

# THE EXAMINER.

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

## THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The people are very naturally beginning to ask when are the Free Public Schools to be inaugurated. It is now eighteen months, nearly, since the present State government went into operation, and every one remembers how loud were its professions in regard to what it was going to do for Education. But thus far all has ended in talk. We have no Free Schools. Our poor white children are growing up to manhood and womanhood without learning. The negroes seem to have enlisted in their behalf all the philanthropic efforts of the friends of Education outside of the State. These times the possession of a white skin seems to be a badge of neglect and misfortune.

One very absurd thing is certainly being done by our Radical State Board of Education. They are expending much money and effort to carry on the State University,—a school which has less than ten pupils, and nearly as many Professors, who are paid their high salaries out of the taxes of the people. The University, according to the present system, is placed in connection with the Common Schools; but it is certainly the highest of them in grade, and therefore is expected to receive into its halls, and complete the education of, those who have passed through the lower schools. What folly then to look after it first! The sensible course would be to set the Common Schools to work; and from these would come up plenty of scholars to the University, and it would be filled and supported without difficulty. As it is, the wisecracks of the Board of Education are attempting to build the "turret" before they have laid the "foundation-stone."

But there is a reason for this, and it is a reason which adds more to the thousand proofs that Radicalism keeps its eyes open to self and filthy lucre, more than it does to the public welfare. Those University Professors pay good salaries. Of course then they must be occupied by Radical favorites, no matter if they do have only empty benches to preside over. There is no big pay in the position of a Common Free School teacher. Hence our Radical friends are in no hurry about getting these places filled.

There those eight or ten Professors are at the University, living at our expense, and doing no manner of service to State or people. Only half a dozen little boys are there for them to teach; and one Professor could teach those learned Professors come down off their stumps, and each one set up a good Common School in some neighborhood of the State? Don't everybody know they would do ten times as much real service to the cause of Education as where they are? Come Messieurs Professors, you are hiding your light under a bushel there at Chapel Hill. Thousands of little North Carolina boys are needing that you come out and teach them!—Does anybody think those Professors will come out as we invite them to do? No, Sir; they will stay where they are in idleness and eat their bread by the sweat of our brows!

## WHAT HAS BECOME OF MEXICO?

Among the many sins for which the Yankees will have to give an account, some inconvenient day, is the crime they committed against Mexico in contributing to the overthrow of Maximilian. We are no advocates of the one man power. But we have always believed, if he had not been meddled with and thwarted by the selfish, fanatical, Radicals of this country, would have brought some order out of chaos and regenerated the Mexican nation. The United States was not in a position to do so. Their hands were full enough in dealing with domestic confusion. But under the guidance of pragmatic Yankee Radicals, the United States, in that case, acted out to perfection the part of the dog in the manger. They could not themselves secure a good, stable, government to Mexico, and they would not let Maximilian do it. By their interference, they procured the death of that gallant and heroic man, and relegated Mexico to the rule of barbarous greasers, who have been proved, by the continual revolutions of half a century, to be thoroughly incapable of self government. Dissensions, disorders, insurrections, robberies, murders, poverty, and hopeless wretchedness,—these are now the daily experience of that unhappy region, for which nature has done so much; and these are the fruits of Yankee Radical interference.

But of course the vain Yankee will felicitate himself upon the fact that he triumphed over the efforts of the gallant Regenerator. What cares he for the sad result? His vanity is tickled with this addition to his self-importance! Recent notices of the miserable and hopeless disorders of Mexico under the rule of Juarez, who is now seeking to make Emperor, have led us into these desultory remarks on this subject. We mention them merely to show that the blighting curse of Yankee Radicalism is not confined within the borders of the United States, but extends also to the regions beyond.

Switzerland supports the Ecumenical Council idea in opposition to the Bavarian sentiment of Prince Hohenlohe.

