

VETO BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President, on Monday last, transmitted a message to the Senate returning the amendatory Freedman's Bureau bill, with his objections. He argues that the measure is not in accordance with the Constitution, and states that among its powers the one establishing an agency in every county or parish gives the Executive unlimited patronage, which could be exercised for the purpose of attaining political ends, if the appointing power so willed it.

The veto message is quite lengthy, and deals with the bill not only in its general character, but entering into details, argues against the justice and legality of various provisions contained in it. The President takes occasion to express his views on the subject of representation as essential to the success and good management of the Government.

He thinks that the representatives from these States, immediately affected by the Freedman's bill, should have been present in Congress when a measure so closely connected with their interests was being discussed, says he holds it to be his duty to recommend, in the interest of peace and to the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in the public legislation.

However, rebellious people may have been, they present themselves not only in a loyal attitude, but with representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. He concludes as follows: "In accordance with the Constitution, I now return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law unless upon deliberate consideration by the people."

We quote the following extract from the message, which contains the argument of the President in favor of admitting the Southern States to representation in Congress and a voice in the affairs of the Government: "I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which, in future terms, each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were unconstitutionally engaged in the rebellion. Now, the case is changed, and some, at least, of those States are attending Congress by loyal Representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the seven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were made against the good disposition of the people of that portion of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard."

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people, that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the people of the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." But that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present, all the people of eleven States are excluded—those who were most faithful during the war not less than the others.

The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress. Each member of Congress is chosen from a single district or State; the President is chosen by the people of all the States. As eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, it would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. I would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent, or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives, whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing Constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another large section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the developments of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are excluded from Congress—if, in a permanent statute, they are declared to be not in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States. If they have not, let us at once set about to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment, most of those States so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that with the Federal Courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their

functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance, to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation."

CONGRESS.

Feb. 19.—In the Senate, Mr Wilson introduced a joint resolution to disband the militia force in the late rebellious States, and to forbid their reorganization. He read a letter from General Thomas, Swain, Hartstuff and others, of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Gulf States, showing the necessity of the measure. Mr Salisbury objected to the introduction of the resolution, saying that Congress has no right to disband State militia.

The President sent in a veto of the amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which caused much excitement. In the House, Mr McKee introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prevent any one who served in any office under the Confederacy from ever holding office under the United States.

Mr Bromwell introduced resolutions declaring that the States which did not renounce their allegiance to the Federal Government are the only proper ones to adopt amendments to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House adopted, by a large majority, resolutions declaring that the rebellion deprived the people of the South of all civil government; that it therefore becomes the duty of Congress to enable them to organize State Governments; and that the condition of these States fully justifies the President in the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and the President is also justified in maintaining military possession and control, thereby entitling him to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of Union citizens and the freedmen in those States.

February 20.—In the Senate, Mr Wade offered a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to render the President ineligible to election for a second term. He advocated the amendment in a strong speech, alluding in very caustic terms to the President, who, he said, so far from rendering treason odious by punishment, had hoisted into the most exalted positions many of the leading traitors in the South. He said that the policy which has been developed is grateful to the ears and hearts of every enemy of the country, and was no less than that those States should suffer nothing by the rebellion, but should be admitted unwashed and red with the blood of our countrymen into full communion with the honest, loyal men of the Government, and into the Councils of the nation.

Mr Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire how far the lately rebellious States had conformed to the requirements of the President's reconstruction policy. At one o'clock the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Freedman's Bureau bill returned by the President, with his exceptions, was before the Senate.

Mr Davis, of Kentucky, made a long argument sustaining the veto of the President. Mr Trumbull followed in opposition, after which a vote was taken on the bill, resulting, yeas 30, nays 18—not a two-thirds vote. So the bill did not pass. Among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Cowan, Dixon and Douville.

In the House, Mr Stevens, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution, that in order to check agitation on the question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from either of said States, unless Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation.

