

# THE TRI-WEEKLY EXAMINER.

VOL. I.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

NO 49

## THE EXAMINER.

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

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

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For a Club of 10 subscribers we will pay in cash,	\$ 5.00
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## THE CRIME AND FOLLY OF EMANCIPATION.

The Toledo Commercial comments thus on something which it saw in the Northwest: The pictures well illustrate the great fact of Emancipation, which marks so important an era in our nation's history. Millions of poor bond men and bond women have under the invitation and guaranty of the Government, thus turned their steps toward the genius of Liberty, and not in vain. They may be as "pretty," in the sense meant by our exchange, but they constitute the grandest procession that the world ever saw. It may have no attraction for pro slavery eyes; but it will long challenge the admiration and joy of the friends of freedom everywhere.

The time is approaching when the "great fact of Emancipation" will be adjudged by a public mind grown impartial and candid in the light of the consequences which have flowed therefrom to both races. It will be seen that an inconsiderable people have sacrificed to a mere sentiment—a whim, a fancy, an hallucination—the well being, nay, the very existence of four millions of helpless and dependent persons. Below "proslavery" to your heart's content. We tell you the truth; and we abide the honest verdict of mankind.

You have given the poor negro liberty—to steal, to starve, to die out before that inevitable extermination which has overtaken the Indian, and which awaits the black man with the certainty of fate.

For the barbarities and cruelties of the servile relation we are no apologist, any more than for the crimes which are sometimes perpetrated in the relations of husband and wife, parent and child. None abhorred a cruel slaveholder more than we; but cruelty was the exception, and not the rule. The man who starves or tortures even a horse, or other dumb brute, is an exception.

As a whole, the negroes were well clad, well fed, well cared for; and in their way the American slaves were as happy and contented as any similar number of people on earth.

They were not fit for freedom; but it was forced on them. They now go out into the struggle of life, and in competition with the shrewdest, most energetic, most unscrupulous, avaricious and remorseless race of people on the globe. For this is the character of the Yankeeized Anglo-Saxons. Their old masters, who might have given them compassion, if not charity, are impoverished; and now as a race, the blacks are paupers. Without industry, save when constrained; without ambition; without skill; without education; destitute in a word of every capability for the new career assigned them, they are turned out to perish. Manna no more falls from heaven to succor the starving; alms-houses are not built for a whole race. Though destitution, disease, crime and suffering, the black man must follow the red man to extinction.

You give him freedom; you purpose to give him the ballot. But these will not give him bread, nor give him shelter. nor give him clothing, nor give him brains.

Had the negro been the white man's equal, slavery could not have existed, or could not have been perpetrated for any considerable time. Honest Republicans have treated the question as they would have treated it had it been a question between two races in intellect and in every sort of capability. This was their fatal error. Who could emancipate all the children under ten years of age? turn them out of doors, and forbid parental control under severe penalty? And yet such an act would not be so cruel and so murderous as that we are considering; for such of the children as survived would be able to take care of themselves when they arrived at mature years. For the negro there is no maturity. However ferocious in passion, or brutal in strength, he is and must indefinitely remain a child in intellect.

Emancipation was an enormous crime; a crime against the country, for it destroyed its chief source of wealth; but more than all it was crime against the simple, dependent confiding people whom it has destroyed.

L. D. Wilkie, of mule notoriety, was arrested on Sunday night, on the charge of shooting with intent to kill Mr. David Green in Jones county, on Tuesday of last week. He was taken before Judge Thompson, who held him for \$10,000 to appear for examination on Monday next. The Journal of Commerce says:—"We understand that the evidence against Wilkie is of the most positive and damning character."

### TATTLERS PLEASE NOTICE THIS.

We have been requested to publish the following: and surely if the tattler could see himself or herself as seen here, horror would take hold of him:

Every community is cursed with a class of people who make it their concern to attend to everybody's business but their own. These people are the meanest, lowest and vilest specimens of humanity which Providence permits to live. It is known that a large class of persons are disposed to speak ill of others, and tattling is a sin from which few can claim to be entirely exempt; but there is a distinct class of tattlers whose chief aim is to make tale bearing the constant pursuit of their lives. They pry into the private affairs of every family in the neighborhood. They know the exact state of a neighbor's feelings towards another. They understand every body's faults; no blunder or impropriety escapes their vigilant watchfulness. They are particularly posted up in everything connected with courtship and matrimony;—know who are to marry and can guess the exact time when it will take place. They watch every movement of parties suspected of matrimonial intentions, and if there is the slightest chance to create disturbance, they take immediate advantage or it. They try to excite jealousy, if possible, and do all in their power to keep up a constant quarrel. They go from gen-

