

THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I.

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

NO 29

THE EXAMINER.

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

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
Tri-Weekly 1 year, \$9 00
" " 6 months, 5 00
" " 3 months, 2 00
Weekly, 1 year, 2 00
" " 6 months, 1 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines, or one inch space to constitute
square.
One Square, first insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Liberal deductions made, by special contract, to
large advertisers.
Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent.
higher than the regular rates.
Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher
than ordinary advertisements.
For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent.
higher than usual rates will be charged.
Funeral Notices will be charged as advertisements.
The simple announcement of a death or
marriage will not be charged.
Address all communications to
NUTTALL & STEWART.

OUR CLUB RATES.

We offer the following inducements to those
who will take the pains to get up Clubs and
send us the names of Annual Subscribers,
with the subscription price of the Tri-Weekly
Examiner—\$5.00, or the Weekly, \$2.00.

CLUB RATES FOR TRI-WEEKLY.

For a Club of 7 subscribers to Tri-Weekly
Examiner, a copy of the same will be furnished
for one year.
For a Club of 10 subscribers we will pay
in cash, \$ 5.00
" " 15 " " " 7.50
" " 20 " " " 10.00
" " 30 " " " 15.00
" " 50 " " " 25.00

CLUB RATES FOR WEEKLY.

For a Club of 7 subscribers to Weekly
Examiner a copy of the same will be furnished
for one year.
For a Club of 10 subscribers we will pay
in cash, \$ 2.50
" " 15 " " " 3.75
" " 20 " " " 5.00
" " 30 " " " 7.50
" " 50 " " " 12.50

These rates will be strictly adhered to, and
the amount promptly paid to any one com-
plying with them.

Our Tri-Weekly and Weekly Examiner
contains more reading matter than any pa-
pers of the kind published in this part of the
country, and the subscription price is much
lower.

Good, active, enterprising canvassers can
make money by getting up clubs for the Ex-
aminer, as well as do much for the good of
the people and country, by aiding to circulate
much needed information, sound political
principles, and well selected reading mat-
ter, calculated and intended to excite enter-
prise, encourage industry, and give tone and
character to society. The field is open and a
fair chance is given to all. Who will furnish
us the first Club?

The name of each subscriber should
be given in full, with Post Office, County and
State. Address,
NUTTALL & STEWART.

N. D. HARRIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.

Kerosene Lamps and Shades, Kline's
Patent Fruit Jars, &c., &c.

Store opposite Mansion House, Salisbury, N. C.
6-8m

DR. GODDIN'S

COMPOUND

GENTIAN BITTERS

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma,
Nephritis, Rheumatism, &c.

A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

A pure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for
all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a
general tonic impression.
Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. GODDIN and for
sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS,

(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietary Agent
and Wholesale Dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk
Virginia. apr 28-14-17

D. T. CARRAWAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, GLASS AND
CROCKERY WARE, WALL
PAPER, WINDOW
SHADES, &c.

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

FOR RENT,

AN EXCELLENT BRICK STORE 70 by 25 feet
known as No. 3, Murphy's Granite Row on
Main St., with a new Brick Ware House 60 by 25
feet. Apply to
J. S. McCUBBINS or
S. R. HARRISON,
Salisbury, July 15, 1869—18-1m

THE PRESIDENTIAL THIMBLE-RIG- GER.

Grant, in his interview with the delegation
from Mississippi, on Thursday, was simply
contemptible. Prominent men from that
State, who are members of the Conservative
party, called to consult with him concerning
the political situation, and he wanted to
know of them "whether they were acting
in good faith in their present professions of
loyalty."

What does he mean by "loyalty?" Does
he mean obedience to the constitution, and
laws made in pursuance thereof? Is there
any other test of "loyalty" in this country?
Has Grant impudence enough to demand any
other test? He will not openly do it, nor
will the Republican press; but both insist, in
fact, on other tests. They insist on allegi-
ance to the ruling party as a proof of "loy-
alty."

Grant knows that there is not a man in the
State of Mississippi who entertains a purpose
of disobedience to the Constitution, or to the
lawful authority of the government. Obedi-
ence is secured by the fact that disobedience
is rendered impossible. The result of the
war made it impossible. The government has
demonstrated its power to compel obedi-
ence to its authority. The South looks on its
desolate fields, its charred homes, and grave-
yards filled with those who were its noblest
and best men, on its helplessness, and affirms
by these evidences of her inability to defy
the power of the government that she accepts
its authority, and will obey its laws. She
has no choice in the premises.