Mr Grider obtained leave to read a minority report from the Reconstruction Committee, concluding with a resolution declaring that the State of Tennessee is entitled to representation, and that her representatives be hereby admitted on qualifying according to law. Mr Stevens said there was an earnest disposition, until yesterday, to enquire into the condition of Tennessee, and to see whether they could not admit the State to representation, but since yesterday there has been such a state of things which has induced the committee to consider it wholly out of their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle and without surrendering the rights of this body to the usurper of another power. He demanded the previous question.

Mr Rogers, amid calls of order, declared against the passage of this resolution under the gag rule. Mr Stevens objected to Mr Grider making the report. He said he could not consent, for there was an earthquake around us, and he trembled and dare not yield! There was much excitement and calls to order during the proceedings. Mr Stevens having moved the previous question on the resolution, Messrs. Eldridge, Johnson, Chandler and others sought to stave off a vote by moving to adjourn, etc. The questions were decided in the negative, by yeas and nays.

Mr Eldridge said he and his friends would stop these dilatory motions if Mr Stevens would withdraw the demand for the previous question, so that the resolution might be debated. Mr Stevens said he sat here for forty-eight hours in 1861, when the Rebels went out, and he could stand it for thirty hours longer. The resolution was adopted, yeas 109, nays 40.

February 21.—In the Senate, Mr Fessenden moved that the regular order, which was the constitutional amendment, be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution providing that until Congress shall so decide, no Senator or Representative from the lately rebellious States shall be admitted to Congress. The motion was agreed to. The concurrent resolution was then read the first time, after which the constitutional amendment was taken up.

GEORGIA.—The Columbus (Georgia) Sun gives the particulars of an emuete in the streets of that city between the negro soldiers and the inhabitants, in which one negro was killed and several whites badly wounded. The Savannah Herald says that the Georgia Senate passed a resolution appointing a commissioner to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from the State. The Augusta Constitutionalist says that the statement that a steamer left Augusta with negroes for Cuba is a falsehood. It is said that a military court have sentenced G B Lamar of Savannah, to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$25,000. He was tried for being engaged in a cotton speculation.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—A large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion to-night, with music, to serenade the President. A number of airs were played, and repeated calls for the President, but he did not appear, and after waiting some time the throng dispersed. The serenade was given as a testimonial of satisfaction of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the assemblage was much disappointed that the President did not speak.

Mr Wallerston and Mr Chandler, who were appointed to proceed to the cotton States, and investigate the subject of the frauds committed by Federal officers in obtaining cotton, under Federal authority, and converting it, under their own use, have returned to this city. They have ascertained that the frauds referred to were so numerous, and on so large a scale, and implicating so many individuals, that it is necessary, in their opinion, for the adoption of measures for a thorough examination into the matter.

The President having yielded to Mr Pollard's urgent solicitation, and upon his pledge that the Examiner should hereafter be devoted to the support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the United States, an order was made revoking the order of suppression.

The proposed meetings of citizens at various points throughout the Union, on the 22nd of February, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of President Johnson's policy of restoration of the Union, will probably lead to the organization of a new political party, in which the Democratic and the conservative Republican elements will be merged. This is the beginning of the popular movement founded upon the change of public sentiment which President Johnson said the other day was going on imperceptibly.

A communication will be sent to Congress by the Treasury Department, showing that from April 1, 1865, to February 1, 1866, twenty-eight millions dollars of all kinds of taxes have been received from the Southern States.

Under the head of "Fashionable Society at the Capital," the Washington Chronicle announces a grand evening reception at Secretary Harlan's. A few years ago Harlan was a Methodist preacher out on the prairies of Iowa.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.—Parliament was opened by a royal commission on the 1st. The Lord Chancellor stated to the assembled members of both houses that so soon as the members were all sworn, her Majesty would communicate the causes for calling Parliament together.

The London Times announces, in most eulogistic terms, that Mr Peabody is increasing his previous munificent donation for the benefit of the London poor, by another £100,000, making the total gift a quarter of a million sterling. The cattle plague returns for the week ending January 27 show the number attacked to be nearly 12,000, against 10,000 the previous week.

