# THE NEWS.

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ROBINSON & SMITH,

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ines, inserted as fellows:

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#### BURY OUR DEAD.

Bury our Dead! From Rama shore!

"In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping, and great mourning. Rachael weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they

From every beauteous Southland vale. Is borne the saddest cry on earth, A mother country's childless wail! Weep stricken land, Weep for thy slain! Oh, give them back, Historic plain! They rise! Proud mother bare thy breast, Dead sons would lay them down to rest!

And name bequeathed from sire to son, Untarnished they return the shield. By honor's death the lost boy won! Grev veterans come! Each battle plain, Bears witching heaps Of kindred slain!

Fathers! By all the pride of blood

To martial step they are filing past, Furloughed for home, you'll meet at last! Mothers bereft! Unburied sons Claim graves upon ancestral sod!

Thine are the hands to lift them up And give them back again to God! With feeble step, And silvered head, Ye childless Rachaels Raise thy dead! While angels chant the martyr knell,

Oh, sisters, who have early worn Black grief, in voiceless, deadly pain Of stifled tears! The sickening cry For Rama's sturdy manhood slain! Come, maidens come,

Aye, lift them gently where they fell!

The task is ours, To wreath their tombs With Southern flowers. Come softly, while the sad refrain Floats on, oh bring them back again!

Brothers! Ye braves of willing hand, You're spared, but gallant comrades fell, And few remain, in whispers low, The glory of our Flag to tell! Men battle-scarred, Heroic death Is all at last! Life's sweetest breath

Poor widows, who must yearn in vain, With folding hands and drooping head, By dreary hearthst ones wet with tears, Come, help us lift our darling dead!

Can give no more -the spirit throng

Cry, give us graves! ye brothers strong!

Oh, suffering wife, Their voices grand, Ask graves upon The mother land, Where bright Magnolia forests steep White incense-lay them down to sleep!

Bury our dead! Sad human cry! Beneath the stately flame-scathed pine, Or orange grove, where dark-eyed maids. Bright chaplets, evergreen, may twine-Brothers disarmed! The din is o'er,

We'll ask for graves And claim no more, Save drooping flag and muffled drum For Southern dead! Come, Southrons, come!

#### SHILOH

#### The Horrors of the Battle Field.

Roger A. Pryor, of the Memphis Argus. herrible facts to that journal. He says:

evidences of the fierce struggle.

Of the horrors of the field be writes:

The war during its progress presented many horrible aspects, but none so horrible as this. I saw where hundreds of Confederate dead had been rooted out of their shallow coverings-I cannot call them steadily, for the habit will encroach. graves-their flesh eaten by the hogs, and once gave a lady two-and-twenty receipts their bones lying scattered and broken and against melancholy; one was a bright fire; trampled upon in every direction. It tran- another to remember all the pleasant scends anything recorded in civilized his- things said to and of her; another to keep tory; it almost transcends belief. I was a box of sugar-plums on the chimney-piece, an understood fact. I think, all these cirtold by some of the people residing near and a kettle simmering on the hob. that the hogs fed so long in this way upon

human carrion, that the pork became so offensive it could not be eaten; and, to this day, some of the ladies informed me they dare not touch any hog's meat killed in that vicinity; they felt or were afraid, that

In one place, about three hundred yards south of the church, on the Reah place, I saw where a large number (supposed to be 150 at least) of Confederates had been tumbled into a gully and covered up with a thin layer of dirt. The washing rains and the hogs together have exposed the bones here most sadly. Many of the bones are broken and shattered to pieces. evidently since they were unearthed. All the other scattered graves of the Confederates, where they were covered up by ones, twos, threes, and so on up to dozens in a place, over the whole field, are in the same miserable condition. In but one place did I see a Confederate grave that had not whenever it is ferred upon the, that do the extreme left, where, Mr. Hargroves informed me there are near three hundred of each side buried in parallel trenches. Generally the federal dead, as at Corinth, was buried at the proper depth, and generally with head and foot boards, inscribed with the names, companies, regiments, &c. Many of these head and foot boards, have been destroyed or defaced by the annual fires which burn off the grass and leaves of those woods. I saw but one federal burial trench where the hogs had upturned the bones, and that was but slightly. They are generally buried too deep for that, and in some places their graves are enclosed with fences made of logs and rails.

