

THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I.

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THE EXAMINER.

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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

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WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE SO.
The Conqueror of all Snuffs.

G. W. G. G G G G G & AX'S
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SCOTCH SNUFF SCOTCH SNUFF SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness 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. Bostwick, Wholesale Confectioner. Agent for Richmond, Va.

Notice.—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.
J. W. GALL & AX,
No. 14-5-11

THE MARRIAGE BROKERS OF PARIS.

HOW THEY DO BUSINESS.

A Paris letter to the New York Times says: In the work of some of the popular French novelists, we often find episodes caricaturing the manner in which marriages are contracted in France. The *courtier des mariages* is frequently made an important personage in the story, and in actual life this appreciation of his position is not far from the truth. The persons who concern themselves with this business of making up marriages belong to all ranks in society, from the insufficiently dowered Duchess or Countess, down to the strictly professional agent. The only difference between them is that while the noble *intermediaires* of the Faubourg St. Germain work in secret and receive their commissions *sous main* the regular marriage broker carries on his or her business openly, and even advertises in the newspapers. If you have more money than blazons in your escutcheon, and want to thin the plebeian blood of your family with the *par sang*, you have only to go to one of these traffickers in human flesh, and he will supply you with a husband for your daughter, furnished according to the amount of dot which you are prepared to give her, with more or less antiquity of descent and hereditary dignities. There is no sham in the matter, for these scions of nobility being without a son to bless themselves with, think it no disgrace to them to place themselves in the market by inscribing themselves on the books of these *courtiers des mariages*. It is no wonder that with such encouragement the persons employed in this capacity should occasionally forget that other countries hold such customs in contempt, or transgress in their cupidity the respect due to distinguished foreigners. A flagrant example of this boldness has just been brought to my knowledge, in the form of a letter addressed by a marriagebroker in the Faubourg St. Germain to the wife of one of the diplomatic representatives of the United States, who is staying here temporarily. I translate it from the original, which is now lying before me:

"Madame l'Ambassadrice—Permit your humble servant to announce to you a piece of intelligence which will occasion much pleasure to your honorable countrywomen, the American ladies at present visiting Paris, and who might wish to remain here permanently. The subject is a very delicate one, and should therefore only be communicated to those whom it concerns. This is it:

"A great number of immensely wealthy American ladies come to Paris in the hope of contracting matrimonial alliances with young gentlemen of high position and the bearers of French titles. I have been to Rome, and there I have acquired the conviction that the rich American and English ladies who are staying there only visit that city to get married to the young men of high rank who are to be found among the Pontifical Zouaves. I therefore desire to inform Madame l'Ambassadrice that I am in business relations with many young men of great family who are members of that corps and resident at Rome. I have also to announce to Madame l'Ambassadrice that here in Paris I am in daily intercourse with young men bearing the titles of Marquis, Baron, Viscount, Count, Duke and even Prince, and who would willingly consent to marry Americans or any other foreigners, provided they had fortunes. Among these young men, bearers of great titles, there are many who are in the great departments of State, and who even hold rank at court.

"Let me assure you, Madame, that these marriages are effected with all the delicacy possible, and all the observances usual in such cases. I undertake all the arrangements, and I shall only expect compensation for my trouble when this marriage shall be fully accomplished. In this way there is no possibility of fraud on my part. Have the kindness, Madame l'Ambassadrice, to announce this news to your countrywomen, who, I am sure, will hail it with joy, as it will permit them to marry, or to marry their daughters to the *elite* of Parisian society. If I had known the addresses of the American ladies residing in Paris, I would have devoted myself to the task of bearing the news to them personally. I trust, Madame l'Ambassadrice, that you will do this for me, or that you will have the kindness to send me the names and addresses of the rich and handsome members of the American colony permanently or temporarily residing in Paris.

"Be good enough also, Madame l'Ambassadrice to communicate my name and address to Mesdames—(here follow the names of several well known American ladies)—who I am acquainted with merely by name, and who have the honor of being personally known to you. They will circulate my offer, and I hope by this means to acquire the esteem of the American ladies, and under your fortunate auspices to effect the happiest and finest marriages, which will permit the young couples to remain in Paris under your kind protection.

"I can be seen at any hour at my residence, but I prefer going to the houses of those who have occasion for my services.

"I have the honor to be, Madame l'Ambassadrice, your very devoted servant.

"No. 45 Rue de —, Faubourg St. Germain, 5th May, 1869.

"Be good enough, Madame l'Ambassadrice, to honor me with a reply."
I suppress the name and address of the writer of this precious epistle for obvious reasons. I hold the original letter, however, at the disposal of any one who may doubt its authenticity.

A FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Wm. Matise, aged 38 years, residing in Philadelphia, was bitten a couple of months ago by a dog that was suffering from an attack of hydrophobia. On Saturday the symptoms of the malady manifested themselves, and so violent did he become that it was thought advisable to take him to the hospital. Two policemen were secured, who started with him, but he died on the way.

THE NEW REGENT OF SPAIN.

Spain is once more a monarchy without crowned heads, the Constitutional Cortes having passed a decree establishing a regency under Marshall Serrano, on the duties of which he entered on Sunday. This is the third time within forty years past that the Spanish people have had a regent for their ruler. In October, 1832, Queen Christina was appointed regent during the indisposition of her illustrious consort, Ferdinand VII, then near his end, and continued to act in that capacity till his death, in the following year, when she assumed the title of Governing Queen until her infant daughter, Isabella II, lately driven from the Spanish throne, should attain her majority. Queen in title, she was regent in reality, holding the throne for her daughter, whose claims to it against the pretensions of Don Carlos were established by the quadruple treaty of 1834.—Victorious over the Carlists, after a terrible civil war, lasting for seven years, Christina was compelled by the revolutionary movement at Madrid in 1840 to abdicate, and leave the Kingdom, her downfall being followed by the appointment of the celebrated General Espartero, Duke of Victory, to power, as regent, during the minority of the young Queen. Espartero held power for a little over two years, at the expiration of which time he was himself overthrown by a revolution, immediately after which event, the nation having had enough of regency, the young Queen, although only thirteen years of age, was declared by the Cortes to be of age. The history of her reign is well known. She, in her turn, has been driven out of Spain, and in default of an eligible candidate for the Spanish throne, a regency has once more been established.

Francisco Serrano, the new Regent, is one of those many soldiers of fortune in Spain who owe their fame and rank to the devotion with which they attached themselves to the cause of Christina, and the courage with which they fought during the war of independence. Like many others of his class he was liberally rewarded by the Queen Mother, and at the period of her overthrow, in 1841, he already held high rank in the military service of his country.—The Queen's abdication and exile did not long retard his advancement, for he took a prominent part in the successful movement against the Regent Espartero, and immediately on the restoration of Christina he joined Navaz in his scheme to combat and destroy the influence of the Minister Olozaga. He played his cards with so much skill that he continued steadily to rise at Court, gaining such great influence over the mind of the young Queen that, in 1846, some time after her marriage, a very serious difference occurred between her and the King's consort, arising out of the latter's jealousy of General Serrano. This domestic difficulty was indeed a matter of public scandal at the time. An attempt was made shortly after by the Duke de Sotomayer to ruin Serrano politically, but it recoiled on that Minister's own head, Serrano succeeding in overthrowing the Ministry of which the Duke was chief. Popular opinion, however, proved more powerful than royal favor, and Serrano subsequently fell with the Ministry of the Salamanca, with whose fortunes he had identified himself.

Up to this time the lucky favorite had been a reactionary in politics, but he now became a Liberal; and he has ever since been identified with what is known in Spain as the Liberal Union party. He was sent in 1854 into exile for having taken part in the Saragossa outbreak; but the revolution of July in that year opened the way for his return to Spain, and he became a warm supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero coalition. He played a prominent part in the *coup d'etat* of July, 1856, it being principally through his instrumentality that the insurrection in Madrid was subdued, and O'Donnell enabled to seize power as dictator. For this service he was sent as Ambassador to Paris; but the downfall of O'Donnell shortly after led to his recall. In 1865 he was appointed by the new O'Donnell Cabinet, Captain General of Madrid. For many years he has had a seat in the Senate, where he has distinguished himself by a uniform and vigorous opposition to the reactionary policy of the old school of Spanish statesmen, and by his hearty support of all liberal measures. He has taken a quiet but influential part in this last revolution, and he owes his elevation to power as regent to the character he has won of late years for prudence and moderation, joined to liberal and enlightened views. Serrano is about 70 years of age, having been born at the end of the last century.—N. Y. Tribune.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS ON THE PRAYER BOOK.

