

THE NEWS.

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From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE REVOLUTION.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

After the Long Parliament which met in 1660 had done all and more than all it originally sought to do in the way of remedying abuses and effecting reforms in the English Government...

When the *Ties Etat*, after a severe struggle, found itself strong enough to insist on taking into its own hands the task of remodelling the antiquated and despotic Government of France...

The American Congress which is now in session in Washington has obtained or can obtain every guarantee that can be fairly asked to secure the maintenance of the Union...

How long will "disloyal Copperheads" of that section, who may embarrass the Government by their reproaches and protests, be permitted to enjoy freedom of speech? How long will a semblance of free constitutional government continue to exist when the Radical

majority in Congress shall have made itself supreme master of the land? Yet, while this revolution is steadily progressing toward this end, and toward this end only, the American people is looking on with timidity, apathy or fear.

From the Galveston News. GEN. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON.

The remains of Gen. Johnston, in charge of the Committee—composed of Hon. N. G. Shelby, on the part of the Senate, and Hon. Asahel Smith and D. W. Jones on the part of the House—reached Austin on the first.

We copy the following addresses on the occasion from the State Gazette.

On presenting the remains, Col. Asahel Smith, on behalf of the Committee, said: Governor: The Committee, who were honored by the Legislature of Texas, on behalf of the citizens, to perform the pious duty of superintending the removal of the remains of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston from their temporary resting place in the city of New Orleans...

The duty of the committee, under their legislative appointment, is finished.

To this the Governor responded in the following beautiful and impressive address:

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Gentlemen of the Committee:

The solemn duty imposed upon you by the Representatives of the people of Texas, that you should repair to a neighboring State, and, in the name of Texas, receive and convey to the early home of his adoption the mortal remains of Albert Sydney Johnston, has been accomplished.

As loving friends, and as honoring countrymen, without the splendor and pageantry of public or official ceremonies, we receive his honored dust.

All that is left to us of his once manly form, wrapped in the habiliments of death—a death made glorious by lofty conduct in life—now lies lowly in the midst of mourning countrymen, who knew his worth, and who honor his memory, not alone for his achievements as a warrior, who led mighty hosts to battle, but also for the many and rare virtues that adorned his character as a citizen, and made him pre-eminent among the noblest of men.

His reputation as a public man belongs to history and to his country—with it today, we have no concern.

However desirable it might be to commemorate his distinguished and useful public career, through a total misconception of the honor and fidelity of the people of Texas, we are denied the sacred and blessed privilege of testifying that homage in the manner which the people of every civilized nation Christian or barbarian, civilized or savage, whether free or in bondage, have been wont to exhibit when consigning to the tomb the ashes of their great men.

With truth may it be said that General Johnston lives in the hearts of the people of Texas. He is enshrined in the holiest of their affections. The showering tears, shed by thousands of our noble women and brave men, and the countless testimonials that have greeted the funeral procession on its melancholy way, attest the affectionate regard entertained for him by our people.

But our tears do not alone moisten the memories that cling around the departed hero. The tears of the lovely and noble ones of

other lands mingle with ours in paying holy tribute to the worth of one so pure in all the private walks of life, and so exalted in every attribute of noble manhood.

When the pen of history shall record the deeds of the fathers who made Texas a nation, the name of him whom we mourn will occupy one of the most prominent niches in that distinguished array.

When generations have passed away, and the memories of the present hour have been softened and purified by time, and the student of history lingers with admiration over the characters of the great men brought upon the stage of action by the recent war, no one name will command greater respect than that of Albert Sydney Johnston.

May the purity of his private life be an exemplar for our young men in all time to come. May the spotless integrity of his conduct as a public man be emulated by all in authority. And may his unsullied fame as an American citizen and soldier, teach us that we cannot and should not share it alone. His fame, with that of his many distinguished cotemporaries, whether won under the Stars and Stripes, or under the Stars and Bars, is the common heritage of the American people.

