CHARLOTTE, N. C. DEMOCRAT. WESTERN THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of

Representatives :

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achieveprosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Coogress was informed of the measures which view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Convensembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that | Department of the Government has also been clear the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the meantime, the Executive Department -no other plan having been proposed by Congress-continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and con-United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligationa created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of and Representatives. loyal Senators and Representatives from the Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States-more than one-fourth of the whole number-remain without representation; the seats failure of election, but by the refusal of Consion, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabipeople ought to bear the burden of taxation, from the minds of our countrymen. and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the ex-State shall have at least one representative," and "that no State without its consent, shall be

in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or es- our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights tablished institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were " accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative move unobstructed in its proper constitutional functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the ism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their les-States whose people were in insurrection, as States, sons, let us emulate them in love of country and were included in the apportionment of the direct respect for the Constitution and the laws. tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as Stathe in the Union; and they have, for judicial pur- ation of Congress. In my last annual message I poses, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears I need now only call attention to the necessity of in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessce, carrying into every department of the Governwhich evidently rests upon the fact that the funcment when, forgetting the sad events of the tions of the State were not destroyed by the repast, and semembering only their instructive bellion, but merely suspended; and that principle lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union. The action of the Executive Depart-

ment of the Government upon this subject has had been instituted by the Executive with a been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretions called, Governors elected, Legislatures as- tofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme and other Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of extent and availability of the national resources. legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made

the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."-

that our Government is not to be maintained nor and powers of the several States." In thus attempting to make our General Government strong. we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control. but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious. and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriot-

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful considerexpressed my general views upon these subjects. ment a system of rigid accountability. thorough retrenchment and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith. and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941.902.537, and on the 31st of October, 1865. it amounted to \$2.740,854,750. On the 31st of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2.551,-310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been \$206.379 .-565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$112.194.947. During that period, however, it was reduced \$31,-196.387. the receipts of the year having been \$89.905.905 more, and the expenditures \$200,-529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statesments the and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June. 1866. the receipts were \$558.032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750.940, leaving an available When a Senator or Representative presents his surplus of \$37,281.680. It is estimated that the certificate of election, he may at once be admitted receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June. his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for tures will reach the sum of \$316.328.078. leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$158.633.308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, it is estimaisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes and that the expenditures will be \$350.247,641--ted that the receipts will amount to \$436,000.000. tutional and legal qualifications. If refused ad- Government. These estimated receipts may be mission as a member for want of due allegiance diminished by a reduction of excise and import to the Government, and returned to his constit- duties; but after all necessary reductions shall uents, they are admonished that none but persons have been made, the revenue of the present and loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury. and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in popuand important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and from the disbanded volunteers stunding ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated. Fortifications on the coasts and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys the great change thus effected in the organic the duty of the President to recommend to the and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the wellproceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of loyal members from the now unrepresented Sta- than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artiearned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More ficial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these re establishment of peace, harmony, and feater-union soldiers, have already been established. The nal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators us to show to the world the inherent and recup- dred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unloyal members from the States now excluded from their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad employed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. a place which, until decisive action should be taken by ongress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station shou'd be proided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these rights has been manifested by foreign nations. vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes by the House of Representatives at its last session should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public staarea sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delayear. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly re- subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed. commended to the favorable attention of Congress.

cant, that the war 'as not " waged, upon our part, appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged its steady extension in the Southern States indicates interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly aptheir constantly improving condition. The growing pointed Minister of the United States, Mr Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have a reed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove was also thought expedient that he should be attended eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction the Army of the United States, with the view of obtainof the international letter postage to one-half the exist- ing such information as might be important to detering rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries mine the course to be pursued by the United States in good repair. to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper British mail, or in closed mails through the United intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply in-Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable terested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspon- an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever indence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post fluence we possessed for the restoration and permanent Office Department of the right to use all mail commu- establishment in that country of a domestic and repubnications established under the authority of the other lican form of government. for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to when, on the 22d of November last, official information the inhabitants of the country providing the means of was received from Paris that the Emperor of France

transmission The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits tachment of his forces in the month of November past, the condition of those branches of the public service according to engagement, but that this decision was which are committed to his supervision During the made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty- those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determinanine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public tion, however, the United States had not received any land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and intimation; and so soon as the information was received ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of by the Government, care was taken to make known its which were entered under the homestead act. The

