

# THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I.

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

NO 35

## THE EXAMINER.

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

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TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.  
Tri-Weekly Year, \$5 00  
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" 3 months, 2 00  
Weekly, 1-3 mos, 2 00  
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## DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

## PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON INNIS STREET, near Ennis' Drug Store. aug20-23-14-17

### DISTILLING BRANDY.

The growers of fruit are in so much doubt and perplexity on the subject of making brandy, we have thought it proper to publish the law on the subject. Not having the law itself before us, we have taken from the circular, of a supervisor the following which is no doubt correct.

Such a law operates hard and harshly upon the people of the Western portion of the State who have small orchards and small stills and have hitherto relied upon them to raise money for the payment of their taxes.

The following rules are established for the guidance of officers and all persons proposing to still brandy:

#### SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Aug. 1st, 1869.

Section 3, Act of July 20, 1868, provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively, from certain requirements of the act relating to distillation of spirits. The following rules are established for the guidance of officers and all persons proposing to distil apple brandy.

1st. Every still must be registered on form 26 with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division.

2nd. Each person, before commencing distillation, must give notice, on form 27 of his intention to run; the number of stills proposed to be used; the capacity of each still in gallons; and the size of the lot on which the distilling is to be carried on; the kind and character of the building; what kind of material of fruit is to be used; and an estimate of the gallons of brandy that can be produced in 24 hours.

3rd. A special tax of \$37 50 from August 1st will be required of each distiller.

4th. A bond for not less than \$5,000, to be approved by the Assessor, must be given in every case.

5th. A capacity tax of \$2 per day must be paid by each distiller producing the 60 gallons or less each 24 hours.

6th. Each proof gallon of brandy, before being removed or consumed, must be inspected and gauged by a gauger, who will mark on each package the number of proof gallons; the name of the distiller; the place, (town or county) where produced; the date of inspection and name of inspector; and also affix to each package a tax paid stamp, denoting the tax, at 50 cents per proof gallon. The distiller will be required to pay at least 80 per cent, on the reported producing capacity as fixed by the Surveyor.

7th. Assistant Assessors can be appointed as gaugers, with fees to be fixed by the Commissioner.

8th. Every distiller must give notice of the time of commencing distillation, with the charge with per diem tax of \$2 for each working day of 24 hours, until he has mailed a written notice to the Assistant Assessor that he has ceased running his still or stills.

9th. At the end of each month the distiller must have all spirits made by him during the month gauged and inspected, and each package shall have affixed thereon a tax paid stamp which must be purchased of the Collector, and must be affixed by the gauger, together with all the marks of brands required in paragraph 6 of these instructions. The distiller must also make a return at the end of each month to the Assistant Assessor, under oath, of the number of packages and gallons sold or removed, and to whom sold or delivered, with the residence of the purchaser or receiver of such spirits.

10th. Brandy cannot be removed from the distillery premises without it has been gauged and the taxes have been paid.

11th. All blanks, forms and instructions in relation to distillation of brandy should be furnished by Assistant Assessors.

12th. Every distiller, before commencing, must have the Assistant Assessor make the survey required by section 10, Act of July 20, 1868.

13th. The capacity of the still will, in each case, be determined by actual measurement, by noting the number of gallons of water required to fill it.

14th. As a rule a 100 gallon still is held to have a producing capacity of 35 gallons of proof brandy in 24 hours, and will be charged in any event with 80 per cent, or 28 gallons—(tax \$14) for each 24 hours a still supposed to be run. This estimate allows 20 per cent. for boiling, and is based on the assumption that only 80 gallons, can be boiled in a still holding 100 gallons, and that the still can be run over seven times in 24 hours, and that a charge of low wines can be run in the same time as a charge of cider, and that 13 gallons of cider will produce one gallon of brandy.

15th. A still of 80 gallons will produce 8 10 as much as one of 100; one of 60 gallons 6 10 as much; one of 40 gallons 4 10 as much; and 80 per cent. with which the distiller will in any case while running, be with will be 22 1/2 gallons on an 80 gallon still; 17 gallons on a 60 gallon; 14 gallons on a 50 gallon; and 11 gallons on a 40 gallon still.

16th. If more than one still is used, the producing capacity must be found in each case in the same way, and the distiller must be charged with the full production, which in no case must be less than 80 per cent. of the producing capacity of each still used.

17th. Officers must be vigilant in enforcing these requirements in their respective districts and divisions.