## DEATH OF JOHN BELL.

The death of John Bell, of Tennessee, took place at his residence, at Cumberland Iron Works, in that State, on the 10th inst. Mr. Bell was born at Nashville, February 18, 1797. Graduating at a Western College, he studied law, and in 1817 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1826 he was elected to Congress as an Adams candidate, but became an admirer of Calhoun, and after several vacillations of policy took ground as a whig, and as such was elected speaker of the House of Representatives in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison, but resigned immediately after the latter's death, being only one month in office. After a period of retirement, he was elected United States Senator in 1847, and was re-elected in 1853. In 1860 he was nominated by a convention in Baltimore as a fourth candidate for the presidency, with Edward Everett as the candidate for the Vice presidency, carrying only three States—Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Bell-Everett ticket, as it was called, represented the Southern Unionists and what was left of the old whigs and know-nothings of the North. It was a party of compromise—an effort on the part of well-meaning men to postpone the evil day of civil war. Its platform was, "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." During the late war Mr. Bell's sympathies were with the South, not because he did not love the Union, but because he detested those extreme republicans of the North who, as he thought, precipitated the war. He took no active part, however, and remained in obscurity ever since. Personally he was an amiable gentleman.—*Friend of Temperance.*

## "SLAVERY IS DEAD BUT TREASON LIVES."

This is the language used by Forney in one of his leaders some time since. Never were truer words uttered than these. Truly "slavery is dead, but treason lives in every Radical member of Congress who violates his oath to support the Constitution every time he casts his vote; it lives in the reconstruction acts and military despotism established by congressional legislation. It was alive in the Republican party before the late war broke out, when it nominated a sectional candidate, on a sectional platform, and that "this country could not exist half slave and half free." It manifested its vigor and its virulence when, through the columns of its leading organ, the *Tribune*, it denounced the flag as a "flaunting lie, and hate's polluted rag," and called the eagle, the emblem of our prowess, "the vulture of the Union," and with Wendell Phillips agreed that our Constitution was "a league with hell and a covenant with death."

...And "slavery is dead," but when it died it ankles to the white laboring men of the North. "The slave aristocracy," as it was so flippantly called, is dead; but that was a self-sustaining, self-supporting aristocracy; that was an aristocracy that paid to the North millions in gold annually, and during the last decade before the war furnished exports to the value of over one thousand millions to swell the wealth of the country.

The slave aristocracy is dead, but it has been succeeded by an aristocracy of Northern bondholders, "who toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." These successors of the slave aristocracy receive their interest in solid gold, while their serfs and bondsmen—the poor laboring classes of the North—must be contented with the depreciated rag currency of the country. These successors of the self-supporting, wealth giving aristocracy of slavery pay no taxes but impose the burden on their white slaves, who are mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for these worse than Egyptian taskmasters.

When Hood wrote that wonderful suggestive poem of his, with its wild, touching burden of,

"Work! work! work!  
From merry chime to chime,  
Work! work! work!  
As prisoners do for crime."

And told of the woman who  
"Sits in unwomanly rags,  
Plying her needle and thread,"

he was simply picturing the condition of English serfs under the grinding influence of a huge national debt and the tyranny of a bonded Aristocracy. The artisans and laborers, now out of work, afford an opportunity to some American Hood to write a song of labor here, with even a more touching refrain than that of the English poet. He could tell his countrymen "why bread should be so dear," because "flesh and blood had been so cheap."

Yes! "slavery is dead, and treason lives," but it was negro slavery that died, in order that white slavery might live. That creature Forney, and his co-conspirators against the Constitution and the Union, have given the freedom of laziness and the privilege of starvation to the millions of former well to do slaves; but have imposed their cast off fetters upon the limbs of white men here at the North. Let our white laboring men remember at the ballot boxes next Fall that

"He who would be free  
Himself must strike the blow."  
—*N. Y. News.*

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The *Standard* of Monday last, makes a footing up of the States which have ratified the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, making the number nineteen. Nine more States are required before the amendment becomes a part of the constitution. Congress requires that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas must ratify the amendment before their reconstruction will be considered complete. This will make twenty two States, leaving six to be obtained. Those States, therefore may be set down as certain. But the *Standard* doubts whether the six States that will still be necessary to effect the ratification can be obtained. It thinks that "there is really danger that the amendment may be defeated, and that each State will in the future determine its own rules of suffrage."  
—*F. of Temperance.*

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Revenue to-day \$250,000.

The Steamer, "Sabine," left Cherbourg, for Lisbon, on the 20th ult. The reported mutiny is unmentioned in official letters.

