

HENDERSON PIONEER

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From the Union Register. Messrs. Editors.—The Sherman reconstruction bill excludes quite a number of original Union men from voting or holding office. Some of them complain, and are disposed to believe it is intended to punish them and not punish rebels. They should not entertain such feelings towards the government.

U. L. A. The progress which the Union League organization is now making in the South is not dissimilar to its sweeping conquests in the loyal States in 1863 and 1864. Wherever it went in the North in those years, the predominance of loyalty was made secure.

Let us usher in, as early as possible, the time when the poor boys of this country, as they are called, whatever their condition may have been, may have an equal showing before an enlightened public for the places of honor and trust.

Settlements in the South.—Returns received from the local land office at Jackson, Miss., show that during the month of March, eighty-seven farms, comprising in the aggregate 915 acres, were added to the productive force of that State under the act of June 21, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands for homestead settlements in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Confiscation.

We learn that there is some alarm among the people in relation to confiscation of lands by the general government. We are not prepared to know more than others on this subject, but we will state briefly our opinion as to what may be expected. We feel sure that the lands of the great body of the Southern people are in no danger of confiscation. They would have been in no danger in any event, if the States had accepted promptly the Howard amendment and returned to the Union.

It is natural, under the circumstances, that persons about to purchase land should be careful about the titles. But we repeat, the property of loyal people is in no danger. They can make good titles, as there is no reason to fear that in any event confiscation will fall on them.—Standard.

This is briefly the Union League of America, whose work is to organize the masses of the Southern people, and by the power of truth and justice, and in the interest of humanity, to combine their efforts for their own advantage and that of the country. Its progress cannot be stayed.

The Confederate Gold. The large amount of coin and bullion captured by our forces during the fight of the rebel troops, near Augusta, Ga., in 1865, and which has occasioned much discussion and arbitration, being claimed by several parties in Richmond and New Orleans, has again been the source of investigation.

For the Pioneer. Jeff. Davis, the Southern Confederacy and the Devil.

Composed by J. N. Keener, of Macon county, N. C., and respectfully dedicated to Jeff. Davis and the Secession party. (Published by special request.) Jeff. Davis, Yancey and the devil Held a consultation, And soon they fell upon a plan To ruin our great nation, By going for secession.

Yancey was to take the lead, Get South Carolina to secede; Then other Southern States unite, And put old Abraham to flight, And carry out secession. Cotton was to be their king; He was to bring Great Britain in; And France they said, without a doubt, Would help to put the Yanks to rout, And carry out secession.

Those Whigs, said Jeff, must now knock under, Or we'll send them all to Castle Thunder, A kind of Democratic hell, Where Union men don't fare so well, Who speak against secession.

Many a widow's tears were shed, Hundreds of orphans cried for bread; (We long have felt, but now we see The fruits of old Democracy, In going for secession.) The South's lost many a noble son, Since this unholy war began; But this to Jeff. was no defeat, If the South could save her nigger meat, By going for secession.

All our Southern legislation, Seemed to favor speculation; At least I see nothing much they've done But to take care of number one, Who favored their secession. To Democrats I now appeal, In candor I ask you how you feel When you think of the noble dead; Whose blood, perhaps, falls on your head, By going for secession.

More Weeds than Potatoes.

I have three neighbors whose farms join mine. The land of each is about alike for productivity. Neighbor A, planted on a piece of ground that had been highly manured for a pickle-patch the year before, a variety of potatoes called pink eye rusty cow, which, in hills, three feet apart each way, they were plowed out four times and left in good condition.

Neighbor C planted about three acres of the same variety of potatoes, on ground where corn had been grown the year before. The seed was cut to two eyes, and planted in drills two and a half feet wide and fifteen inches apart in the drills. The potatoes came up well and were well tilled.

Melons and Turnips. How to Grow a Crop of Each on the Same Ground.—About the full moon in May, 1859, I selected a lot of good ground, containing about one acre, and put it in good order, by plowing it well, and harrowing until the ground became quite mellow.

The vote cast at the Connecticut election for Governor, as was expected, was very heavy. In the three counties of Windham, Hartford and New-Haven, which together poll about one-half of the aggregate vote of the State, there was an increase of 2, 043 voters. A similar increase in the other counties would have swelled the aggregate vote to 90,000.

