THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869. NO 45

THE EXAMINER.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

NUTTALL & STEWART.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri-Weekly 1 year,	$5 00
" " 6 months,	3 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 complying with them.

Our Tri-Weekly and Weekly Examiner contains more reading matter than any papers 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 *Examiner*, 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 matter, calculated and intended to excite enterprize, 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.
6-3m

DR. GODDIN'S COMPOUND

GENTIAN BITTERS

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

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, 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. apr28-14-1y

D. T. CARRAWAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND—

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 Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building.
ar1ly NEWBERN, N. C

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON INNIS STREET, near EnnissA Drug Store
aug20-33-1w&w1y

From the "XIX Century" Magazine, Sept. 1869, published at Charleston, S. C.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

A recurrence to first principles will often lead to the correction and reform of abuses in a republican government which have operated to cast a shadow upon the cause of popular rights, tending seriously to derogate from the dignity if not endanger the existence of free institutions.

First principles act like chemical tests.

They detect the base metal and confirm the pure, by an infallible standard.

It is due to popular rights and free principles to apply those tests whenever we have reason to believe that republican government is perverted to selfish ends, or that a sacred trust held for the benefit of the whole people has been systematically prostituted to the advantage and aggrandizement of a party or a clique.

By a singular and atrocious abuse of the public confidence, institutions whose very face proclaims them to have been established for the public good, have been gradually and speciously undermined by the schemes of dishonorable party combinations, to which purpose they are now exclusively devoted—except the necessary consequences of those measures of government which being of a general character, cannot fail to produce, incidentally, some public benefit or partial advantage to the people.

When the Federal Constitution was adopted, and for the last ten years afterwards, there existed in this country no political party as a profession, distinct from the great body of the people.

Washington's name alone produced an unanamity of opinion that left the masses free to act in one solid body, independent of all leaders or factions. The president was elected for his talents, virtue and patriotism.

Members of Congress were chosen for their statesmanship, their characters, eloquence, knowledge, fitness and genera science. Congress itself deliberated on public measures without re erence to party bias, and passed laws for the common welfare, independent of individual selfishness. That was the golden age of the republic.

It was never dreamed of at that period that the time would come when politics, law or medicine, would be a separate profession.

Time, however, produces wonderful revolutions, as well as hideous corruptions, and our once great federal system is now subjected to the sway of politicians as a profession, while the people are systematically denied participation in the perpetuity of a free, representative government based on equal rights.

Thus the first principles of the constitution have been subverted by two desperate parties, who, in their struggles for ascendency and public plunder, have ignored every object save the boundless gratification of their selfish designs.

For a confirmation of this incontrovertable truth, we have only to turn our eyes to the acts of Congress for the past four years.

How many men are there in that body who faithfully represent the people of the United States?

We put this question emphatically, positively with the blush of shame on our cheek. Is there one in that body who does not represent, first, himself; secondly, his district; thirdly, his party; and lastly, if it *must* come to *that*, his country?

These are truths, perhaps never palatable to the men who have proved recreant to the trusts reposed in them and traitors to the times and precepts of the founders of the republic; but they are undeniable truths, which should lead to an immediate, effective and thorough reform.

We have no public printing, no advertising patronage of Congress or the departments to muzzle our pens; if we had, we should still continue to speak the truth.

If it be not truth, however, let Congress prove it by reversing their conduct.

Let them act for their country, *first*; for the people of the United States, and for themselves *last*; and for their party—*not at all*. Let them show that they represent the People by inaugurating the following salutary reforms:

A reduction of pay and mileage; short sessions; retrenchment of public expenditures, so as to make the revenue competent for the expenses of government without fresh taxation.

Let the operations of the treasury be confined to the fiscal powers prescribed by the constitution; hold speech making to its legitimatee parliamentary purpose, the elucidation of the subject under debate.

Let Congress restrict its attention to practical legislation, for the good of the entire people, and let every day not usually spent be considered a robbery of the public purse.

Support the government with the least amount of money, on the broadest principles of republican simplicity, sacrificing no interest to parsimony, but making parsimony contribute to the public interest.

Let all questions be decided by principle not expediency, and do not sanction a corruption in the government under the hope and belief that such corruption may be advantageous to the party should it obtain power.

This is the great curse of our country, which perpetuates abuses by inspiring venal sympathy in parties towards their continuance.

Viewed from another standpoint, the representatives of the people on the floor of Congress are destitute of that politeness and dignity which characterize honorable men.

Men who, in private life, may possess urbanity, politeness and the graces of deportment, the moment they take possession of a seat in Congress appear to undergo a sudden retroaction into demons, or when least changed, into rowdies and braggarts.