18th. Any person running a still without payment of special tax, or without compliance with law and the regulation in relation to distilling brandy, is liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000, and to imprisonment not less than six months, and to the forfeiture of the distilling apparatus and the distilling premises.

SNAKE BIT.—John Smith owned a dog and a calf. Last week the dog was bitten by a snake. The dog afterwards bit the calf, and in less than an hour the calf died and the dog got well. John swears this is no lie, but the naked truth.—Vindicator.

### ANCIENT ANGLO-SAXON MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

By the Anglo-Saxons the bond of matrimony was held to be most sacred. No man could lawfully marry without first obtaining the consent of the woman's mundbora, or guardian, who was her father, if living, and if not, some other near relation. If such consent was not obtained, the husband was liable to penalties, and he acquired no legal rights over either the wife or her goods. For this consent the lover always paid a mead or price, in the nature of a present, according to the rank of the lady. It was therefore advantageous to the father that the "spindle-side," or female part of his family, to use Alfred's term, should outnumber the "spear-side," or male members thereof. The parties were solemnly contracted, and a friend of the bridegroom became surety for the woman's good treatment and maintenance. Her dowry was fixed; and all the relations of both parties within the third degree, were invited to the marriage feast. Each one made some present to the couple; and the mundbora gave them arms, furniture, cattle and money. This was called the faderfrum, or father's gift, and was all the fortune that the bridegroom received. On the day before the wedding, which generally took place within six or eight weeks from the time of the contract, the invited friends of the bridegroom went to his house, where they spent the day in feasting. On the next morning they went armed and on horseback to the house of the bride, under the conduct of the foremost man, to receive her, and conduct to her husband. This martial show was both for compliment and to prevent a rescue by any former lover. The bride was led by a matron, called the brideswomen, followed by many young women, termed the bridesmaids, and attended by her mundbora and other male relations. On her arrival she was received by the bridegroom, and solemnly betrothed by her guardian. The united companions then proceeded to the church, attended by musicians. No marriage was lawful without the presence of the mundbora at the ceremony, and he gave the bride to the bridegroom, saying: "I give her to thee to be thy honor and thy wife; to keep thy keys and share with thee in thy bed and goods." The parties received the nuptial benediction from the priest, sometimes under a veil or square piece of cloth, called the carecloth, held at each corner by a man to conceal the bride's blushes; but this was not used when the bride was a widow. After the benediction both of the parties were crowned with flowers, which were kept in the church for the purpose. A ring was used at the marriage as well as at the betrothal. Some authors say that at the marriages of the Anglo-Saxon the mundbora presented the bridegroom with one of the bride's shoes, as a token of the transfer of authority; and she was made to feel the change. The husband was bound by oath to use his wife well, on failure of which she might leave him; but he was allowed to bestow a moderate castigation upon her. After the marriage ceremony all the company returned to the bridegroom's house, where was held the wedding feast. At night the bride was conducted to her chamber and put to bed by the women, and the bridegroom was in like manner attended by the men. The couple both being in bed, their healths were drunk in their presence by all the company. On the next morning, when the bridegroom rose, he gave his bride a morgan-gabe, or morning gift, which became her separate property, and was the ancient pin money. All the company came to the chamber before the couple rose, to hear this gift declared, after which they feasted again for several days, until the provisions were consumed, and then, having made presents to the husband they departed. The wedding dress of the bride, and three of her maidens, and of the bridegroom and his attendants, were of a peculiar fashion and color, and might not be worn on any other occasion. These dresses were at first the perquisites of the musicians who attended the marriage, but in later times they were given to some church or abbey.

### THE CRUST OF THE EARTH.

If we bury a thermometer fifty feet below the surface of the earth, the mercury will remain at the same point the year round, in winter and summer, showing that the influence of the sun does not at all reach below that depth. If we carry the thermometer fifty feet lower, the mercury will rise one degree, and will rise in the same ratio for every fifty feet we go down. It can be easily calculated at what depth all known substances will melt. This would not exceed fifty miles. It will thus be seen that the crust—or solid part—of the earth is exceedingly thin, in proportion to the diameter; not so thick as an egg shell, in proportion to the size of the egg. With a crust so thin, constantly cooling and producing a pressure upon the internal masses, it is not strange that the beds of ocean should be elevated and form dry land, and continents should sink and form the beds of ocean. Large mountains have been elevated in a single day, and whole cities have been sunk in the same space of time. The side of a volcanic mountain once broke away, and the livid masses flowed out, forming a river 12 miles wide, which in its course melted down six hills six hundred feet high, filling up valleys six hundred feet deep and spreading over a surface of eleven hundred square miles.

