

THE WESTERN VINDICATOR.

VOL. 5.

RUTHERFORDTON, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 22, 1872.

NO. 10.

The Vindicator.

Monday Morning, July 22, 1872.

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W. M. GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South Street, Baltimore, Md., are daily authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in this City are requested to leave their favors with this house.

Charlotte, C. & Augusta Railroad. JANUARY 17, 1871.—On and after Sunday, the 22d instant, the Passenger train over this Road will arrive at, and leave Charlotte, as follows:

Arrive at Charlotte, 7:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte, 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte, 5:30 A. M. Leave Charlotte, 5:10 P. M.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Passenger Trains over this Road run as follows: Leaves Charlotte, Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, 5:30 A. M. Arrive at Cherryville, same day's 12 M. Leave Cherryville, same day's at 1 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte, same day's 5:30 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. L. RUCKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHARLOTTE, N. C. G. RATEFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore received, hopes, by prompt attention to all calls, to merit a continuance of the same.

DR. T. S. DUFFY, CONTINUES the Practice of Medicine. Special attention paid to Operations in Surgery. Office hours from nine o'clock, A. M., to one P. M.

W. F. COOK, Trade Street, on North Carolina Rail Road. CHARLOTTE, N. C. MANUFACTURER OF PLOWS AND ALL KINDS OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Professional Card. DR. J. M. CRATON, having returned from the North, will attend to all professional calls as heretofore.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. WILL practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the U. S.

Jos. L. Carson, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. WILL give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession in the Supreme and Federal Courts, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the courts of Law and Equity for the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts of North Carolina.

M. H. JUSTICE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. Will practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, and in the U. S. District Court and Supreme Court of North Carolina.

DR. W. L. LYNCH, SURGEON DENTIST, INFORM HIS PATIENTS & FRIENDS that he will be in Rutherfordton on the second Monday of each month, and will remain during the week for the purpose of operating in branches of his profession. Artificial teeth inserted upon the latest improved plans. Terms reasonable, and positively cash. Office at F. D. Woods.

WALTER BREM, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HARDWARE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

D. A. SMITH, FURNITURES, CARPETS, MATTRESSES. NEW BUILDING, NORTH FRONT ST. Wilmington, N. C.

Senator Doolittle Speech.

On taking the Oath as President of the Baltimore Convention Mr. Doolittle said:—

Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for this great honor; words can hardly tell how much. But you will allow me to say at once for what is personal, and to speak of the great occasion, the duty of the hour, and the purpose which brings us here. Two years ago, nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri (applause), feeling keenly all the evil of the prescriptive test oaths, he hates and the stripes and the passions the war had left upon them longer than the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the executive federal power in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens (applause) white as well as black: (applause) to secure local self-government, and to arrest the further centralization of Federal power, (applause) they then said the thing had gone far enough, if not already too far. The time has come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must say "halt," and re-assert the vital doctrine of republican government, that under the Constitution the powers of the Government are defined and limited, (applause, and cries of "Good," "Good,") and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of the equality of all the States. Before the higher law, before the Constitution and the equality of all men before the law (applause) of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace, taking no steps backward, taking no right and franchise which had been secured to the blacks, and pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor, they at the same time demanded, in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of the Republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights be restored to the white people. (great applause.) They organized nearly forty thousand strong, and called upon B. Gratz Brown (applause) to head the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor; then what followed? why eighty thousand Democratic-Republicans (cheers) looking upon the success of that movement as also any party triumph (cheers,) resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of Republican Liberty, love of the equal rights of all men inspired that union and taught men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives.

What means this proposed union of three million of Democratic Republican with a million, it may be of Liberal Republicans? What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidate—a union so sudden, so compact, so earnest as to surprise its friends and to confound its enemies (applause), which comes as the winds, which, to borrow a figure, overwhelms the orator, the great storms all ways run to the surface. What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is just, of what is good in human government (applause.) It means no union of the dead upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon the living issues of the present. It means no union for the spoils of office (applause,) but it means union of men with the same faith upon the great and paramount issue of the present hour—a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see and the moral courage to accept the situation. (Good, good, and loud cheering.) It means a union of men who have sagacity to see what is past, and to deal with the issue of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their God and their fellow-men. This issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri compromise nor the question of slavery in the Territories, upon which alone the Republican party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed, when the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas divided the Democratic party in twain and elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession, nor of war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States, by military order, or by constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, nor yet is it the question of reconstruction, or of the fourteenth or the fifteenth amendment, nor the question of negro suffrage, nor the establishment by federal power of universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights or any existence, even as States in the Union; it is none of these that is now in issue; all these have been issues of the past, great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and dissolve political parties, because ideas are stronger than men or parties; but they are all past issues; they have been fought out and fought to the end, in the forum and in the field, and they are no more in issue to-day than the Mexican war or the war of rebellion. (Applause.) We could not re-open them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purpose who say that this great Union, therefore, means no steps backward, (cheers;) and first of all it means to-day for all the other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. Instead of proscription, test-oaths, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual good, for (loud applause,) instead of negro supremacy, upheld by proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all men, whites as well as blacks, (loud applause.) Instead of thieving governments, organized to

Constitutional Reform.

