

THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I.

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NO 10

THE EXAMINER.

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NUTTALL & STEWART.

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MRS. H. A. CORRELL, FASHIONABLE MILLINER, SALISBURY, N. C.,

KEEPS constantly on hand the best assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, which she sells as cheap as the cheapest.
In order to keep up with the latest styles, she makes an order every week, and orders made through her will meet with prompt attention.
Special attention given to repairing, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction given, or no charge made.
June 14-5-1m

H. A. CORRELL, DESIRES to inform his old friends and patrons that he may be found at all hours at his shop, where he makes, at short notice, every style of BOOTS & SHOES, at his usual low rates. Also, Repairing done at low figures. 5-1m

L. M. DAVIS, PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,

DESIRES to call the attention of the good people of North Carolina and the public generally, that with his celebrated OPTOMETER, he is prepared to suit any eye with impaired vision with a perfect Glass. He uses only the Periscope Pebble Glasses, Convex and Concave, which is the most comfortable Lenses used. 1-2w

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PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.
Court House Building, April 17 NEWBERN, N. C.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE SO.

The Conqueror of all Snuffs.

G. W. G. G G G G G & AX'S
G. W. G. A A A A A & AX'S
G. W. G. I I I I I & AX'S
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CELEBRATED CELEBRATED CELEBRATED

SCOTCH SNUFF SCOTCH SNUFF SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur smokers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and purity from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.
Do not fail to try it, for you will like it.
Ask for it and take no other. See that our name is on every package.
For sale by
Bingham & Co., Smith, Foster & Co.,
W. H. Howerton, C. F. Ritz,
A. Parker,
Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers' Agent for Norfolk, Va.
L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner. Agent for Richmond, Va.
NOTE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK. The superior quality of our Snuff does not lay in the trade mark, but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.
G. W. GAIL & AX.

From the Baltimore Home Journal. LIFE'S JOURNEY.

In the journey of life we daily and almost hourly meet with things that continually baffie all our dearest aims, wreck our brightest dreams, and render futile all our plans for future happiness and greatness. As sick and faint hearted, we go struggling on, troubles and trials goad us on every side; while the gaunt skeletons of many a ruined design are continually flitting before our gaze, shaking their long bony hands, and telling us that there are more yet to come. Yet in many cases we heed not their warning, but struggle on, fondly believing that we are nearing and will speedily reach the object of our design—the goal of human happiness. It is always in sight, always tempting us on with deceiving glances, but always gliding away as we approach. Thus we live in constant delusion that it will speedily be within our reach and all our trials will be at an end, and a glorious recompense for long years of labor will be given us.
Take, for example, the life of the alchemist, whose dream was the strange belief that lead could be converted into silver, and copper into gold. To discover the means whereby this could be effected was the study of his life.—Many a long weary day, many a lonely midnight hour, he spent in endeavoring to find the realization of his darling dream. It was always before him but ever glided away whenever he reached forth his hand to grasp it. As he drew near unto the end of life, it came nearer and hovered more constantly around him, but still remained just beyond his reach. He pursued the phantom not only with untiring, but even with enthusiastic energy, until the silent messenger came and tore him away from his cherished idol. So near now had it approached that in his dying moments he prayed for just one more hour of life to enable him to fold it to his bosom in one long and last embrace. Vain prayer!—strange spectacle! the labors of a lifetime lost for the lack of a single hour of life! Ah! we who waste the swiftly fleeting moments, hours, days and months, in wanton idleness, will sooner or later awake to the sense of our folly; and while deeply but vainly bewailing those neglected opportunities, conscience will upbraid us in bitter terms for having done ourselves so great a wrong.
It is true that to many of us life presents but few inducements to tempt us to great exertions. We can see nothing ahead but the same dull, monotonous existence of hard daily labor filled with vexations and troubles; a few hours of brief repose at night, and then to awake to pursue the same work over again.—Should we in the lighter and more joyful moments of our existence imagine that somewhere—dark, undefined, and vague, but still somewhere—in the future, there is a period when we can lay care aside and spend the remainder of our days in quietude and peace, time surely will prove the falsity of such an idea. Again, many a life is wholly blighted, bright hopes and glorious anticipations of a brilliant future cruelly destroyed by some great misfortune, either the result of youthful folly and indiscretion, or the pleasure and will of the Deity. They are like some noble ship, wrecked and dismantled upon the breakers, and left to be tossed hither and thither by the waves, soon after it is launched, and before its voyage has fairly begun. Many of us who are thus wrecked sorrowfully and idly drift through life, surrounded on all sides by darkness, in which we are waiting, wearily waiting for the coming of the morn. Most especially is this true to those whose barques were shattered upon some rock of rude adversity, just as they were approaching of manhood or womanhood. They are no longer guided throughout their voyage to their predetermined destination by the skillful hands of the pilot, but are left drifting, aimlessly drifting upon the sea of Time.

