

Gift of
Misses Hedrick

THE HENDERSON PIONEER.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST---OUR WHOLE COUNTRY."

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THE HENDERSON PIONEER. By A. H. Jones.

TERMS.
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From the New York Herald. The Confederate Colony at Cordova.

Cordova, Mexico, March 30, 1866.
It is somewhat remarkable that with such constant and regular communication as exists between New York and the City of Mexico, and so many Americans making the journey to and from the two cities, such ignorance of the route traveled should exist in the United States. Steamship lines ply from Vera Cruz to New York, England, France and Spain, all the lines touching at Havana. Persons from the West and South can take a steamer at New Orleans for Havana, at which port he will be detained but a few days at most, awaiting a steamer for Vera Cruz, if bound for Cordova, Orizaba, Puebla or the City of Mexico, the traveler in order to avoid delays upon the route, should procure a through ticket to his place of destination, otherwise he may be delayed days, or even weeks, awaiting a chance seat in the diligence. The railroad is completed only to Passo del Macho, a miserable collection of huts; and at this point a traveler's trials, unless he has secured his passage in the diligence, begin.
The valley of Cordova, situated in the mountains, sixty-five miles from Vera Cruz, is 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, and for salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery and fertility, is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The same description of country extends from

which can hardly fail proving interesting, even if it be not entirely reliable. General Perry is a ship broker in Havana. Commodore Perry recently went to France after his family, but it is very probable that he will remain in Europe, as latterly he has been out of favor with Maximilian.

Judge Perkins was formerly one of the largest cotton planters in the United States, and secured a portion of his wealth before leaving Louisiana. He has a small coffee plantation adjoining this city, and is about opening another at Carolina. Judge Perkin is the only Confederate, except Kirby Smith and staff, who brought with him any considerable amount of means; the others are poor, and are obliged to get their living as best they can. The gentleman mentioned, with one or two exceptions, have gone to work with a determination to retrieve their fortunes that bodes success; they are industrious and energetic, bearing the trials and privations to which they are subject with rare courage and equanimity, never once reverting to the sorceries which they made to the cause which they espoused, and whose downfall proved their own ruin.

Judge Oldham, formerly chief justice of Texas, has turned photographer, and is in business in this city. The Judge has also turned author, and is engaged upon the last sheets of a work entitled "A History of a Journey from Richmond to the Rio Grande, from March 30 to June 29, 1865; or the Last Days of the Confederate States." This book will cause a commotion as soon as published, and will doubtless involve its author in some half dozen fights. He is unsparing in his exposure, which his position as member of the Confederate Senate gave him ample opportunities of making. He lashes certain Cabinet Ministers and general officers severely, and does not spare President Johnson or Federal commanders. The book will prove vastly popular from its independence, as well as from its general character, to be a valuable assistant to future historians.

Most of the settlers live around themselves, and are out by the colonists, and are in the Empire. Cordova, in a yet the best of the valley, if such the bamboo in course of the best houses. The same description of country extends from

twelve hundred were worked, and upon the latter seven hundred. Little else than sugar was produced in these estates, and there are in the valley of a dozen haciendas of similar magnitude. These lands are in no wise deteriorated, and will produce as good cane as ever.

General Perkins is preparing for coffee, corn and tobacco. He is an old tobacco raiser, and thinks he can raise the natives a thing or two in a line. Tobacco is of superior quality, and if properly raised, will fetch a high price.

New Bishops.
The General Conference of the M. E. Church South elected four of its ablest ministers to their Soule and Andrew, Kavanagh and Pierce, on the 15th inst. Finding that those already in this duty were insufficient for the numerous and widespread labors they have to perform, and seeing before them the needs of this church, they resolved to call a number four more, and they called the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Dr. D. S. Doggett, Rev. Dr. H. N. McTear, Rev. E. M. Marvin for this purpose.

Rev. H. N. McTear, D. D., L. L. D., is a South Carolina native, and formerly edited the Charleston "Morning Post." He is also well known as a biographer of Bishop Caspers. He is a extensive and profound learning, and is president of the University of Alabama, in that State. Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., was editor, for many years, of the "Quarterly Review," and now presides over the "Episcopal Methodist," at Richmond, Va., of which State he is a son, and is highly esteemed for his scholarship and ability as a writer and pulpit orator.

Rev. E. M. Marvin is well known here, when, as editor of the "Christian Advocate" and as the eloquent occupant of several of our pulpits, he so long attracted crowded audiences to the sanctuary.

Rev. E. M. Marvin is less known among us. He comes from Missouri, from which State he went with General Price as his chaplain in the army, and served on that peaceful and quiet duty throughout the late unhappy war. The fact of his ministerial break-up here is not ascertained. He is now in the District of Virginia, or early winter, nor will he have an opportunity to visit this whole subject.

Scale of Depreciation.

