

# The Western Vindicator.

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## THE VINDICATOR.

### Advertising Rates:

Advertisers will notice that our rates are lower than any other newspaper in the State. The Cash must accompany the Advertisement to secure insertion. Business men would do well to call at the office and make contracts for yearly advertising.

1 week, 2 weeks, 1 mo. 3 mo's  
One Square \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.25 \$5.75  
Two Squares 1.75 2.50 4.50 10.00  
Three Squares 2.50 4.00 6.50 14.00  
Four Squares 3.00 5.00 7.25 19.00  
Professional Cards, \$2.00 per month.  
Announcing a Candidate \$3.00  
Marriage notices free.  
Death notices—free.  
Obituary notices—3 cents per line.

### A Richmond Romance.

A VIRGINIA MAIDEN IN BOY'S ATTIRE  
—ALL FOR LOVE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch]

Commission houses and the counting-room have little romance about them, and consequently they are the last places where the world looks for the romantic. But very recent developments in a Richmond establishment have very beautifully illustrated that the lines of Walter Scott's that

Love rules the camp, court, grove, and mart,

and sheds its influence untrammelled as the sunshine, investing with its warmth and brightness the darkest and most uninviting places.

Two months or more ago, a vacant clerkship in the house referred to was applied for and filled by a youth apparently about sixteen years of age. He

applied in response to an advertisement of the firm—"Wanted, a youth, who can write a good hand and come well recommended." Out of sixty odd applicants our hero (or heroine) took the palm for the neatness, legibility, and regularity of his chirography; was sent for, presented himself, and was installed into the position of entry clerk. He displayed remarkable aptitude for business; was quick and accurate at figures; ever ready to run an errand or lend a hand at anything that was to be done. In manners, he was polite; blushed when looked at or spoken to; wept when chided by his employers or chaffed by his fellow-clerks because of girlishness of appearance. Time wore on. The busy season came, and brought with it a gentleman from beyond the Blue Ridge, who had occasional dealings with the house. Desiring to examine the stock, the entry-clerk was called from his stool and instructed to show the gentleman over the floors. Their eyes met—those of the strange gentleman and entry-clerk—the gentleman stammered, "Great God!" and staggered into a seat; the clerk blushed scarlet to his ear-tips, then burst into tears. Then came the denouement. The gentleman explained that he recognized in the clerk the long lost daughter of a citizen of his county; that she ran away in August last, and had since been mourned by her parents and friends as dead, as they could gain no tidings of her whereabouts or fate, though all the considerable towns of the State, including Richmond, had been searched by the father in person, aided by the police.

The daughter in clerical disguise then explained as best she could between sobs, and it was "the old story told again." She had loved and seen her love thwarted by parental opposition, the most relentless and unfeeling. Her lover, youthful as she, being also opposed by his parents, left his home soon after, and came to Richmond, where he was not long in obtaining employment. A secret correspondence was opened between the two, aided by other parties.

This lasted for some time, strengthening the cords of affection, and drawing the twain nearer each other, though separated by the misty mountains and many miles of cruel space. At last, in one of those fatal moments of a girl's weakness, she resolved to give up all for love—home, and heaven, too, if need be—and left the house one evil night when the family were absent, equipped in her brother's Sunday suit, determined to join her lover in Richmond. This she did so; and though he—timid boy—was at first frightened at the step his sweetheart had taken, she, by artful stories of her treatment at home, infused into him a manly spirit, and he—bold boy—resolved to become the protector of innocence, while he buried the secret of her sex in his own bosom. He took her to his boarding house, procured for her a room separate and apart from his own. It was agreed between them that she should preserve her *incognito*, and sink her sex and identity in male apparel. Thus, with his assistance, in this disguise, she had sought and obtained the position of entry-clerk in the establishment where she was discovered as we have related.

Well, having told her romantic story, the girl, who shall be nameless, gave the address of her lover; a messenger was despatched for him, and he came. He made a clean breast of it, confessing all. They had both been industrious, working hard each, in their situations, with the one object in view, and that was marriage, so soon as they had accumulated enough money to procure a bridal *tross*, rent chambers,

and the true lovers were informed by the telegraph of the situation of affairs, and they telegraphed back at once, "Marry them and send them home."

One day last week witnessed the return and conciliation beyond the mountains.