At the confederate gully-grave, and at all the confederate graves-or rather, places where the confederate dead were slightly covered up on the ground where they fell-skulls, thigh, hip, and leg bones, ribs, vertebræ, etc., etc., lie scattered around in all directions. In one place I saw where two confederates had been covered up in the middle of the road; in another where one had been pitched into a deep rut or hole made by wagon wheels at the roadside and so covered. I still another I saw where two confederates were placed between two standing trees and then covered up; and in still other places they were thrown beside logs, as at Corinth, and only half covered up. In all these places the bones were more or less exposed.

#### THE CRITICAL MOMENT AT BENTONVILLE.

A correspondent of the Nashville Banner records the following incident, illustrating the impurturbility of General Johnston:

To those familiar with the ground upon which the battle was fought, it will be remembered that Bentonville, a small village of a few straggling houses, was the key to the semi-circular position occupied by the Confederates, containing as it did our hospitals and commanding our only line of retreat. Around and in front of this village had surged the terrible conflict. To gain it was victory for Sherman, annihilation for Johnston. Five assaults of a desperate character had been made, and vet Johnston, with eighteen thousand men, had held intact his position against the overwhelming odds of Sherman's army. As yet no preparations for retreat had been made, or if made, they were known only to the General and the few charged with their execution, when about three o'clock on the third day of the conflict, the astounding intelligence was brought to the General, first by a hatless cavalryman, second, by the General's own servant who was in the town, and lastly by Major McC., of General Hampton's staff, that the enemy had gained Bentonville, driving back our cavalry in confusion. Not only the defeat, but the destruction of his army stared Gen. Johnston in the face, and yet not a muscle of that iron countenance changed; it was as calm as on review. Young Wade Hampton, aid-de-camp, was dispatched to his father with orders to attack and drive the enemy from the town at all hazards, while Major——was ordered to push forward a brigade of infantry to the support of the has taken a ride over the field of Shiloh, cavalry. I was standing near the General and contributes many interesting and some at the time, and I could not but marvel at the calm intrepidity with which this great The whole face of the country between Captain viewed the probable annihilation Corinth and Pittsburg Landing is scarred, of his whole army, "and from the nettle scratched and wounded, with almost indel- danger plucked safety." In one hour the ible traces of ruthless war. Lines of earth- enemy were driven in confusion from the works and entrenchments across all the town, and shouts and huzzas were ringing "thousand and one" roads; lone chimney's, throughout the army over one of the most burnt and blackened trees, and heaps of desperate and brilliantly successful cavalry rubbish where once stood smiling home- charges on record-a charge which coversteads; whole forests peeled, or "barked," ed with glory Baxter Smith and the brave are deadened by the encamping soldiery, Texas brigade of which he was then in comto make themselves comfortable with bark mand. To that charge, inspired and dibeds; dwellings, stores, and outhouses in rected by Johnston, and executed by Col. every stage of dilapidation and decay: Smith and his dauntless troopers, was atfields fenceless and untended, are rapidly tributed the safety of the army, for had growing wild again-these are some of the Mower been permitted to fortify Bentonville after capturing it, thus cutting off from Johnston the only bridge over which he could retreat, the day would have been inevitably lost to the Confederate arms.

Never give way to melancholy; resist it

Sidney Smith.

#### HANDWRITING.

"Men, like trees, have a curved line, which, touching at the extremities, forms a figure which is the general estimate of their characters. Individual traits are lost they would be guilty of cannibalism to in the harmony of them all. The hand may be delicate, the face coarse; and there may be contradiction between the eye and the brow, between the motive power and the object desired; but still the man is as unlike any other man, and yet similar in original traits.