Bishop Bedell has published letters from six bishops the Protestant Episcopal Church on the subject of ritualism and a change in the prayer book, suggested by Bishop McVaine's recent letter to the Standard of the Cross. Bishop Henry W. Lee, of Iowa, says that "from the first the ritualistic innovations have filled him with pain and apprehension, and he has done what he could for their discouragement and prevention. He believes that they have a most enormous tendency, and that they have done unspeakable injury to our beloved Church, and that the real teaching of the prayer book, as well as its whole history, is against them. He thinks, however, that the present season of strife and controversy is a poor time for a calm and wise and deliberate revision of such a book as that of common prayer. Bishop Albert Lee, of Delaware, heartily concurs in Bishop McVaine's low church sentiments, and advocates as a question of expediency an alteration of the prayer book, allowing the liberty of using alternate forms. He thinks the discussion on these subjects has been harsh, captious and unfair. Bishop Manton Eastburn, of Massachusetts, is still more cordial in expressing his sympathy with Bishop McVaine. He also thinks the time unpropitious for a change of the prayer book. Bishop Thomas H. Vail, of Kansas, thinks there need be no explanatory revision of the Ritual or Liturgy. Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island, concurs heartily with Bishop McVaine, as do also Bishop Johns, of Virginia, Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Cummins.

BRIBERY.

A few days ago, says the Louisville Courier Journal, we commented in plain terms upon the fact that a great many persons have made presents to Gen. Grant for the evident purpose of obtaining official favors from him, and that he has almost uniformly bestowed the expected favors, and we denounced this as bribery to all intents and purposes. The editor of the Statesman, the Radical organ at Lexington is or pretends to be shocked at our language, which he calls outrageous. He invokes a convention of the editors of Kentucky to rebuke us. We do not fear the voice of an editorial convention. We should like much to hear the decision of such a body upon the subject in question. We should be glad to listen to the honest opinion of any honest and dispassionate man in regard to it. Should the receiving of gifts notoriously made with a view to office and the bestowal of the office in return for the gifts be regarded as constituting or involving bribery? Who can doubt it? Is not the idea of doubt in such a case absurd?

Well, we suppose that no intelligent person can conscientiously question the fact that President Grant has bestowed many offices in return for gifts. The most prominent of the Republican organs themselves have admitted this and expressed their condemnation of it. Some of them, while admitting it, treat it as undeserving of one word of defense or palliation. Nobody is simple enough to think it possible, that if old Mr. Borie were a poor man or if he hadn't been the contributor of a valuable house and lot to Grant, he would have been appointed Secretary of the Navy, or would now be kept in the office a single day. All know that he obtained the place and holds it in virtue of a valuable consideration, and that, whether the affair is called bribery or not it is bribery. We care not for words, we look to things. Our ministers abroad and our civil and military officers at home are forbidden by law to receive foreign presents and the purpose of the law is to prevent bribery, yet there is just as much danger of bribery from permitting the acceptance of home presents as foreign ones. The Secretary of the Treasury has, within the last few days, prohibited custom-house officers from taking gifts from the importers of merchandise, and the whole object of prohibition is to prevent bribery. There is as much reason why the President should be guarded by law against temptations to home bribery as why any other officers should be, unfortunately he is not. Still if he bestows offices or other official favors as rewards for presents, he is just as guilty politically and morally as if the strongest possible guards of legislation were thrown around him.

Let no one tell us that Grant is above suspicion of bribery. He is below suspicion. Suspicion of guilt is in his case swallowed up in the certainty of it. The character of this transaction with Mr. Brown, the late Mayor of Washington, is familiar to the public. He sold his house in that city to Brown for \$40,000, and a part of the amount was paid to bind the bargain. Then came Stewart, of New York, and others, offering him \$60,000, and notwithstanding the previous sale, the offer was accepted. But a trouble ensued with Bowen, who finally relinquished the house and received the exceedingly valuable appointment of postmaster, although he had not been previously spoken of for the place. A more manifest case of bribery was never made out against a public functionary or a private citizen. The house was delivered to Grant, and the consideration promptly paid to Bowen.

Let the Radical editor at Lexington obtain, by all means, the verdict of an editorial convention of Kentucky upon our charge against the President and the language in which we have made it. Let him not give himself a moment's rest till the decision shall be pronounced.

MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.—No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with unceasingly the bluntest of his species. It is vulgarity for which no accomplishment of dress or address can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one around him happy, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give cause of offense to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, though he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor ever heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say for the honor of our species, there are men in every throb of whose heart there is solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose every breath is perfumed with kindness.

SURVEYING THE ROUTE.—Chief Engineer Bardwell, and his Assistants, commenced to survey to line Plaster Banks & Salt Works Railroad, from Statesville to Mt. Airy and the Virginia State line, last Monday. Mr. Bardwell thinks that the route will present no great obstacles, and that the road can, comparatively be cheaply built. When built, Mr. B. says that it will be the straightest line between the South and Baltimore yet constructed—by seventy or eighty miles. He says the advantages of this Road to Iredell and other counties through which it will pass, will be incalculable, and that it will undoubtedly, be a great thoroughfare of travel between the North and the South. Statesville American.

