 1.10
Beans, white,	8 1.10
Fallow,	

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Penelope Mabrey, by Rev. C. B. Haseell, on Tuesday, 6th inst., MR. CHURCHILL GORHAM, of Beaufort county, to MISS DELLA MABREY, of this county.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Cheshire, D. D., Pastor, services on the 2d & 3rd Sundays in each month. Week-day services every Wednesday morning and Friday afternoon before the 2d and 3rd Sundays.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Closs, D. D., Pastor, services on the 2nd Sunday in each month.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST.—Elder T. R. Owen, Pastor, Services on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Regular time of holding monthly meetings of Primitive Baptist Churches in Edgecombe county:

1st Sunday—Tarboro', Otter's Creek.

2nd Sunday—Cross Roads, Falls Tar River, Lower Town Creek.

3rd Sunday—Conetoe, Williams' M. H., Upper Town Creek.

4th Sunday—Sparta, Pleasant Hill, Lawrence's M. H.

New Advertisements.

JNO. L. BRIDGERS. L. D. PENDER

BRIDGERS & PENDER

Attorneys at Law,

TARBORO', N. C.

OFFICE, the one formerly occupied by Dr. A. H. Macnair, and more recently by L. D. Pender.

Feb. 17-12-1f

Post Office.

Will be Opened Daily, Sunday excepted, at 8 o'clock, a. m. and Close 5 1/2 o'clock p. m.

Will be Opened Sunday's at 9 o'clock, and Closed at 19 o'clock a. m.

MRS. M. A. SPRAGINS, P. M.
Tarboro' Feb 16 1866 12

LOOK AT THIS!!

FOR CASH ONLY

Oranges, Apples, Plantation Bitters, Champagne, Wolf's Schnapps, Ale, (bottles), Wine Bitters, Port Wine, Angelica Wine, Sherry Wine, Old Apple Jack, Whiskey, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Cigars, Tin Ware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ladies Hats, Hoop Skirts, For sale cheap at E. D. SMITH'S, Southern Buildings.

P. S. All parties owing "memorandums" will please call and settle, as the money is very much needed.

Feb. 17, 1866. E. D. S.

Attention!

Farmers of Edgecombe and adjoining Counties.

I shall offer for sale on MONDAY, 26th Feb. Court, a Splendid Lot of

A No. 1 Horses and Mules,

Match Horses, Buggy Horses, Saddle Horses.

Match and Single Mules.

In fact Horses and Mules of every

Description and Price.

Come and see for yourselves.

L. S. DUNN, Tarboro', N. C.

Feb. 17-12-2t.

ROBT. A. MARTIN. ROBT. TANNAHILL

MARTIN & TANNAHILL

GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

129 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.

Feb. 17 12-1f

For Sale.

One Rosewood (French Cottage) Piano. For terms, apply to MISS M. C. BRASWELL, Battleboro', N. C.

Feb. 16, 1866 12-4t

500 Minkskins.

We wish to buy, 500 Minkskins, for which we will pay the highest prices. ZOELLER & WILLIAMS.

Feb. 8, 1866. 10-1f

W. D. L. SOUTHALE,

NEWSPAPER AGENT,

Tarboro', N. C.

For Sale.

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

J. SMITH. C. D. LORD. J. H. PLACE.

J. Smith & Co.,

No. 2 Commercial Row,

Opposite, Edgecombe Hotel,

TARBORO', N. C.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Hardware,

Tinware,

Stoves,

Hollow Ware,

Farming Implements,

Wooden Ware,

Willow Ware,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Every kind of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Feb 16, 1866 12-4t

Notice.

The undersigned having on hand, an assortment of the very best quality of Groceries, Confectionaries &c., &c., and feeling confident what he asserts, to be true, does hereby invite the Citizens of

Tarboro' and Edgecombe,

to call and examine for themselves, as he is satisfied, that all who purchase the necessities of life, can and will do well, to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere. I have on hand and will endeavor to keep at all times, for sale, such articles as family mostly need. I have at present, No. 1 Cheese, also, White and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Pepper, Nutmegs, Canned Lobsters, Canned Peaches, Raisins, Figs, Catsups, London and American Mustard, Bluing Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Ginger, Candies, Sardines, Soap, Chocolate, late, Matches, Mason's Blacking, Cooking Soda, Jar Pickles, Pepper Sauce, &c., &c., I will endeavor to increase my Stock, in order to compete with any other, who may have such goods, as are generally kept in a family Grocery, all I ask is a trial of what I have on hand, before purchasing elsewhere. J. M. SPRAGINS, at Post Office, Tarboro' Feb 16 1866 12-1t

THE WATCHMAN.

About the first of January, 1866, there will be commenced in the City of New York, a weekly journal designed to take the highest practical position in its line of literature. Each number will consist of eight (8) large pages with six (6) columns to each page, printed on excellent paper in a superior style of topography.

It will discuss all the topics of Religion, Sociology, Science, Literature, Art, Politics, Commerce, Finance and Agriculture, liberally, carefully, thoroughly and from a platform far above all partisanship. The chief editor, the Rev. Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, will be assisted by distinguished gentlemen in the several churches, so that

The Watchman

may be unhesitatingly introduced into the families of any Christian community. A Home Gazette, a Repository of all the best current Literature, a Summary of all important Intelligence in every Department of Human Effort, an Advocate of Truth in all things, a Friend, a Guide, a Blessing—this is what The Watchman is intended to become.

Price, \$1 for three months, \$2 for six months, strictly in advance.

Subscriptions may for the present be made at the Southern Land Agency, No. 62 Broadway, N. Y.

Feb 16 12-1f

For Sale.

I offer for sale a large lot of New Cotton Seed, which can be delivered at any landing on Tar River. Six months credit will be given, if desired. I also offer 200 bbls Corn and a lot of Peas. Several tracts of Farming and Timbered Land's, near Jameville are also offered for sale. G. M. BURRAS.

Tarboro' Feb 16, 1866 12-1f

WANTED.

We Want to employ a young man to teach a neighborhood School. Want one, who can teach all the English branches, also, Greek and Latin. Good references for character and ability will be required.

Apply to BENJAMIN C. MAYO, or WILLIAM A. STATON.

Feb 16, 1866 12-1f

WANTED.

I Want to employ a young man to teach School in a private family, or a neighborhood School. He must come well recommended, and able to teach all the English branches, also Latin and Greek.

Apply to HENRY L. STATON, Tarboro'.

Feb 16, 1866 12-1f