A NUT TO CRACK.—If the reduced tax of three fourths on whiskey, or from \$2 to 50 cents a gallon, increased the revenue from \$13,000,000 to \$43,800,000 in one year, what may not be expected from lower rates of taxes on other articles? High taxes lead both direct and indirect frauds upon the revenue. They drive honest men out of business, as the tobacco tax did by the hundred during the first years of its imposition, and leave trade and the market under the control of dishonest officials and dealers.—N. Y. Express.

The house and store rents paid in London annually are estimated at \$100,000,000.

### JUGGERNAUT.—THE GREAT HEATHEN FESTIVAL.—THE CURIOSITIES OF IDOLATRY.

About this time of the year, tens of thousands of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India, to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgression of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernaut, the "lord of the world," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the Southern part of Orissa, lying about three hundred miles from Calcutta, for seven hundred years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in numbers until the year of fatal famine, when the whole country was strewn with the dead. Five years ago the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in honor of Juggernaut, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old, the great festivals were never deemed complete unless the triumphant path of the god had been stained with the blood of his worshippers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now. If a devotee flings himself down before the idol, the Brahmins cry out that it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still cost hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the wayside, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree when the city is over crowded with pilgrims. The poor creatures are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernaut stands in a large enclosure in the centre of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black basalt in front of the principal gate, brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large tower, and about 640 persons employed to minister to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office it is to put water and a tooth pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning, as if he were a faded beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, one hundred and twenty dancing girls to amuse him in his heavy moments, and 3,000 priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on year after year, while the pilgrims through every road which leads to the shrine.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A terrible calamity occurred in the town of Caldwell, New Jersey, on Sunday evening. A young man named Stephen Pierce was walking home from the Methodist Episcopal Church, company with young lady, when they were overtaken by a violent storm, which was preceded and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The entire village was suddenly illuminated with an intense light, and Pierce and his companion fell to the ground. The lady was stunned, but she soon recovered, and screamed for help. When help came she found her husband lying motionless on the ground, who had accompanied her but mangled remains. His boots were stripped from his feet; his limbs were severed and lacerated, and the features were not recognizable by those who had known him in life. The unfortunate young man is said to be the third one of his family who has lost his life by the same cause. He was about eighteen years of age, and was respected in the neighborhood where he resided.

### WHO TOLD THE NEWS.

It may not be known when and where and how Jefferson Davis heard of the surrender of Gen. Lee. On Saturday, the 7th of April, 1865—the Commandant of the Post at Danville sent Capt. W. P. Graves of that place and told him that Mr. Davis wished him to bear dispatches to Gen. Lee's army. Capt. G. was soon in the saddle and speeding his way towards the direction of the army. Many a stout heart as it found itself intercepted at every point by the enemy would have turned back, but with his usual dash the Captain flanked every yankee outpost and reached our lines just as Gen. Lee was surrendering his army. He immediately remounted and dashed for Danville where he arrived on Monday about 2 p. m.

### THE INTERVIEW.

The President had his quarters in a dwelling house on Wilson street—an old brick building known as "the Benedick Place." To this house Capt. G. repaired as soon as he reached Danville. Mr. Davis was at dinner. But he left the table and awaited Capt. G. in his reception room. As the Captain told the sad news Mr. Davis bowed his head on his hands and heard him through without uttering a word. He was thinking—maybe praying. Then raising his head he said, "Captain, you must come in and have some dinner. This, we are told by Capt. G., was all that was said.—Hillsboro Recorder.

ON DIT.—We learn from a letter written by a gentleman now in New York, that Andrew Jackson Jones, Esq., President of the Western Railroad, in the metropolis attending to the matter of selling the bonds subscribed by the State to his road; and that furthermore, he is now incubating a political scheme, which he proposes to put into effect upon his return, by the establishment of a newspaper in this Congressional District, which has in view the overthrow of General Abbott's political fortunes the elevation of Gov. Holden to the U. S. Senatorship, the election of Hon. O. H. Dockery to the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina, and the occupation by himself of a seat in the Federal House of Representatives. This will be sad news to the carpet-bagger.—Fayetteville Eagle.

Should not be surprised if there is something in the above, for the Governor has been going down to the Standard office every day lately. He is working up some scheme.—Sentinel.