The ex-Columbian Minister had an interview with Secretary Fish, in regard to the Darien Isthmus Canal.

Secretary Cox has returned. It is decided that half blood Indians can, equally with pure blood Indians, inherit pensions.

The Light House Board has accounts from Light Houses, on the New England coast, showing very great injury to shipping from the late storm. So far as heard from no Light House has been injured.

Post Office report shows that \$1,500,000 of the appropriations allowed for its support, has been unexpended.

The "Talapoosa" took Commodore Poor to New York, from whence he sails for the West Indies in the "Pewhatan" as flag ship.

Delano has gone for ten days.

The Revenue Department forbids the sale of liquor from ordinary stand casks.

Boutwell returns to-morrow. The Methodist Church, as far as heard from shows 150,000 in favor, and 75,000 against, Lay representation.

The estimated September debt statement shows a decrease of eight to ten millions.

The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have consolidated.

Hear decides that claims against the Government for damages to real property caused by operations during the war—instancing the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholas Turnpike Railroad Company—must be addressed to Congress instead of Courts.

James Gordon Bennett is seriously sick and has telegraphed his son to return.

The ex-Paraguayan Minister Washburne writes to the London journals reiterating his statements of the barbarism of Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Spanish organ at New York asserts that both Spanish and Cuban reports of fights near Los Tunos are fictitious.

Mixed schools have been defeated here. The word "white," by a vote of 6 to 7, was retained in the District School relations.

An enthusiastic annexation meeting was held at Quebec on Saturday.

Ex-Secretary Seward has returned safely from Alaska and will now visit the city of Mexico.

The Steamer, "Hornet," sailed from Halifax, with a lot of hard customers at high wages; supposed destination Cuba.

Three whites and twenty Indians were recently killed in Arizona, in a fight over a wagon train.

The London Times, in discussing affairs in Cuba, hopes that Spain will soon see that it is good to get rid of Cuba on any terms.

The Cuban expedition, which sailed from New Bedford was overhauled at sea.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 14.—A Schooner with ninety suspicious men on board has left here.—A Revenue cutter has gone in pursuit.

## NEW YORK.

BINGHAMPTON, Sept. 14.—The Boot-makers are on a strike in consequence of the refusal of employers to discharge some workmen not members of the St. Crispin Society.

## VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—There was a large turnout to day at the Humbolt festival; addresses were delivered at the theatre, where a bust of Humbolt was unveiled. To night there are fire-works and an immense crowd of Germans and Americans at Hatterfor's Garden.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Sept. 14.—The season has closed, and there are not more than 500 visitors now in the Mountain watering places.

The recent heavy rains have helped the late corn in West Virginia and the Valley.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A heavy storm here yesterday and throughout the continent, telegraph lines prostrated; many marine disasters have occurred and the Steamship Limerick put into Queenstown leaking.

A subscription has been started here for the Avondale widows and orphans.

## MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Stock unsettled; Money 6 to 7; Sterling, long 81 short 81; Gold 36; 62's 22; Tenn. ex coupons, 614, new 534 asked; Va. ex coupons 55, new 581; La's old 72; Levees 651, 8's 841; Ala. 8's 921; Ga. 6's 83; N. C's old 55, new 47; S. C's new 67.

Flour 5 to 10 cents lower; Wheat favors buyers; Corn dull and heavy; Pork nominal at 301; Lard dull; Cotton lower at 31; Turpentine 43 1/2 to 44; Rosin 2 35 to 2,37 1/2.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Cotton dull; Upland 134 Orleans 131; Sales 4,000 bales. Later—Cotton irregular.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Bourse opened flat.—Rentes 70 and 90.

RETRIBUTION.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* says: Those who have seen Stanton at Wolfeborough describe him as a "mere wreck." If they should say *wretch* they would better describe him. Remarking upon this, the Rochester (New York) *Union* says "that retribution lays a heavy hand at last upon this heartless, petty despot who strutted his hour upon the stage, dressed in a little brief authority, and who now finds himself despised and shunned by his fellow men. How he must fairly hate himself when in solitude he reflects upon the cruel fate of the thousands of Federal soldiers who were by his orders left to starve, rot and die in the prison pens of the South—when he thinks of the answer he made Colonel Straight, who escaped from Andersonville and called to plead with him for mercy on the victims of his fiendish policy, viz: "I'll be d—d if I'm going to exchange sound men for skeletons."