"To tell character by confining one's self to one exhibition of a faculty, would be like trying to tell the climate of a place by staying there one day. But, in the other extreme, the collecting of facts proves nothing unless there have been opportunities for the display of other qualities than the ones in which the person is not interested. I, for instance, always dislike making new acquaintances; I get sulky been rooted up by the hogs. That was on not prove that I may not be pleasant enough when allowed to act as I please.

"One man, with no taste for a certain pursuit, is forced into it, kept at it, and, as he gives evidence of dislike, is accused of being almost a fool. Wonderful that in something else he should be a proficient at the first attempt. Yet it is not the doing a thing, but the getting pay for it, that is difficult; not the reading of character, but the applying it. What value is the being able to understand why men's handwritings vary, save as interesting? Yet, perhaps, many a reader will glance over this and be inclined to acquire the skill.

"First, does the man write often moderhurry or not? Lastly, is his temperament either before or after use by the court, nervous or inclined to be heavy?

A man who writes badly when in haste \$50. must be a nervous man; so scrawly writing "Why can't you sell your labor and be- \$50. come rich?" The scholar may ask, "Why And every assignment of a note, which purse. The right plan is for the two to may be. divide. Money for talent. Ridiculous for sweep of the pen is not the characteristic a 2 cent stamp. of a man to sway material matters, he is not thick-headed enough; the blows crush

"On the other hand, that round, manly, firm chirography, regular as a troop of and a Southerner, "thusly": horses, indicates outward show; but there is no brain, sentiment, intense sensibility behind. A bird is in a quiver of excitement at the least noise; but a cow stands looking small. Indolence, affectation, and weakness are indicated and indolence is nature's guard for nervous persons.

"Take particular instances. A. is a man of medium size, high forehead, hair of the Yankee brownish hue, eyes deep-set and rather small, nose small, mouth firm, chin rather weak. Physically, he is inclined to be of a nervous, sanguine temperament; hope large, caution large; animal propensities strong. He is a man of business, writes considerably, generally about business. His habit of mind exact. Now, what will be his characteristic handwriting? Ask half a dozen different men who are interested in judging of character, and compare their answers. His habits of business will have made his writing, to a certain extent formal. He will have tried to make it a plain hand. His long practice in keeping books will have taught him to be able to write large or small; his nervousness will have taught him to use abbreviations; his solidity and preference for mercantile Yankee, and every word truf. pursuits will have made him always more or less subject to self-command. He writes, then, not like the man of mere intellect, to get his thoughts upon paper for preservation, but for others to read. He thinks constantly how he will affect others; how they will understand him. He employs formal expressions, because they are better understood. He says, 'Rec'd three bales goods,' instead of telling, in many words, the same fact; he writes not obscurely, but with particular care that they shall be read.

"A lawyer will fill out a writ and save an undulating line, no one but the initiated would understand that a legal phrase was, implied. The man of business deals with facts. The facts may be expressed briefly, in a formal way, hurriedly, but always with the intention of being read. That some business men do write badly is nothing to this purpose. I am speaking of the desire in them to write plainly.

"Now my man described sits down to tell his correspondent that a certain lot of goods has arrived, all save one package. He writes rapidly, exactly, and with the wish that the others shall read what he says at once and without mistake. His nervous power would urge him to haste and carelessness, but his business education will restrain him. How will his writing show it? His mind is not particularly active. He is not thinking what to say, but to explain cumstances taken into consideration, his letters will be open, frank, regular, round,

and well-looking, but at the ends of the longest wider, and at the tops and bottoms A brief report of a Lecture delivered in New Orleans, of long letters will be a perceptible twitch, as if he grew there first a little impatient at the delay.

boldly. A passionate nature is confined, scarce a vestige of the Oriental nations every Southern heart to thrill with emothick-headed nobody, a calm, passionless of letters. man, or a mere copyist, for, to pay atten- An illustration is found in the rude plow- defrayment of these expenses will readily

careless, obstinate man, writes variably-at such intellect is superior to all brute force. lated South. one time well, at another ill. Nothing can. like neatness in the letters of a lady." . . .

