H. L. & J. H. MYROYER. Editors and Proprietors, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Rates of Advertising.

For three months, "
For Quarter Column, 5 squares, 3 months, For Half Column, 10 squares For One Column, 20 squares,

## COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE NEWS. EXTENSION OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD

Messrs. Editors:

plete the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, and the people, in various places, are moving in this matter. This is right; and let us all be assured that better times, unpreme folly to sit down and wait for a more proven. prosperous era before we devote ourselves to the development of our material and mocures prosperity.

But taking it for granted that your readers understand these elementary truths, my purpose now is not to stimulate exertion, but to offer some suggestions as to the direction of our enterprise.

which starts at your city, the question as to its Western terminus should be settled. Locate the road—then we can all go to work to build it.

Three places are spoken of as claimants for the Western end, to-wit: Salisbury, High Point and Greensboro. Allow me to offer reasons in favor of the last named. This I think is in all 1st. It will be the shortest and much Roads to Greensboro' there is a dry ridge gear, &c., &c., road, and the expense of bridging would be very inconsiderable. If you go North or South of this you fall upon a very broken and this is especially true of the Southern route which would pass over one of the

2d. The Salisbury route is liable to an objection often made to other roads in the State, to-wit, of being too near to a parallel line. The upper end of this road would the road referred to is completed it will drain the country as far South of it as Salisbury; at least it will get all the produce, that is likely to go to Wilmington, by either road. But if the Fayetteville road termi- at 300 lbs. each. This can be done if the nates at Salisbury, it will get little of the proper exertion is made and raise your proproduce that comes to the N. C. Road be tween Salisbury and Greensboro'-and this is a very important consideration.

High Point is one of the most important depots on the N. C. Road, and it is obvious and now goes to Richmond.

From Greensboro' to Favetteville the distance is fully a third less than to Richmond, and heavy freights would be sent over this route to Wilmington at a less expense than to Richmond ria Danville.

boro', and would greatly benefit, that from | Sales are for Cash. It is hard for a sensitive Fayetteville. All the travel from the re- man to get along when he sees such a card, gion of the latter would take this route but it takes two to make a trade. The far North—but would not if the Fayetteville future prospects, and if he can see a bala For the Radicals (North) road went to Salisbury. This connection road went to Salisbury. This connection of cotton coming to him at a future day he would, also, insure a heavy business to will say, "take what you want;" this applies Fayetteville and Wilmington in tobacco- however, to only such things as are needed to and would open up a wider market for carry on the farm. The Cash should apply

4th. If the road is ever to be continued further, it can be run from Greensboro' via Virginia to the coast of North Carolina. and passing over a region of our own State, of great resources, near the famous Pilot Mountain, and nearly midway between other routes to the mountains.

ocation in the State for manufactories, and the building of the Coal Fields road to this place will probably open up a heavy trade in the coal and iron of Deep River.

6th. The inward freights on thi route would be greater than on any other: for in addition to the counties which the road would supply with goods from the would insure the carrying trade (inward) system. It is called "the Robinson Exhilfor Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Guilford and er: tor."

Albemarle. Finally: This route would interfere less By His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor with the business of the N. C. Road than any other; and this is a consideration not to be overlooked. The Fayetteville road

expects favors from the State-and the State owns a large interest in the N. C. road. A connection at Greensboro' will not divert a pound of freight from the N. C. road, for it would intercept what takes thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past

larger for the sake of a smaller interest: and and a nation," when we go before the Legislature for aid, and likely to be useful to investments already made.

May I not ask your readers to ponder these views?

GUILFORD. Will the Wilmington Journal please copy

FOR THE PAYETTEVILLE NEWS.

I noticed your editorial of 2d inst., which ! thought at first rather extravagant, but after going into figures I have come to the conclusion that you were below what can be done There seems to be a strong desire to com- if proper exertions were made. The portion of the editorial that I refer to is this:-

"You can place no limit to what enterprise will ac complish. Cumberland county, we believe, will produce 10,000 bales of Cotton, which, thrown upon the market, would create a trade of about \$1,000,000 - far greater than Fayetteville could claim in her best days. Kansa der God, will depend on our own wise and Many will declare this an exaggerated estimate, but energetic efforts to make them. It is su- the time may come when its correctness will be ninety-one Representatives in Congress. In

giving something to sustain the assertion lows: made. I have therefore taken it upon myself ral resources-for this very development to put down an opinion that I feel anxious with the blessing of Heaven, is what pro- to see quite a number of our best Farmers put to the test and see if it cannot be done.

