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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, angered by the opposition it had encountered, and loth to ually passed from the work of reformation to that of revolution. It abolished the kingly office and the Upper House, and concentrated in the hands of a rump of one branch of the Legislature the whole politithe fundamental principle of English constitutional law, it violated the established rights of the citizen, and set up an arbitrary them. and odious system. If the rule of Charles I. had been oppressive, the sway of the Puritan Assembly was far more so, and the people, after groaning for some time under a grievous tyranny, turned for relief to a military despotism. The Parliament, which at first only sought to secure further guarantees for public liberty, had, under the guidance of fanatical and radical leaders, brought about a chaos of confusion, anarchy and terror, amid which every vestige of free and constitutional government vanished from England, and the sword of Oliver Cromwell became the sole arbiter among her people.

When the Ties Etat, after a severe struggle, found itself strong enough to insit on taking into its own hands the task of remodelling the antiquated and despotic Government of France, it proceeded with remarkable energy to effect the desired changes. The Constituent Assembly, at its demand, abolished feudal and hierachial privileges, and provided for the protection of civil and religious liberty, equality of rights and popular sovereignty. Flushed with success and excited by the appeals of demagogues and the rhapsodies of dreamers, the French people soon exchanged liberty for license. The merciless confiscations which ruined whole classes of people, the commercial and financial collapse which beggared the nation, the frequent massacres, in which even women and little children were sacrificed by thousands; these are the things which are familiar to all who have read the chapter that records the proceedings of the National Convention which, in the last century, usurped dominion over France. A bleeding, a sorrowing nation sought refuge behind a military dictator, and the will of Napoleon became the law unto France.

The American Congress which is now in session in Washington has obtained or can Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, ney Johnston, has been accomplished. the freedom and security of the negroes, and not content. It has already stricken down geantry of public or official ceremonies, some of the cardinal pillars of our political fabric, and has shaken others until they are it has infringed upon the privileges of the of ruling the vast majority of their citizens the noblest of men. through its own agents, backed by the neday, ever since the hour when it first convened in Washington, it has been assuming new powers, and the authority it now exercises is very nearly as full and arbitrary rogated. If it shall impeach and remove the President-as it will do unless some un- privilege of testifying that homage in the foreseen action on his part, or some unlook- manner which the people of every clime ed for uprising on the part of the people and nation Christian or barbarian, civilized shall compel it to pause—who can doubt or savage, whether free or in bondage, censer?" the result? The South will be handed have been wont to exhibit whenconsignover to the rule of petty despots in the ling to the tomb the ashes of their great men. shape of Generals and Commissioners, and proaches and protests, be permitted to enjoy freedom of speech? How long will a semblance of free constitutional

supreme master of the land? Yet, while tribute to the worth of one so pure in all the this revolution is steadily progressing to- private walks of life, and so exalted in every a few notes in a medical college, where he ward this end, and toward this end only, attribute of noble manhood. the American people is looking on with When the pen of history shall record the women, fitting themselves for the business timidity, apathy or fear. It sees that the deeds of the fathers who made Texas a na- of prescribing for all the ills that flesh is union for which it affected such patriotic tion, the name of him whom we mourn will heir to." The following, relative to the devotion is being hopelessly destroyed, and occupy one of the most prominent niches dissecting room, will be found interesting: it makes no sign. It knows that the Con- in that distinguished array. stitution, for which it professed such un- When generations have passed away, who are earnest enough to seek, by hard bounded reverence, is being rapidly super- and the memories of the present hour have work, to obtain a knowledge of their proand intolerant faction, and it holds its peace. student of history lingers with admiration which there are several located in different It knows that the Republic which has been over the characters of the great men brought parts of the city. The largest and finest sweep it forever from among the political than that of Albert Sydney Johnston. the enforcement of his principles and policy won under the Stars and Stripes, or under faculty "subjects," i. e .- dead bodies -- are

## From the Galveston News. GEN. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON.

The remains of Gen. Johnston, in charge House of Representatives by the Governor. birth or prestige. We copy the following addresses on the occasion from the State Gazette.

ed by the Legislature of Texas, on behalf confided to your care. 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, to be interred in the bosom of Texthe land and people whom in life he loved and served so well, and who so loved and honored him in death as in life, have to announce to your Excellency, that they have performed this duty. The Committee have the benor here to present to your Excellency the remains of Gen. will, at an early time, make to your Exaction under their appointment:

legislative appointment, is finished.

following beautiful and impressive address: THE GOVERNORS'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Committee: The solemn duty imposed upon you ing State, and, in the name of Texas, receive and convey to the early home of his

As loving friends, and as honoring the peace of the whole country. But it is countrymen, without the splendor and pa-

we receive his honored dust. tottering to their foundations; it has vio- form, wrapt in the habiliments of death-a lated, day by day, some plain provision of death made glorious by lofty conduct in the Constitution; it has contemned the de- life-now lies lowly in the midst of mourncisions of the Supreme Court; it has tram- ing countrymen, who knew his worth, and people; it contemplates abolishing the forms hosts to battle, but also for the many and of government which have existed in the rare virtues that adorned his character as a Southern States since the Revolution, and citizen, and made him pre-eminent among

His reputation as a public man belongs groes and the Federal army. Day after to history and to his country-with it today, we have no concern.