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE A STAMP .- people, and I will form their characters. We publish the following for the benefit of our readers:

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp. 2d. Those dated between Oct'r, 1, 1862, ately, or very nicely? Did he write in a and August 1, 1864, may be stamped

register or recorder. Bad writing may arise from haste, nerv- 3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, ousness, and want of practice; but the and not twelve months old, may be stamphandwriting of the illiterate is intrinsical- ed before a U. S. collector, (say in Alexanly different from that of a nervous scholar. dria,) without payment of the penalty of

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, may be reduced to want of self-command. and more than twelve months old, can be The man of business asks of a scholar, stamped upon payment of the penalty of

don't you give your money and write a assignment is dated since October 1, 1862, book?" It is as impossible for one to without regard to date of the note, is to change as the other. Poverty of brains be stamped as an agreement, namely 5c., can be no more overcome than poverty of no matter how large or how small the note

All persons having notes unstamped money to wait for brains, or brains to be should have them stamped at once. A recontemptuous of money. There must be ceipt for money or property, of over \$20, help. Look at the writing! That nervous no matter what the amount, requires only

### A FREEDMAN EXPLAINS .- A freedman explains the difference between a Yankee young patriotism and heroism.

Now, white folks, I'se a gwine to tell vou de difference 'tween a Southern man an' de Yankee. Well, de Southern man he stop at de hotel, he ax for a room, he get on without the least alarm. Women write de key; he say, "Here, Jim, take my valise." When he get in de room, he say, "Jim, you black rascal, brush my coat and boots, and be in a hurry." While I'se doing dat he wash hisself, comb his hair, and take a drink, and when I gives him de boots he lectual converse or rational amusement. other spring shall bloom with increased hands me a dollar. When de Yankee stops at de hotel, he say, "Mr. Johnson, please brush my boots-Mr. Johnson, please carry dis note to Mr. Jones-Mr. Johnson, I guess I'll have to trouble you to bring me a pitcher of water-Mr. Johnson, I guess I ought to have cigar-run down and get a five cent one." I cum back, and spec, of course, he gib 'bout two dollars; but stead of giving me de money, he ax me to take a seat, and tell him 'bout my grandmother, my brudder, and my sister, and my cousin, and my old massa, and how much I'se making, and all such nonsense, and den after a while, he say, "Well, Mr. Johnson, I guess I'll have to give you a dime before I leave here." Fow, white folks, dats de difference 'tween de Southern man and de

> Washington, the hero of that brilliant little gave a new impulse to the arts of war and to do battle for us. affair at Vienna, formerly General, now peace. The Reformation gave a purifica-Mr. Schenck, offered a resolution, which tion to religion in all churches. was adopted, directing the Secretary of America has taught the world the three War to communicate to the House the re- lessons-first, of the self-government of port of the Judge Advocate General, and the masses; second, the freedom of the such other information as may be on record Church from the State; and third popular their lives for the country they loved so or on file in his department, showing what education .- N. Y. Watchman. are the facts in the case and what steps have been taken to bring to justice and punishment the murderers of eighteen soldiers of the first and second regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged quiet families. to have been tried and executed by order of the Rebel Generals Pickett and Hoke, under the pretext of their being deserters from the Confederate service.

> TREASON IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The amiable Ward was sitting in the box office at the Boston Theatre, the other day, when the window was suddenly eclipsed by a sable visage which made a demand for their capes in all latitudes, or only in ing new homes not to give up their present "Two preserved seats for dis ebening, sah!" | cold regions. "Preserved seats?" said the astonished Also, whether a schoolmaster can be have examined the country in person of treasurer; "go down to the market if you said to have no scholars when he has two ascertained through some friend, on whose want a ham, we don't sell 'em here!" The pupils in his eyes. eyes of the bewildered darkey rolled like If "distance lends enchantment to the the orbs of the Sphinx, as he shuffled away, view," and said "view" does not return it while John chuckled at his success in e- within a a reasonable time, has distance vading a discussion on "the rights of the legal cause of action, and is she entitled to secured a certain home and a fair prospect freedman."-Boston Bulletin.