Many of the heroes of the late civil war grew up in arms together, and shared glories mutually won upon other fields, and notwithstanding the follies of their fellow citizens caused them to lead contending armies of countrymen against each other to carnage and to death, yet, in their hearts they were brothers in affection. Their deeds—the deeds of other heroes—the gallantry and endurance of the soldiers from every section, and the glories won by the armies of the North and the South—all, should teach us that we cannot be two peoples, that we should remain, as our fathers desired—one nation.

I trust in God that the afflictions we have suffered may purify us, and that the hearts of the American people may once more beat in perfect unison and accord over the prosperity and harmony of a reunited and happy people, and thrill with pride at the mention of the virtues and achievements of every American name, regardless of the section that may give it birth or prestige.

Gentlemen of the Committee, you are entitled to, and will receive the thanks of the people of Texas, for the very acceptable and praiseworthy manner with which you have discharged the delicate mission confided to your care.

Matrimony in Italy.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers, who have memorandum books filled with the names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to make arrangements in the same off-hand mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a business transaction; and when they succeed they get a commission of two or three per cent upon the portion, with such extras and bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party.

Marriage at Genoa is thus often simply a matter of business calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who draw up the contract before the parties have seen each other, and it is only when everything else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony that the future husband is introduced to his partner for life.

There seems to be an apparent yielding, for the time, by the English Ritualists on the points of the elevation, and the "consecrating of persons and things." These are reported against by the committee of the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury, and also unanimously condemned by the nine lawyers who prepared the "opinion" for the English Church Union. The Church Times says very candidly: "We look to brighter days when the details of Ritual which are now interdicted by the authorities we have ourselves called in, shall be freely conceded by the growth of that Catholic spirit which is now slowly leavening the whole nation."

A foreign paper publishes the following anecdote concerning the Emperor of Austria while out shooting: His majesty is always attended by a captain of the guards, whose duty it is to observe the effect of each shot and announce it. The Emperor, for instance strikes a partridge: "Partridge!" cries the captain. Next time it is a buck. "Buck!" shouts the captain. One day the Emperor fired, missed the game, and wounded one of the gentlemen of his suite. The latter on being struck uttered an exclamation. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Haeckenberg!" announced the captain, without the slightest change of features or tone.

A SCENE IN A DISSECTING ROOM.

A New York reporter has recently taken a few notes in a medical college, where he found hundreds of young men and a few women, fitting themselves for the business of prescribing for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The following, relative to the dissecting room, will be found interesting: In the evening, the medical students—who are earnest enough to seek, by hard work, to obtain a knowledge of their profession—resort to the dissecting rooms, of which there are several located in different parts of the city.

Headless, legless and armless bodies occupy some of the tables. On others untouched bodies await the disposition of the "demonstrator," who apportions it according to the demand; one student asking for a head and neck, another taking the trunk; one gets an arm or a leg; in short, the body is divided according to the inclination or desire of the different dissectors to pursue their investigations of certain portions of the human anatomy.

Upon one table lay the uncovered form of a woman but a few hours dead. Near by, the inanimate body of a muscular looking man; and farther on, the corpse of a pretty little child, with flaxen curls, was being cut for the benefit of living children; two students working together upon this small "subject," which they treated somewhat tenderly. With open books before them, these young men delicately ply their sharp steel instruments, the incised flesh being held open by small hooks chained together in a manner that enables the operator to obtain an untrammelled working space upon that part of the body which he is investigating.

Periodically a "Demonstrator of Anatomy" makes his appearance in the dissecting room, and discourses learnedly upon some portion of anatomy laid bare before the class, whose scalps are laid down and tables deserted, while they crowd around the Professor, during the delivery of his lecture. In this manner, the medical students are practically taught much that other people only hear of, or read about; it is not, therefore, surprising that they soon become accustomed to scenes which, at first sight of the dissecting-room, curdled the blood in their veins.

As a general rule the remains are treated as respectfully as the pursuit of science permits, and when a "subject" has been sufficiently dissected, the flesh and bones are gathered up and disposed of for proper burial. From two days to two weeks is sometimes occupied in the disposal of a body, although it not infrequently happens that a head, an arm or a leg is retained for a month or more, during which time some student is engaged, for several hours daily, investigating its structure. When the work of one day is left over to be continued on the following day, it is usually covered with oiled silk or wrapped in a cloth for the purpose of excluding the atmosphere, which would decompose the "subject." During the winter season, such precautions are not so frequently restored to. In cold weather the bodies are better kept uncovered; therefore each student when he leaves his "dissection" merely pins upon the flesh a piece of paper bearing his name, thus giving notice to the attendants, and all others, that he proposes to resume operations again.

