

WANTED
At this office, a boy about fourteen years of age, to learn the printers trade. He must be able not only to read print, but writing. Immediate application must be made.

Some of the miserable sneaks at the North and the Doolittles and the Do-nothings of Congress, have ever since the capture of Mr. Davis, been unceasing in their efforts to have him brought for trial before a military commission which, as has been well said, sit only to convict. Whatever may be the faults of this unfortunate man, the cry that has been raised for his blood would be a disgrace to the most savage of Indian tribes, much more to those that profess to have been raised in a civilized country under the purifying influences of Christianity. President Johnson, though, with a firmness truly to be admired has, so far, sternly resisted their importunities to bring him before a court martial, and desires to give him a trial before some one of the civil courts of the Government. Should Mr. Johnson accede or not, hereafter to the clamors of those heartless men, and whatever may be the fate of Mr. Davis, we know from the character of the man, that he will, though it be death itself, receive it with more composure than his cowardly persecutors would the picking of a boil or the drawing of a tooth. He believed we doubt not, that the cause of which, he was by the Southern people chosen leader, was just and our word for it, he would not, though like one of the martyrs of old, burned at the stake, recant in a single particular, though for doing it his life might be spared and millions placed at his disposal. No the man who saved the American escutcheon from the stain of an ignominious defeat when an Illinois regiment made a most cowardly retreat in one of the Mexican battles, and all would have been lost but for him and his gallant regiment, and who has often before and since exposed himself to the place where death reaped the richest harvest, is made of too stern stuff to quail before the king of terrors. He fears not those who can kill the body, but rather Him that can kill both body and soul. He has we know the satisfaction of thinking he was right, and so thinking he will maintain "though, Hell should gape and bid him hold his peace." While we were not an admirer of Jefferson Davis' course in every particular, yet we cannot but admire his moral firmness and his great abilities. Though we had ever so much resentment against him those two great qualities and his very pitiable condition, a much worse one and deserving of more commiseration than that of Napoleon in exile at St. Helena, would ever still it. We don't know though when his trial will take place, even before a civil court. For some cause or other it is delayed. We have full confidence in the willingness of President Johnson to do him justice. He stands between him and the mad fury of fanaticism that would hang, draw and quarter him. Mr. Johnson, those men that are eager for the execution of Mr. Davis are your enemies. You must either be with them, by acceding to all their mad wishes, or you are considered against them and they against you.—There is no go between. Spare Mr. Davis if you can constitutionally and consistently with your sense of duty, do so. He has already filled the cup of his sufferings. His long confinement has broken down his constitution, and disappointed ambition for ever depressed his spirits. Will it not speak well for our institutions for it to continue to be said in the future, as it is now, that there has never been an execution in the United States for treason.

Capt. Dodd, of the Str. Hertford will please accept our thanks for late Norfolk papers. Being without any mails as we are, papers are to us quite a rarity. The Hertford is now running regularly once a week from here to Norfolk. She is admirably fitted up for carrying both freight and passengers. C. E. Staples of Norfolk is her owner, and has determined that nothing shall be left undone to give satisfaction to those that may patronize her. See his commission advertisement to be found in our columns.

County subscribers will hereafter receive their papers at the store of A. C. Williams & Son. As we expect each to pay his subscription, therefore we want every one to get his paper regularly. Subscribers at a distance or those who are not, to whom it is sent upon refusing to take the paper out of the office, it is made the duty of Post Masters to notify the Editor of the fact. We hope these functionaries will attend to this.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. Thos. B. Horton, will hold Divine service on Sunday next, at the Church of the Advent in this place. Also that the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of N. C., will make his annual visit to this town on the 17th Proximo.