THE HORSE'S PETITION.—A curious story is told, in ancient books, of a king who had a bell put up, so that any one who was injured by another, might ring it, when the king assembled the wise men, that justice might be done. From long use, the lower end of the rope was worn away, and a piece of wild vine was fastened on to lengthen it.

It so happened that a knight had a noble horse, which had served him long and well, but having grown old and useless, was meanly and cruelly turned out to take care of himself. Driven by hunger, the horse began biting at the vine, when the bell rang out loud and clear; and lo! the wise men assembled, and finding that it was a poor half-starved horse that was sounding the call, and thus asking for justice, though he knew it not, examined into his case, and decreed that the knight whom he had served in his youth, should feed and care for him in his old age! And the king confirmed the decree, adding to it a heavy fine if the knight neglected his duty to the faithful animal.

LARGEST PEACH ORCHARD IN THE WORLD.—It is not generally known that Col. J. M. Heck, of this city, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Peter Davis, Esq., of Warren, and W. A. Johnson, of Delaware, are planting at Ridgway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, more than two thousand acres, (making two hundred thousand trees,) in peach trees alone. They have, besides, a large amount of apple and pear trees and many thousand grape vines. Such enterprises as these will soon tell on the wealth of the whole State.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

Earthquakes continue along the coast of Chili and Peru.

### Governor's Message.

The following are the most important extracts from Governor Holden's message to the General Assembly. The entire document would occupy too much of our space; and would interest but few of our readers:

#### STAY LAWS.

The law of creditor and debtor is of the first importance. The relations of these two classes should be plainly and carefully defined, and contracts should be promptly enforced. Our State government will not be in complete operation until every impediment to the collection of debts is removed. Stay laws which give indulgence beyond the usual dilatory plea, or beyond the ordinary stay of execution on sufficient security, are, under any circumstances, of doubtful utility. The "evil day" of payment, as it is termed, is postponed in many cases to be felt with added force by the debtor. A sound and judicious credit system should not be discouraged, but should rather be fostered and maintained; but such a system is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws which may be said to place the creditor for years in the hands of the debtor with the certainty in many cases of the loss of the debt. The debtor may plead for indulgence and lenity as long as it is reasonable to do so, or as long as there is a well grounded assurance that he will be able to pay; but complaint may justly proceed from the creditor, who has certainly wronged no one by first extending credit for his property or goods, and by subsequent indulgence

kinds have been in operation in this State for years. I say nothing as to their constitutionality; but even when the unfortunate condition in which we have been placed during this period is considered, it cannot be assumed that the debtor will be harshly treated if now required to meet his obligations. The losses incurred by the rebellion are not confined to particular cases. They were general, affecting the whole people of the whole State in every walk of society. If a debtor cannot pay in the last resort, after reasonable indulgence has been extended to him, he is a bankrupt. What renders him a bankrupt—whether the rebellion, or his own improvidence, or want of economy or foresight—is not material to the argument. We may lament his misfortunes and sympathize with him, but still the fact remains that he is still in possession of property which justly belongs to his creditors, some of whom may have been reduced to his condition by his failure to meet his obligations. The only refuge of such a person is to compromise with his creditors, or to enter a court of bankruptcy, or to make such an exhibit and disposition of his property and effects as will satisfy his creditors that he is fixed in an honest purpose to do them justice. I do not by any means concur in the opinion that an honest bankrupt has incurred any serious loss of character as a business man, or that he should be distrusted or avoided. Such a man, on the contrary, has displayed honesty, moral courage, and candor which entitle him to the respect and confidence of his neighbors, especially when we remember that we have just emerged from a condition in which nothing was solid, and in which nearly every one was involved in pecuniary disaster and distress. Failure in business or loss of property should but stimulate to renewed exertion. The honest, industrious and upright citizen, howsoever reduced or depressed by misfortune, will always find friends to aid him in his efforts to improve his condition.

I recommend that the stay laws be

repealed, and that creditor and debtor be placed on a footing similar to that which they occupied previously to the rebellion.

The homestead exemption provided in the Constitution, even if not good against former debts, will nevertheless operate beneficially in the future. It will secure a home for the family in any event; and it will have a salutary effect to a certain extent in checking extravagance in the credit system.

#### THE MILITIA.

Attention is invited to the Report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted. The views and suggestions of the Adjutant General have my entire approval. The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well-organized militia is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then.