The present population of Texas is estimated at 1,100,000. It was under 700,000 at the beginning of the war.

A Minnesota paper says that furs have never been so plenty in that State and on its Northern frontier as the present year.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of Stevens' bill, denounces it in the most decided language. We make an extract or two from it: "The blackest record ever made by an assembly of the representatives of a free people stained yesterday the proceedings of the House of Representatives. Never, in the most tyrannous hour of the Long Parliament misrule; never, amid the utmost subservience to the royal mandate of an English king; never, in the most blood-thirsty epoch of a French convention, did the representatives of the people stamp themselves with greater ignominy."

"Such a bill makes a mockery of free institutions. It despoils all the great safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples the right of free assemblage. It silences the lips of free speech. It infringes the right of the people to bear arms. It wipes out the guaranty of a jury presentment. It abolishes the exemption of freedom from seizure and from search. It abrogates the right of trial by a jury of one's peers in the vicinage of the commission of the alleged offence. It tramples upon the prerogative of the President, it makes way upon the Constitution, it rebels against the authority of the Supreme Court. It invades the sacred constitutional rights of the citizen. It is treason enveloped in the forms of law. It is rebellion wearing the garb of legitimate power."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. Scarcely a day passes that we do not either see or hear of negroes passing through this city en route for the Southwest. For the most part they are young, hale and hearty—the very pick of the field hands. They are mostly from Virginia and the Carolinas. Numbers, however, have left, and are still leaving, our own State. These people are induced to emigrate, partly on the promise of higher wages, but chiefly from a desire to change their locations.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are the recipients of this emigration. Should the freedmen continue their migration Westward, the planting interest in this section must necessarily suffer from want of labor. If, however, the negroes do not work more industriously in the West than here during the last year, it is very questionable whether the interests of the planter will not be subserved by the emigration now going West.

Accounts from all quarters concur in the above. And our readers doubtless noticed the appeal which we copied a few days ago, of the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Fairfax county, urging the negroes to embark in this scheme of emigration to the South, and warning them that they must give up their objections to the separation of families, which such emigration would often render necessary. It no doubt caused a smile to see the slave trade, as conducted by the Bureau, calling for a separation of families more wholesale than that which formed one of the staple abolition horrors in former times, and for which no excuse could then be admitted.

DEPTHS OF THE SEA.—A French journal says that the soundings effected with reference to the new trans-Atlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents. Thus the Baltic, between Germany and Switzerland, is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, while to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000 feet. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,000 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena 37,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000 feet.

SINGING NOTES OF HAND.—A writer in the Albany (Ga.) News says:

Many sharp persons, in taking notes for old debts, are careful to have them payable to bearer instead of to order, and to make them over \$500. Why is this? A note for \$500, if payable to order, cannot be sued in the Circuit Court of the United States, unless the payer of the note was a non-resident, or otherwise had the right to sue in that Court. But if the debt is over \$500, and is payable to A. B., or bearer, and it is transferred to a non-resident of this State, it can be sued in a Circuit Court of the United States. The purpose is to thus get their debtors before a jurisdiction where the remedy is more summary and the stay law of our State would not be in the way of selling the debtor's property.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Commissioner of Agricultural is in receipt of a letter from a prominent citizen of Virginia who states that after due inquiry he has ascertained that the cotton crop estimate of 1,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each of the Agricultural Department was not too large, but that it will probably reach 2,000,000 bales. The gentleman above referred to at first assailed and censured the estimate of the Department, and in repatriation made the above statement.—World.

Newspaper Progress—A Contrast.