We trust that Stanton will live a thousand years with his coward conscience to comfort him."

## THE OLDEST CITY.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is burned in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert—a "presidential capital, with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries." It was Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy thee with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mohammed surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damascodamask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry, VIII; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artist into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture, called damascening, with which boxes, bureaus, swords and guns, are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams of Lebanon and the "rivers of gold" still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian gardens.

## A CURIOUS STORY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A newspaper published at Lyons, France, called the *Salut Public*, gives the following extraordinary remarks, said to have been made by Louis Napoleon to an intimate American friend soon after the close of the Italian war:

The Prince Imperial had only just recovered from a serious illness, and his Majesty, still under the impression of his past fears, and to his old friend, "if I had had the misfortune to lose my son, and all hope of an heir in a direct line were denied me, I should have put to execution an extraordinary project. I should have given to France the privileges, the liberties, the manners of a Republic. I should have wished to be looked upon as the first citizen of my country, after having given back to it those liberties which political necessity has obliged me to take away for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible after my death any other form of government than that of a republic—the only one which, wisely understood and applied with energy, can save a nation from ruin. It is the duty of a father of a family must not burn his son's roof over his head, and I must try and conciliate two elements which now seem utterly irreconcilable the empire and liberty. My heirs shall reign, and France shall only lose a name—the name of republic. She shall soon have, I hope, all the liberal institutions that I have so much admired in the new world."

The New York *Commercial*, Republican has a clear perception of the necessities of its party, and of the corruption and extravagance that have heretofore marked its course. It says: "The Republican party must put an end to extravagance, or make up its mind to be overthrown at the polls. The people are heartily sick and disgusted with the profligacy and extravagance on every hand and if the party in power cannot effect a change they will call upon some other political organization to undertake the task. Sweeping reforms have got to be inaugurated, and that right speedily, in every department, if the Republican party hopes to maintain its ascendancy. Neither will the dismissal of department clerks, the abolishing of an office here and there, the reduction of salaries, and decreasing of the hours of labor, appease the demands of the people. Economy and retrenchment must be embazoned on the Republican banners, and every one in Government employ made to feel and understand that they have got to earn their money, and war on wasteful expenditures. The people demand that every sinecure berth be abolished; that every political hanger on, who has run his arm into the public treasury, be kicked out into the cold."

Four of a gang of colored men implicated in the murder of Sheriff King, of Robeson county, N. C., have been arrested after a weary pursuit. One of them (John Dive) has confessed the whole transaction.

The gold receipts for duties during the last three months at the Savannah (Ga.) custom house were \$97,526, exceeding those of the corresponding months of any year since Savannah became a city.

Gilbert Hall, of Portland, Maine, in attempting to jump on a gravel train, on the Portland and Rochester railroad, on Monday morning, fell between the cars, and both his legs were severed from his body, causing his death.

Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has brought suit in the sum of \$27,000 against the Louisville and Nashville railroad company for injuries sustained some time during the early part of the summer.

The Raleigh *Standard*, in its endeavors to blind the people to the issues before them and which will we hope be fought out next year in the Legislative canvass, has commenced its periodical howls upon the subject of repudiation. The *Standard* is just as likely, notwithstanding its present professions and ululations, to be in favor of it, as not. That paper can make more summersaults in a given space of time than all the other journals in the State put together, and there is no telling what it will be advocating or pretending to advocate, six months from now. At present we are awaiting its flip-flap on the carpet-bag question.

Asheville News.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
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A LARGE LOT OF SUPERIOR CIGARS VERY cheap.  
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**DR. R. P. BESSENT,**  
**DENTIST,**

HAS removed to the Office formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Basson, on the corner of Church and Innis Streets, where he is now ready for business.  
July 6-14 tf

## SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

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sept1-28-3m

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

**RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,**  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1869.

On and after April 16th, 1869, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh 6.50 A. M.  
Arrives at Weldon 2.00 P. M.  
Mail Train leaves Weldon 10.10 A. M.  
Arrives at Raleigh 4.45 P. M.  
Freight Train leaves Raleigh 11.35 P. M.  
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