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THE VINDICATOR.

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Late Episcopal Convention.

The entire absorption of the public mind in the grave questions which underlie the Presidential election has caused the proceedings of the recent Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to be regarded with far less interest than naturally belongs to matters of so much real dignity and importance. It is only at intervals of twelve years that the sessions of this body are coincident with the conduct of our most momentous political campaign, and at other times its deliberations attract, as they deserve, a degree of attention second to that which is bestowed on no other secular or religious organization.

It may fairly be deemed a subject of congratulation that, in respect to geographical lines, the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country was never before so thoroughly and cordially united. Happily relieved of the disturbing element of slavery, which at all times threatened its severance at any moment, the Church now recognizes no jealousies between North and South, and where antagonisms might have otherwise been painfully expected, we have seen only the happiest manifestation of the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." This is no light or trivial matter, and gives the highest encouragement for the future brotherhood of once discordant sections on the enduring basis of mutual forbearance and good will.

It is also a hopeful sign of the times that in the recent discussions the most influential, if not the most prominent, part was borne by the laity. No one can have read the daily abstract of what was said and done in the Convention without being struck with this fact. We cannot and would not ignore, of course, the impression made by the speeches of such distinguished clerical deputies as Rev. Drs. Haight and Littlejohn, of New York, Hoax and Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, Mead, of Connecticut, Adams, of Wisconsin, Mahan, of Maryland, Andrews and Norton of Virginia, and Gadsden, of South Carolina—all clear thinkers and forcible speakers, who never rose without commanding attention. And yet, after all, largely as the time of the Convention was taken up with the various topics upon which these able and learned divines touched in debate, it is clear that the action of the body was determined rather by the counsels of the distinguished layman who had seats upon the floor. These deputies, indeed, abstained from frequent or protracted speaking, but upon all questions of parliamentary law, in pointing out the dangers of hasty and ill-considered legislation, and in warning the Convention from making canons which should possibly conflict with existing statute laws and other controlling influences of the various States, their advice was of the greatest significance and value. Few ecclesiastical assemblies have had so great a number of eminent practical men from the body of the people. The experience and learning of Samuel B. Ruggles and Hamil-

ton Fish, of New York; the quick perception and thoughtful wisdom of Messrs. Welsh and Coningham, of Pennsylvania—the last named a Judge; the calm, clear mode of statement of Messrs. Battle of North Carolina, Otis, of Illinois, and Sheffey, of Virginia—all accustomed to pronounce legal judgments from the bench; the sharp, incisive logic of Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, and the sturdy good sense of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; these high intellectual endowments would have illustrated any deliberative assembly, no matter for what purpose brought together. The participation of such men in the affairs of the Church must enhance its efficiency in elevating society to the standard of Christian morals, at once benefitting Church and State by a direct and retroactive agency.

All right-minded persons, within or without the communion of the Episcopal Church, will rejoice that the debates of the Convention were conducted throughout in the most courteous spirit, and that even upon points of difference, where schism had been feared but was happily averted, there was an amenity of temper that became Christian men seeking to serve the cause of their Master.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts: "SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party to the suit, within six months from the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is proscribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

The Fayetteville correspondent of the *Wilmington Journal* says that Monk Julian, *alias* Watkins, one of the prisoners confined so long at Fort Macon, under sentence of a Military Commission, upon the charge of killing the negro Archie Bebee in February, 1867, shot a negro the other day somewhere about the Cape Fear river. The negro was shot in the leg as he was running from Monk, two balls taking effect upon him. The weapon was a revolver, and the wounds were not serious. Monk was arrested, and, after examination before a Magistrate, was bound over. Some insult or violence offered by the negro to a lame brother of Monk Julian was the cause of the difficulty.

The shock of an earthquake, heretofore alluded to as having been felt in Charlotte on the morning of the 3d inst., seems to have been generally noticed in Mecklenburg and adjoining counties. The editor of the *Democrat* felt the jar so sensibly that he raised up from his bed and looked out, thinking that something had struck the house. Others heard a roaring sound as of a chimney on fire.