Well, take then 100 acres of common land, and, I say that five hands can cultivate 100 acres. They may be classed in this way; two good hands and three plough boys. Don't condemn it and say that that is not force enough, Before you can commence, in earnest, in for I don't mean heavy river land, as I say comthe work of completing the important road | mon land-I mean our piney woods land. Then

|    | the calculation.  | 3.5              |      |
|----|---|------------------|------|
| ij | 2 good hands,   | \$100 each,      | \$20 |
|    | 3 common "<br>Feeding hands,  | " 50 "           | 15   |
|    | Feeding hands,  | The state of the | 30   |
| Ų  | 3 mules, worth per annum.   |                  | 15   |
| ğ  | 3 mules, worth per annum,<br>Feeding the same,  | 一名 地名美国          | 40   |
|    | Guano, for 100 acres,   | THE RESERVE      | 75   |
| 9  | A HOLLEGE AND THE PARTY OF THE | The Parketts     | -    |

Then add what may be called something the cheapest route. From Mathew's Cross | that belongs to a farm, such as carts, ploughs,

Then what can be raised on the 100 acres country, with immense hollows or troughs, acre, but to be within bounds I put it down where the grading would be very expensive; at 300 pounds at 20 cents per pound; that would give you,

Ah, say, "you the difficulty is, you cannot make the negro work;" well suppose he will most rough and rocky regions of the State. not, then let him go where he can live without work, and employ white men-4 white a c men can do what I have given 5 freedmen I?"

We have got to come to this conclusion in be but 40 miles from the Wilmington, regard to labor, and that is to rely upon our Charlotte and Rutherfordton road, and own labor and not upon the labor of the nothing would be gained by it, for when freedman, for if we rely upon him disappoint-

> I see by the census of 1850 that there were 77260 acres under cultivation in Cumberland county. Now suppose one-fourth of that was duty required of him. put in Cotton, it would give you 19315 bales vision besides.

You may say that I lay too much stress upon cotton-I only take that to carry out what may be done by proper exertion. There of the minds of many good citizens—that is family. that a road from Fayetteville to Greens- the foreigner. Now I contend that all good boro' will intercept the freight that comes foreigners that come should find a hearty from above, and would be almost certain welcome; give them work and let them feel of that which is poured in at High Point, that they are appreciated, and appreciated because they are worthy; encourage worthy families to come and settle among us. By have been vacated by the indolent freedman.

There is another great difficulty in the way; a lion lies across the path. "I want the Guano and have not got the money." I acknowledge | Against the Radicals (South) 3d. The Danville road comes to Greens- the difficulty for I see in many stores-ALL

> the turpentine; the amount realized from that source is immense, and then there is the immense pine forest of Cumberland for timber,

Excuse me for running this article as far as I have, but, Mr. Editor, I cannot quit withfrom coming in and reaping a harvest.

A new stove has been invented for the comfort of travelers. It is to be put under North, were it to pursue any of the routes the feet, with a mustard plaster on the head named, the termination at Greensborough, which draws the heat through the whole

A PROCLAMATION of the State of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, By a law of this State, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State, for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and by proclamation give notice thereof as a day of solemn and public blessings, and of supplication for his con-The State cannot be expected to injure a tinued kindness and care over us, as a State

Now, therefore, I do, by this, my proclet us be able to point to our enterprise lamation, set apart Thursday, the 29th whose claims conflict with those of no day of November next, as such day, and other, and which is both important in itself, do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

> Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State, at the Executive Office, in the L. s. { City of Raleigh, on the 31st day of October A. D. 1866, and in the mnety first year of American Independence.

By the Governor:

JONATHAN WORTH. WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Sec'y.