France.—Le Nord states that M. De Travesnay, who had left for the United States, is bearer of dispatches of a very firm character, demanding of the American Government whether it means to regard a protracted occupation of Mexico as a *casus belli*.

The Paris journals are actively discussing the Mexican question. The Constitutional defends the position of the French Government, and evidently inspired by the foreign opinion, seeks to dissipate the disquiet in the public mind, under the publication of the correspondence with the United States.

The Constitutional says the Imperial Government will never yield to intimidation, and no excitement, whether it exists at home or abroad, will make the Emperor relax his habitual solicitude for the moral and material interest of the country. The troops from Mexico will return precisely on the conditions mentioned in the speech from the throne, namely: "Without endangering French interests we have gone to defend in those distant countries."

Russia.—Lengthy details are published of an entertainment given to General Clay, the American Minister to Russia, by the corporation and merchants of Moscow. General Clay and his Secretary of Legation was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Toasts to the "Emperor of Russia," the "President of the United States," and "our guests," evoked protracted cheers and speeches on both sides. The most fraternal and ardent wishes were interchanged for continued friendly relations and increased commerce between the two countries.

Spain.—It is said that the Spanish government is still bent on war to the knife with Chili, and has issued instructions of the most sanguinary character to Admiral Pareja's successor. Five iron-clad privateers, belonging to Chili, are now preying upon the Spanish commerce. Peru has also joined Chili in the war against Spain, and other South American republics are expected to follow her example. Spain cannot therefore reasonably hope to achieve anything important to her interests by this ill-advised war.

General Lee before the Joint Committee.—General Robert E. Lee appeared in Washington on the 17th before the Joint Committee of fifteen on Reconstruction, though his evidence was given to the Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs Washburne of Illinois, Conkling of New York, and Blow of Missouri, who have the State of Virginia under their consideration. On entering the room where the full Committee were in session, but three members out of a dozen present spoke to the witness, who seemed to notice the fact. He was soon taken before the Sub-Committee, where his examination proceeded at considerable length, though it did not elicit any prominent statement beyond what might have been anticipated from the well-known position of the witness. He was quite reticent, and did not volunteer any remark beyond the proper answers to the questions put to him.

He said that so far as he had opportunities for learning, the people of Virginia had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and were anxious for a restored unity in the Union. When pressed by a question he is said to have intimated that the feeling for the Union was much stronger just after the close of the war than now; for there appeared to him to be some impatience among the people, that men who had not been identified with the war in the South should be prevented from representing the State in Congress. He declared that there was a disposition to treat the freedmen kindly as well for their interests as for that of the white people. He expressed a decided hope that the government might endure for all time, and regarded the course of President Johnson and General Grant toward the South as liberal and humane.

—Correspondence New York World.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Monday, February 19th.

SENATE.—Mr Keener presented a memorial from the citizens of Cherokee county praying the General Assembly to grant them a new county, the name of which shall be Jefferson, and the county seat Valley Town, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The resolutions authorizing certain proceedings against the Cape Fear Navigation Company came up and passed its third reading. The bill regulating salaries and fees of the State officers came up, was read a second time, and amended so as to allow the Public Treasurer \$2,500, Private Secretary \$1,000 and fees, and messenger to the Governor \$500. The question arising on the passage of the bill as amended, the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed by a vote yeas 18, nays 13.

HOUSE.—Mr Hoke presented the pension certificate of one Daniel Tecker, of Lincoln county. Referred to the committee on claims. Mr Logan introduced a bill to amend an act incorporating Sulphur Springs Camp ground, in Cleveland county.

Mr Jenkins, of Granville, from the committee on education, reported "a bill for the benefit of the Public Schools," as a substitute for bills referred. A bill to extend the time allowed widows to enter dissent to their husband's wills, passed its second and third readings.