From the Charlotte Times. DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

We are in receipt of the Catalogue of this institution for its thirty-second Collegiate year. There were, at the last session, one hundred and twenty-one young men in attendance, and we are glad to note from this fact that the College is regaining its former prosperity, and that a constant increase of students is being made.
Regarding the situation, capacity, objects, aims, &c., of Davidson College, we extract the following circular notice which is from the catalogue furnished us:—
"Davidson college is situated on the line of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, twenty miles from Charlotte and by design about equally distant from the four towns of Charlotte, Statesville, Salisbury, and Concord. The main building is spacious and elegant, having been erected, just before the war at the expense of about \$60,000. This with the buildings in the enclosure affords ample accommodations for a large number of students. Besides a considerable tract of land around the College, the enclosure around the buildings contains about twenty two acres planted in trees. The site of the College and village is remarkable for its health and entirely free from any local sickness at all times of the year.
"The village of Davidson College affords a small but pleasant society composed mainly of the families of the officers of the College and in some other way connected with it. The country around is thickly settled with a population remarkable for its morality. The means of living are cheap and abundant, and the remoteness from town tends to remove all temptation to vice and extravagance.
"Though instituted and under the care of Presbyterians, the advantages of the institution are freely and equally extended to all students of good moral character, the design of the founders being to extend the blessings of a liberal education to all classes of the community prepared to enjoy them."

COLORED PEOPLE AT HOTELS AND THEATRES.

It will be seen from the following article from the Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical journal of the West, how the attempt to place the negroes on an equality with the whites at hotels and places of amusement is regarded by people in the old free States:—
"Some ill-advised people in Washington are endeavoring to procure a city ordinance compelling the hotels of that city to accommodate colored guests on the same terms and at the same tables as white, or forfeit their licenses. An ordinance has already been passed providing for annulling the licenses of theatres unless they shall seat negroes and whites without distinction on account of color. So far from being democratic, or in accordance with the principles of equality, such attempts are as flagrantly at war with equality of right as they are with politeness. The only persons who are affected by obtruding colored guests at a hotel or in a theatre are the other guests attendants and the proprietor. Nine-twentieths of these would be white under any circumstances, and the effect of such a measure is to enable one black man or woman to force his or her company upon nineteen white men or women who do not desire it. Displeasing the nineteen to please one, in a mere association and taste, is not equality, but the grossest inequality. Hotels and theatres are not public offices or governmental institutions. They are not supported by taxes, like free schools, nor do they enjoy any legislative monopoly, like railroads. They offer entertainment and amusement merely. The only function the Government has in relation to them is to preserve order, not to regulate the class of people who should go to them. If government had the power by an ordinance to compel these places to admit people of color, it must have power to exclude them, and the effect of raising the question generally would be to cause them to be excluded altogether from the theatres and hotels, into certain parts of which, and within certain restrictions, they are now admitted."

Many important failures of commercial houses have recently occurred in Constantinople and Smyrna, and a mercantile crisis is feared throughout Eastern Europe.

THE HUMAN TIDE FROM WEST AND EAST.