ELECTIONS-Elections occur in 12 States on Tuesday, (to-day) the 6th of November, as follows: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michi- ly paleness. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada, These States elect the present Congress the delegations in the I am always opposed to assertions without twelve States are divided politically as fol-

| Self-train    | AND ENVIOLE A                    | Dem's.      | Repub's.  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Massachusetts | O Augustinas                     |             | 10        |
| New York,     |                                  | 10          | 21        |
| New Jersey,   |                                  | 3           | 2         |
| Delaware,     |                                  | 1           |           |
| Maryland,     |                                  | 2           | 3         |
| Illinois,     | And or other                     | 3           | 11        |
| Michigan, .   |                                  | -           | 6         |
| Wisconsin,    |                                  | 1           | 5         |
| Minnesota,    | THE REPORT OF                    | 3 II - d    | 2         |
| Missouri,     |                                  | 1           | 8         |
| Kansas,       | ALC CLICENESS DV                 | A PARTICION | 1         |
| Nevada,       |                                  | 7. T        | 1         |
| Total,        | errorealization<br>materials are | 21          | 70.       |
|               | THE RESERVE                      |             | TO PERSON |

BRECKINRIDGE AT BATON ROUGE .- The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate of the 8th contains an anecdote of General Breckinridge which we have never before heard;

When General Breckinridge was marching on Baton Rouge, he, one day, unattend- pass it over in silence. ed by his aids, rode up to a solitary pinewoods vidette, who had just come in from of army life. The General had not the pass-word, and the vidette had no advantage of him in that respect.

"I wish to pass," said the General. "Well, dod durn you, pass on, who cares a cuss; I ain't stoppin' this here road, are

"You don't know who I am," said the

General, smiling. "No, I don't; that's a pooty hoss you are on, anyhow.

"I am General Breckinridge, the commanding officer," continued the General,

"You ar, ar you; well I'm Bob Chiggers, an I am glad to see you, old fellar, how are you?" replied the picket, extending a hand as large as a frying-pan.

The General shook hands and galloped on to avoid some lengthy inquiries about is another egregious error that has got hold the health of Mrs. Breckinridge and the

## THE RULE OF A MINORITY.

We find in one of our exchanges the following estimate of the comparative strength of the Radical and Conservative parties, basthat means we shall fill up the places that ed upon the indications furnished by the late contests in the Northern States:

Against the Radicals (North) 2,000,000 1,500,000

Total 2,400,000

to (the Philadelphia Age), shows that to- adhered to them with a tenacity that denied of the nation is opposed to the "torch and when they were roused by the sergeant to turpentine" faction, and yet the people are prepare for standing guard once more. The helpless. When we couple with this the ad- more they tried to rub their clothes clean Salem and Mt. Airy, to the Virginia and lumber, staves, &c. &c. Thus when you look ditional fact that the President of the Uni- the more sturdily he lent a helping hand to Tennessee road, and will be a straight line, at the resources of this old County of Cumber- ted States, the Secretary of State, and prob- their endeavors by an application of the on one of the oldest and most important land, it should make every son say "I will help ably Generals Grant and Sherman and Ad- sad equipment of every Austrian non-comthoroughfares in the United States, from her on"-and what I say of her will apply to miral Farragut, are opposed to the Radical missioned officer, the stick. While he was the lime, plaster, salt and stock region of all around, for they are similarly situated as party, it seems wonderful indeed that it fully at work, cutting away at the men, should still maintain its ascendancy The with a powerful arm, the door opened, and out urging you—if the owners will not do it of calling the attention of capitalists to the ples—is presented of a government swayed and saluting the superior he made the usu-

> says he can distinguish in a dark room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly.

c: 82 the negro has paid.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

FAYETTEVILLE NEWS.