However desirable it might be to commemorate his distinguished and useful pub-Texas, we are denied the sacred and blessed

With truth may it be said that General these will be surrounded with legions of Johnston lives in the hearts of the people reckless adventurers and venal sharpers. of Texas. He is enshrined in the holiest of With the South a prey to desolation, rapine their affections. The showering tears, shed and announce it. The Emperor, for instance and misrule, how long will the North end by thousand of our noble women and brave strikes a partridge? "Partridgel" cries the joy prosperity? How long will "disloyal men, and the countless testimenials that captain. Next time it is a buck. "Bucklet Copperheads" of that section, who may bave greeted the funeral procession on its shouts the captain. One day the Emperor

majority in Congress shall have made itself other lands mingle with ours in paying holy

seded by the "higher law" of a fanatical been softened and purified by time, and the fession-resort to the dissecting rooms, of the pride and boast of generation after gen- upon the stage of action by the recent war, of them is located in the upper part of a eration is assailed by a tempest which may no one name will command greater respect college building, where twenty-five or

institutions of the earth, and no hand is May the purity of his private life be an dozen rows of bright gas lights. Around lifte to cave in There has seldom been exemplar for our young men in all time to the sides of the rooms forty or more closets an instance in history of so base an acqui- come. May the spotless integrity of his are numbered and set apart for the use of escence in ursurpation on the part of a peo- conduct as a public man be emulated by students, who change their clothing whenple, and of so abject an abandonment of all in authority. And may his unsullied ever they engage in the work of dissection. their political rights and privileges. More fame as an American citizen and soldier, The tables are about six feet long by eighthan one million and eight hundred thou- teach us that we cannot and should not teen inches wide, and three feet six inches sand free born men voted against Mr. Lin- share it alone. His fame, with that of his high, one end being inclined for drainage coln in 1864, because they believed that many distinguished cotempararies, whether purposes. Under direction of the College would endanger the existence of the Con- the Stars and Bars, is the common heritage procured and brought to this room, which, stitution and the Union, and two millions of the American people. It is the proud although thoroughly ventilated, smells very voted for him on the theory that he would representative of American character, and much like a slaughter house, which it reinevitably secure their perpetuity. All is alike honorable to the North and to the sembles in some respects. these men are now looking tamely on while South.

Many of the heroes of the late civil war py some of the tables. On others untouchthe inheritance they have derived from their fathers is being divided as a spoil grew up in arms together, and shared glo- ed bodies await the disposition of the "degive up the power it had acquired, it grad- among the leaders of a triumphant politi- ries mutually won upon other fields, and, monstrator," who apportions it according cal party. Are the Long Parliament of notwithstanding the follies of their fellow to the demand; one student asking for a England and the National Convention of citizens caused them to lead contending head and neck, another taking the trunk; France to be reproduced in our day, and is armies of countrymen against each other to one gets an arm or a leg; in short, the body another Cromwell or Napoleon awaiting carnage and to death, yet, in their hearts is divided according to the inclination or the auspicious moment when he may as- they were brothers in affection. Their deeds desire of the different dissectors to pursue cal authority of the country. It ignored sume the imperial purple? The history of —the deeds of other heroes—the gallantry their investigations of certain portions of the past suggests these things, and it is for and endurance of the soldiers from every the human anatomy. It is a ghastly sight the people of this country to consider section, and the glories won by the armies to witness a score of dead bodies, or as of the North and the South-all, should many portions thereof, lying in all stages teach us that we cannot be two peoples, of dissection stiff and stark, surrounded by that we should remain, as our fathers de- young men clad in butcher's overals, and sired-one nation.