The greatest excitement is now existing at the North over the latest invented ism of the day, Fenianism. Meetings are being held by the Irish—blood and thunder speeches being made and the sentiment "go it Bill I'll back you" seems to pervade not only every foreign, but also every native breast. In the name of common sense what will those excitables and "todying" people North of Mason and Dixon's line next get up. The latest thing invented by them seems to be for a while just the one to suit their purpose "just the thing they long had sought and mourned because they found it not;" but after having tried it awhile and spent their wind in gassy demonstrations, the graces and novelties of it are worn off and admiration is succeeded by indifference—just as a child will throw away its once favorite toy and ask for another to be in turn likewise cast aside. Among the thousand isms that have in time pleased, but have been thrown on the shelf was Millerism, Know nothingism, Mormonism, Free loveism and Spiritualism. The first gotten up by a crazy preacher was eagerly received by the gaping multitude, and for a while the wits of the people were completely turned. Miller after having made numbers, fools was at last discovered by his disciples to be a humbug, and as a consequence thereto went down. Know Nothingism was exceedingly popular on account of the very enticing doctrine of Americans governing America, and when the correctness of that doctrine had never been disputed since the days of George the third. After various processions, and ballot box mobs it followed its numerous accessories, and to day all are ashamed of having belonged to the order. But the thing that most suited and which took a more tenacious hold upon the popular mind was the religion, if we may use the term, of the prophet, priest and king, Joe Smith the corner stone of which was the doctrine of a plurality of wives. From it has sprung the twin sister, Free loveism; both of which are a disgrace to a civilized age and country. They had at last as they thought obtained a most wonderful thing when Spiritualism was discovered, by which, as they believed they could call up from the "vast deep" the spirits of the departed, and hold converse with them on matters appertaining to the other world. The most intense feeling existed, and many became absolutely and incurably insane over it. It lived its days out and died, and now nothing is heard of it. They have got it now, and what is it? Why Fenianism. In the language of their papers "the country is in one blaze of excitement over it." The same journals in speaking of a meeting at Pittsburg, thus discourse: "The demonstration to night is tremendous, delegations from various towns are hourly arriving, bands of music are in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails! Gen. Sweeney is recognised by the surging masses and is called on for a speech. He speaks and says, that the time for action has arrived." What kind of action, or in other words what do these Fenians propose to do? Why is it no less a job than to wrest Ireland from the crown of England, appropriate Canada, and in a word to wipe the British Empire from the map of nations. They confidently hope to be able to do this by the help of discontented spirits in Ireland. Did any one ever hear of such braggadocio. Was the man that attempted in Laputa to make gun powder out of ice more foolish than are these deluded Fenians; who are urged on by the native population with the promise of aid but when the time comes for that aid and we don't believe it ever will, it will not be forth coming.

In the first place we don't believe these men intend engaging in any such foolhardy enterprise. If they do, let them not put too much faith, indeed none at all, in promised assistance from the yankees, and but little in the discontented portion of the population of Ireland. We will wager Great Britain, always alive to her own interest, is taking care of them, and if she is not, they are as apt to be traitors to one side as the other. Let those misguided men look back to the fate that befell the expedition of Lopez that sailed to deliver Cuba from the rule of Spain. Those natives that were to receive them as friends were the first to disclose the insurrectionary plot. Treating the subject in a serious light, we believe that what they propose doing is an absolute impossibility, and they either have their brains turned or else they are presuming on the credulity of others. It is a fact though, that on all the globe they could not select a land in which, what they tell they are going to do will be more eagerly believed than the one in which they are now having such demonstrations. Alas! poor Fenianism, we see the hand writing on the wall. Your days are numbered, and you will soon be laid in the tomb of oblivion. Another humbug will succeed you to please a people so fond of a change. You have gone "up like a rocket and will come down like a stick."

