

Standard

Salisbury

THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869. NO 16

THE EXAMINER.
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
NUTTALL & STEWART.

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TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri-Weekly 1 year, - - - - -	\$5 00
" " 6 months, - - - - -	3 00
" " 3 months, - - - - -	2 00
Weekly, 1 year, - - - - -	2 00
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A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring general tonic impression.

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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.

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July 4-1y

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON GRANT.

Andy has recently given pretty emphatic expression of his views with regard to "the man at the other end of the avenue." He does not hesitate to show in what utter contempt he holds him and his policy:

"I know Grant thoroughly," said he. "I had ample opportunity to study him when I was President, and I am convinced he is the greatest farce that was ever thrust upon a people. Why, the little fellow—excuse me for using the expression, but I can't help pitying him—the little fellow has nothing in him. He has not a single idea. He has no policy, no conception of what the country requires. He don't understand the philosophy of a single great question, and is completely lost in trying to understand his situation. He is mendacious, cunning and treacherous. He lied to me flagrantly, by—, and I convicted him by my whole Cabinet; but that even would have been tolerable were it the only instance, but it was not. He lied on many other occasions. I tell you, sir, Grant is nothing more than a bundle of petty spites, jealousies and resentments.—And yet they say Grant is a second Washington. Only think of it, when you compare him with Washington or Jefferson where is he? Why he is so small you must put your finger on him. He, a little upstart, a coward, physically and intellectually, to be compared to Washington! Why, it makes me laugh. I have more pity for the man than contempt, for I have no spite against him.

Grant has nothing, physically and mentally and morally he is a nonentity. Why, sir, his soul is so small that you could put it within the periphery of a hazel-nut shell and it might float about for a thousand years without knocking against the walls of the shell. * * * He sits there with his Cabinet. One member has bought him a house in Philadelphia, another has given him \$65,000, another has given him a carriage, and so on. It is degrading to the office of President of the United States to have such a man there. They talk about his generalship. Well, he was a mere incident of the war. Men and arms were supplied in abundance, and his forces were so massive that he simply crushed out the rebellion. * * * Grant is ruled by a miserable set of hucksters and bondholders. He is in their hands completely, and therefore we are in danger. The country is in peril for the bondholders are striving to rule the government. The people ought to be made to understand this condition. The people need to be indoctrinated with the truth, and you, gentlemen of the press can do it. * * * Why, Gen. Butler had a wonderfully correct idea of Grant. He used to come to see me much at one time and expressed the profoundest contempt for Grant. His estimate for Grant was about the same as my own. He thought Grant could be made to do anything, that he could be made a complete tool and that if he desired he could have himself invited to Grant's house. It happened precisely so, afterward, just as Butler boasted. You remember Butler was invited to Grant's house, and it was brought about by Butler himself. Butler understands Grant thoroughly. I have no hesitation in declaring that Grant is a mean, avaricious, cunning, spiteful man—a complete bundle of petty jealousies, spites and lies. He has no courage. I made him fairly quail before my glance at that Cabinet meeting when I asked him about that famous correspondence concerning Stanton. I asked him question after question, and he quailed. When I finished he stood up, took his hat in his hand, and in a mean, sneaking way, said "Gentlemen, have you any more questions to ask?" and slunk out of the room. I convicted him of lying and cowardice then.

Such is the gist of a conversation between the ex-President and a correspondent of the Herald. Whether correctly reported or not, we have no doubt that such is Andy's opinion of the Military Accident, and he has a particularly spicy way of making it known.

With regard to Tennessee, he thinks Senter will be elected, and considers Brownlow's coming round as owing to his desire to be on the winning side.

"You notice," said he, "that he opposes further proscription. He does this not from principle, but from policy. It is precisely the same way in Virginia, and other Southern States. I tell you, sir, if this country is to be kept from a despotism, anarchy or imperialism, the nucleus has to come from the South, when restored. It will be small at first, but mark me, sir, it will come that way. Grant would see this if he had an idea in his head, but he has not."

Mr. Johnson made some serious mistakes when he was in the Presidential chair, but he is about right this time.—Metropolitan Record.

RATHER PUNGENT.

"Did you ever hear the story of the two Irishmen and the horse-radish?"

"No; how was it?"

"Well, seeing a dish of grated horse radish on the table, where they had stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the 'sauce,' supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first, putting a knife-folio into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trousers and commenced wiping his eyes.