It has been already mentioned that a letter from one of the Liverpool steamship agencies, received at New York on the 12th inst., says an average of five thousand emigrants may be expected at New York for the next five or six weeks to come. Nothing like the pressure for passage, it is said, was ever known before. A tide had already set in this spring of extraordinary magnitude and volume. There arrived in New York from Europe during the month of May over fifty thousand; in the preceding month of April there were over twenty-seven thousand, and for the five months from January 1 to May 31 the number was upwards of one hundred and two thousand. But the arrivals for the first seven days of the present month are still more remarkable. In that week there arrived ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. The greatest number of these emigrants sailed from Liverpool, and are nearly all Irish. But the Germans, too, come in great numbers, for during the same period there arrived from the two ports of Bremen and Hamburg over thirty-two thousand. The rest are from Glasgow, London, Copenhagen and Antwerp. The increase is large over the immigration of last year. It is also said that on the other side of the continent emigration is increasing. Every steamship arriving at San Francisco from China and Japan brings a load of Asiatics. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, and increasing commercial relations with the East is likely to swell the stream of emigration from China to a flood, which will not only fertilize the mining regions, but spread to the great valley of the Mississippi. There is room enough for the labor of all that can come, both in the West and South. Our vast national domain, which is now inhabited only by a population as large as that of France, is capable of supporting as many people as Europe. There is no danger that the Caucasian race will fail to dominate over the other elements of the population, no matter how heterogeneous, and assimilate them in due time to itself.

We have already called attention to the interest which the subject of the emigration of workmen is exciting in England. There are 150,000 of able bodied poor in that country whose labor would be a valuable accession anywhere. But there is also a population of one million of helpless paupers, who are necessarily a public burden wherever they may be. Our authorities will, of course, see to it that none of this class are transferred from British to American charity. We want only good, productive emigrants and for these there is room enough.—Baltimore Sun.

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RAILROAD COMPANIES MUST PROVIDE SEATS FOR PASSENGERS.

Railroad companies must find seats for every passenger, or pay damages. So at least the Supreme Court of New York on Tuesday morning decided (on appeal from a lower court) in the case of Walker vs the Long Island Railroad Company.—Plaintiff sued to recover damages for negligence that caused the death of his father, while travelling on the road about a year ago. Deceased was standing on the platform, and was knocked off; therefore defendants contended that, as it was in violation of the printed rules hung up in the cars, plaintiff had no claim. But, it being proved that deceased had gone through all the cars, and looked in vain for a seat, the court gave judgment for plaintiff, affirming the decision of the court below.

A STRAWBERRY WHICH MEASURES SEVEN AND THREE QUARTER INCHES IN CIRCUMFERENCE HAS BEEN RAISED AT UNION HILL, MADISON, NEW JERSEY, AND CHRISTENED BY GOV. RANDOLPH, OF NEW JERSEY, THE "NILES SEEDLING."

VESSLS FOR MILK.—What is best? Next to glass, tin. In Queen Victoria's dairy glass is used, and is undoubtedly the purest of all materials for holding milk, fruits, &c. The glass makers might make a cheap, dark colored vessel for milk and for butter that would be of infinite value to the dairy; and in a well regulated establishment there would be no great loss from breakage.

EXPLOSION OF A COAL OIL LAMP.

A terrible accident occurred at about half past 10 o'clock last evening, which has since been attended with fatal results.
A young lady named Laura Carswell, a teacher in one of the public schools, who resided with her father at No. 1115 Market street was the victim. She was retiring at about half past 10 last evening, and was all ready to get into bed, when she turned to a coal oil lamp, it is supposed, and attempted to extinguish the light by blowing down the chimney. The flame was blown down into the oil, and the lamp exploded, throwing the blazing oil all over Miss Carswell's night dress and the clothing she had just taken off, lying near. Enveloped in flames, she ran screaming into the entry communicating with her room, where her father immediately afterwards found her. He made every effort to extinguish the flames, and a brother of the young lady tore up a piece of step carpet and threw it over her head. This saved her head from burning, but her whole person from her neck down, was horribly burned before the flames could be extinguished.
By this time Miss Carswell's room was on fire, and it required the efforts of the family to save the house from destruction.
Mr. Carswell, in the attempt to save his daughter, had his hands badly burned, all the finger nails being burned off one hand and the other so much injured that it will be a long time before he can use it, if, indeed, he ever can.