The terrible chastisement known as "run ning the gauntlet" was abolished in Austria in 1854. For years it had been the favorite mode of punishment, and was a cruel and barbarous remuant of those dark and dismal times called the middle ages. The character of the punishment may be inferred from the following description, by an eve-witness, of the last execution of the

On an autumn morning in the year 1851, the garrison of the fortress of Theresienstadt, on the Egar river, in Bohemia, was formed in a large square on the spacious place before it happened to be the superior's anniversary the residence of the commandant. In the day: capital punishment was commuted, middle of the square, drawn up in a file stood a company of a rifle battalion, to which the delinquent belonged. It was unarmed, each private (there were three hundred) being provided with a switch, and placed at a small distance from his next red. He did not fear death; he had looked complete orgie. A carboy of petroleum near the door of the clock, the it in the face many a time without flinching; the door of the storehouse, was, however, man. At the tenth stroke of the clock, the drums were beaten, and, amidst a silence deep and oppressive, the prisoner was marched into the square.

He was as fine looking a man as ever I have set eyes upon; tall, powerful and well formed. His handsome features, to which a black mustache gave a bold and martial expression, shone forth in the full glow and vigor of manhood, only they were of dead-

He was a non commissioned officer, and during the campaign in Italy, in 1840, he had distinguished himself in such a manner that his superior officers had recommended him for promotion. Austria is more generous than England towards those that shed their blood in her service, and he would have been made a commissioned officer long since—in spite of his humble origin and his poverty-if it had not been for a fatal impediment. This impediment was his own passionate temper; he was a very choleric man, barsh and brutal towards his inferiors, morose and stubborn towards his superiors, whenever they deemed it necessary to check or rebuke him. He was hated by the men to the utmost. There was not a man in the whole battalion who had not vowed him revenge. He had never made one friend, nor did he care to have one. Strict in the performance of his military service-the most minor duties of which he discharged with the utmost exactness-he went his own way, proud, reserved, solitary. Innumerable were the punishments which he brought upon the men; for, however slight the offence might be, he was sure not to

His superior officers respected him for his usefulness, his abilties and his exactitude; lack of humanity in the man made him an object of doubtrather than love. Moreover there was a vague rumor about his having once struck at his own officer in the midst of a pell mell, caused by a hand to hand encounter with the enemy. The report never took a clear shape, the officer having been killed.

The engagement, and gossipping of few wounded soldiers, had been too încoherent and contradictory to lead to a formal-investigation of the matter; besides it was at the victory of Navarra. He had much amused at the picket's idea of the greatly distinguished himself, and the old Field Marshal Radezky had with his own hands affixed the golden medal on his breast. The rumor, however, together with the knowledge of his harsh and violent temper, caused his name to be erased from the list of those who were recommended for higher promotion.

When this incident was made known to bim he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel than ever, but always, as it was well understood, for the benefit of the service, the slightest demands of which he performed with the same immutable strictness as he enforced them to be done by

A few weeks previous to the dreadful 100,000 of the guard room. The floor not being 2,500,000 ities,)and the white uniforms of the men This estimate, says the journal referred being wet, it was no wender that the dart

answer, and when the young officer rebuked him in a severe and perhaps somewhat haughty manner, the violent and passionate Greely is worth half a million. In his man, losing all self control, lifted up his hand against his officer.

It was but one fatal moment, quick as | lightning. The uplifted hand never descended; it was caught by a dozen power-ful arms. He was felled to the ground and has just taken place on Levant Island, one of

Lifting the arm against a superior is considered a capital crime. In this case it had been committed whilst both parties were on duty, and the Austrian military laws are the very last in the world to be trifled with. The following day he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. When the sentence was forwarded place. to the competent authority for ratification, the prisoner had to run the gauntlet.

A cruel act of graze was this commutation! When the first sentence had been read over to him, he remained cold, implacable; not a muscle of his proud face stir- visions, and then abandoned themselves to a and to die in the open air, pierced by a do-zen balls, a soldier's death, what should he care much for that? But when he was informed that he had to run the gauntlet the entrance cut off the retreat of fourteen of twice through his company, after having the lads. They rushed to the windows, but been previously degraded, he trembled for those were secured by strong iron bolts. the first time in his life. He knew of many a soldier who had run the gauntlet thrice through a whole battalion, and not even the cations which had until then been heard amid worse for it after all; he knew of some that the confusion became entirely silent, and had married afterwards and brought up fam- there were only left the dead bodies. One of ilies of children; he was fully aware that the warders, while endeavoring from the outthe issue of this terrible torture depended side to force away the iron bars at the winupon the disposition of the men. Dreadful reflection! Above all, he thought of the shame, the dishonor, and the proud heart was well nigh giving way.