"What troubles yer, Jemmy?" inquired his comrade.

"Sure, and I was thinkin' of my poor old father's death when he was hung," he replied, shrewdly.

"Presently the other, taking as greedily of the pungent vegetable, had sudden use for his handkerchief; whereat, Jemmy as coolly inquired:

"And what troubles yer, Pat?"

"Troth," he replied, "that you was not hung with your father."

Cognac, the great brandy town, is said to be one of the wealthiest in proportion to its size in the world. In 1868, it exported above nine million gallons of brandy, almost all of which went to England. The population of Cognac is about 24,000.

"I really can't express my thanks," as the boy said to the schoolmaster, when he gave him a thrashing.

TO PARENTS.

Parents, we were, in days passed, blessed, as we supposed, in a system of contented laborers, and with that system we were thoroughly acquainted, being educated in it from our infancy. Through this system of labor our every habit was formed, it being the chief source of revenue to our social and domestic comfort. A new era has dawned upon us; that labor and social system has been destroyed, and with it the slave of January, 1865, is in reality a legislator for us, instead of his former master who may possess the highest order of statesmanship. We know we have many causes for complaint, but does this avail us anything? Certainly not. Then let us take a calm and considerate view of our situation, and rather rejoice that these trials came in our day instead of our children's time, for we can raise them to the new situation without much inconvenience to them. To do this we must educate them differently, not only in the schoolroom, but in the entire social and domestic circle. We hope you will not inter from this that we are opposed to a classic education. Our object should be to instill in our children the idea that to give them a finished education is simply to prepare them for future usefulness in the various pursuits of life.

When we were rich in negroes we sent our sons (those of the best intellect) to college, and after going through this course we put them to some profession, and generally they did not succeed. The reason was, their fathers owned in the negro a sufficient patrimony to live on, and consequently no exertion was made by them. On the other hand, those who were not so well provided for, if they wished to acquire a profession toiled hard, and generally succeeded, for they were dependent on their profession for a livelihood.

We have a sufficiency of professional men to last this generation, consequently educate your sons to develop by science the hidden resources of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing interests of this country.

It seems that parents and guardians heretofore did not endeavor to make their sons and wards finished scholars, that they might prove as benefactors to their race by that science which is so much needed to a complete development of the hidden wealth of the soil. It was then, as we fear it will be considered at present, stooping too low to come to the soil and there, with patient practice, demonstrate that farming is a science, by letting us know what properties are wanting in this, that, and the other soil to make it productive of good crops.

Suppose that the educated class of this country for the last quarter of a century had made the same effort to develop the agricultural, mechanical, mineral and manufacturing interest, they have to date their countrymen politically; would they have failed? All must confess they might have conferred the greatest of blessings on their country if their talents had been directed in the proper channel.

Teach your children, "by precept and example," that to work in the farm, in the machine shop, or at any laudable pursuit, is honorable. Teach your fair and virtuous daughters that it is not unbecoming "to beauty, wit and grace" to learn all the duties of housewifery. Those who have been dispossessed of a luxurious living must not despond, but must join in a humble effort to rise once more, and, by all means, stimulate their children to do so.

No longer look on the past, but forward, hoping that while your pathway through life is rugged, your children may enjoy a bright future.—Reconstructed Farmer.

PETRIFIED FORESTS IN EGYPT.

The formation of what is usually termed a petrification, and some few other similar subtle operations of nature, have never been completely fathomed and satisfactorily accounted for, by either the practical man or the theorist. There exists in the vicinity of Cairo, although but little known to European visitors, and still less to the Arabs in general, a petrified forest, which presents features of great attraction to the geologist and antiquary. The term "petrified forest" may perhaps seem a misnomer, when it is stated that there are neither trees nor leaves. The fragments, to all appearance, are stones, only outwardly resembling wood, and in myriads of pieces are scattered, half buried in the sand like "the oceans witness." One of the most remarkable circumstances is that the most rigid serenity fails to detect the least vestige of arable land, the smallest oasis, which could have afforded an origin to these mutilated relics of timber.

Occasionally a trunk is found riven in two, as if split by the heat. The largest of specimens measure ten feet in length, and has a diameter of twelve inches. One would naturally expect that the species or description of timber to which these petrifications belonged, would be identical with that met at present in the country. The reverse is the fact. The oak, the beech, the chestnut, and others, are distinctly recognized, but scarcely a single specimen can be discovered of the palm, the sycamore or the fig tree. The perforations produced by the passage of insects through the bark are clearly visible, and a gummy secretion has been found in some of the holes made in this manner. It would be idle to attempt at present to offer an explanation of this curious phenomenon, but it is to be hoped that geologists will ultimately solve the problem.