A cultivator was espied by a party of Nashville negroes, when he said: "A man can just sit on dat ting and ride while he's plowing." "Golly," said another, "de niggers was too sharp to tink o' dat 'fore de nigger was sot free."

Extract from Mr. Pool's Address.

"To overawe the struggling Union sentiment, of our people, the prison pen at Salisbury was set up and made the scenes of horrors at the recollection of which the blood still runs cold. Hundreds of our private citizens, exempt from conscription, were there and at Castle Thunder, in Richmond, incarcerated upon mere suspicion of Unionism, and met their death by starvation and other indescribable cruelties.

But the failing resources of the Confederacy would not allow the expense of sufficient prison accommodation for as many victims as was necessary to suppress the struggling Unionism of North Carolina. The rest was left to the neighboring scouts and authorized bands of guerrilla robbers, not only unrestrained, but encouraged in lawless violence and outrage to suspected Unionists, their wives and children. In remote places, upon the public highways, in the humble dwelling of the poor and around the family hearth, from which husband and father had been dragged in chains to the army, and mother and children to the penitentiary, and forests, scenes were enacted that can never be described, and if told, would not be credited as possible in a Christian age.

Reconstructions were sent to the State and Confederate authorities, and representations of many of these facts ought to be, and probably are on file in the Executive office at Raleigh. We have not heard that any of the perpetrators have been brought to trial or punishment. But on the contrary, the present Legislature of the State has been swift to pass an act of general amnesty and pardon in order to screen them from all future investigation. It would have been far more proper and more conducive to the future peace and welfare of the country, had the Legislature instituted in each county a commission to take affidavits respecting the occurrences of it, to be published in a volume and preserved among the public archives, as a perpetual warning to posterity.

The Republican Party in the South. There is much meaning in the enthusiastic manner in which the Republican party is indorsed by the loyal element in the South. They are not disposed to have any half-way work in the matter of reconstruction. Loyalty is in earnest, and does not fear to call things by their right names; it is only the conditionally loyal who are afraid that the name Republican will offend some sensitive southern ears.

WHAT MADE HIM SO SWEET.—"Charley, what is it that makes you so sweet?" said a loving mother one day to her little boy as she pressed him to her bosom. "I des when Dood made me out of dust he put a little thugar in," said Charley.

Learning a Trade.

It was a wise law of the ancient Jew's that the sons of even their wealthiest men should be obliged to serve an apprenticeship to some useful occupation, so that in case of reverse of fortune, they might have something to "fall back upon." The same still exists in Turkey, where every man, even the Sultan himself, must learn a trade. How fortunate would it be now, had it been a law in this country,—"would to God it were a trade!" is the cry of thousands of returned soldiers, North and South, who find themselves ruined in pocket, without immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood.

So far as the education of their children in the course of their lives, the parents of the poor should have a sufficient knowledge to manage his own books should be ever embarking in business, but to make book-keeping and clerks of all our boys is a grand mistake. Better place them in a workshop, mill or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which, at all times, will secure for them employments, and the pecuniary compensation for which will be at least as much, if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to teach their sons trades, no matter what, so that it is an industrious pursuit; and let us in future be spared the pain of seeing so many stout, able-bodied young men out of employment, and seeking situated where the pen only can be used.

Today in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher, presiding, Mr. R. T. Merrick moved the Court to fix a day for the trial of John H. Surratt, and suggested the 5th day of May. Mr. Merrick recited the circumstances of Surratt's arrest in Alexandria, Egypt, his transportation to this country, the time which had elapsed since the indictment, and urged a speedy trial, in order that the prisoner might be discharged, or if guilty, suffer the penalty of the law.

A stringent law against prize fighting has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature. It makes the penalty for engaging in a prize fight, or taking part as second or bottle-holder, a fine of not more than \$1,000 and solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years. Every person being present at such a fight, and encouraging the same, or laying any bet or wager on the result thereof, whether present or not, shall be considered a participant therein, and may, at the discretion of the court, be punished in like manner.

Printing Office Education. The late witty Mr. Brown (Artemus Ward) has left among other directions in his will that a youth who he had adopted should be sent to college, but that before being sent there, the student should be put as apprentice for two years in a printing office, "that he might ascertain how little he knew, and how important it was to learn." This was a most sensible provision for the lad; for we can conceive of no place better calculated than a printing office to teach a boy the practical parts of an education.