tleman to lady, from mother to daughter, from father to son, and in the ears of all they pour black and bitter whispers of slander, and abuse and at the same time pretend to be the most sincere friends of those to whom they are talking. Their black and nauseous pills of slander are coated with smiles and professions of love. Tattlers are confined to no particular class of society. They belong to all classes and operate in all. We find them among the rich and among the poor, the "upper ten" and the "lower million," in the church and out of it. They are people who have no higher ambition than to be well informed in regard to other people's business; to retail scandal to the neighbors, and exult in the fiendish triumphs over the bruised heart and the wounded feelings of a victim. Contempt of such miserable creatures should know no bounds. They are worse than the lowest class of thieves, and should be despised by every lover of peace and quietness; but no words can express our hatred for them. What punishment they deserve we don't know, but God knows, and as sure as eternal justice reigns they will receive retribution in proportion to the magnitude of their offences against the law of God and the interest of injured humanity. Tattlers ponder and reflect, and turn from your evil ways before it is too late, for the Scriptures tell us that "all liars and mischief makers shall have their portion in the lake of fire and brimstone."

### INDIAN CRUELITIES IN ILLINOIS.

From proof sheets of Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West," soon to be published, we take the following:

Meanwhile the hideous scene was enacted at the ruined village of the Illinois. Their savage foes, balked of a living prey, wreaked their fury on the dead. They dug up the graves; they threw down the scaffolds. Some of the bodies they burned, some they threw to the dogs; some, it is affirmed, they ate. Placing the skulls on stakes as trophies, they turned to pursue the Illinois, who when the French withdrew, had abandoned their asylum and retreated down the river.

The Iroquois, still, it seems, in awe of them, followed them along the opposite bank, each night encamping face to face with them; and thus the adverse bands moved slowly southward, till they were near the mouth of the river.—Hitherto the compact array of the Illinois had held her enemies in check; but now, suffering from hunger and lured into security by the assurances of the Iroquois that their object was not to destroy them, but they rashly separated the Mississippi, some, more prudent, crossed to the western side. One of their principal tribes, the Tamaracos, more credulous than the rest, had the fatuity to remain near the mouth of the Illinois, where they were speedily assailed by all the force of the Iroquois. The men fled, and very few of them were killed; but the women and children were captured to the number, it is said, of seven hundred. Then followed that scene of torture, of which, some two weeks later, LaSalle saw the revolting traces.—Sated, at length with horrors, the conquerors withdrew leading with them a host of captives, exulting in their triumphs over women, children and the dead.

### MR. PENDLETON ON THE CHINESE.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, in his speech at Clifton, Ohio, gave utterance to the following very decided language on the subject of Chinese immigration:

#### THE CHINESE.

The opening of the Pacific Railroad, the demand for labor at the South, the desire for nimble hands and less voracious appetites in the factories, have turned the attention of speculators to the teeming populations of the East. They find these warm and fertile countries densely crowded with a patient, degraded and heathen race. "Their skilled laborers get \$3 or \$4 per month, and with this they seem content. They work from daylight to sunset, and have but a single holiday in the year. Their food consists of rice, salt, a few vegetables, and sometimes fish." The proposal is to bring immense numbers of these people here to supply the demand for labor in the fields and the factories and the shops. We in Ohio have not appreciated the importance of this movement. I protest against it now, in time, before it is carried out—before they come among us—before we are confronted with duties, and obligations, and interests growing out of their presence. They are an alien, an inferior and idolatrous race. They have not our tastes, or habits, or manners, or development, or religion. They are not fit to become citizens, or to enjoy the right of suffrage. Amalgamation would injure both their race and ours. Isolation will give rise to great troubles. England, Ireland, Germany, Norway, France, have an overflowing population of our own race, similar to us in blood, in manners, in habits and in religious faith—an industrious, sturdy, self-reliant, self-respecting people. They are fit to become citizens. They will mix with us, and our commingling blood is purer for the association. Let us invite them with open arms to come to us. Let us people our country with the best races of men. But the Chinese will give us cheap labor! Cheap human labor! I despise the word. It signifies squalor, degeneration, ignorance, vice. Are not laborers men? our fellow-men? They have bodies to clothe and stomachs to feed and minds to educate, and spirits to elevate, and old age to provide for. They have homes which they love and wives whom they cherish, and children whom they hope to make worthy citizens—the honest fathers and the virtuous mothers of a succeeding generation. And can you remember