Gen. Schouler, of Massachusetts, in a private letter, says that if the liquor law is carried out to the end as it has begun, the Germans in Boston, who have as an almost universal thing heretofore voted the republican ticket, will change front and stand like a wall of adamant against the party.

### MY WIFE.

With what love and respect the good man and worthy husband speaks of that dear creature whom God has given him for a companion through life. Note his actions and observe his better half, and you will see that her image is reflected in him. I care not how great a man he may be; I care not how austere and strong minded he may be; so that he loves her. Her influence is felt every day, and her loving words and feminine dependence exerts a power within him that otherwise might have slumbered unknown and forgotten. In the language of Bulwer, "her image gossied in his soul, lures him on to those inspiring toils by which man masters men."

Our greatest statesmen, our greatest heroes all attribute their success in life to the potent influence of either a wife or a mother's love.

Man must have something to love, something to stimulate him and raise him from that state of thralldom in which the cares and anxieties of an every day life usually plunge him.

What friend can take a wife's place; who but she can administer consolation which is ever free from suspicions, the hope of disinterestedness, other than that of a holy desire and deep anxiety to make you happy? Let all the world forsake and abandon you; let trials come upon you and calamities befall you, yet in her presence and loving affection you may always find a harbinger of love, truth and devotion.

Men have yearnings for disinterested love. Once convince a man that he is beloved for himself alone, independent of his wealth, his riches, and his situation, or of the many advantages of which he may possess—let him see, I say, that he is loved for himself, and you make him your slave for life. Such a man blessed with a noble woman for a wife, is capable of performing things that would discourage him had he not some one to offer him those little words of consolation which lighten the burdens of life.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—The Courier is informed by a correspondent that in the upper part of the State there lives a young ex-Confederate soldier, whose leg was amputated during the war, near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home. About a year after a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which, in the course of a few months, took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so, promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance. If this be true, it is the most wonderful freak of nature that has ever come to our notice.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—The ad-look for honesty or probity among the administrative officers of this country, and if a modern Hogeness was to start out some fair day and take his lantern through every department of affairs at Washington city he would be as badly disappointed, we opine, as on a certain memorable occasion of old. There are few men who have sat in any administrative chair, since the close of the war, whose skirts are clean and pure, the latest against whom charges of corruption have been brought being the doughty Boutwell himself, and would-be future President of the United States. What these charges will amount to remains yet to be seen.—Wtl. Journal.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE, CANBY?—Under this heading, the New York Herald thus scathingly apostrophizes the "upright judge," the present military despot of Virginia:—"While the despot of France is opening the prison doors to political offenders, and granting universal amnesty to other classes of prisoners, can it be that you, Canby, in this free republic, have the conscience to insist upon the rigid application of a form of oath—giving your own interpretation thereto, by the way—that was only intended for operation at a certain critical period, now long since passed and gone? Verily, there seems to be more justice and moderation in imperial France than in republican Virginia under thy rule, Canby?"

THE COTTON CROP.—We learn from Capt. Wooten that the cotton along the Pee Dee and in that section is opening rapidly, and that there is an abundant prospect of a good yield. It is, in fact, opening faster in the bolls than the hands can pick it out. The cotton of that section should properly come to Wilmington as the legitimate channel of trade, and we trust that the railroad bridge over the Pee Dee will be completed in time to reach the bulk of the crop.—Wtl. Journal.

A MAGISTRATE WHO CAN'T WRITE HIS NAME.—There actually qualified before the County Commissioners Thursday a negro magistrate who can't write his name, and was compelled to affix "his mark" to the qualification oath. His name is George Page, elected for Holly township during the recent election. He will have a fine time making out warrants; and still he is also one of the Trustees for the township.—Wtl. Journal.

A Niagara letter writer declares that if the cannibals are not less demonstrative of their desire to fatten upon their visitors than the inhabitants of Niagara, he shall be disappointed in them. He took a stroll, and returned to his hotel with the conviction that every house was a custom house, every gate a toll gate every man a hack man insisting that he should take his hack, every boy a bootblack, and every woman a siren singing him into her shop.

SENATORIAL ASPIRANTS.—It is said that Canby, in Virginia, and Reynolds, in Texas, are both candidates for Senatorial dignity, from those respective States. The blind subservency which these sons of Mars have given to the corrupt policy of a corrupt Congress certainly entitles them to a seat among the present immaculate body of Senators.—Wtl. Journal.