A CURIOUS SENTENCE.—The following curious sentence—"Sator arepo lenet opera rotas" is not first class Latin, but can be freely translated, "I cease from my work; the sower will wear away his wheels." It has these peculiarities: First, it spells backwards and forwards the same; second, the first letters of each word, spell the first word; third, all the second letters of each word spell the second word; fourth, all the third, and so on through the fourth and fifth; then we find that the last letters of each word spell the first word; the next to the last of each word spell the second word, and so on through.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

We would again call the attention of the tax paying community to the approaching township elections, and urge upon them the importance of taking steps to fill the offices in their townships with men of prudence and judgment. Already are our people burdened with taxation—a taxation beyond anything they have ever been called on to bear in the past. So heavy is the burden that many are compelled to forego, even, many of the necessities of life in order to save from the Sheriff's hammer the little remnant that the wreck of the times has left them. And yet, when these township Courts are elected and organized, they will have the power, under existing laws, to lay taxes for various purposes, and should the offices be placed in the hands of illiterate, irresponsible men, who have little or no property interest to be protected, they will recklessly add to the burdens that are already almost too intolerable to be borne.

We repeat what we have said heretofore, the selection of candidates for these township offices should not be made in reference to party affiliation, but with regard to fitness only, for the offices to be filled. These officers will not only have it in their power to increase the burdens of the people in regard to taxation, but they will constitute the tribunal for the adjusting of a large portion of the local difficulties that may arise among the people, and, therefore, they should be men of moderation, having feelings and interests in common with those whose welfare and peace will, to so great an extent, be placed in their hands.

The idea of making these offices rewards for partisan efforts in political campaigns ought to be discarded. To make them such would still into the organization, at the start, an element of partiality that would go far to impair their power of effecting good, and have a tendency to make them instruments of discord and oppression within their jurisdictions.

Then let the people of the various townships begin in time—and the time now is short—to look about them and consult in regard to the filling the township offices with men qualified for the important and responsible duties they involve.—Raleigh Sentinel.

HEALTHFUL FOOD.—In the June Galaxy Dr. Draper describes the proper preparation of animal food for the table. He says that ox beef when bought should be of fine grain, the flesh bright, red and firm, the fat white and distributed through the lean. Bull beef should never be used, and heifer beef is inferior.—Veal should be dry and close-grained; mutton clear deep pink, with fat. Wether mutton is most nutritious and finer flavored as it is darker colored. A small mass of fat on the upper part of the legs marks the best. Pork should be pale and very firm. Bright eyes and supple feet are the marks of fresh birds and poultry. Fresh fish have bright eyes also fine red gills and stiff body. They ought to be kept and sold alive. When meats are to be boiled the water should boil before the meat is introduced. Baked beef is not like roasted. Tin roaster, to fit before the fire, should always be employed. The exterior coating on the meat secured thus prevents the escape of the flavored portions, without toughening. The cooking after this coating is secured should be slow. The article is learned and in other points makes this in favor of Banting, that there is no reason why we should not fatten or reduce a human being as we would one of the lower animals.

SODA SYRUP.—A healthful and most delicious drink for warm weather may be prepared in the following manner: One pound of sugar (white) and half an ounce of tartaric acid, put to boil in a quart of water. When nearly cold, add the whites of two eggs and a teaspoonful of corn starch. Keep in a cool place, and when desired put a teaspoonful of the syrup in a tumbler of water, flavored with wintergreen, and a half teaspoonful of soda.

Other cooling and delightful drinks may be prepared from the juice of currants, blackberries and raspberries. In their season, express the juice, scald, skim and can without sugar; and a couple of wine glasses full poured into an ice pitcher of water, and sweetened, presents a most inviting and beautiful drink—so handsome too in color.

WHITEWASHING TREES.

Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs and in a measure prevents the thrifty growth. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly with a hoe or a scraper of some suitable description; after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If this is done properly every season, it will prove a great benefit, by destroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition thereof and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.

Farm Journal.

A BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.—When we wish a wash of this character, we wish an article that will be durable, and we are willing to be at a little more expense if we can get it. We have it in the following recipe: Take clean lumps of well-burnt white lime, slackened; add to five gallons water, a quarter of a pound of whiting, or burnt alum pulverized, half a pound of loaf sugar, one quart and a half of rice flour made into a thin and well-boiled paste, boiled out in water. This may be put on cold, within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as Plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years.—Western Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The serial steamer Avita made a successful trial trip to day. The steamer rose seventy-five feet in the air, and her machinery worked well, propelling the vessel with considerable speed. The public trial trip occurs to-morrow.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—It may not be known to many of our subscribers that they possess in the blackberry grown so unwillingly by them in their fields, the means at once, of making an excellent and valuable medicine for home use. To make a wine equal to Port, take ripe blackberries or dewberries and press them, let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment, skim off what ever rises to the top, then to every gallon of juice, add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours, skim and strain it, then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled.

Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand for twelve hours, then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one third part of spirits, and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered allspice to every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The 1st, 2d and 3d inst. was the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg between the Confederate and Federal armies. The Northern people in large numbers assembled at the battle field on the 2d inst., for the purpose of dedicating a Monument.

Gen. Meade, in his speech, urged decent burial for the Confederates. Senator Morton, the orator for the day, in his speech said: "In the field before us are the graves of the rebel dead now sunk to the level of the plain, unmarked, unhonored and unknown. They were our countrymen, of our blood, language and history; they displayed a courage worthy of their country and a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The news of this fatal field carried agony to thousands of Southern homes, and the wail of despair was heard in the everglades and orange groves of the South!"

Northern and Western papers are urging the importance of Chinamen and women to take the place of servants, and they even urge the South to secure such labor in place of the negro!

It has been but a short time since the Northern saints professed to be the peculiar friend of the black man, but now they are ready to supplant him with lousy heathen laborers! We have always believed that the negro at some day would find out who his true friends are, but it may be too late. The negro has helped the miserable Yankee office-seekers to oppress the Southern white man, and it may be that the Southern man will find it best, at some day, to get along without the negro.

Charlotte Democrat.

Let it be borne in mind by all interested, that in 1860, the value of the property owned by the citizens of this county, (Warren) was NINE MILLIONS of Dollars, and that under so-called rebel Democratic rule, the taxes levied for that year, amounted to nine thousand dollars; while in 1869, the value of the property owned by citizens of this county (Warren) is less than two TWO MILLIONS of Dollars, and that under Radical Legislation the taxes levied for this year (1869) amount to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Living Present.

SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY.—Such was the brief but impressive sentiment which a friend wished us to add to an obituary notice "of one who had gone before." What better tribute could be offered to the memory of the lost? Eloquence, with her leftiest eulogy, poetry with its most thrilling dirge, could afford nothing so sweet, so touching, so impressive, of the dead, as those simple words: "She always made home happy."—Exchange.

SUPREME COURT.—July 6.—The Court met at the usual hour; Justice Settle absent. The following cases were argued: Martin vs. McMillan, from Alleghany County. Gov. Bragg for Plaintiff. F. H. Busbee for Defendant.

State vs. Jarvis, from Burke County. Attorney General for State. Furches for Defendant.

State vs. Horton, from Watauga County. Attorney General for State. No counsel for Defendant.

State vs. Wiseman, from McDowell County. Attorney General for State. No counsel for Defendant.

REV. T. M. JONES.—We noticed yesterday, that the connection of this gentleman as President of Kittrell's Springs Female College has been severed by his resignation. We learn that Mr. Jones is making arrangements to commence again at some point in the State, of which his friends and the public will be notified in due time.—Sentinel.

CHURCH BURNT.—We learn that a Church, which was being erected nine miles west of Dallas, for the use of those in that section who belong to the Northern Methodist Church, was burnt on the night of the 24th ult.—Charlotte Democrat.

There is a man living in Northampton, Mass., within three miles of the railroad, thirty-eight years of age, who has been in but four different towns in his life, has never been inside of a railroad car, and has never slept in any house except the one in which he was born, has never been courting and never kissed a girl.

Carlos de Cespedes, the present leader of the insurgents, was, in 1867, a student in Middleton, Conn. He was at the time an ardent admirer of American institutions, and was deeply impressed with the liberal ideas and principles of the Constitution of the United States.

ESCAPED.—Weaver, who was recently sentenced to be hanged for murder by the military commission in Texas, and upon whose case Attorney General Hoar gave an opinion not long ago, has escaped. One of his guards ran away with him.