The chief thing that recommends to popular favor the Bill of Amendments proposed by the last Legislature, is the fact that if the bill shall be passed by the required vote in the next Legislature, the changes thereby guaranteed in the Constitution of the State will bring about so much relief to that large class of our people who have only a small portion of this world's goods. The class of people to be especially benefited by the proposed alterations in the Constitution is the laboring class—that class of people who literally earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows. Men who are possessed of large capital, no matter whether in lands or money or bonds or other resources, are generally better able, to say the least of it, to take care of themselves than poor men, whose only stock in trade consists of their skill and strength and brain. We repeat that it is to this latter portion of our citizens that the proposed amendments make the strongest appeal for support.

To prove this assertion we need only to refer to one of the changes proposed, and in commenting upon this amendment we cannot do better than to transfer to our columns the remarks of the Asheville Citizen in relation thereto. The Citizen says: To thousands of poor people it will be interesting to know that there is one amendment proposed for their especial relief from taxation. As the Constitution now stands, the General Assembly of the State has power to exempt from taxation the following named articles only, to wit: "Cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of farmers and mechanics, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."—Constitution, Article 5, Sec. 5. This affords to the poor man little or no relief. The "wearing apparel," "household and kitchen furniture," and "agricultural implements" of a vast number of the poorer laboring classes, are not worth seventy-five dollars; yet this is all the exemption they can have under the present Constitution, while their better-to-do neighbors can have three hundred dollars worth exempt. This is not fair—it is not just nor right. Let the Constitution be changed so as to exempt the poor man's cow, his horse, his hogs, and any other property he may have, to the value of three hundred dollars. If the amendments proposed, if adopted, will bring about such a desirable end. This amendment adds to the words "wearing apparel," "household and kitchen furniture," and "agricultural implements" the words "or other personal property." These are the magic words, whereby power will be conferred upon the Legislature to exempt from taxation the poor man's or poor woman's cow or horse, or hogs, or other property, to the value of three hundred dollars. Will not the poor man vote for this change in the Constitution? and will he not vote for the amendment making this change? and will he not vote against any man who opposes such an amendment? This matter should be thoroughly discussed and understood. It is of great importance to the poor man. Why should not he have his cow, his horse or his hogs exempt when the rich man can have three hundred dollars worth of his elegant parlor furniture exempted? Who will vote to give the rich man the benefits of exemption from taxation and to impose the burden upon the poor man? We answer: those who oppose the proposed amendments to the Constitution. —Wil. Journal.

Facts to be Remembered:

That the Radical party for the year 1869-70 cost the State of North Carolina Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand, Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Ten Cents more to carry on the State Government than the subsequent Democratic Legislature.

We have published from time to time through our columns, facts and figures, taken from the records and the Auditor's office to show that the Radical party is a party of gross and criminal extravagance. That party while it was in power from 1868 to 1870, plunged the State of North Carolina into a new debt of Fifteen Millions of Dollars. During the administration of the State bonds were stolen by the Radical officials, and the State of North Carolina has been brought to the very lowest ebb. That party for the years 1869-70, cost the State of North Carolina Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Ten Cents more to carry on the State Government than the subsequent Democratic Legislature. The per diem and mileage of the last Radical Legislature cost the State of North Carolina Two Hundred and Thirty-One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-Six Dollars and Twenty-three cents more than the per diem and mileage of the last Democratic Legislature. Keep these facts before the people!

A Clever Doctor.

Cabarus, who died at Paris last year, was one of those jovial physicians who were in equally sought in the sick-room as in society, and who were more with humor and pleasantry than with medicine. Being a brother-in-law of Lesepre, the celebrated English physician, he was related to a princely circle of his native land, he moved in a social circle, which deeply felt the loss of his services.

One cure by which, at the commencement of his career, he achieved a great reputation, is characteristic of the man. The duchess of D—, one of the most distinguished ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, had got possessed of the idea that she had swallowed a frog. She said this and she declared she was not to be deceived. Her presence robbed her of her mind, and she even heard of the existence of this frog. The Parisian physicians had the rudeness to deny the existence of this frog, and they were that the poor lady suffered martyrdom. A fortunate chance made her acquainted with Dr. Cabarus, and to him she told her tale of woe. He felt with a seriousness worthy of Hippocrates himself, the pulse of the fair patient, inquired after various symptoms and when the charming aristocrat had exhausted all here store of argument to prove her pet delusion, the youthful doctor said after a well-learned pause: "Madame, the frog is there, but I will remove it." He then prescribed an innocent emetic and went to the nearest flower-shop where he bought a small green frog. Armed with this confederate, he presented himself once more before the duchess and placed a large basin of water in readiness. The emetic began to take effect, the duchess' eyes filled with tears and our doctor took advantage of the opportunity to slip the green frog into the basin. On seeing the frog a loud wail was removed from the duchess' heart and for an instant all seemed well. The next moment she turned pale, and as Dr. Cabarus supported her tottering frame, she cried, in a despairing tone: "O, doctor! I am not yet cured, for the frog has left little ones behind her!" "Stop!" cried Cabarus, without allowing a trace of embarrassment to be seen in his manner; "that we shall soon see."