We are indebted to Mr. Lewis Woodruff, architect, for two copies of the London Times, one bearing date of the 7th of January, 1867, the other, 3d of October, 1798. In appearance they afford a striking contrast. The former is well known as a large paper of eight pages well filled; the latter is a 7 by 9 affair, with four columns to the page. The former contains the news of the whole world spread out at large; the latter is devoted to Nelson's victory of the Nile, a rebellion in Ireland, some local news and seven columns of advertisements. Nelson's account is dated 7th of August, or nearly two months before it was made known to the British public; while the Times of January 8th, 1867, publishes the news of the United States for the day previous!—Macos Telegraph. "Such is life!"

Mr. Dillway's son told me that his father in his younger days, was in a stage coach with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate young dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and, after some indifferent jokes, asked him, at an inn where they stopped, to hold his sword for a minute, supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. Mr. Dillway, however, eyeing the young man from head to foot, said—"As I believe from thy appearance it has never shed blood, and is not in the least likely to do so, I have not the smallest objection."

A lady was told by a travelling gentleman, that every lady who had a small mouth was provided with a husband by the Government. "It is pitiful!" said the lady, making her mouth as little as she could. The gentleman added, "That if she had a large mouth, she was provided with two husbands." "My gracious!" exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth open to its full extent. The gentleman became alarmed, made his escape, and has not been heard of since.

The Winchester (Va.) Times says that the accounts from all parts of the valley are very encouraging: "A very large area of ground—perhaps more than has been tilled for ten years—was last fall sown with wheat, and the seed being of a very superior quality, the result is the promise of an abundance which will go far towards restoring to prosperity our agricultural interests. Besides the very large crop of corn raised last season, and the unexcelled prospects now for an abundant wheat harvest, we learn that it is the design of our farmers to stretch the utmost energy in putting out an extra large corn crop. Labor is adjusting itself to the new condition of things, imposed by the result of the war; the stoppage of rations to the able bodied by the Freedmen's Bureau has thrown thousands upon their own resources, and rather than starve they are forced to work. The result is, wages are more reasonable, and labor becoming diffused very generally through the Valley."

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The new regulations regarding registered letters, which are to go into effect as soon as the instructions and blanks can be forwarded to the several post offices, provide that registered letters are never to be sent "direct" if a distributing office is located anywhere between the place of mailing them and their destination. They are also to be always in the "registered package envelope," furnished by the Department to all post offices. Every person connected with the service through whose hands a "registered package envelope" shall pass in transmission, is required to make a record of the number, etc., of the same in a book or blank sheet provided for that purpose, and also to take a receipt for it from the person to whom he delivers it, in all the cases where it is practicable. The postage and fees for registered letters must be prepaid by stamps.

A FAMILY PARTY.—A friend of our's met his neighbor's coachman looking remarkably facetious, on Monday morning last. As the man touched his hat, he said to him: "Well, John what has happened, you look so pleasant to-day?"

"Why, sir," was the reply, "what do you think? We are a pretty lot at our house, that we are. I started with five of us in the old carriage yesterday morning. First of all, I drove the young mistress to the Church, and then the old master to the Wesleyans; next I took the young master to the Romans, and wife went to the Banters; and when I had put up the horse, I took a turn myself with the Calvinists."

We certainly did laugh outright at hearing the account of this "happy family." The rainbow is nothing to it.—Liverpool Action.

REBUTTAL OF NERVE ACTION.—Haller attempted, in reading the *Æneid* aloud, to count the number of letters which he could pronounce in a minute. Finding that he could pronounce 1,500,000, among which the R, according to his statement, requires ten successive contractions of the stylo-glossus, he affirms that a muscle can contract and relax itself 15,000 times in a minute; and as the time of relaxation is as long as that of contraction, each contraction requires about 1,300,000 of a minute, or 1,520 of a second. From this Haller concludes that the nervous agent requires the 1,500 of a second to go from the brain to the stylo-glossus muscle.—Revue des Cours Scient.

A gentleman in California, having made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, after several trials of skill they concluded to go through the forms of a duel. They took their positions, fired at the word, and to the terror of the lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the corpse, embracing and kissing it with emotions of endearment. Under such magical influences the gentleman revived, and rose unharmed from the ground, and—and—they are to be married.