these duties and see these aspirations; can you contemplate the patient hopefulness of cheerful and contented, because fully compensated, industry and talk of cheap labor? Labor is too cheap now. Labor does not receive its just reward. This country needs skilled laborers, and honest, intelligent, undragging, zealous industry; it needs that such labor shall not be cheap, but it shall be most bountifully rewarded. The relation of capital and labor is now badly adjusted. Idle money—money which has no human wants or affections, or sympathies—earns more than labor, with all its sweat and toil and suffering. Money combines with money and seeks increase and immunity under acts of incorporation, they are in some of our States denounced by the law, and everywhere looked upon with suspicion. They should not antagonize. They should co-operate. They should be in harmony. I do not know that the full solution of this great problem has been discovered, but I believe great progress has been made in late years to establish a juster and better relation. That progress will continue. It must command the efforts of advancing civilization and the favor of a just God, until at last the human intellect and hand and blood as they constitute the nobler, shall also be the better paid member in the great partnership of labor and capital.

### A SAD AFFAIR.—A FATHER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AND SHOOTS HIS DAUGHTER.

The Lynchburg (Va.) News of the 20th inst. has information through a gentleman of a melancholy affair which was enacted near Rapidan Station, Orange county, Va. on Friday last.—The particulars are as follows:

Mr. Wm. Walker, a farmer residing near Rapidan, determined, while in a temporary fit of insanity, on putting an end to his life, and with this view provided himself a pistol and went to an upper room in his dwelling. His daughter, a young lady just grown, observed his movements, and, suspecting his intention, followed him to the room, and entered it just as her father was cocking the pistol. Screaming out at the top of her voice, in order to alarm the other inmates of the house and secure their assistance, she threw herself upon her father, and, seizing the weapon, endeavored to wrench it from his grasp. In the struggle that ensued the weapon was accidentally fired, the ball passing through the hand of Miss Walker and entering her left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The unfortunate young lady was not dead on Saturday morning, but her recovery was deemed to be impossible. The sight of his daughter lying weltering in her blood recalled the father to his senses, and he made no other attempt at self-destruction, but with the most agonizing cries threw himself upon her bleeding form and besought her to live. In this condition the father and his dying daughter were found by other members of the family, who, alarmed by the report of the pistol, hastened to ascertain its cause. Physicians were promptly summoned to the wounded girl's assistance, and everything possible was done to relieve her sufferings, but, as before said, it is believed her life cannot be saved.

### AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The Asheville News calls attention to the imperfect manner in which sales of property under execution are now made public. A man's property may be levied upon and sold before even his neighbors know anything about it, because the law only requires the Sheriff or Constable to advertise it at the Court House door or at some Mill or cross-roads. In justice to the creditor and debtor, such sales should be made known more extensively beforehand, and there ought to be a law passed authorizing the Sheriff to do so. The Asheville News cites a case where property was sacrificed because the sale was not known. That paper says:

"Sometime during last winter we suggested that a law be passed compelling the Sheriffs and all other officers empowered to sell property under Execution to advertise such property in some newspaper within the county where the property is located, or if, no paper is published in the county then in the one nearest to it.—Our object was to benefit all parties interested in such sales—whether debtor or creditor—and the following case, which occurred a few days ago, proves conclusively that our position is right:

A half interest in a superior body of land, known as the "Pink Bed," containing 20,000 acres, lying mostly in Transylvania county, was sold by the Sheriff on Monday last for \$805.—We know parties who would have willingly given as many times that amount for it, but they knew nothing of the sale, as no publicity was given to it, except that of sticking written posters up on the Court House door and two or three other places, where, probably, not fifty persons ever saw them. The present system of advertising legal sales of property, opens the door to the meanest kind of fraud, by enabling the debtor and a favorite creditor, or other party, to keep the sale unknown outside of certain limits, so that no one else will be there to bid. We do not accuse any one of such collusion, but we do know that such property has been sold at an outrageous sacrifice, just because the law did not compel the officer to advertise legal sales in some newspaper."

Jack Whaly's wife one day chanced to find an elegant piece of white leather on the road and she brought it home with her in great delight to mend Jack's small clothes, which she did very neatly. Jack set off next day, little expecting what was in store for him; but when he had trotted about five miles—it was in the month of July—he began to feel mighty uneasy, in the saddle—a feeling that continued to increase at every moment till at last he said:—"It was like taking a canteen on a beehive in swarming time," and well he might, for the piece of leather was no other than a blister that the apothecary's boy had dropped that morning on the road.