The men who were engaged in the war say
that, whatever may be their feelings of regret
because of the failure of the Confederate gov-
ernment, they now can do nothing else than
to submit to the United States. Is it not
nonsense to ask if a man acts in good faith
in submitting to what is inevitable? If there
were the slightest ground for hope that re-
lease from such submission could be obtained,
the case would be different.

Grant knows that the men in Mississippi, en-
gaged in the conservative movement, are of an
order who hold their honor in as dear esteem
as any men in the country. They will do ex-
actly what they say they will do. They will
act with the republican party and the Presi-
dent on all questions touching "reconstruction,"
provided the white men of the State can be en-
franchised. Is not this enough? Must they,
as a proof of "loyalty," swear that they will
always act with the republican party? Must
they pledge themselves to support any iniqui-
tous measure or scheme for plundering which a
majority in a republican Caucus may devise
and wish to enforce?

It is not strange that Grant should suspect
the honesty and truthfulness of others. As a
politician, his history is merely one of perfidy
and treachery. A President of the United
States, and members of his cabinet, have put
a mark on Grant that no distinction of rank can
conceal, and which, so long as he or his name
shall live, will proclaim him as a man who was
guilty of treachery and meanness which ought
to have banished him from the society of gen-
tlemen.

In dealing with the conservative movement,
he is cowardly and vacillating, and his entire
discourse with the Mississippi delegation was
that of a thimble-rigger.—Chicago Times.

RETURN OF A CONFEDERATE PRIS- ONER TO ARKANSAS.

The Jacksonville Herald and Batesville
Times have lengthy accounts of the capture
and imprisonment for six years of Mr. H. H.
Lee, a cousin of General R. E. Lee, and for-
merly a citizen of Madison, in this State.—
In November, 1862, he was arrested in Mem-
phis on a charge of speculating in Confederate
money, put in the Irving Block for one night,
and then shipped for Camp Douglas, in Illi-
nois. Arriving there, the officer refused to
receive him because there was no law forbid-
ding speculation in money of any kind. The
Lieutenant having him in charge then started
with him to Rock Island, accompanied by
seven guards. They went to Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, and were going to put Lee jail for
safe keeping until they could have a spree.
About this time Lee and one of his guards,
who accompanied him, escaped, but were
soon recaptured. Mr. Lee was then impris-
oned in Milwaukee jail, and kept in close
confinement for two and a half years without a
trial. At the end of that time he was taken
out and sentenced (without a trial) to four
years' imprisonment in the State prison at
Madison, Wis. During these four years he
was not allowed to write to his friends, or
read a book or newspaper of any kind, but
was effectively excluded from the world.—
During this time his health was good. The
time for release came. He went to Cincin-
nati, where he heard that his wife was dead,
and he could hear nothing of his child.—
From there he went to Memphis, where he
was received by his friends as one risen from
the dead, and learned the joyful news that
his wife and child, the latter a grown young
lady, were both living, and at Batesville.
The telegraph was used in announcing to his
wife his safety, and stating that he would meet
her at Jacksonville on the 13th. Says the
Herald:

"They met, and such a meeting as it was
never occurred within our knowledge. The
joy of the wife at the sight of her restored
husband was too great, and swoon after swoon
followed in rapid succession."
From here they went to Batesville, their
future home, where we will leave them, trust-
ing that a long and happy life may be vouch-
ered to the happy family, and trusting that
this is the last Confederate prisoner.
Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Admiral Charles Stewart, familiarly known
as "Old Ironsides," reached the age of 91 on
the 28th of July. While his mind is as
clear and vigorous as ever, and his general
health good, it is reported that he is suffering
from what is supposed to be a cancer of the
tongue.

A GHOST.

The Lick Branch bottoms, from the Sulphur
Springs away out to the west, where the rising
ground commences and where houses and gar-
dens appear, and from the trestle work north
where the city begins once more and spreads
into what is known as Germantown, is lonely
and sombre after nightfall. It is a dismal waste
overlaid every year by inundations of the
Cumberland, serrated with gullies overgrown
with rank and poisonous weeds, haunted by
swine and vagrant dogs who feast upon offal
cast out from the streets above. Continuations
of Summer. High and Vine streets, like broad
metallic bands, cross the waste, dusty in dry
weather, and filthy and unry in wet. During
the war savage tragedies were enacted here.

A week ago a small party of the wretched
people who live on Crawford street, near Vine,
sat on the low timber pavement looking out
over the bottoms. Eleven o'clock had just been
struck, and the echoes had hardly died away
from the market house bell, when out from the
dreary bottoms, just beyond the trestle, where
the moonlight was beginning to fall and to light
up the prospect with a weird light, the party
saw suddenly a gigantic figure, wrapped from
head to foot in a winding sheet. It seemed to
come out of the earth and move solemnly from
place to place with a species of gliding motion.
Obscured a moment by the shadow of the trestle,
the strange spectre next appeared far out
on the bottoms, swinging its gaunt arms, dis-
appeared into the earth to appear at another
spot soon after.