Chas. Latham and James E. Moore, Esqrs. Members of the Legislature, have laid us under obligations to them for valuable state documents.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.
We understand that Mr. Moore the representative of this county, is being severely censured by a portion of his constituents, for voting in favor of the bill to allow negroes to testify in cases in which white men may be parties. While we trust we may never be regarded as anything but Southern in our feelings, yet, if saying that Mr. Moore did perfectly right, and that if we had been in his place we should, in the present state of affairs, have done the same, put us in the way to receive censure why then here goes. While we don't think in times of slavery we ever gave the subject of negro testimony much consideration, yet since the question of allowing them to testify against whites has been of late sprung, we can not with all of our prejudices urge any valid objections against it. Courts of justices sit for the purpose of trying causes and before judgement is given either for one party or the other, all the truth touching the matter in dispute should be elicited, if it is not, why then the judgement rendered may not be a just one. Now whether the knowledge of a fact is in the breast of a white man or negro, it is material to the point at issue, and it should be brought out on trial and given its just weight. The objections we believe most generally urged against the admitting of that sort of testimony, to say nothing of the extreme degradation some would feel to be thus testified against, are that negroes are so much given to lying that the truth could not be told by them. That might be a valid one provided the court and jury were to take all they said for true, but when brought on the witness stand and subjected to the examination of counsel and to the animadversion of judge and jury, we apprehend that it could soon be seen whether they were telling a truth or a lie. If a lie, throw it aside and subject them to the pains and penalties of perjury. If the truth why ought it not to receive the weight and consideration that it would if coming from any other. White testimony may in many instances be liable to the same objection—that is the witness may lie. There is no objection to it being taken for the rule we have just mentioned for getting the truth out of the negro, works admirably in obtaining it nine cases in ten out of him. It requires as has been said by some legal writers, more sense or wit to tell a lie than the truth. The first is an invention and consequently requires an effort of the mind to arrange circumstances so as to make a plausible story. The last is natural and requires no effort. Inasmuch as the whites are more intelligent as a general thing, and can combine circumstances more carefully, they will if on the stand and dispose to commit perjury be more difficult to be detected in it. As the truth when told by a negro will be equally as valuable as when coming from a white man so a lie told by either will not be more hurtful, the one than the other. The non-admission of any testimony or witness that may have any bearing on a case is an offence to public justice, and many a person has gone unwhipped of justice, and many a person been defrauded of his rights because all the truth in the matter was not brought out objected to forsooth, because it was in a colored breast. We can not see in making a competent witness of a negro in the trial of white men's causes that it is conferring any great liberty on him. It is not done for his sake peculiarly, but only in order to get the whole truth in regard to any litigated matter. There are other considerations moving us now for saying we would have done like Mr. Moore did. Apart from what we have just given, we would advance the following reasons for justifying his course. The United States Government after manumitting the negroes saw that in states where their oaths were forbidden by law against a white man, that manifest injury might be done them by such refusal. Hence, that thing of itself was a potent cause moving them to establish the Freedman's Bureau, in which each Lieutenant can resolve himself into a court and receive testimony of all kind. We all know what odious things these petty courts are, what undue credence is given to whatever the negro may say. Well now as the government is resolved that in one way or the other he shall testify, let us as it were take the wind out of its sail, and say he shall too, and we will do no little to break up those small tribunals or piepounder courts that now hold daily sessions in every county. The bill has very properly been passed.

It is said that some papers would have nothing in them if it was not for making mistakes in one issue and correcting them in the next. This may be so with us. There is some degree of blame to be attached to making a mistake, but there can't be any in correcting one. In our last issue, in an article on the Freedom of the Press the phrase "dissembled fear" instead of pretended fear, by some means or other, was used which gave it quite the contrary meaning we intended. We shall in future pay more attention to the reading of our proof.

Our Legislature adjourned on Monday last.