A bill to authorize the construction of a toll-bridge over Catawba river, near the Rock Island Factory; a bill to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses or other live stock with intent to steal them; a bill to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them; a bill to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind; a bill more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases, a bill to repeal so much of the Stay Law as requires Executors to give security; a bill to incorporate Stokes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Concord; and a bill to establish Work Houses or Houses of Correction in the several counties of the State, severally passed their third reading.

A bill to legalize the transfer of Registered Bonds of this State to bearer, also passed its 3rd reading.

A bill for the relief of Guardians, Trustees, Executors, Administrators and others acting in a fiduciary capacity; and a bill in relation to the distribution of the Literary Fund were rejected on second reading.

Tuesday, February 20th.

SENATE.—Mr Arendell introduced a bill to be entitled an act to consolidate the North Carolina and Atlantic North Carolina Railroad Companies, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following bills and resolutions came up and passed their final reading: Bill to give original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases. Bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of Landlords. Bill concerning indictments in Courts of Oyer and Terminer; resolution making an appropriation for refitting the Governor's Mansion. Bill to regulate salaries and fees of public officers. This bill was amended, and after considerable discussion, passed by a vote of yeas, 21; nays, 12.

The bill accepting a donation of lands granted by the Congress of the United States, came up, and on motion of Mr Arendell the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to consider "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," reported from the joint select committee on the stay law, as a substitute for sundry bills, referred to said committee. The bill after some discussion and amendment, passed its second reading, and was made the special order for eleven o'clock, A. M., on Friday next.

A bill to improve the law of evidence, passed second reading.

A bill to enable the Banks of the State to close their business, was put on its second reading.

Mr Smith of Hertford opposed the bill, because though ostensibly *permissive* only, it virtually forced the banks to a settlement of their affairs. Its passage would be regarded by these institutions as an expression of opinion by the General Assembly, that they should at once enter upon a liquidation of their debts to the extent of their assets.

Mr Thompson was surprised that the bill should have elicited any opposition. It merely proposed to give the banks a privilege which under their charters they did not now possess. Its exercise was optional not imperative, and the bill expressly provided that the assignments made should ensure equally to the benefit of creditors.

Mr McAden moved to amend the bill by striking out in the 1st section the words "for the equal benefit of all the creditors," and insert in lieu thereof the words "according to the laws of this State relative to assignments."

Mr McAden stated that the object of this amendment was to allow the Banks to prefer home creditors to those abroad, who had purchased their notes at heavy discount. Mr Hoke opposed the amendment. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 70, nays 19.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—Mr Winstead, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to empower the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to empower Guardians and Executors to sell property for cash, reported back the same, recommending its passage.

The bill fixing a scale for estimating the value of Confederate money, came up on its second reading, which sprang a discussion of some length, in which several gentlemen participated. On motion of Mr Bynum the bill was laid on the table with a view of offering a substitute to the whole bill.

Beasley, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Chandler, Carson, Cowan, Cox, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Dunn, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Harper, Hawes, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutcheson, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lyon, Manly, McDonald, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moor of Alamance, Moor of Martin, Mott, Page, Palmer, Potter, Rosebro, Stille, Teague, Thompson, Wheeler, Whitley, Wilson, Yellowley—54.

YEA'S.—Messrs. Arrington, Black, Burgess, Coates, Craig, Dalby, Dargan, Dickey, Farrow, Ferrell, Plythe, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harris, Henry, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holden, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Judkins, Keenan, Leigh of Tyrrel, Lucas, Luke, Marler, McNair, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nivom, Nicks, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Seoggin, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Williams, York—45.

Thursday Feb. 22.

SENATE.—Mr Bullock introduced a bill to establish a college for the education of teachers and ministers of the gospel of the colored race. Referred to the committee on education. Mr Bynum introduced a bill to compensate Judges acting under an ordinance of the Convention, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution to read as follows: Resolved, The Senate concurring that a joint select committee be raised consisting of four on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate to take into consideration the policy and practicability of establishing a National Bank in the State of North Carolina to aid the State in financial operations and to supply the people thereof with a healthy currency, based upon a mortgage of real estate on the part of individuals and the hypothecation of stock on the part of the State, in order to raise a sufficient fund for the establishment of said Bank, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

The above resolution was adopted, and Messrs Carter and Covington were designated as the Senate branch of the committee.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill regulating salaries and fees.