The effect on the little group of spectators
may be imagined. The night, still and solemn,
not a breath of air stirring the thin mists which
crept up from the diminutive stream which
flows through the branch, and before them the
horrible figure in white. There was a commo-
tion and crowds rushed forth from the neigh-
boring tenements in all sorts of habiliments and
gazed fearfully out at the spectre fitting in the
moonlight.

Two men of firmer nerves than the rest, seized
their revolvers, and rushed down to the trestle,
snapped their pistols several times at the
figure, which was leisurely moving before them.
But their weapons refused to go off, and sud-
denly the figure loomed up into gigantic propor-
tions, and then like a flash disappeared into
the earth and was seen no more that night.

Several times since, the same figure has ap-
peared and always about the same hour, if re-
ports may be relied upon. One old lady insists
that she saw the spectre plaidly walking along
the top of the trestle work, and that she saw
the stars 'brought its thin body as through a
veil.—Nash. Banner Aug. 2.

DEATH CAUSED BY THE CARELESS- NESS OF A DRUGGIST.

A sudden death occurred in Chicago on Sat-
urday night last, the particulars of which are
thus given by the Chicago Times:

"Mr. George H. Deming, of South Bend,
Ind., came to Chicago for the purpose of wit-
nessing the game of base ball between the Red
Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Forest City
Club, of Rockford. He remained at Ogden
Park during the greater part of the game, but
toward evening was attacked with diarrhoea,
which compelled him to leave the scene of the
contest. On his way to his hotel, Deming
stopped at the drug store of Mr. J. J. Harrington,
and asked the proprietor for medicine to
check his complaint. The druggist said he
could give him immediate relief, and, going to
his bottles, undertook to prepare a compound
of brandy, ginger and camphor, but, by mistake,
prepared a dose of ginger, camphor and aconite,
the latter, very singularly, standing in a bottle
next to, and similar to, the one in which was
kept Harrington's supply of brandy. The un-
fortunate man drank the mixture, and lived only
three hours afterward. After young Deming
had taken the potion he hurried to his hotel,
and going at once to his room, rang the bell
and asked that a physician be sent for, as he
feared he was going to be very sick. As soon
as possible Dr. Lee visited the sufferer in his
room, and, after a rapid examination, gave it
as his opinion that the man had been poisoned.
He questioned his patient, who speedily informed
the doctor of the fact of his having drunk
of the mixture prepared by the North side
druggist. Soon afterward Mr. Deming expired.
Coroner Cleaves was notified, and an in-
quest asked for. After a jury had been im-
pannelled, the facts as above narrated were ad-
duced, in addition to which Mr. Harrington,
the druggist, appeared before the jury and vol-
untarily stated that he had made the mistake
which had been productive of such terrible re-
sults. The following verdict was rendered:
"We, the jury, find that the said George H.
Deming came to his death from an overdose of
aconite, administered for brandy by one J. J.
Harrington, druggist, on the corner of Illinois,
and Rush streets; and, from the testimony ad-
duced, We, the jury, believe that the said
Harrington was guilty of criminal carelessness
in not having his bottles plainly marked, and
in their proper places, through which means
the mistake occurred which led to this fatal re-
sult."

THE CHURCH IN DISESTABLISHMENT.

The prelates of the Irish Church meet the serious
crisis inaugurated by the disestablishment leg-
islation of the English Parliament with devo-
tional courage and as brave men. Instead of
sitting down in lamentation over their altered
fortunes they are likely to bestir themselves
in missionary effort. The bishops have called
a General Synod to assemble in Dublin, in
which the Episcopacy, the clergy and the laity,
will be fully represented. Provincial synods
will also be held. The local changes absolutely
necessary in consequence of the action of Par-
liament and the Crown will be debated and
adopted if approved. This is the right spirit.
Thrown off by the State, the Church will find
support in the ranks of an ardent and still
wealthy laity, and will, no doubt, in a very
short time commence her first, free and un-
embarrassed missionary effort in Ireland. The
movement is quite important and the Irish
Church Synod may contain the germ of an
ecclesiastical offset to the great Ecumenical
Council in Rome.—N. Y. Herald.

GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Rev. Wm. T. Butler says that he did not
declare in his sermon delivered on Sunday, that
Gen. Grant was the weakest President the
country had ever had, led to the certain acts of
Administration had led to that impression on
the part of many persons.