NORFOLK AND HER ADVANTAGES.
Nothing would give us more pleasure than to see the above city receive that patronage from the people of North Carolina—particularly those of the Eastern portion of the state, to which we think she is entitled. Though situated in the bounds of another state, yet, in feeling and sentiment she is with us. She has ever sympathized deeply in anything that would redound to our benefit, and has time and again memorialized the legislature of Virginia, but to no purpose, to cede her this state with which her interest is intimately connected. That Legislature not only refuses to let her come to us, but denies to lend its aid in fostering as it should her trade, and whatever else that might put her on the high road to prosperity. Possessed as she is of one of the best, if not the best, harbors in the United States, she has fine facilities for becoming a great exporting city, and in return if patronized as she should be, could import goods of all descriptions at as low figures as can be done in any market North or South of her. There is no reason in the world why she could not, provided she is the recipient of the trade and custom she merits. She is almost as it were at our own doors; but then in one sense of the word, that rather militates against her than being anything in her favor, for as people are not so much disposed to sustain an individual reared in their midst as they are a stranger, so merchants and others have a great penchant for going a long way from home to make their purchases and that too when there is not a shadow of sense in it. The merchants of Norfolk are willing to give as much for produce as those of any other city, and will and can if it be desired pay for it in goods at as cheap rates as any. The advantages too of shipping from here to Norfolk are exceedingly great. Being an inland communication all the way, insurance is not needed, and boats can and will be built to take produce to market in eighteen hours. As it is now, thirty six hours are amply sufficient to accomplish the trip. A line of communication has already been established from there to Europe, and steamers to other foreign ports are about to be put to running. We think she has a right to ask of us a trial before we buy elsewhere, and then if it be discovered that she cannot compete with other cities in low prices, why then it may be reasonable to give her the go. Not unless she is weighed in the balances and found wanting.

THE WILLIAMSTON EXPOSITOR.

In order to obtain as large a circulation for our paper as possible, we offer the following inducements to all to exert themselves in our behalf, viz: we will give to any person for every subscriber he may procure, other than himself, one dollar, and for every dollar's worth of advertising that may be secured for our columns twenty-five cents. The subscriptions and advertising must be paid for in advance, as that is the only plan upon which a paper can be successfully conducted. Now here is an opportunity for any one disposed to help us to do so, and at the same time get amply remunerated for his services. Our paper is established on a firm basis, and those subscribing and those getting subscribers for it need have no fears of its going down, unless some unforeseen calamity overtakes us. We appeal to all who have any public spirit to help us and by that means help themselves. We want to, and will make our journal (if there is any evidence that our efforts are appreciated) as good as any in the state. Having seen "we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses" we are resolved to "lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us" (all know what it is) and run "with patience the race set before us." That race is to succeed at every sacrifice and by every effort. If by any possibility, we should fail in our exertions, and which we don't now at all anticipate, it shall not be laid to our want of attention to business. We intend it shall rest upon the public.

Particularly watchful does one have to be over his language in order to escape the criticism of the various critics in this place. There are quite a number belonging to the critical fraternity hereabouts and in it are several who we know are about as well capacitated to successfully command an army of a hundred thousand men as to judge of the correctness of a literary composition. Though the order in this town has always been large, yet never in the memory of the eldest inhabitant has there been so great a revival or accession of numbers to it in so short a while as since the starting of our paper. We fear if the increase shall continue one lodge will not hold all of them. In vain may we cry "doubt view us with a critics eye but pass our imperfections by." They will do no such thing. So we would say, criticise away. Mistakes, sickness and accidents will happen in the best of families and with and to the best of men and those that pursue the business of noticing and commenting on every error will have an endless job; and get no reputation or pay for their trouble. A fellow once picked a flaw in Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. What did he get for it? No-