Mr McDonald introduced a resolution to adjourn in respect to the memory of Washington. The House refused to adjourn.

Mr Hutcheson introduced a bill to incorporate the city of Charlotte.

A bill to authorize an exchange of stocks held by the State, in certain railroads and canals, for bonds of the State on the interest due thereon, and for other purposes, was rejected after discussion on second reading.

The special order viz: "a bill in relation to assignments," passed its second reading.

A message from the Senate announced the adjournment of that body in honor of the memory of Washington, whereupon the House also adjourned.

AN ASTONISHING SECRET.—The German papers announce the death, at Magdeburg, of a learned physician, Dr. Julius Von dem Fischweiler, who in his will has left the world the following scientific secret, viz: That his own great age, one hundred and nine, is entirely to be ascribed to his constant habit of sleeping with his head towards the North, and the rest of his body in a direction coinciding as closely as possible with that of the meridian, that is, with his heels to the South. From persisting in this habit, the learned doctor considered that the iron contained in our system, finding itself in the direction of the magnetic currents which are constantly flowing over the surface of the globe toward the North Pole, becomes magnetized and thus increases the energy of the vital principle.

The Middlebury Sentinel says that under the head of "stationery," in the State Senate of Connecticut, at the Spring session, were liquors to the amount of nearly \$300—which were dispensed to the members of that body in the ante-room of the Statehouse.

New Goods.

In the Store under the Democrat Printing Office, nearly opposite Scarr's Drug Store.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now receiving a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS and Hardware, which they offer for sale at low figures for cash.

Their stock of Dry Goods embraces all the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS, and they respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine their Goods.

Hardware and Wooden-ware, a good assortment, for sale at prices to suit the times. They have a small stock of Groceries on hand, which they wish to sell at low prices to close out in that line.

Call and examine our Goods, as we think we can give satisfaction both in price and quality. COCHRANE, WILSON & CO., Under Democrat Office. February 12, 1866

Northern Nails. Just received forty Kegs Northern NAILS—a good article—at BROWN'S. Feb 19th 1866—21 Opposite Kerr's Hotel.

FAMILY FLOUR. Fifty Barrels Superior Family FLOUR, received this day at J. L. BROWN & CO'S, Feb 19, 1866—21 Opposite Kerr's Hotel.

Fashionable Silk-Hats. Just received and for sale at BREM'S February 19, 1866 21

NOTES LOST. On the 16th or 17th of January, 1866, I lost a small Leather Pocket-Book near the Barnett old Saw Mill, about 2 1/2 miles from Charlotte. It contained about \$2 in greenbacks, and the following notes: One note on S. A. Stuart dated Oct. 1862, for \$215.15, with a credit of \$20; one note on Wm. Lee Houston dated March 7th 1863, for \$300; one note on Jennings B. Kerr, dated Jan. 1st 1860, for \$54, with a credit of \$5; one note on James McCall Hunter, dated Jan. 1st, 1860, for \$48; one note on John Wilson, (date not recollected) for \$70. All persons are forewarned against trading for any of the above Notes, as I am the only authorized person to receive payment for the same. Any person returning the notes to me shall be liberally rewarded. JAMES WILSON, Feb. 12, 1866. 31pd Hornets Nest P. O.

PALM CHRISTI or Castor Oil Beans. 25 Bushels for sale, suitable for seed. Price \$1.50 per bushel. At SCARR'S DRUG STORE. Feb 12, 1866

A GEM.

What could be more tender in sentiment or beautiful in expression than the following lines from a poem of Mary Louise Chitwood: "If a pilgrim has been shrouded By a tree that I have nursed; If a cup of cold clear water I have raised to lips athirst; If I've planted one sweet flower By an else too barren way; If I've whispered in the midnight One sweet word to tell of day; If in one poor bleeding bosom I a wee sweet chord have stilled; If a dark and restless spirit I with hope of Heaven have filled If I've heard for life's hard battle One faint heart grow brave and strong— Then, my God, I thank thee, bless thee, For the precious gift of song."