It is wonderful how little sense of conscious dignity appears to influence our modern Congress. Turbulence, petulence, rudeness, boisterous, swaggering, bitter party spirit and tumultuous uproar, rule the hour.

A new spirit, having no affinities to peace, politeness or dignity, enters the bosom of the members.

Quiet debate, tranquil argument, sober reasoning have all given place to angry altercation, petulent retort, vulgar insinuation, insolent bravado and insulting defiance.

Where we expect to behold statesmen, investigate and discuss, or orators reason and argue, we see nothing but bullies brow-beating one another, and ruffians indulging in contumely and insult.

Why is this?

The cause will suggest itself to every rational mind. Politics is now a profession.

Party spirit exercises its imperious sway and the voice of the intelligent masses is silent.

In the early history of our country the people displayed intelligent discrimination in selecting their representatives.

Men were chosen for distinguished qualities of head and heart, for their good breeding, their polished manner, their intellectual riches, their suavity, politeness and urbanity of deportment.

What must be the character of that party spirit which can thus radically change the education and breeding of its representatives into beasts of prey? Shame on that party spirit which thus disgraces our country, degrades our public men and underminds our free institutions, at the same time that it sends its poisonous infection of rowdyism through the social channels of life, disorganizing every branch of its economy, and making us a nation of bullies, insolent and overbearing.

Members of Congress should reflect a moment before they begin to speak or act, and remember that an audience of more than thirty millions of people are straining eyes and ears to see every gesture and catch every word that they make or utter. That what they say or do is to honor or shame, to disgust or please, to enlighten or confound, to improve or debase us.

One of two changes must be made. We must either elevate Congress higher, or degrade the people lower. There is a total want of unison between them. How, then, shall it be?

Must the people be degraded to the level of Congress, or shall Congres be purified, elevated, improved and refined to equal the people?

Invoking the spirit of the founders of the government, and in the name of free principles, we demand that Congress shall be made the school of decorum and decency, instead of the arena for the exhibition of personal spleen and gladdiatorial brutality.

How few ever take the trouble to analyze party delusions, party principles and party purposes.

The philosophy of politics can alone instruct us in the duties of patriotism.

It does not require the application of the spectroscope to reveal the mischievous and intentional proclivities of the two great parties in the field, nor does it require the ken of a prophet to foresee their inevitable destruction.

The vices and corruption of the Democratic party caused its overthrow. Bloated with arrogance and insolent usurpation, it sacrificed its immense power and patronage to mere party

Principle and decency are overlooked, and personal merit is merged in the selfish inquiry whether the candidate for official dignity and emolument can advance the schemes of party action.

So low has this standard been brought, that it has become necessary to establish a spy system, and legions of hired emissaries watch every movement and report every action of the government official—a system of *espionage* disgraceful to free institutions and civilization, and worthy only of that age which could tolerate the infamous supremacy of the Star Chamber.

We affirm, then, that political parties possess no right to aggrandize themselves at the cost of the nation. Yet, the Democratic and Republican parties have systematically done this, and are utterly unworthy of confidence or support. This fact but enhances the danger of our position. As a nation of free people, we stand on the brink of ruin. Our moral character is well nigh eaten away by the pest-worms of political corruption, and nothing can save us but the most desperate measures of reform. The tide of pollution must be driven back now, or it will engulf us forever. A party which, like the Republican party, after the second election of Abraham Lincoln, had the opportunity to achieve for itself greatness, and for the country peace and honor, prosperity and glory, ruthlessly violated all its utterances, bestowed its patronage to the highest bidder, and made every avenue of power and official intercourse towards the people pestiducts of moral political rot; which since, instead of checking its ruinous course, persists in the most reckless indifference, converting government measures and powers into party instrumentalities, and forcing upon the people iniquitous laws and severe instruments, goading them by every conceivable indignity and unjust pretence to resistance, that further severities may with some color be applied; which has no ear for complaint or remonstrance, and no arm for justice or redress; which has no sense of obligation, no conscience of law, no fear of God; and whose infatuated leaders, rather than be displaced, are ready to sacrifice even the skeleton of the constitution which only remains, and plunge the country into irretrievable ruin; this party, we say, is not to be the instrument of our salvation, except by its own destruction.

It must go down—down to death, shame, oblivion; out of place, out of sight, out of thought.

It can make no promises that will not speedily break, inaugurate no measures that it will not disregard, and claim no patriotism that will not be simply a convenient mask to deceive the people to their ruin.