The expenditure incurred thus far on account of the militia is quite small. I did not deem it expedient or necessary to avail myself of the power conferred upon me to purchase arms. A considerable quantity of arms, with necessary equipments and ammunition, has been procured without cost, save for transportation. It is important that the militia should be enrolled, but it is not deemed essential that the entire body should be disciplined or drilled. The recommendations of the Adjutant General, will, the approval of the General Assembly.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Adjutant General's office for the ensuing year, including his salary, will not exceed five thousand dollars. I recommend an appropriation to cover that amount.

### Trial of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—Chief Justice Chase will arrive on Monday to preside at the Fall term of the United States Circuit Court. Hon. Jefferson Davis, it is understood, will appear by counsel, as at present arranged, unless the Government should make a different requirement.

Col. A. C. Avery, of Morganton, who was elected to fill the vacancy created by the disability of Col. C. W. Jones, and Col. Oates, of Mecklenburg, elected to fill the place of Mr. Hall, deceased, have been denied their seats in the State Senate, by the Radical majority. Further consideration of the matter has been deferred until December 10th.

Any person having old papers, letters, or other manuscript, likely to afford information concerning the early history of this county, its families, growth, &c., would confer a favor by furnishing them to the Editor, who proposes to publish a series of sketches of County History, &c.

The Standard gives Grant (officially) 12,009 majority, with Sampson and Yancey counties to hear from. The official majority for Seymour in Yancey was 169.

Holden estimates the value of all the property in the State at two hundred million. Others estimate it at two hundred and fifty million. After four years Radical rule it may be estimated at or near this figure—000,000,000.

The official Democratic majority in Georgia is forty-six thousand five hundred and fifteen.

### N. C. Synod.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina convened in Wilmington on the 18th inst. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. Currie, Moderator, at the close of which the Synod was called to order. Rev. Jacob Doll, Stated Clerk, proceeded to call the roll. But a comparatively small number of Churches were found to be represented. The Synod then proceeded with an election for Moderator. A vote was taken, resulting in the choice of Rev. D. D. McBride for this position. Revs. J. Kumble and L. C. Bass were elected temporary Clerks.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

The Synod met according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer.

The narratives on the State of religion from Orange, Concord and Fayetteville Presbyteries, were referred to the committee appointed to prepare an address to the Church.

The Moderator announced the regular committees.

The report of the Trustees on Union Theological Seminary was read and referred to the committee on the Theological Seminary. An Overture from the Presbytery of Fayetteville, on the division of the Presbytery, was received and referred to the committee on Bills and Overtures. Statistical reports of the Orange and Concord Presbyteries were received and ordered to be spread upon the Minutes. The reports of Orange and Concord Presbyteries, on Systematic Benevolence, were read, received and ordered to be printed in

pare a sketch of the Rev. W. S. Pharr, was read and received.

It having been reported to the Synod that Rev. John D. Wilson and Rev. W. B. Watts, of Concord Presbytery, had died since the meeting of the last Synod, the following committee was appointed to present a brief memorial during the present session, viz: Rev. B. Chapman, D.D., D. A. Patrick, Jr., and Elder W. A. Wood.

The report of the Trustees of the Synod was received and referred to the committee on Trustees report.

Rev. Neill McKay, the Synodical agent, submitted his report on Education, with accompanying resolutions. Lengthy addresses were then made on this subject by Rev. Dr. Hamner and Rev. Dr. Baird.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.—Morganton was chosen as the place of the next meeting of the Synod, and Wednesday before the first Sabbath of October, 7 o'clock, P. M., 1869, the time.

[We condense the above from the proceedings in the Wilmington Star and Journal.]

One vote and a contrary pig were the means of the declaration of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Two neighbors, having adjoining farms in Rhode Island, got into a dispute about the depositions of a pig belonging to one of them. They went to law about it, and on the day a United States Senator was to be elected by the Legislature, they were obliged to attend court. One of them was a member of the Assembly, a Hartford Conventioneer, and opposed to the war. His vote would have elected an anti-war Senator, but in consequence of his absence a war man was chosen, and war was declared by one majority in the Senate. It is further related that this member of the Legislature was himself elected by one vote.

R. W. Logan, Esq., has purchased half interest in the Rutherford Star.

Baron James Rothschild, head of the House, is dead.