Horrible Outrage and Swift Retribution.

We have the particulars of a horrible outrage committed near Summerville, in Emanuel county, on Tuesday last.

A young lady, seventeen or eighteen years old, daughter of a respectable citizen of that county, who is a pupil in the Summerville school, was met in the outskirts of the village while on her way to school, early Tuesday morning, by a negro man named Pearce, who attacked her with a lightwood knot, striking her on the back of the head, and felling her to the earth. He then attempted to commit further outrage upon her person, which she resisted to the utmost of her strength and ability. In the scuffle which ensued, he beat her severely over the head and face, seriously injuring her eyes and filling her mouth with sand to prevent her cries from being heard. From the effect of this terrible treatment she became insensible, and the fiend accomplished his hellish purpose, and left her apparently dead in the road. Sometime after she was discovered in this pitiable condition and taken to a house near by, when Dr. Bouchelle being called to see her, administered to her relief, and she recovered so far as to be able to designate the demon who had committed the outrage.

Pursuit was then made for the wretch, and in a little while, he was found concealed upon the premises of Mrs. Harris, when he was arrested and taken to Swainsboro, and committed to jail. A large crowd was assembled at the latter and great excitement was produced when the facts became known. There was, however, no attempt made to interfere with the criminal, who was safely lodged in jail.

That night, about 11 or 12 o'clock, a crowd of persons, numbering some forty or fifty, went to the house of Mr. J. J. Mooring, the jailor, and demanded of him the jail keys. This demand he refused to comply with, when they threatened his life if the keys were not produced. Under this alternative, the keys were presented to the party, who immediately proceeded to the jail, took the negro out, and, carrying him to a tree just outside the town, swung him up to a limb, in which position he was found next morning.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

"LET JEEMES GO."—*The Land We Love* gives a model letter from a young lady, whose sweetheart was in the fifth South Carolina regiment, to Mr. Davis, President of the late Confederacy, asking for a furlough for her lover to come home and get married:

"Dear Mr. President: I want you to let Jeemes Clancy, of company 1th, 5th S. C., regiment, come home and get married. Jeemes is willin', I is willin', my mammy, she is willin', but Jeemes' captain, he ain't willin'. Now when we are all willin', ceptin Jeemes' captain, I think you might let up and let Jeemes come. I'll make him go straight back when he's done got married, and fight just as hard as ever. Your affectionate friend, &c."

Mr. Davis wrote on the letter: "Let Jeemes go," and Jeemes came home, married the affectionate correspondent of Mr. Davis, and returned to his regiment, and did fight as well as ever.

It is predicted that among the first acts of Gen. Grant, when he gets into power, will be to pardon Jeff Davis, John C. Breckenridge and other prominent rebels. "The hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity."

The first shipment of rough rice ever made from Wayne county was made on Tuesday last.

Murder Most Foul.

A damnable murder was committed in this District on Monday night last. A party, consisting of Dr. Clinton Shell, Robert Hudgens, Williamson Barksdale and George Barksdale, left this village, after night, to return to their homes, about five or six miles distant. About 10 o'clock, some four hundred yards beyond the residence of Mr. Henry Shell, the party was fired upon by persons in ambush, and Dr. Shell was instantly killed and fell from his horse. He was struck in the head, neck and breast. Mr. Williamson Barksdale was severely wounded in the thigh with five or six shot, and his horse receiving some thirty or forty shot. The other gentlemen escaped. The horses of those surviving were frightened and carried the riders some hundred yards suddenly from the scene. The assassins fled on foot at once, and were not recognized. They had taken the precaution to form an ambuscade, by cutting down bushes, and evidently lay in wait for the party, knowing of their being in the village, and their intention to remain and participate in a torch-light procession. It is thought that ten distinct reports were made, and as the fiends used double-barreled guns, the whole party would have lost their lives but for the spring of the horses upon the first discharge. The scene of the tragedy is about three miles from this village.—*Laurens (S. C.) Herald.*

State Penitentiary.