I cannot forego the hope that France will re-consider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as feature of our land system. Long experience and ear." practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The nest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differterritory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the ences between France and the United States would re- I am also authorized to say that all that are not sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market - main. The expressions of the Emperor and people of The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship complies with the terms they impose the privilege of between the two countries might in that case be re-

purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at newed and permanently restored A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemhe minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and nity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent residence for a term of years. This liberal policy in- power against Mexico, has been met by the Governvites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when claims of citizens and subjects of both countries. arising TWO HORSES in good condition, and other articles time shall have given to it a wider development. out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy here- the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreignafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required ers, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and deto the lands should not pass by patent or otherwise, termined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such but remain in the Government and subject to its con- | claims will engage your attention at a convenient and trol until some portion of the road has been actually proper time. It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance

dissent to the Emperor of France.

built. Portions of them might then, from time to time. has been made towards an adjustment of the differences be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than between the United States and Great Britain, arising the completed parts bear to the entire length of the pro- out of the depredations upon our national commerce jected improvement. This restriction would not oper- and other trespasses committed during our civil war by ate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in British subjects, in violation of internal law and treaty good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to is the settled practice to withdraw from market the have resulted in no small degree from the domestic sitnation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse occurred in that country during the last session of Parright. A breach of the conditions which Congress may liament. The attention of the new ministry was called deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason claim to the lands so withdrawn but uncouveyed, and | to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming of little to the lands conveyed which remain unsold - and friendly spirit. The importance of an early dispo Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad | sition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whathave been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and suc- ever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is cess. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it manifest that good-will and friendship between the two or rejected; or should there be any question as to 1867, will be \$475,061,386, and that the expendi- is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, shall will be completed before the expiration of the period be restored between the respective nations designated by Congress. On the 6th of June last, in v During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pen- laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the sioners, including the expenses of disbur-ement, was British North American Colonies was projected and at-\$13,459,196; and 50,177 names were added to the pen- tempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisa member, that he possesses the requisite consti-showing an excess of \$85.752.356 in favor of the 1866, was 126,722. This fact furnishes melancholy and gation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution. sion rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, diction of the United States. In obedience to the oblistriking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens constitutional authority of the Federal Gevernment, and were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in city of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is esti- civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in mated that \$33,000,000 will be required to meet the exi- all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in January next, and gencies of this branch of the service during the next The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it fiscal year. Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were capenticed into armed opposition to our Government at the tured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally sub- offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, mitted to our authority, and manifested an carnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations. while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight the maxim of government, that severity of civil punish-thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful ment for misguided persons who have engaged in revoinventions und designs were issued, and at that date lutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been he balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$228,297. made to the British Government, in behalf of the con-As a subject upon which depends an immense amount victed persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their f the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necescases an exercise of elemency, and a judicious amnesty sary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi to all who were engaged in the movement Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citiriver. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency zens of the United States on trial for capital offences in of these barriers against destructive inundations, but | Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe were instituted in the courts of the U. States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed. navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce. I have regarded the expedition as not only political The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not n its nature, but as also in a great measure forgeign entitled to that representation in the National Councils from the United States in its causes, character, and obwhich, from eur earliest history, has been uniformly acjects. The attempt was understood to be made in symcorded to each Territory established from time to time pathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by strikwithin our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to ing at a British Province on this Continent, was de-Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the signed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievpower of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat ances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the suffered at the hands of the British Government during District, whose interests are thus confided to the special a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the popuit were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom ation of several of our Territories, and no just reason had, while others had not, become citizens of the United sperceived why a delegate of their choice should not States under our general laws of naturalization. Combe admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. plaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually en-No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling gage the attention of the British nation, and so great an them to make known their peculiar condition and agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to Government have deemed it neces-ary to suspend the them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law writ of habeas corpus in that country These circumauthorizing the electors of the District of Columbia te stances must necessarily modify the opinion which we choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expeprivileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The dition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So creasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshefforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply perity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient the remedy, by their modification or repeal. and generous co-operation of Congress. Political and commercial interests of the United The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture re-States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree lfy views the operations of his Department during the past events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now Government ought to have a proper diplomatic represenearnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic intation in Greece. dustry. This Government has claimed for all persons not con-It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign comvicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute inations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been national allegiance. Most of the European States have formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliadissented from this principle, and have claimed a right tion, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to, more just consideration of our national character and and been naturalized in, the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native coun-The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between tries, to the performance of military service in like manthe coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, ner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in claim in this respect made by foreign States, have hereboth hemispheres as the opening of an era in the protofore been matters of controversy between the United gress of civilization. There is reason to expect that States and some of the European Powers, and the irriequal success will attend, and even greater results foltation consequent upon the failure to settle this question low, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents ware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to \$11,-750,000, having been increased \$2,750,000 during the graph between Kamschatda and the Russian posses-While Great Britain has never acknowledged the sions in America. right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted up-The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons on it. France has been equally forbearing: and Prusby foreign Governments of persons convicted of infasia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincmous offences, on condition of emigration to our couning increased liberality, has not been accepted by the the importance of legislative measures for their relief try, has been communicated to the States with which and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of maintained by the Executive Department, that natural-Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, ization by one State fully exempts the native-born subhave been presented to that humane and enlightened recommendations which deserve the consideration of ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful ject of any other State from the performance of military burg, at the court House in Charlotte, on the 2d