A COURAGEOUS LADY.—Mrs. McGowan daughter of Senator Garrett Davis, was runaway with the other day in a Kentucky stage coach. Two men inside were so frightened that they jumped out and were nearly killed but Mrs. McGowan restrained the other passengers from doing so, and when the runaway was at last stopped went forward and quieted the horses and bound up the wounds of her fellow travellers.

Do the best you can, whatever you undertake. If you are only a street sweeper, sweep your very best.

A. H. STEPHENS.

HIS VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The following letter from Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, to a friend in New York city, is published:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., June 13.

My Dear Sir: Your very kind and appreciated favor of the 7th inst., was received yesterday. Allow me to return my thanks for it. I am improving slowly, very slowly, however, from my hurt some four months or more ago. I can now sit up part of the day, but can neither stand nor walk yet without aid of some sort. I have, notwithstanding this affliction, resumed work on the second volume of the "Constitutional view of the Late War Between the States." I agree with you in styling it the worst and most culpable that ever took place on earth. I greatly fear, too, that it will, in its ultimate consequences, prove to be the most disastrous one that ever occurred to the principles of constitutional liberty. Our constitution, as made by the fathers, was one of the most wonderful political achievements ever attained by genius and patriotism. Had its principles been adhered to, this late terrible war never would have occurred, and the only hope now for the present and the future of the country is to bring back the federal administration to the true principles of the constitution. This can only be done by a virtuous, intelligent and patriotic people.

When bad men conspire to impose their usurpations "outside" the constitution, good men everywhere must combine to keep all such men out of power. This can only be done by the publication of truths, and by awaking in the minds of the people the sense of the dangers which are threatening them, and arousing them to future action before it is too late. The only proper remedy for all existing evils and the greater ones which appear in the future is at the ballot box.

The great object with me in the remnant of my days is to do all in my power towards the inculcation of such truths and principles as are essential for the maintenance of our institutions as handed down from the fathers. To this course the future of my life is devoted. And notwithstanding all that is said and has been said about the rebellion and the disloyalty of the rebels, &c., I know of but one test of true loyalty in this country, and that is loyalty to the constitution of the United States. In this and in unwavering devotion to them, I yield to no man that ever breathed the vital air of heaven.

I can say no more now, but repeat my thanks for your letter, and send you my kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours truly, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

STATE NEWS.

A St. Louis individual has remitted \$50, which he says is due the government by a recent revenue decision.

SUPREME COURT June 26.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment; all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued. University R. R. Company vs. William W. Helden, Governor, and David A. Jenkins, Treasurer.

Maudamus to compel the issue of Bonds of said Bond, as provided by law. Messrs. Haywood, Fowle and Badger for Plaintiff; Attorney General and Pou for Defendant.

The Contempt Rule was discharged as to Thomas B. Venable, he having filed an answer as required.—Sentinel.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, June 26.—Court met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. G. W. Brooks presiding.

The disposition of cases upon the civil docket occupied the morning. It is probable that the Court will adjourn this afternoon.—Sentinel.

CROSSED FOR THE FIRST TIME.—Yesterday afternoon the bridge over the North West Branch of the Cape Fear river was crossed for the first time by a locomotive. The "Old North State," of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, Engineer Daniel, was permitted to cross over the bridge by the Railroad officers. The permission was granted at the request of Capt. Bollman, the builder of the excellent bridge that is destined to be so great an advantage to our city. Among those on board the "Old North State" was Professor Kerr, and we learn Capt. Bollman did all within his power to satisfy the curiosity of the favored ones present.—Wil. Star, 26th June.

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—We are pained to learn that a lamentable case of accidental poisoning occurred in Northampton county last week, a Mrs. James Long taking a dose of strychnine, administered through a mistake, which resulted in her death in less than an hour. We did not learn the particulars of this sad affair.—Roanoke News.

STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—Several communications have appeared in the American complimentary to the pupils receiving instruction at the College in this place, which reflects high credit upon the able President, Mr. Rockwell, and his most efficient and well qualified Assistants. We are pleased to add that, from a number of gentlemen of learning who were present on the interesting occasion, we have received the most flattering reports of the Examination in all the varied branches taught, leaving no room to doubt that this school is not excelled, and equalled by only a few female seminaries in the South. The teaching is thorough, and the government parental as the best regulated home—the young ladies who are boarders, having attention and supervision to promote health, and the moral and religious faculties. The College building, is one of the best adapted in the land—in a beautiful locality, diversified with mountain scenery, hills and vales.—Statesville American.