Medical aid was immediately summoned to dress the wounds and alleviate the sufferings of the poor girl, but the physicians pronounced her case a hopeless one from the first. She lingered on from the time of the accident until about 10 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. During a great part of the time she lived after the accident she was entirely unconscious, and was doubtless thus saved from much of the anguish she would otherwise have suffered. Her body and hands were most severely burned, and her person, except her head and feet, was one mass of scorched flesh.
She was a young lady of but 18 or 19 years old, in the full bloom of early womanhood, attractive in personal appearance as well as in character, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her sad and sudden death.
Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

SUPREME COURT OF N. CAROLINA.

The judges of the supreme court of North Carolina are active and virulent politicians, and have been making stump speeches not above the average in candor, elevation of thought and expression, and absence of bitter partisanship, called from the leading men of the State bar an address, in which the meddling of the judges with political contests was properly denounced. The address was signed by more than a hundred of the most prominent lawyers of the State.
On the 8th instant Chief Justice Pearson, in court at Raleigh ordered that such of the lawyers as signed the address, and were practicing in his court, "be disabled from hereafter appearing as attorneys in the court," unless they appear on a day named and show cause to the contrary.
The Chief Justice was not named in the address, and it was simply an expression of opinion appearing in the newspapers.
Here we have evidence of the sort of judges elected by carpet baggers and negroes, and the sort of justice meted out by those judges. How admirably the workings of "reconstruction" illustrate the infamy of the purposes.
Chicago Times.

THE PRESIDENT ALLOWED TO SMOKE IN BOSTON.

When the question of temporarily rescinding the ordinances against smoking in favor of President Grant came up in the Boston Municipal Council, great excitement and diversity of opinion were manifested. Some members maintained the equality of all men before the law, and cited precedents to prove that the President should be held amenable to Boston justice just the same as the humblest listener to the music of the Coliseum. Others insisted that there was no use in a man being President of the United States if he could not enjoy the privilege of a cigar. Great stress was laid on the alleged fact that President Grant would promptly turn his back on the Jubilee and leave for other parts if not allowed to smoke. Finally the matter was laid over for further action, on the understanding that pending the decision of the City Council instructions should be given to the police not to arrest the President but to look another way if they should see him with a cigar in his mouth. But it is proper to state that a resolute minority utterly abjured and denounced this alleged abandonment of principle and relaxation of the laws even in favor of the highest offender in the land, as they did not scruple to designate the President.—New York Commercial.

A BURNING SEA OF NAPHTHA.

The Pall Mall Gazette mentions the recurrence of an extraordinary phenomenon recorded by Herodotus as having been observed in remote times by the tribes inhabiting the shores of the Caspian Sea. That huge salt lake is dotted with islands from which enormous quantities of naphtha are yearly taken. Early last month, owing to subterranean disturbances, the naphtha wells on these islands overflowed, and the inflammable substance spread over the entire surface of the lake. It accidentally took fire, and for forty-eight hours burned furiously over a surface of many thousands of square miles, presented a magnificent and terrifying spectacle to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who imagined the end of the world was at hand. The fish in the lake were entirely destroyed, and for miles around vegetation was parched and the country made like a desert.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AUGUST 7TH.