Well, a man is better known by his acts than
his professions—and "the impression of many
persons" is no doubt the correct one. Public
opinion made General Grant President in No-
vember last almost by acclamation, and public
opinion would unmake him President to-mor-
row, if it had the opportunity. Gen. Grant is
a failure as a civilian, whatever his military
qualifications. He failed in his Inaugural Ad-
dress, in the selection of his Cabinet, and has
failed in the measures of his Administration.
He reads no books, makes no study of men or
public questions, little or nothing of what
is done in the Executive Departments allows
an extreme partisan named Tullock, advanced
to turn out men of great necessity and value to
the government, and to put in those demanded
by members of Congress and others. He aban-
dons the seat of Government for weeks, allows
his Cabinet to be anywhere and everywhere,
but at the post of duty, engages in fast driving
and constant smoking, and expects to hold the
reins of Government as he holds the reins of
his fast teams on the beach of Long Branch,
Cape May, Annapolis, and elsewhere. But
these are among the lesser causes of grievan-
ces against the President. Naturalized Ameri-
can citizens are shot without mercy and almost
without trial. Halpine, Wyatt, Polhamus, all
were American citizens, and unjustly sacrificed.
The President has no time to attend to wrongs
done his countrymen in Ireland and Cuba, but
plenty of time for attending balls, dinners, vis-
iting friends, and watering places. It is no
fiction, therefore, to state, "he is the weakest
President the country ever had."—New York
Express.

GHOSTLY EXPERIENCE OF A MURDERER.

In the year 1858 a man now living in Kan-
sas City had a difficulty with a man in Cali-
fornia, and killed him in self-defence. He
was arrested, tried and acquitted by a jury
of his countrymen. The man whom he had
killed had been his friend. They worked
together in the same mines, slept under the
same blanket, were, in short, companions and
comrades. After the killing the man of
whom we speak has never seen a happy day.
Grief, or a certain extent impaired his mind,
and he positively asserts now that the spirit
of the dead man is always with him. To
avoid it he sold out in California and went to
British Columbia. It followed him like a
shadow. Then he went to Colorado. Still
the ghost pursued him. In agony, he fled to
the States; no rest here. Day and night, he
says, he can see the countenance of his dead
friend and feel his presence in the room. The
ghost has never yet spoken to him. At first
the features expressed anger and resentment.
Now they appear kinder and more compla-
cent. This story may appear a little ridicu-
lous, but it is true, nevertheless. Names
could be given, if it were possible to betray
confidence. The man is known to a few here.
He rarely goes upon the street, and expresses
himself resigned to his fate and prays that
God will forgive him, as he believes now that
his dead friend has done.—Kansas City
Times.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

Some years ago (says the New Orleans Picay-
une) a gentleman named Paul Escott, a resi-
dent of New Orleans, but formerly living in
France, lost his little son, a lad of ten years of
age, from a vessel of the Canary Islands. It
was night at the time, and although every pos-
sible exertion was made to rescue the boy, yet
were they unsuccessful, and the little fellow was
given up for lost. Shortly afterward the fam-
ily came to New Orleans, and in time the grief
of the parents for the loss of their son became
only a sorrow living in their memories. He was
dead, they thought, and grief could not bring
him back to life. But he was not dead. He
had got possession of one of the planks thrown
out to him, and although missing his friends,
was picked up the next day by an English ves-
sel. In this ship he made a voyage to China,
and failing to communicate with his family on
his return, continued in the employment of the
vessel for several years. At last, learning the
whereabouts of his family, he reached this city
in quest of them a few days since. The joy
which the appearance of one they had long con-
sidered dead can be the novelists say, he more
easily imagined than described. It was like
one risen from the grave, and discloses a series
of incidents as fruitful of romance as often en-
gages the pen of the novelist and essayist.

A phenomenon of a most extraordinary nature
has lately been witnessed by the inhabitants
of the borders of the Caspian Sea. This huge
salt lake is dotted with numerous islands which
produce yearly a large quantity of naphtha, and
it is no uncommon occurrence for fires to break
out in the works and burn for many days be-
fore they can be extinguished. Early last month,
owing to some subterranean disturbances,
enormous quantities of this inflammable sub-
stance were projected from the naphtha wells,
and spread over the entire surface of the water,
and becoming ignited, notwithstanding every
precaution, converted the whole sea into the
semblance of a gigantic foaming punch bowl,
many thousands of square miles in extent.
The fire burnt itself out in about forty-eight
hours, leaving the surface strewn with the
dead bodies of innumerable fishes. Herodotus
mentions a tradition that the same phenomenon
was once before observed by the tribes inhab-
iting the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster of Con-
necticut, who was for several years presiding
officer of the United States Senate, has accepted
the position of Professor of the Yale Law
School, to fill the place made vacant by the
death of Ex-Governor Dutton.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FLOOD.—The Austin