LAND FOR SALE

On Thursday, the 20th of December, I will sell at Public Auction, on the premises 9 miles East of Charlotte, my PLANTATION containing 200 scres of Land, well adapted to the cultivation of corn. cotton, wheat, &c. 75 acres are in cultivation, and some of it fine meadow land. There is a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the place-all i

Also, for sale a first rate Daguerrean Instrument Terms made known on day of sale. SAM'L N. MORRISON

Dec 3, 1866 3tpd

Credit Sale.

On Wednesday, 19th December, 1866, I will sell Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, at Public Sale, at my Dwelling House, 5 miles North of Charlotte, six head of horses and mules, two or three wagons, about twenty head of cattle, some fine had some time before decided not to withdraw a demilch cows, bogs, sheep, corn, fodder, straw, hay, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. and various other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. O MELNO

	J. S. MLAN	S .
Dec 3, 1866.	31	

NOTICE.

I am authorized to give notice to all persons indebted to R. HOUSTON JOHNSTON, that his papers must be settled. They have the opportunity until the 1st day of January next of paying what they can, and making arrangements for the balance, with in-It is believed that, with the evacution of Mexico by dulgence given when such satisfactory arrangements are made-at which time my mission will be ended. arranged with me by that time will be sued on. W. B. WITHERS, Agent.

> Dec 3, 1866 1mpd

Administrator's Sale.

As Special Administrator, upon the estate of A. J Orr. dec'd, I will sell at Public Auction, on the ment of France with a proposition to defer settlement | City Square, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1866, the perishable property of said Estate, consisting of ROBERT D. JOHNSTON, of property. Dec 3, 1866. Special Adm'r.

NOTICE.

All the creditors of J. B. French, deceased, by presenting their claims, against the said estate, to the undersigned, can have them arranged for settle-ROBT. D. JOHNSTON, ment. Dec 3, 1866 Attorney.

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO. Bankers and Commission Merchants.

No. 44 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

R. T. WILSON, B. F. WILSON, J. M. JOHNSTON, New York; THOS. H. CALLAWAY, Cleveland, Tenn.; W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.

MESSRS J. Y. BRYCE & CO., will make liberal advances on Shipments to our House. Dec 3, 1866

State of M. Carolina, Micklenburg co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Oct. Term, 1866. Louisa J Lowrie vs. William Treloar.

Attachment levied on one House and Lot in the city

investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be open evidence sat-

in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of lovalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally effecting the res- lation and wealth. and yet the d-bt be extinguished toration of the Union and the permanency of our within the next quarter of a century. present form of government, my convictions. The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; sent of the Senate, the necessary officers were but, on the contrary, their correctness has been appointed, and appropriations made by Congress confirmed by reflection and time. If the admisfor the payment of their salaries. The propo- sion of loyal members to seats in the respective sition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as Houses of Congress was wise and expedient one to prevent the existence of slavery within the year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation. I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger-the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of measures for the protection and amelioration of tes. This would consummate the work of restoconfidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable erative power of a Government founded upon the

I deem it a subject of profound regret that will of the people, and established upon the prin-Congress has thus for failed to admit to sears ciples of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity other States, whose inhabitants, with those of would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of of fifty members in the House of Representa- Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, tives and of twenty members in the Senate are would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity yet vacant-not by their own consent, not by a for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled gress to accept their credentials. Their admis- condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise tants of those States. It would have accorded would be opened to our progressive people, and tion for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of with the great principle enunciated in the Dec. soon the devastations of war would be repaired. laration of American Independence, that no and all traces of our domestic differences effaced