On the evening previous to the punishment, the 2nd rifle battalion of Kherenbul- an inquiry respecting the fatal' catastrophe ler infantry would have been unfit for service; the men were drunk. They had got up a carousal in henor of the coming day. But in the morning they were sober enough .-The drums ceased to beat as soon as the prisoner had arrived in the middle of the square; on the point of starting a gentleman rushed his escort fell back. He stood alone near the right wing of the company. There was a dead silence; not a respiration was to be heard from all the many thousands gathered on that spot. The commanding officer read the sentence over to him for the second time. This done, he exhorted the men, according to custom, to dispense with al feelings of compassion, and to do their duty conformably to law. The colonel went through this part of the formality in a quick and hurried manner, as if he were unwilling to perform it. So he was; he knew but too well, that, in this instance, there was no

When the latter tore off from his uniform the golden lace and galloons, the marks of his military rank, throwing them at his feet, the face of the unfortunate man became purple, and his dark eyes flashed fire. When he was stripped of his coat and shirt, and placed at the entry of the terrible street through which he had to pass, he became pale again. Two soldiers went ahead; they marched backward, with their bayonets presented to his breast, so as to force him to keep measure to a drum which brought up the rear. The drum was muffled; its slow and small beats sounded like the music of a funeral procession.

features assumed an expression of pain, and Volunteers, will be gratifying to his parhis firm-set lips quivered slightly. This ents. He was left by his companions in was, however, the only sign of sensation. April, 1865, at Smithfield, North Carolina, Crossing his arms over his breast, and press- and was awaiting transportation to Raleigh. ing his teeth close together, his proud face He was suffering from a wound in the shoulremained henceforth immovable. His mer- der, and also from an attack of fever; the ciless energies enjoyed but an incomplete surgeon in charge pronounced his case triumph after all. They might slash his hopeless. It is hoped that some one of our body to pieces, but his proud indomitable soldiers ministered to him in his dying hour, spirit they could not break. The blows and will give the information desired. Addescended with a fearful violence upon him. dress Philip Noland, Carrolton, Ala. After the first dozen, blood came; but never did he utter one single exclamation of pain; punishment which he had to undergo, he never, not even with a look, did he implore was mounting guard in the outworks with for mercy. An expression of scorn and dissome twenty-five men of his own company. dain was deeply set on his face, as pale as It was a chilly, rainy night, and when the death. When he had reached at last the sentries were relieved, they were glad to left wing of the company, his lacenated stretch themselves, wet as they were, upon back presented a frightful appearance. the floor near the large stove in the middle Even his most exasperated enemies might well have been satisfied now. If it had very clean (floors seldom are in these local- but been possible, the commanding officer himself would have interceded in his behalf. But this was not even to be thought of; the property confiscated and sold by authority Deep River coal, for the coal on Deep River to everything else—it is better for all concern- day a majority of not less than one million all the exertions of the wearers to get it off, right about; he had to make the same way back again.

There was one formality connected with nous and shameful mockery; the delinquent had to thank his executioners for his tor-

When the victim had arrived at the fil anomaly—and that, too, in a country pro- the officer on duty entered the guard room. he threw one last, long look, full of conand the dreadful execution was over at last, fessing to be governed by popular princi- "Attention!" commanded the sergeant, tempt, at his tormentors. Then he was fact that but few places in the United States by a minority! About two fifths of the al report that nothing worth remarking wards the commanding officer. His eyes 5th. Greensboro' is perhaps, the best can cope with this county in water power; there is Little River, Rockfish, Blounts creek, the other three-fifths! It is not possible, if sign, fresh from the military, and almost a wards the commanding outcer. The officer, a young ensured there is Little River, Rockfish, Blounts creek, the other three-fifths! It is not possible, if Beaver creek and many others—there are for- this great majority is determined and in boy, took no notice whatever of the impor- and painful; touching his head with his right times for energy and industry. If our people earnest, that so unnatural a condition of will not take hold, don't let them keep others things can long continue.—Rich. Whig. and somewhat impetuous manner, what he said in a voice that came out of his throat Hyrti, the greatest anatomist of the age, The sergeant, already much annoyed at theless distinctly audible over the place, "I this interference, gave a surly and unwilling have to thank your honor for this exquisite punishment," and fell down dead.