A bill to be entitled An Act to establish a Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Currency.
Whereas, By an Ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war and it is further therein declared that

contracts solvable in money, whether under the laws of the State or of the United States, made after the depreciation of said currency before the 1st day of May, 1865, and yet unfilled, (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State,) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency, subject nevertheless to evidence of a different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollars being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1861 to May 1, 1865.

| MONTHS. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| January, | — | \$1.20 | \$3.00 | \$21.00 | \$50.00 |
| February, | — | 1.30 | 3.00 | 21.00 | 50.00 |
| March, | — | 1.50 | 4.00 | 23.00 | 60.00 |
| April, | — | 1.50 | 5.00 | 21.00 | 100.00 |
| May, | — | 1.50 | 5.50 | 19.00 | — |
| June, | — | 1.50 | 6.50 | 18.00 | — |
| July, | — | 1.50 | 9.00 | 21.00 | — |
| August, | — | 1.50 | 14.00 | 23.00 | — |
| September, | — | 2.00 | 14.00 | 25.00 | — |
| October, | — | 2.00 | 14.00 | 26.00 | — |
| Nov. 1st, | \$1.00 | 2.50 | 15.00 | 30.00 | — |
| Dec. 1st, | 1.15 | 2.50 | 20.00 | — | — |
| 1st of Nov. 1864, | — | — | — | 35.00 | — |
| 1st of Dec. 1864, | — | — | — | 42.00 | — |
| 1st of Jan. 1865, | — | — | — | 49.00 | — |

many grave and difficult disputes between executors, administrators and trustees, and their leg- gresses, wards and cestuysque trusts, and the settlement of their accounts and from the consolidation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, and growing out of the late war, and that her suits and expensive litigation may be obviated.

That in all such cases the parties are hereby empowered to file a perfect statement of the facts in such cases shall

Eulogy of Ex-Governor Manly

ON THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF
HON. GEO. E. BADGER.
Fellow-citizens and Fellow-members of the Bar:
If I had the intellectual or physical ability at this time to deliver an eloquent eulogy upon the death of our friend, this is not the occasion, nor this the audience for which I should deem it necessary to do so. From a very long and intimate acquaintance, and reaching to the termination of his life—after a period of fifty years or more of intimate political, social and personal friendship, without having a cloud intervening between us—I think it, perhaps, not inappropriate to give to many here, who did not know the early history of Mr. Badger and his career, a few facts that may, perhaps, interest you.

He was born on the 13th of April, 1795, and was 71 years of age last month. He was a poor young man. Having received from his uncle, Bela Badger, of Philadelphia, a portion of his education, he came to Newbern, and studied law in the office of his kinsman, the late John Stanley. He came here in the summer of 1816 to obtain a license (being only twenty-one years of age,) to go into court, and he was naturally shrewd, he was in 1857 it was then that I first became acquainted with him. He obtained his license and returned to Newbern, and, in the course of that summer, he was elected a member of the legislature from the town of Newbern. He came here a boy, the youngest man in the assembly, though of rare promise and attainments, extraordinary colloquial ability and fine debating power, and instantly took a position that no other man had known or thought—like a meteor that had shot down among them, no one knowing from whence it came. I remember it well.

The late chief justice Ruffin, who was at that time a member of the legislature from the town of Hillsboro', was a elected, during that session, a judge of the superior court. Being attracted by the brilliant talent developed at so early a period in Mr. Badger, he invited him to go to Hillsboro', take his bundle of papers with him, and stay there. He did so. He took his practice in the courts and very early became distinguished as one of the leading members of the bar, as he was. While on this circuit, (I forget how long,) he married the daughter of Governor Turner in the town of Louisburg, where he lived but a short time before he was elected a judge of the superior court. I remember being there at the time when William Moore, a member of the legislature from that county, and Mr. Badger's, came to Newbern, and I joyfully know he was

From the Cincinnati Gazette. Suicide of a Rebel Spy from Virginia

His History since the Outbreak of the Rebellion.
Our readers can doubtless recall the name of Sterling, a noted rebel scout and spy, from before a court-martial his trial and execution in the summer of 1863, on the charge of being a spy, which are doubtless still fresh in the memories. This man, after passing through all the vicissitudes of a daring life, yesterday ended his existence by actual starvation.

In order to get at the cause of the rash act with greater accuracy, it may not be improper to briefly follow King through the leading events of his life, and particularly since the spring of 1860.

He was born in England in 1832, and therefore at the time of his death was thirty-four years of age. When quite a small child his parents moved to America, and settled in a small town in Virginia, about thirty miles from Richmond. He received a good education, and being naturally shrewd, he was in 1857 admitted to practice in all the courts of Virginia.

He continued the practice of the law until the spring of 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he applied for and obtained a commission as captain in the Confederate service, and was soon, however detached from his regiment, and received an appointment as aid-de-camp to General (Stonewall) Jackson in his first battle in which Jackson's corps engaged, King was badly wounded, and was a hospital at Richmond for several months. When he recovered he was placed on duty, and up to the time of General King's death he acted as his favorite spy.

After King's death, King was sent to Europe on a special mission by Jeff. Davis, and he stayed there for several months. When he returned he made several trips to Canada, and it was during one of these trips that he was captured by the Confederate Government. Burning from Canada he was sent to the command of John Morgan, then a private in the Confederate army, and he was sent to Ohio, where he was held in confinement.