(Texas) Gazette relates the following heroic in-
cident of the great flood: "In the neighborhood
of Mr. Coalson, a widow lady, with six small
children, driven from her house, which was
swept by the high water, took refuge in a
tree with all her little ones. As the flood
brought along rails and drift wood, she caught
them and constructed a sort of a raft around
the tree so that when one of her children slip-
ped and fell it was caught by the platform be-
low. Here the heroic mother, with her pre-
cious treasure, remained for twenty four hours,
until Mr. Coalson constructed a boat and took
them all safely to shore.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The election

returns from Tennessee received at a late hour
last night indicate a democratic triumph in the
vote for Governor and members of the Legi-
slature. Returns from Memphis, Nashville and
Germantown give Senter a majority generally,
and state that Messrs. Slaughter, Eberidge,
Cooper and Balie Peyton were elected to the
State Senate. A most gratifying point of the
news is that the contest passed off quietly and
that all the refreshment saloons were closed
during the day.—N. Y. Herald, 6.

BUSINESS DULL IN THE WEST.—The New

York Times says: "The 'drummers' for the
business houses of that city are returning from
the Western States with doleful accounts of
the condition of trade. Orders cannot be ob-
tained, neither in the dry goods line nor in the
whisky line, or in any other line; and even
the sharpest and most energetic 'drummers'
have been unable to make their expenses in their
attempts to secure orders in the West."

GENERAL NEWS.

A Newport lady has had a ring cut entirely
from a single diamond.

The State of Massachusetts paid \$3,580,782
for educational purposes last year.

The negroes in Arkansas propose to preempt
public lands and hire the Chinamen.

Secretaries Rawlins and Cox are the only
members of the Cabinet now in Washington.

Philadelphia is going en masse to Atlantic
City, because the Zouaves are encamped there.

Five hundred pupils are annually cared for
at the New York Deaf and Dumb Institute.

It is rumored in Constantinople that the Sul-
tan intends banishing all Jesuits from his do-
mains.

A Bostonian has raised this season, on a plot
of less than two acres, \$2,500 worth of straw-
berries.

Paris gossips say that Madame Patti looks
five years older than she did at this time last
year.

The Havana journals are discussing the in-
crease of the contraband trade between that
city and the rebels, and urge measures for its
suppression.

A man living in Bonhey, France, fell into a
state of lethargy, produced by over indulgence
in drink, and was laid out for burial. He
subsequently revived.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel says there is
no probability that the people of the State will
vote in favor of the cession of the western part
of the State to Alabama.

The reports from the interior of Cuba are
generally favorable for the revolution, and one
Spanish officer gives it his opinion that 100,-
000 more troops from Spain will be required
to conquer the island.

The Hong Kong Press says there is an or-
ganized and extended system there, by which
young girls are kidnapped and sent to San
Francisco, there to be consigned to a life of
prostitution.

The revenue receipts are largely increased
in the South, especially in New Orleans, and
along the Mississippi. The illicit distillation
of whisky has been pretty thoroughly broken
up in the cities.

A Dresden despatch says the accounts of
the explosion in the mines have not been ex-
aggerated. Three hundred and twenty-one
dead have been counted, and the scenes in
the neighborhood are heart-rending.

In July there were one hundred and one
fires in the city. Excluding from this num-
ber those caused by fireworks and the explo-
sion of burning fluids it would be reduced
nearly one-half.—N. Y. Herald.

A Western paper announces the death of
an editor, piously adding: "All good paying
subscribers are requested to mention him in
their prayers. The others need not, as the
prayers of the wicked avail nothing, accord-
ing to good authority."

Secretary Boutwell has concluded to have
a new issue of all denominations of Green-
backs, from one to one thousand dollar notes.
No likeness of any living man will be placed
on any note, and every precaution will be
used to prevent fraud.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade in St.
Louis, on Monday night, a report was read
and adopted to appoint a committee of twelve
to raise by subscription \$120,000 to build an
iron seagoing propeller to inaugurate trade
between St. Louis and foreign and domestic
ports.

The list of seizures reported Tuesday at the
Revenue Bureau included \$20,000 worth of
manufactured tobacco, seized by the revenue
officers in the Second Alabama district. There
were several large seizures in Georgia and Lou-
isiana of whiskey and tobacco, the valuation of
the property reported being not less than \$50,
000.