Morning, Noon and Night of Letters.

by Col. F. L. Claiborne.

on the dewy ear of morn. As bright and for its object the removal of the bodies of "Boldness and delicacy of hand-writing blooming is the morning of letters. The the Confederate soldiers now lying in may not indicate more than straight-for- demons of ignorance spread their wings various localities around that city, and wardness or caution. A prudent, secretive before that light, which is the precusor of their interment in consecrated ground, man generally writes fine, generally also the sun of rigteousness. No wonder that which is to bear that name which causes and unless great ability of pencraft is ac- remain. The memory of wealth and power tion-Stonewall Jackson. quired, will rather betray his interest by passes away with their owners, but letters | The expense attendant on such an enterweakness and indecision in his letters than make the permanent monuments of nations. prise is necessarily great, and it is proposby excess of power. A fine writer is either An instantaneous change comes over a ed that it shall be rendered less onerous one who holds himself in control or a nation submitted to the beneficent influence by being generally distributed. The ways

tion to the mere form, augers that the man's boy who approaches the temple of letters suggest themselves to those, who will go mind is not very much excited by his theme. with ungainly steps. But he has the solid to work in the cause with the earnest en-"Writing full of unnecessary thrusts and richness of the mountains under whose deaver, which it so well deserves. With turns betoken a man undecided and waver- frown he was reared. And all this awk- the hope that the subjoined address may ing. A direct up and down style is his wardness passes away with cultivation, accomplish some little good, the writer who have nothing for greament - prefers and his dull eye gathers a strange fied as submits it to her southern sisters, feeling comfort with regularity to luxury without. he studies the history of the great souls sure that this enterprise and the object for A slovenly man scrawls his own nature. A whose names give glory to his race. The which it has been undertaken, have only timid man writes commandingly, with un- rustic plow-boy, now accomplished, shall to be mentioned, to secure for them the equal heaviness of line. Indolent men bring back a torch to kindle the intellects hearty co-operation of every true-hearted avoid trouble and write small. A bold, of his native village. The posession of one woman throughout our beautiful and deso-

Some one has said that, give him the charm a man, especially if careless himself, power of making the ballads of a people, the South have displayed an amount of enand he will mould their character. Give ergy, courage, fortitude and unselfish devome the power to educate the minds of the tion to their country, which has gained

be aided by others, the young, the plastic, mortal lustre. the imitative, and the beautiful, the effects will be superior to the achievements of conspicuously displayed than in the treat-Aladdin's lamp, and produce a general ment of our soldiers. In supplying their

ature, I select Greece for my mistress, the only regret connected with this ser-Come then, awful and pure spirits of the vice was that we could not do more. For Academy and the Stoa, and reveal your them devotion became a duty, sacrifice a power to this modern audience.

power of philosophy and letters. The into action. States were small and divided, yet Rome sent her sons to sit at the feet of the people nobly were they requitted. If Southern she might have destroyed readily. Her women gave much, it is certain that they eloquence, and poetry, and statuary threw received in return, a "full measure, pressed such a charm over the land that Roman down and running over." Standing like a cohorts turned the hand of destruction wall of iron between them and all that aside from the places where their own woman most dreads, the noble soldiers of scholars had imbibed taste, and Cicero had the South presented a band, in ministering found the arrows for the quiver of his elo- to which the proudest woman- might havequence. Around the half-blind Socrates felt herself honored. gathered youths whose love for him kindled the envy which led to his martyrdom.

Take a view of Athens up to the time

Hark! a roar! It is the applause which whose footstool was power. The philosopher was the king of mind, and the Greek language the medium of learned and polite intercourse.

desolation, her officers were authorized rob- before allowed a soldier's appeal to go unbers. She scattered the scholars of Greece regarded. who then pandered to the tastes of their conqueror, until that conquering state became rotten, and the barbarians hung on a melanchoty pleasure. We can save their the skirts of her empire, and the time to remains from further desecration. We can rob the robber of the world had come. lay them in their final resting place, to Even Alaric, beneath the hoof of whose slumber quietly until the resurrection fiery horse the grass is said never to have morning, feeling that it is our proud privgrown again, stood spell-bound before the wealth of art which the world had poured to those who, having given us their all, into the lap of Rome.