NOTICE.

In accordance with a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Mecklenburg County, obtained at the Special Term February 17th, 1866, I will sell on the premises at Davidson College, on Thursday, 29th day of March, one House and lot belonging to the estate of H. L. W. Torrence, adjoining the lots of Arthur Armor, the College property and others. The said property will be sold on a credit of nine months, with interest from date, Bond and approved security required. G. F. SHEPHERD, Adm'r. Feb. 19, 1866. 6t

Circular Saws, Mandrills, Hoxing, &c., Furnished to order at BREM'S. February 19, 1866

NOTICE. In accordance with a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Mecklenburg County, obtained at its Special Term, February 17th, 1866, I will sell in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 22nd day of March, for payment of debts, one tract of LAND lying on the head-waters of Mallard Creek, adjoining the lands of Henderson Query, — Henderson and others, containing about eighty Acres. The said land will be sold on a credit of 9 months, for approved note and security with interest from date. J. M. C. HUNTER, Adm'r of Henry Hunter, Feb. 19, 1866. 5t

New Law Firm. DOWD & JOHNSTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Office in the Brawley building, opposite Kerr's Hotel, C. DOWD, R. D. JOHNSTON. Feb 19, 1866 y

PLANTATION, STOCK, &c., For Sale. The undersigned offers for sale his Plantation in Union county, situated on Crooked Creek, on the road between Charlotte and Monroe, covers miles from the latter place. The tract contains about 500 Acres, 150 of which is bottom land. There are 200 acres cleared and under good fence, and produce wheat, corn, oats, &c. There is a good dwelling House on the premises, together with gin-house and all other necessary out-buildings. I will also sell the Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Farming Tools to any one who may purchase the Plantation; for I will sell the Stock and Plantation separately if desired. Apply to me at Charlotte. J. M. McLAUGHLIN, Feb. 19, 1866. 2m

NEW GOODS. Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Spices, a fresh arrival at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S. February 19, 1866

POWDER, SHOT, PISTOLS, CAPS, at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S Feb. 19th.

AMES' SPADES, SHOVELS and HOES, Garden Rakes and Hoes, Chain Traces and Hames. Feb. 19th. BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR.

Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Chest, Trunk, Barrel and closet Locks; Double Latches, &c. at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S. Feb. 19th.

Axes, Axes, Axes! A lot of Superior Axes just received and for sale cheap at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S. February 19th

The public are invited to call soon and get bargains from our remaining stock of DRY GOODS, Notions, Millinery, Ladies' Cloaks, and Gents' Clothing, which we are determined to sell off at any price to make room for our Spring Stock. BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR, Feb. 19th. At Springs corner.

Ladies' Hoop Skirts, AT COST, at BREM'S. Feb. 19th.

Fresh Garden Seeds. Thornburn's celebrated Garden Seeds, just received and for sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE. Feb 5, 1866

C. W. Downing, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Carson building, up stairs, under the Times printing office. February 12, 1866

FIRE! Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co. Capital \$500,000. One of the safest and most reliable Companies in the country. Insurances effected on as reasonable terms as any company. C. W. DOWNING, Agent, Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 12, 1866

State of N. Carolina—Union County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1866. J. H. Perry, Adm'r of Arch'd Grissom, dec'd, vs. Dr. E. H. Huddy, Ex'r of Jane Grissom et al. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John H. Grissom, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday in April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to him.

Witness, J. E. Irby, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January A. D. 1866. Feb 19th 6t J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina—Union County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1866. Jane Richardson vs. Mason J. Richardson & others. Petition for Dower in the real estate of Kinderick Richardson, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Ross, Wm. Ross, and Clarissa Ross, heirs of Lucy Ross, dec'd, who are defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to them.

Witness, J. E. Irby, Clerk of our said court at Office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1866. Feb 19th 6t J. E. IRBY, Clerk.