## THE POOR MAN ABROAD.—HOW WORKINGMEN LIVE IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondence of the New York Times gives a most deplorable picture of the poor of the large cities of England:

"Millions of people in England live almost entirely upon bakers' bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober, hard-working Englishman, who earns 18s a week (\$4.50 gold standard), and has a wife and six children.—He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well ordered families. She pays 4s a week for rent; 1s. for coals; candles, soap, &c., 9d.; a penny a week each for six children; to a brutal club 6d; on a doctor's bill, 1s.—Here are 7s. 3d of the 18s. gone, and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for those eight persons: One pound of bread, a day for each—the children scarcely taste anything else—comes to 7s. a week; twenty pounds of potatoes, 8d; one pound of butcher's meat on Sunday, and two pounds of salt pork for week days, 1s; one pound sugar, half pound butter, one ounce tea. 13d make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have that is for the children to get work or die; then something would come in from the burial club. Thousands on thousands of men work for two-thirds of these wages or less.—Plenty, even in large towns, work for 22s a week. Thousands cannot taste even the Sunday-meet dinner.

HORRORS OF WAR.—The Cuba El Pabellon Nacional says: The internal work of devastation and ruin pursues its course in our rich district, not from day to day, but from hour to hour, threatening to submerge us in the most frightful misery and discovering in prospective the terrible specter of famine.—The torch of this infamous banditism has been brought to the rural district of Yaguaramas, in this jurisdiction, and after reducing to ashes the village of Charcas, burned Bagazal and the suburban residences adjoining it. As we observe from the streets of our once active and prosperous city the columns of smoke rising on the opposite of the bay in a westerly direction, as we listen to the sorrowful narrations of those whom such a nefarious crime reduces to the necessity of seeking an asylum in Cienfuegos, we ask ourselves if Divine Providence has turned away from us forever, and if we are condemned to witness without hope of remedy a scourge as afflicting as it is terrible, consummating the complete ruin of our country.

Commenting on the above a Havana correspondent of the New York Times says: "The above picture is true to the life. Conflagration has swept over the country like a huge gale of destruction, and the torch marks the foot prints of the Cuban liberty seekers, whose ally is devastation. Their motto is liberty or destruction."

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Sept. 22.—It is reported that the Viceroy has countermanded his preparations for his journey to Constantinople.

DRESDEN, Sept. 21.—The Theatre caught fire during a rehearsal to-day, and was destroyed.

A French father was recently trying to persuade a young ward to marry his daughter, (the ward was very wealthy,) and he said:

A good story is told in Paris of a son of M. Dixio. This eminent man was for a short time incarcerated in the fortress of Vincennes after the coup d'etat. His wife, accompanied by one of her sons, went to see him. They dined together in his chamber. The son was extremely sad and taciturn during the dinner, and at last attracted his father's attention. "Why, my dear boy what is the matter with you?" "Nothing, father," replied the lad of eleven.—"Nonsense; I see something is the matter with you. Come, tell me what it is." The boy blubbered, "Why, pa, I am so disappointed.—I made sure of seeing you in a dungeon, chained to the wall, and you ain't."

A darkey in Natchez, Miss., was boasting to a group of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had bought at a rival store. "Let me weigh the package," said the grocer. The darkey assented, and it was found two pounds short. The colored gent looked perplexed for a moment, and then said, "Guess he didn't cheat dis chile much, for while he was gettin' de sugar, I stole two pair of shoes."

There is menny ways to find out how brave and how honest a man may be, but there ain't nigh way to find the extent of his vanity.

A lie is like a cat, it never cums to yu in a straight line.

I think I had rather hear a man brag about himself than tew hear him brag all the time or sum one else; for I think I like vanity a lectio better than I do sickofansy.

A humberg is like a bladder, good for nothing till it is blown, and then ain't good for nothing after it is pricked.

A big nose is sed tew be a sign of genius; if a man's genius lies in his nose I should say the sign was a good one.—Josh Billings.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I am only like the Prodigal Son—I will reform by-and-by."—"And I will be like the Prodigal Son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father; and accordingly off she went."

The first annual meeting of the Stockhold of the Western Division of the W. C. Railroad, will be held in Asheville on the 13th of October.