I pass by the long night. The Crusades were the twilight of a new morning of let-

An anxious inquirer writes to know whether the Powder Magazine is published monthly, and is considered a safe magazine for

Also, whether mint-juleps will be any cheaper if a branch of the U.S. mint is located here. Also, whether dead letters are ever known

to revive after they reach the dead-letter office, and if not, what is the use of sending them there.

recover.

From the Charlotte Times. TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

N Coameron

-A movement has been inaugurated by Ten thousand voices of music burst out the ladies of Winchester, Virginia, having

and means to best secure money for the

During the last four years the women of them a fame that will go down through the Should the influence of this one scholar history of coming ages gilded with an im-

In no form were these qualities more necessities, the most delicate among us Passing by Palestine and legendary liter- forgot pain and physical discomfort, and pleasure and, so far from diminishing, these The great lesson of Greece to America loving attentions seemed to increase in prois that her power over the nations was the portion to the necessities, which called them

Well were such attentions deserved, and

It is all over now! The cause for which they fought so well is lost-the last march has been made-the campaign is ended; of Pericles. Look seward from the Socratic the banner, which so often waved them on grave, and see the step of marble crowned to victory, is furled forever; the watch fires with the Acropelis as with a mountain of are dead as the bright hopes of these who snow. Thirty thousand statutes teach the lighted them, and ashes, significant of Jezolation, alone remain.

It is all over now! No more pain and follows the burst of oratory which makes weariness; no more longing and heartaches; satraps tremble for their power. And no more patient endurance, and hoping there is the awful Areopagus sitting in even against hope. No more cold nor night and darkness, that the deliberations hunger; no more journeys tracked by the of the solemn assembly might be undisturb- print of bleeding feet on the snow. It is ed. There is Agora, to Athens what all over now, and nothing remains of our Broadway is to New York, or Canal street soldiers but their graves, scattered over the to New Orleans. Under the portices sit scenes of their conflicts and their victories. crowds of beautiful women and children And even these are becoming so rapidly and men, engaged and interested in intel- obliterated, that before the flowers of an-Then, it was the high noon of letters, beauty from the rich flood which has bathed their roots, all traces of these mute memorials will have passed away.

Mute memorials, but most eloquent in their voiceless language, they appeal in Rome made her path of victory a line of tones of flame to those, who have never

Southern women! we have a duty to perform to our dead; a sacred obligation, ilege to be able to pay the last sad duties now ask at our hands an honored tomb.

They lie, in their nameless burial places, on the hill side and in the secluded valley Ho! FOR MEXICO!-GOODBYE PICKETT, ters. And soon a softer strain fell on the -on the banks of the streams that have FAREWELL GENERAL Hoke!-On Monday, ears of humanity from the lips of chivalry. run crimson with their blood, and on the last, in the House of Representatives at The invention of gunpowder and printing dusty high way over which they marched

Every State has here her representatives for, from the rich vallies of Virginia to the flower-crowned shores of Florida, from the. mountains of Carolina to the waving prairies of Texas, they came, ready to lay down well-only their graves remain!

Southern women! let us remember that we belong to the sex which was "last at the cross-first at the grave." We have stood by our country during the awful horrors of her death struggle. Let us now go hand in hand, to the grave of our country's sons, and as we go, let our hearts be thrilled by this thought:

#### "It is the last thing we can do for our soldiers!" FANNY DOWNING.

Mexico.-Gen. Early writes to the New York News that he considers it his duty Also, whether navigators have to double to advise all those who are desirous of seekone and emigrate to Mexico unfil they shall judgment and experience they can rely, that their situations will be bettered. Above all let no man who has a wife and a children carry them to Mexico until he has of support for them.