If neither of the great parties is to be relied on for the salvation of the country, what then?

real claims of the whole country. In its avidity to promote its base and treacherous purposes, it proved to be corrupt, and violated honor, trust and patriotism. In a word, the Democratic party, in 1860, betrayed its trust, and suffered a terrible retribution therefor. Painful as were these lessons, sore as was this defeat, and calculated to enlighten as well as punish, yet we behold this party resusicitated and confided in by the whole nation in 1868, repeating the same crime and blunders, to the utter destruction of hope and the complete enthronement of a vile and unrelenting despotism.

The tendency and measures of the Republican party, particularly during the last four years, have been a stain of infamy, and a curse upon the country; more especially upon that portion embraced in the Southern States.

The shibboleths of the party inscribed upon their banners were but the stolen symbols of a nation's hope, to hide the rottenness of the grovelling instincts by which they intended to achieve power and supremacy. So it has come to pass that the nation has made the bitter discovery that the core of the heart of the Republican party is—*insincerity*.

Controlling the monied interests of the country, its aspiration is to domineer over all restraints of constitutional law and order. Evermore prating of constitutional forms, yet always setting them aside. Uttering panegyrics on peace, yet enforcing unjust laws by the bayonet. Delaring the inviolability of civil jurisdiction, yet daily reversing that great Roman maxim, "*arma cedunt togæ.*"

Boasting with earnest vehemence of the majesty and sufficiency of law, but ignoring that divine morality on which law rests, and which renders it the promoter and defence of a people's happiness, they are found to substitute that puritanical self-arrogance, avarice and ambition, which toys with national honor and peace, and debases into abject slavery more than thirty millions of free citizens.

Is it necessary that we should verify these statements?

Turn to the statute books and read the test oath, and the acts disfranchising and proscribing thousands of honest citizens of the South.

Probe the character and intelligence of the public functionaries who occupy the Federal and State offices throughout the South.

They are the vultures of the Republican party preying on the body politic, and absorbing the blood, sinews and bones of the commonwealth—men devoid of character, education and refinement. Aliens and adventurers from the puritanical East, and public plunderers from the populous West, all famishing with greed, and moved by one common, low and groveling impulse—*peculation*. Examine the legislative proceedings of every Southern State from Virginia to Texas, and read there the vandal schemes in the issue of bonds, the building of railroads and other measures, all of which are projected for the sole object of enriching radical adventurers at the expense of an over taxed and suffering people. Behold the indiscriminate bestowal of high places and positions upon the *party* nominee, no matter if he does not possess character, education or competency for the office. No question is made whether he be an ornament to, or a libel on his party, or whether his vices cover himself and his friends with infamy.

that have come upon us? Is there salvation?

In another paper this question will be considered.

FUTURE POLITICS OF THE SOUTH.

The readiness with which the three Southern States that last year stood out against negro suffrage reconstruction now yield to the demands of Congress is doubtless wise under the circumstances; but it proves nothing as to the future political action of the South. This apparent triumph of the Radical policy is probably the immediate precursor of its downfall. The chief aim of the Republican party since the close of the war, has been to prevent the Southern States acting in political co-operation with the Northern Democrats. The elective franchise was conferred upon the negroes, in plain violation of the Constitution, in the expectation that the negro vote would be universally anti Democratic, and that it would be sufficient to turn the scale against the Democratic party in the South, making that section the sure ally of the Republicans, as, in former times, it was of the Democrats. The acceptance of the situation by which Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas will regain their place in the Union, will restore to the South its freedom of action, and put a speedy end to the hopes of the Republican party.

It will soon become apparent that the fifteenth amendment, on which the Republicans rely to rivet their policy, will bring them no advantage. In the first place, even with the extorted ratifications of the reconstructed States, the amendment is not likely to be adopted. And even if it should be, extorted ratifications are invalid; the Federal government having no right to dictate the action of States on the constitutional amendment. If, counting these bogus ratifications, the whole number *should* amount to three-fourths (which is contrary to all probability,) and the bogus ratifications should be held good, the pretended amendment would nevertheless be void, because it was never proposed by two-thirds of Congress in a constitutional sense. If it has not been constitutionally submitted, no number even of valid ratifications could make it a part of the Constitution. The fifteenth amendment is intended to secure the permanence of negro suffrage if the Democratic party should come into power; but its futility for this purpose is apparent on the slightest examination. Suppose that Kentucky, for example, should continue to exclude negroes from the ballot box after the fifteenth amendment had been declared ratified; how could she be compelled to admit them? A Democratic Congress would not exclude her Senators and Representatives for such a cause, nor would it pass or continue laws for punishing the State officers who refused to receive the negro votes. If, for a while, the House should be Democratic and the Senate Republican, so that such laws could not be repealed, the penalties could not be inflicted, for the reason that the offenders would have to be tried by a jury of the vicinage, and there could not be got into the jury box twelve men who would agree to punish their fellow citizens for such an offence. After the admission of three remaining States, military government will be abolished, and there can be no further trials by military commissions. The fifteenth amendment is hardly worth the support of its friends or the opposition of its enemies; for even if it should be ratified, it will nevertheless be null and nugatory.