The Difference.

The Conservative Legislature passed acts reducing the salaries of officers at the capital of the State \$13,520.00 per annum. This large sum is saved annually—the business goes on just as well. Then, was not this sum virtually stolen from our impoverished people by radical officeholders? It looks so to us. That much money that some body worked hard to make went to radical office-holders for nothing—worse than nothing. They not only robbed the people, but they disgraced them and subverted free government and liberty! And yet these same men ask for a new lease of power. Think of it, free men!—Sentinel.

Whoever makes the charge that Judge Merrimon has been or is now opposed to the Homestead states that he knows to be false. Judge Merrimon is known in this section as the special friend and advocate of the Homestead. The only objection he has to the homestead in its present shape is, that it does not go far enough in protecting those for whose benefit it was made. Caldwell has frequently asserted that the homestead was unconstitutional. Let him deny it if he dare.

North Politics.

The value of earth as a disinfectant and deodorizer is well known; and the treatment of ulcerated sores and gangrenous wounds with it is becoming very general. A new application has lately been described by Dr. E. S. Bunker, who states that he has recently used clay as a dressing for the face in two cases of confluent small pox, dusting it in fine powder, over the faces of the patients as soon as the pustules became fairly developed. This formed a clean, dry, wholesome scab, absorbing the infectious material, and sealed off during convalescence, leaving the underlying skin in its natural and normal state. The painful itching, which is one of the worst characteristics of the disease, was entirely abated. The earth used was fine pipe clay.

In further illustration of the value of earth for external application, mentioned on page 9 of our last number, a correspondent, Mr. H. Gallup, of Newark, Ohio, sends us the following: "As the season of bites of reptiles is near, I send you a simple and easily obtained remedy for stings or bites. It is a plaster of clay, or, instead of clay, common swamp or gutter mud, applied as soon as possible to the wound. I have tried it on myself. In one case, I was stung by a numerous swarm of the yellow hornets, in many places in my neck and arms. I went to a swamp near the poison being so severe that my sight was much affected. I immediately applied the mud, and, in half an hour, I went to moving again, with only a small sore lump round each sting. I know a neighbor who was bitten by a rattlesnake some miles from home; his occupation left him and went for help as fast as possible, it being just night. He was not able to return until morning. When going, he met the man returning, with the poison conquered. He had got to a swamp, dug a hole with his tomahawk, inserted and buried the bitten place in the mud. That was all."—Scientific American.

Singing Greeley Through.

The following which we clip from the Baltimore Gazette of the 8th instant is a compliment well bestowed, as it is gratifying to the friends of Gov. Vance to know that he is held in such high esteem out of as well as in, the State: It is very well known in this city that few men can say better things in an off-hand speech than Gov. Vance, of North Carolina. The Governor is now stumpng his State for Greeley and in a speech at Wilson, on Saturday, he put the feeling of a large number of Democrats in relation to the Greeley ticket about as tersely and forcibly as could be expressed. The Governor hoped there would be unanimity at Baltimore, and was sure North Carolina would give Greeley and Brown a large majority if endorsed there by the Democrats, and illustrated his position by a humorous story of an old preacher, into whose hymn book some bad boy had pasted the old song, Old Grimes is dead; That good old man, We never shall see him more. On opening his book one day before a sermon his eyes fell on this hymn. He read the first verse and stepped with surprise. He wiped his specks and read it again, and said: "Brethren I have been a singing out of this book for forty years; I have never recognized this as a hymn before; but it's here, and I ain't a gwine to go back on my book now, so please raise the tune and we'll sing it through if it kills us." Now, said the Governor, we have been singing Democratic hymns for forty years down here, and we have never years ago sung Greeley as a Democrat before but if the Baltimore Convention puts him in our hymn book we'll sing him through if it kills us.

Distillation of Brandy.

On and after August 1, 1872, the United States internal tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively will be seventy cents per gallon. The special tax of fifty dollars per annum has been repealed. The fees for gauging will be paid by the government. The distiller will register his still, give notice of intention to distill, and after a survey of the distillery has been made by a bond as a distiller. The seventy cents per gallon covers the entire expense to the distiller except the purchase of a book to keep a record of material used, &c., provided he produces eighty per cent of the surveyed capacity of his distillery for the time working. Spiritica.

Distillation of Brandy.

The Raleigh News say: On Saturday another lot of English immigrants arrived in the city and reported to the State Commissioner of Immigration, and thus sanction all the horrors of the Kirk war! Can the people afford to do this thing? Let them consider well the meaning of a vote cast for the Radical nominee. Such a vote is an endorsement of Holden and Kirk—an endorsement of despotism and misrule.—News.

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