> of the Committee-composed of Hon. N. G. have suffered may purify us, and that the following up veins or arteries to their con-Sliellby, on the part of the Senate, and hearts of the American people may once Hons. Ashbel Smith and D. W. Jones on more beat in perfect unison and accord the structure of heart, lungs or kidneys, the part of the House-reached Austin on over the prosperity and harmony of a rethe first. Near the cemetery they were united and happy people, and thrill with met by a large multitude of both sexes, who pride at the mention of the virtues and of a woman but a few hours dead. Near accompanied them to the Capitol, where achievements of every American name, by, the inanimate body of a muscular lookthey were secluded in the Hall of the regardless of the section that may give it ing man; and farther on, the corpse of a

> entitled to, and will receive the thanks of two students working together upon this On presenting the remains, Col. Ashbel the people of Texas, for the very accept- small "subject," which they treated some-Smith, on behalf of the Committee, said: able and praiseworthy manner with which what tenderly. With open books before Governor: The Committee, who were honor- | you have direharged the delicate mission

## 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 en- plaster, colored with vermilion. This deavoring to make arrangements in the same off-hand mercantile manner which through which the blood passes, and matethey would bring to bear upona buisness rially aids the student in tracing their di-Albert Sydney Johnson. The Committee transaction; and when they succeed they rection and function, besides hardening and get a commission of two or three per cent preserving to some extent the subject. cellency a written report in detail, of their upon the portion, with such extras and bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by simply a matter of buisness calculation, To this the Governor responded in the 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 with her manners, or appearance, he may annul the contract, on condition of defrayasked to secure the maintenance of the adoption the mortal remains of Albert Syd- ing the brokerage, and any other expense

There seems to be an apparent yielding, for the time, by the English Ritualists on the All that is left to us of his once manly against by the committee of the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury, and also unanimously condemned by the nine lawyers who

achievements as a warrior, who led mighty 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. And this is not chimerical. Time was when the surplice, and choral service, and daily prayer were as strange to the posal of a body, although it not unfre-English Church as high Ritual was five years | quently happens that a head, an arm or a back. To-day we see the Eucharistic vest- leg is retained for a month or more, during them over \$500. Why is this? A note for ments, and the altar lights-the recognized which time some student is engaged, for symbols of the fundamental doctrine of the lic career, through a total misconception of Catholic faith-not merely introduced into the as if the Constitution had been formally ab- the honor and fidelity of the people of most solemn function, but recognized as lecan receive the exposition of the Church's it is usually covered with oiled silk or laws. Who shall say that it is a fond delusion to anticipate the day when the same cluding the atmosphere, which would de sanction shall be accorded to election and to compose the "subject." During the win-

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 bearing his name, thus giving notice to the the gentlemen of his suite. The latter on being struck uttered an exclamation. "His but our tears do not alone moisten the memsemblance of free constitutional government continue to evict when the Podent! The tears of the lovely and noble ones of ment continue to exist when the Radical The tears of the lovely and noble ones of change of features or tone.

A SCENE IN A DISSECTING ROOM.

found hundreds of young men and a few In the evening, the medical students-

thirty tables are ranged between half a

Headless, legless and armless bodies occuarmed with small scalpels with which they I trust in God that the afflictions we cut away flesh, fat, or muscular fibre, while nection with vital parts; or searching into according to the bent of their studies.

Upon one table lay the uncovered form pretty little child, with flaxen curls, was Gentlemen of the Committee, you are being cut for the benefit of living children; them, these young men deftly 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 vestigating. When these subjects are first brought to the dissecting room, an attendantinjects into the veins a preparation of briags out distinctly all the minute courses

Periodically a "Demonstrator of Anatothe class, whose scalpels are laid down and lecture. In this manner, the medical stu- tween Venice and Trieste, 130 feet. The the blood in their veins. This familiarity | Europe are much deeper than those in the inof 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 dister season, such precautions are not so freeach student when he leaves his "dissection" law of our State would not be in the way merely pins upon the flesh a piece of paper attendants, and all others, that he proposes

The National Intelligencer, in speaking A New York reporter has recently taken 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 English king; never, in the most bloodthe representatives of the people stamp themselves with greater ignominy." . . "Such a bill makes a mockery

the lips of free speech. It infringes the right of the people to bear arms. It wipes Telegraph. 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 perogative 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 ei ther see or hear of negroes passing through this city en route for the Southwest. For from a desire to change their locations.

as 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 the planter will not be subserved by the emigration now going West.