The total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 7th of August next, is the only one since 1834 which could be observed in any considerable portion of our country; and no other total eclipse will be visible in America during the present century. As a partial eclipse it will be visible all over the northern parts of this continent, whilst the path of the umbra, in which the eclipse will be total, is about 140 miles in breadth, and passing from Siberia across this continent to the Atlantic ocean, includes within its limits portions of Alaska, British America, Montana, Dacotha, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. An imaginary line, drawn lengthwise through the middle of this umbra, would indicate the path of the central eclipse, designating upon the earth the various places where the centre of the moon's shadow will seem to coincide with the centre of the sun. In St. Louis, Omaha, Cairo and Knoxville it will only for a moment be seen as a total eclipse; at Fort Clark, Fort Union, Sioux City, Louisville, Frankfort and Raleigh it will be seen longer whilst at Des Moines and Fort Conally it will be central or very nearly so.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE IN THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The semi-official journal, the "France" of June 3, gives the following analysis of the voting on the 23d and 24th of May:
Registered Electors, 10,315,523
Actually voted, 8,098,565
Official, 4,455,287
Tiers Parti, 1,124,598
Monarchical Opposition (Orleanists, Clericals, &c.), 785,029
Democratic Opposition, 1,597,614
Radical, 153,268
The "France" reckons the votes given to the Tiers Parti, whom it classifies as Dynastic candidates not recommended, with those given to the official, and thus makes the Governmental votes 5,579,885; Opposition, 2,446,931; votes lost, 71,742.

Jennie June sums up an article on the woman question in the words: "The modern wife, who demands everything but gives nothing in return, in a libel upon womanhood, and has a claim upon nothing but toleration or contempt."

It is announced that in five years the communication by rail between Paris and Constantinople will be completed. The time occupied between the two cities will be sixty-nine hours. It is estimated that the force employed upon the road will amount to more

STATE NEWS.

BULLY FOR ALEXANDER!—The people of Alexander county, on the 10th instant, by almost a unanimous vote, ratified a subscription of \$30,000 made by the County Commissioners, to the capital stock of the A. T. & O. Railroad. The following was the poll: Registered voters about 1050. For subscription, 682. Against subscription, 70.—Statesville American.

IMPERIAL JUDGES.—The Chief Justice (injustice) of North Carolina decides that the lawyers who out of Court expressed their opinion of himself and his worshipful associates—in a protest against their active participation in partisan politics—must either apologise to the bench thus insulted by the truth, or else be refused their right to practice longer at the bar of this Court. Nice business. A despotic judiciary! Isn't that Republican.—Pet. Index.

We learn that H. J. B. Clark of Newbern, at the late Term of Alamance Superior Court, obtained \$3,000 damages from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the killing of his son by a collision. Young Clark was killed at the same time that Mr. J. J. Berryhill of this City, lost his life.—Char. Democrat.

SUPREME COURT, Monday, June 21.—The Court met at 9 o'clock, all the Judges present.

L. P. Olds, Esq., took the oath of office as Attorney General of the State.
The following cases were disposed of: Foy vs. Ward; from Jones county; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.
Jones vs. Gerock; from Jones county; abated.
Cox vs. Liberty; from Onslow county; remanded at plaintiff's costs.
The following cases were argued: State vs. Locust & Pearson; from Wilson county. Attorney General for the State.
Ray vs. Leathers; from Orange county; Hon. Wm. A. Graham for the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Monday, June 10, 1869.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, Judge G. W. Brooks presiding.

United States vs. Dorsey Davis and Henderson Mulholland. Indictment for removing spirituous liquors from distillery contrary to law. Both of defendants found guilty.

United States vs. Dorsey Davis and Henderson Mulholland. Indictment for distilling without paying special tax. Verdict: Davis guilty; Mulholland not guilty. Davis was sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment in Chatham county jail six months and there remain until the fine and costs are paid.

The District Attorney appeared for the Government and Mr. York for the defendants in each of the above cases.

A number of libel cases were disposed of. The civil docket will now take up the greater portion of the attention of the Court for several days to come.
We are pleased to notice, and it must be gratifying to both the Bench and the Bar, that the utmost courtesy prevails among the members of the Bar towards each other, and also between the Court and the members of the Bar. Judge Brooks presides with dignity, and the Bar generally pay the utmost deference to his opinions.—Ibid.