The High Court of Appeals of Mississippi has just decided that the stay law passed at the late session of the Legislature of that state is of no validity, because it violates the Constitution of the United States and that of the state, both of which prohibit the passage of any act impairing the obligation of contracts, and secondly because it comes in conflict with a clause in the state constitution, which requires the courts to be always open, and that none shall be delayed in obtaining justice.—While we would much regret, in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment of almost every one, to see the courts widely thrown open in which judgements might be obtained and property exposed to sale at an immense sacrifice, to meet the demands of unfeeling creditors, yet, to be candid, we believe if the present Stay Law passed by our Legislature was taken before our Supreme court for adjudication, its decision would be as it has always been on matters of similar kind, viz: unconstitutional. The one passed by the General Assembly of 1860 was taken up on appeal and was then declared of no effect on the above named grounds. Although the present one is framed so as not, if possible, be like that, yet the judges by the way of obiter dictum have clearly intimated what would be their decision on such a law as has just been passed. By it a man is kept out of part of his debt for five years. If the Legislature can keep one from obtaining a part of his money for five years, it has equally as much power to prevent his obtaining the whole within that time. If it can say five years it has equally as much right to put it at a hundred or a thousand. Is there any one that will say that that is not impairing the obligation of a contract in the spirit of the constitution. While stay laws are very comfortable ones for those in debt, yet we very much question the wisdom of them in a trading point of view. In the transaction of business matters custom has made the credit system almost a necessity. The more necessary it is now from the scarcity of money. Now no one is going to credit to any extent if he knows that the property of his debtor, however much it is, is under the seal of the law and cannot be made subject to debts. The consequence is, that business to a very considerable degree is stagnated. People in times like these should exercise mutual forbearance towards each other in the collection of debts. If though, they do not see fit to do so, we don't see anything else to keep them from making their money out of their debtors.

THE MARKETS.

Williamston Price Current.
(Corrected weekly by WILSON G. LAMB, Jr.)
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10th, 1866.

BEEFWAX—per pound	40cts
BACON—	17 to 18cts
COTTON— " Middling	50cts
" Ordinary	32cts
CORN—per bushel	51 1/2
FLAXSEED—per bushel, (60 lbs)	\$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4
PEAS—stock " 75 "	47 1/2
" Black Eyed " "	47 1/2
PORK—Mess per Bbl.	\$10.00
" Country " hundred lbs	\$10.00
STAVES—W. O. Hind	\$20.00 to \$25.00
" R. O. " "	\$20.00 to \$25.00
SHINGLES—12 inch b/h H's per 1000	\$3. to \$4.00
" Saps " "	\$3. to \$4.00
TALLOW—per lb	10cts
TAR—per Bbl (250 lbs)	\$1.00
TURPENTINE—Crude	\$2.00 to \$4.00
" Spirits	\$1.00 to \$1.50

Baltimore Price Current.
(Corrected weekly by A. C. WILLIAMS & SON.)

STAVES—Red Oak	42 to \$15.00
" White "	50 to \$15.00
SALT—Turks Island per bushel	55 to \$6.00
MOLASSES—Porto Rico, per gallon	55 to \$5.00
TURPENTINE—per gallon	98 to \$1.00
ROBIN—per Bbl, No 1	9 to \$12.00
TAR—No. 1 per Bbl	\$1.00
SUGAR—Porto Rico	12 to 14 1/2cts
COTTON—good middling	50 to 51cts

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

CYRUS E. STAPLES,
Ship Broker and Forwarding Merchant.
Agent for the New York and Boston Packet, and Steamboat Agent.
26 Rowland's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.
DEALER in all kinds of Cordage, Cotton and Hemp Duck, Oakum, Seine Twine, Blocks, Mast Hoops, Oars, Paints and Oils, Varnishes, Kerosene and Engine Oils, Ship and Steamboat outfits. Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand.
Vessels procured for all ports at the most reasonable rates.
no. 2-3m

DR. THOMAS C. PUGH.
(Office next door to Williams & Sons' Store.)
WHERE he may be found when not professionally engaged. Special attention given to Surgery and diseases of women. He will devote one day in the week (Saturdays) to consultation, and will be found in his office from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Many thanks for past patronage.
no. 2-4t

Cotton Seed! Cotton Seed!!
FOR SALE three hundred bushels of cotton seed of last years crop. Warranted sound. Apply early at the Expositor Office.
March 17th, 1866. no. 2-4t

M. A. COTTON, OF N. C.,
WITH
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no. 14t