From the Richmond Enquirer. 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 emigrathey must give up their objections to the upon that part of the body which he is in- 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 post offices, provide that registered letters says that the soundings effected with reference to the new trans-Atlantic cable have my" makes his appearance in the dissect- enabled comparisons to be made of the diff-The duty of the committee, under their the party. Marriage at Genoa is thus often ing room, and discourses learnedly upon erent depths of the sea, Generally speak- age envelope," furnished by the Department some portion of anatomy laid bare before ing, they are not of any great depth in the to all post offices. Every person connected neighborhood of continents. Thus the Bal- with the service through whose hands a "regtables are deserted, while they crowd around tic, between Germany and Switzerland, is istered package envelope" shall pass in trans the Professor, during the delivery of his only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic, befew days previous to the marriage ceremony deats are practically taught much that greatest depth of the channel between take a receipt for it from the person to whom that the future husband is introduced to other people only hear of, or read about; France and England does not exceed 300 he delivers it, in all the cases where it is prac-Texas, that you should repair to a neighbor- his partner for life. Should he find fault it is not, therefore, surprising that they feet, while to the southwest of Ireland, ticable. The postage and fees for register soon become accustomed to scenes which, where the sea is open, the depth is more letters must be prepaid by stamps. at first sight of the dissecting-room, curdled than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of with the dead, and the handling of different terior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of portions of the body, very soon become at- Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while tractive work to some of the students, who a little more to the east it is 3,000 feet. On composedly eat their luncheon while sitting the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 points of the elevation, and the "censing of alongside of one corpse and surrounded by feet. 250 miles south of Nantucket (south persons and things." These are reported many others. Undue levity is frowned of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,000 think? We are a pretty lot at our house upon by the professors and gentlemen in feet. The greatest depths of all are to be attendance, but nevertheless at times some met with in the Southern Ocean. To the prepared the "opinion" for the English Church Union. The Church Times says very can- which is quite out of place a the dissect- have been measured, and to the west of St. ing room. As a general rule the remains Helena 37,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates and wife went to the Ranters; and when pled upon the clearest rights of the States; who honor his memory, not alone for his "We look to brighter days when the details are treated as respectfully as the pursuit the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 had put up the horse, I took a t feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000 feet.

SUING 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 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 them over \$500. Why is this? A note for a minute. Finding that he could pronounce 1,5000, among which the R, according to his statement, requires ten successive contests. The could pronounce 1,5000, among which the R, according to his statement, requires ten successive contests. ture. When the work of one day is left less the payer of the note was a non-resiover to be continued on the following day, dent, or otherwise had the right to sue in a muscle can contract and relax itself 15,000 that Court. But if the debt is over \$500 wrapped in a cloth for the purpose of ex- and is payable to A. B., or bearer, and it is transferred to a non-resident of this State, United States. The purpose is to thus get 1,500 of a second to go from the brain to the quently restored to. In cold weather the their debtors before a jurisdiction where bodies are better kept uncovered; therefore the remedy is more summary and the stay of selling the debtor's property.

THE COTTON CROP.-The Commissioner o Agricultural is in receipt of a letter from a prominent citizen of Virginia who states that 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 iters have never been so plenty in that State and on its Northern frontier as the present year.

The present population of Texas is estimated at 1,100,000. It was under 700,000 bales of 400 pounds each of the Agricultural Department was not too large, but that it will probably reach 2,000,000 bales. The gentlemen above referred to at first assailed and censured the estimate of the Department, and in reparation make the above statement.—World.

Northern frontier as the present year.

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 subservience to the royal mandate of an page. The former contains the news of the English king; never, in the most blood- whole world spread out at large; the latter thirsty epoch of a French convention, did 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 of free institutions. It despites all the great two months before it was made known to safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples the British public; while the Times of Janthe right of free assemblage. It silences uary 8th, 1867, publishes the news of the United States for the day previous! - Macon

"Such is life!"

Mr. Dillwayn'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. Dillwayn, 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 gentlethe most part they are young, hale and man, that every lady who had a small mouth hearty-the very pick of the field hands. was provided with a husband by the Gov-They are mostly from Virginia and the ernment. "Ith it pothibul?" said the lady, arolinas. Numbers, however, have left, making her mouth as little as she could. and are still leaving, our own State. These | The gentleman added. "That if she had a people are induced to emigrate, partly on large mouth, she was provided with two the promise of higher wages, but chiefly husbands." "My gracious!" exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tex- 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 very questionable whether the interests of 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 puting out an extra large corn crop. Labor is adjusting itself to the new condition of things, groes to embark in this scheme of emigra- imposed by the result of the war; the stop-tion to the South, and warning them that page of rations to the able bodied by the Freedmen's Bureau has thrown thousand upon their own resources, and rather than starve they are forced to work. The result is, wages are more reasonable, and labor becom ing diffused very generally through the Val-

> REGISTERED LETTERS .- The new regulations egarding registered letters, which are to go into effect as soon as the instructions and blanks can be forwarded to the several 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 packnumber, etc., of the same in a book or blank sheet provided for that purpose, and also to

A FAMILY PARTY .- A friend of our's met 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 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 Chur next I took the young master to the Rome with the Calvinista."

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

RAPIDITY OF NERVE ACTION.—Haller attemp ed, in reading the Eneid aloud, to count the number of letters which he could pronoun is as long as that of contraction, each con traction requires about 1,30,000 of a minut or 1.520 of a second. From this Haller co 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