We do not judge it probable, however that the suffrage will be withdrawn from the negroes in the reconstructed States. If, as seems likely, the negroes should be influenced by the common public sentiment of their section the object fer which they were enfranchised will be defeated without any necessity for disturbing the new order of things. The withdrawal of the army and Freedman's Bureau deprives the Republicans of their machinery for controlling the negro vote. While the negroes were fed by the Bureau they were willing to exchange votes for rations; but hereafter they will be under the control of local influences. Their interests will always be identical with the interests of their section; and when questions of finance and taxation loom up into prominence, as they will as soon as all the States are readmitted, the negroes will be found voting steadily with the Democratic party.

The South will always be an exporting community, and therefore a strong free trade community. The cotton crop is too abundant for more than a small fraction of it to find a domestic market; and it is so obviously for the advantage of those who send products abroad for a market to have the tariff abolished, that no protectionist sophistry can confuse even the Southern negroes. The tariff is cried up to the Northern farmers on the ground that, by building up manufacturers in their neighborhood, it supplies them with a home market. But a home market for the Southern cotton crop is an absurdity. The bulk of it will always be exported, and the price of the small part that is consumed at home will be governed by the price abroad. The stupidest negro on the Southern plantations can see, as clearly as any body sees, that the tariff increases the price of the goods he has occasion to buy, and that his wages or his share of the crop would be worth more to him if the tariff were abolished. The protectionists try to befool the Northern farmer by telling him if the tariff compels him to pay more for what he has to buy, it compensates him to get more for what he has to sell. But the chief article which the South has to sell must necessarily be sold in a foreign market, and its producers get no part of the pretended compensation for the high prices caused by the tariff. Light taxes and cheap goods are for the interests of the negroes, as they are for the interest of everybody; and when economical questions come uppermost in politics, the prevailing sentiment of the South will be so decisively on the Democratic side that the negroes cannot fail to share it. The fact that the attention of all classes in the South is so largely given to industrial recuperation, is an indication that that section will enter very readily into the creed must paint it firmly on the Democratic side. The Republicans, in their revolutionary reconstruction, will find that they "went forth for wool and came back shorn;" that, instead of making the Southern States allies of their party, they have made them more certainly its enemies.—*N. Y. World.*

THE VALUE OF GRANT'S INDORSEMENT.

General Grant told General Tarbell, the Mississippi carpet-bagger, that he thoroughly indorsed the administration of General Ames in Mississippi. Some of the grossest brutalities have been praticed by the military authorities in that State, and one of them is so flagrant that we cannot pass it by without referring to it in connection with General Grant's thorough endorsement of Ames's administration. A man has been kept in confinement there for months on a charge of having killed a negro, while the negro, as lazy and alive as ever, is loafing around the very jail in which the white man is confined, and the full knowledge of the petty military despots who imprisoned him The white man has been confronted with the negro, who has fully acquitted his former master of any offence, and explains his "sudden disappearance," for which the white man was arrested, on the ground that he simply attended to a "camp meeting" in another neighborhood. Yet the military authorities persist in keeping the white man in prison, and making the United States pay the negroe's board.

General Ames and his military subordinates do as they please; and Grant, knowing about what they ought to do, thoroughly indorses them.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

A penny morning daily, to be called the *Morning News*, will commence publication next week in this city. Mr Michael C. Hart, late of the Washington *Chronicle*, and Philadelphia *Press*, is to be the proprietor. He announces that it will be conducted as a purely independent sheet, and will not meddle in political affairs.—*Washington Star.*

The election in New Mexico on Monday resulted in a triumph for the republican ticket and the return of Chavez as delegate to Congress.

A bronze statue of Queen Victoria, to be erected in Montreal, has been received in that city. It is to be unveiled by Prince Arthur.

There are 80,000 white voters in Texas out of the 125,000 registered

Col. Green, has been fighting with the Apaches, in Arizona, and besides whipping, has captured much of their stock and destroyed a large ameunt of other property.

A Washington telegram says that a correspondence of a private character between members of Congress and parties connected with the revenue service in that city, plainly indicates a determination on the part of the former to attempt an increase of the whisky tax.

The Stock Exchange of New York has voted $5,000 to the widow and children of Secretary Rawlins, and a like amount to the widows and children of the Avondale victims. The Rawlins fund now amounts to $24,500.