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by press provisions of the Constitution, that "each restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious. lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidadeprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." tion, and in the end absolute despotism. as a These provisions were intended to secure to remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles .every State, and to the people of every State, The war having terminated, and with it all occathe right of representation in each House of sion for the exercise of powers of dou'stful con- Congress. The revenues of the Department for the appreciation. Congress; and so important was it deemed by stitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Con- expenditures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of the established by our fathers for the guidance of however, a special appropriation was made by Congress at any time exists, until changed by an explicit denied a voice in that branch of the National and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." ".f, in the opinion of the It is true, it has been assumed that the exis- people, the distribution or modification of the tence of the States was terminated by the rebel- constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, of revenue compared with the previous year was one lious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insur- let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the forward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Ju-dicial departments of the government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consis- and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the tency, refused to sanction an assumption so in- cares of public life. "To keep in all things withcompatible with the nature of our republican sys- in the pale of our constitutional powers, and tem, and with the professed objects of the war. cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the anthe undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that action to endear to his "countrymen the true the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less union of sentiment and action equally auspicious than States of this Union. At the very com- to their happiness and safety." Jackson held mencement of the rebellion, each House declared, that the action of the General Government should with a unanimity as remarkable as it was signifi- always be strictly confined to the sphere of its is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and contemplated would produce a crisis of great political

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedstitution, and to return to the ancient land narks latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, men of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would sentatives of the States and of the People such informasucceeding generations. "The Constitution which in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assustanding appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is and one-fifth per cent, and the increase of expenditures. owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expendi- 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evactures, of \$8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is uation, the French Government was to assume the same . attitude of non-intervention. in regard to Mexico, as is nual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine held by the Government of the United States. Rethousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The peated assurances have been given by the Emperor, length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three since that agreement, that he would complete the hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transpor- promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or tation three million four hundred and eleven thousand sooner.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish- does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits. | answer, or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by

of Charlotte, in Square 51, No. 269.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Treloar, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the appear at the next term of said court to be held for show cause, if any he bath, why the House and Lot

levied upon should not be ordered to be sold. Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in October, A. D., 1866. 45-6t WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Oct. Term, 1866. W P Robinson vs. John II Allen-Samuel Younts vs. John H Allen.

Attachment levied on 1 brown Mule, 13 head of Hogs, 1 Road Wagon, 15 Plow Shears, 7 head of Sheep, 4 head of Cattle, 2 Axes, 4 pair Gears, 5 Hoes, 4 Plows, 1 Bureau, 1 Book Case, 3 Tables, 1 Cupboard, 3 Beds and Furniture, 1 Musket, 1 Clock, Cooking Utensils, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, John H Allen, has removed beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered by the court that publication be made, for six week in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court flouse in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in January next, then and there to answer, plead or replevy, or judgment final will be taken against him, and the property levied upon condemned to plaintiff's use.

Witness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2d Monday in October, A. D. 1866. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk. 45-6t

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Oct. Term, 1866. Benjamin F Boone and wife Mollie E, and Henrietts

C Orr, vs. James I Orr, Executor of John Orr, deceased, and others.

Petition for an Account and Payment of Legacies.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the children of Caroline M Pharr, deceased, whose names are unknown, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made, for Europe, and the time seems to have come when our six successive weeks, in the Western Democrat, newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg. at the court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken and the same heard exparts as to them. Wi'ness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office, the 21 Monday in October, A. D., 1866. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk. 45-61

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Oct. Term, 1866. Wm Tiddy, Administrator of J R Tradenick, dec'd, vs John G Wilson and wife Elizabeth and others, Heirs at Law of J R Tradenick, dec'd.

Petition to Sell Land to Pay Debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Martin Stevans and wife Jane, one of the heirs at law of J R Tradenick, dec'd, 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 newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying the said Martin Stevans and wife Jane, to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Mecklenservice under any foreign Government, so long as he Monday in January next, then and there to plead,

the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be Legislature.

rection having been suppressed, they were thence-

dergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer rance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceedis, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, only \$265,093-a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease is a question worthy of your consideration, whether is a question worthy of your consideration, whether is a sum of the nation are best to be promoted by our laws upon this subject are adequate to the preven- the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration or punishment of the crime thus meditated. tion of our past differences, and the reinauguration of In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a 'all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor early accomplishment of these great ends, let us en-

deavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate of France and the President of the United States for the Departments of the Government, that each in its proper military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preserthree detachments, the first of which, it was understood, vation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free in-stitutions. ANDREW JOHNSON. would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, stitutions. WASHINGTON. December 3. 1866.

> Just Received, 50 Kegs Superior White Lead, 40 Boxes Cheese, 800 Bushels Corn, 2,000 Lbs. Castings,

be taken, and the same heard exparts as to them Witness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said court at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in October, 1866. 45..6t WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Oct. Term, 1866. Mary Wentz vs. the Heirs at Law of Daniel Wents deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that ohn N Wentz, Elmira Williamson and H L Black and wife Malinda, three of the 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 newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and sppear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken and heard exparts as to them. Witness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said court as office, the 2d Monday in October, A. D., 1866. MM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

HAMMOND & MCLAUGELIN. For sale by Dec 3, 1866,

the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Repre-

tion of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public

interests seem to require. Our Government is now un-