We learn that the Commissioners apply, have fixed upon a point at or near Lockville, on Deep River, Chatham County. There were various excellent inducements offered to the Commissioners to locate it near this city, at Seima, Johnston County, and perhaps at other points, which would, in some respects, have been preferable, but the inducements in favor of Lockville, we suppose, prevailed with the Commissioners and influenced their determination. The extension of the Chatham Railroad to Lockville, which will be completed in a short time, obviates many of the objections heretofore urged against its location on Deep River. The building material is there abundant and an immense water power for machinery, and it is said to be a healthy region and abundant in provisions.

TENNESSEE.—The Democracy have done gloriously in Tennessee. The Radical majority of last year has been reduced by 25,000. When the condition of affairs in this State is considered, this result entitles Tennessee to the banner. We have made larger Democratic gains in the face of greater obstacles than any State in the Union. In 1867 Brownlow's majority was 52,000, Grant's will not reach 30,000. It is probable, also, that we have gained two Congressmen: Hon. John W. Leftwich in the Memphis district, and the gallant Scheafe, who, in a single handed contest, has defeated his Radical opponent in the fourth (Shelbyville) district.—*Nashville Union and American, 5th.*

WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS MEET.—The electors chosen in each State meet at the capital of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December. They vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice-President, and send the result, carefully sealed, by a special messenger, who will deliver it to Hon. Benj. F. Wade, President of the Senate. The Senate and House, having fixed a day for a joint convention, will assemble together in the House. Mr. Wade will open the certificate, count the votes, and announce the result.

Receiving Arms.

We learn that "Gov." Holden is receiving, and having stored in the old Arsenal here, a number of muskets, for the purpose of arming his militia. We do not know where they came from. They are certainly not furnished by the Government. We presume that they are either supplied by Northern parties, just as rifles were sent into "bleeding Kansas," or have been purchased at the public expense. *What are they for?* The people of North Carolina desire nothing more than to be allowed, now, to go peaceably about their ordinary avocations. Gen. Miles has recently testified to the eminent good order which has prevailed, and still prevails, throughout the State. And yet the "Governor" proposes to stir up strife, and excite the passions of the people, by an importation of arms to be placed in the hands of negroes and others, whom he, in his vindictive spirit, may esteem to be "truly evil."

In this connection, we invite attention to the telegraphic announcement of the troubles in Arkansas. Are we to be threatened with a similar terrible condition of affairs in North Carolina? God forbid!—*Scitdel.*

Shocking.

A man named Cauble, 7 or 8 miles west of this place, (says the *Salisbury North Star*.) was with some drinking companions on Sunday afternoon last, imbibing pretty freely, when a bet was made between himself and one of the party—two gallons against one quart of brandy—that he, Cauble, home (about a mile) before it would throw him: He drank the liquor and started on his journey, his companions following him to see if he could make the trip. When about half way, he exclaimed, "well, boys, I've lost the bet," and fell to the ground. They left him there; but a neighbor passing with his wagon took him up and carried him to his home, in an insensible condition, from which he never recovered. He ceased to breathe at 4 o'clock next morning.

The deceased has left a wife and one child, not only to mourn the loss of a husband and father, but to bear, through life, the remembrance of the folly by which he passed to the judgment.

AGRICULTURAL JOKES.—The Ohio Farmer lets off the following:

Large horses are generally most admired by farmers; but farmers are most admired who pony up.

Prosperity is generally based upon knowledge and industry; the swine will always get most that nose most.

Farmers are like fowls; neither will get full crops without industry.

Because a man who attends a flock of sheep is a shepherd, makes it no reason that a man who keeps cows should be a coward.

We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his home, but do not like to see him use rails, poles and boards to prop a gate with.

NEW CORN is now selling in our market at 50a55 cents per bushel. Some sales have been at lower figures, but the above indicates the present ruling rates.

The crop in this section is a heavy one; but it is anticipated that the bid-dings of distant markets will very materially advance the price within the next two or three months.—*North Star.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY.—This Company, which has been chartered by the Legislature of Virginia, will hold its meeting to organize, on the 18th instant, at Lynchburg, Virginia.