> that a pew in a church in that city was sold be spelled in this case with an r less. recently for \$4,500.

Awful Catastrophe in a Penitentiary.

disarmed. Half an hour afterwards he a group lying at a distance of about ten miles found himself in front of the casemates. from that port.

In the afternoon of the 3d, the authorities of Toulon received information that a revolt had broken out in a penitentiary establish-ment for young criminals established on the island. The weather at sea being tempestuous, the sending of assistance had to be post-poned until the following morning, but in the mean time a fearful occurrence had taken

About forty young convicts who had recently arrived in the colony, had broken out into an insurrection, under the pretext that they were insufficiently fed. The warders were unable to repress the riot, and the lads uniting in a body then burst into the store-house, knocked in the heads of the casks of brandy, tore open the cases of sugar and prounexplained means, took fire, and the flames spread to the casks of brandy, oil and other inflammable articles, and stretching across

The flames gradually advanced, lessening the space in which the unfortunate rioters were confined, and in a short time the impredows, either fell or was thrown into a deep pit and his thigh broken. When the tessel arrived with aid from Toulon the premises were still burning, but with the fire engine from the vessel the flames were soon got under. Order was immediately restored, and has been commenced

FEARFUL FREAKS OF A LUNATIC ON A RAILWAY TRAIN .- At Hanwell, England, ecently, a young lady was put into a train alone to go to London. As the train was up and got in. Shortly after the train had started, the gentleman jumped up and exclaimed, "This carriage is too heavy, it must be lightened," and straightway his carpet bag disappeared out of the window. He sits still a few minutes, when he begins again, and at this time his coat and waistcoat follow his bag.

After a little while he said, "Let us pray for the Duke of Gloucester." Down they go on their knees, the poor girl, only 17, too frightened to do anything but obey. When that was done they prayed for the Duke of York, and then for another-in need for exhortation. These preliminaries being over, the prisoner was delivered into they sit down, the young lady frightened out of her senses.

out of her senses. After a few minutes he begins again: It won't do; I can't stand it; the train is too heavy, either you or I must get out; I don't want to, so you must go." The girl, in despair, says, "But we have not prayed

for the Duke of Northumberland. "Ah, no more we have."

Down they go on their knees, when luckily the train stopped at a station, and the young lady called the guard, when it was discovered that the gentleman was a lunatie escaped from Hanwell.

INFORMATION WANTED-Any information relative to the fate of J. P. Noland, a When he received the first stroke his member of Co. A. 19th Regiment Alabama

IMPORTANT ORDERRELATIVE TO CONFIS-CATED PROPERTY .- General Orders No. 63. issued by Brev. Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Washington, announced that, by direction of the President, General Order No.9, issued by General Augus March 5, 1866, is

The revoked order referred to announced that "to allay uneasiness and prevent litigation concerning titles, lands and other of the United States Government during the recent rebellion, it is directed that no person within the limits of this department (the Department of Washington), who has this punishment which was a cruel, barba- duly acquired title to property by such sales, shall be disturbed in the possession or control of the same by the action of any State or menicipal courts. The action of the Federal courts in relation to such propleader of the right wing of his company; erby will alone be regarded. Commanding officers and the provost judge at Alexandria will report to headquarters immediately any attempted violation of this order."

"Which is the strongest day?"

"Sunday!"

"Why so2" "Because all the rest are week days!" Very good, but if Sunday is the strongest how comes it to be the only one that can be broken?

The railway between Calcutta and Bomboy is about 1,000 miles long, and is traversed by trains in about four days.

A radical editor says that Carl Schurz It is announced in the Boston journals was "scarred in the war." "Scarred should