thousand four hundred and one dollars; and, | last, surveys had been made of sixteen mil- | settlement of local disputes growing out of | But incidents of actual violence or of orincluding the latter, to seventy-two million ganized obstruction of law, pertinaciously nine hundred and forty-eight thousand seven renewed from time to time, have been met large proportion of which is ready for as they occurred, by such means as were hundred and ninety-two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to market.

available and as the circumstances required; twelve million seven hundred and seventyand nothing of this character now remains six thousand three hundred and ninety dolto affect the general peace of the Union .--The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of plars. the Territory to creet a revolutionary gov-

ernment, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for consideration. foreign to the Territory, have been preventbances, have been arrested or dispersed --And every well-disposed person is now ento the pursuits of pro-perous industry, for ing premium, has been discharged, reducing ceipts seven million six hundred and twenabled once more to devote himself in peace the prosecution of which he undertook to the debt to thirty million nine hundred and ty thousand eight hundred and one dollars participate in the settlement of the Terri-

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus vice, but, being not yet due, and only re- The deficiency of this department is thus to announce the peaceful condition of things deemable at the option of the holder, cannot seven hundred and forty-four thousand dolin Kansas, especially considering the means be pressed to payment by the government. lars greater than for the year ending June to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end-namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savaeight million dollars. It is believed that, every part of the country have been very ges of the frontier, to employ it for the supunder an economical administration of the much increased in that period, and the pression of domestic insurrection, is, when government, the average expenditure for large addition of railroad service, amountthe exigency occurs, a matter of the most the ensuing five years will not exceed that ing to seven thousand nine hundred and carnest solicitude. On this occasion of imsum, unless extraordinary occasion for its eight miles, has added largely to the cost perative necessity it has been done with the increase should occur. The acts granting of transportation. best results, and my satisfaction in the atbounty lands will soon have been executed. tainment of such results by such means is while the extension of our froatier settle- income of the Post Office Department ungreatly enhanced by the consideration that. through the wisdom and energy of the pres- ments will cause a continued demand for der the reduced rates of postage, and its lands and augmented receipts, probably, increasing expenditures, must, for the ent executive of Kansas, and the prudence, drumess, and vigilance of the military offi- from that source. These considerations present, make it dependent to some excers on duty there, tranquility has been will justify a reduction of the revenue from tent upon the treasury for support. The restored without one drop of blood having customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight recommendations of the Postmaster Generbeen shed in its accomplishment by the for- or fifty million dollars. I think the exigen- al, in relation to the abolition of the frankcy for such reduction is imparative, and ing privilege, and his views on the estabces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquil- again urge it upon the consideration of Conity in that Territory furnishes the means of gress. observing calmly and appreciating at their just value the events which have occurred manner of effecting it, are questions of great there, and the discussions of which the gov- | and general interest; it being essential to ernment of the Territory has been the sub- industrial enterprise and the public pros perity, as well as the dictate of obvious juslect.

We perceive that controversy concerning tice, that the burden of taxation be made its future domestic institutions was inevita- to rest as equally as possible upon all classble; that no human prudence, no form of es, and all sections and interests of the legislation, no wisdom on the part of Concountry.

I have heretofore recommended to your gress, could have prevented it. consideration the revision of the revenue It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the laws, prepared under the direction of the cause of agitation. Those provisions were Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislabut the occasion or the pretext of an agita- tion upon some special questions affecting tion which was inherent in the nature of the business of that department, more espethings. Congress legislated upon the sub- cially the enactment of a law to punish the ject in such terms as were most consonant abstraction of official books or papers from with the principle of popular sovereignty the files of the government, and requiring and the other to Central America-threatwhich underlies our government. It could all such books and papers, and all other ened to disturb good understanding between not have legislated otherwise without doing public property, to be turned over by the the United States and Great Britain. Of violence to another great principle of our outgoing officer to his successor; of a law the progress and termination of the former institutions, the imprescriptible right of requiring disbursing officers to deposite all question you were informed at the time; public money in the vaults of the treasury and the other is now in the way of satisequality of the several States. We perceive, also, that sectional interests or in other legal depositories, where the factory adjustment.

and party passions have been the great im- same are conveniently accessible; and a The object of the convention between

lion eight hundred and seventy-three thou- that intercourse, have not yet been attendsand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a ed with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted The suggestions in this report in regard to the consideration of all maritime nations to the complication and progressive expan- two principles for the security of neutral sion of the business of the different bureaus | commerce; one, that the neutral flag should On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of of the department-to the pension system, cover enemies goods, except articles conthe public debt was sixty-nine million one to the colonization of Indian tribes, and to traband of war; and the other. that neutral hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine the precommendations in relation to va- property on board merchant vessels of belhundred and thirty-seven dollars. There rious improvements in the District of Colligerents should be exempt from condemnawas a subsequent increase of two million umbus-are especially commended to your tion, with the exception of contraband arti-

cles. These were not presented as new the debt of Texas-making a total of seven- The report of the Postmaster General rules of international law; having been sible government; and its minister was ac-Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine ty-one million eight hundred and seventy- presents faily the condition of that depart- generally claimed by neutrals, though not cordingly received. But he remained here principal belligerents, Great Britain and Iomatic representatives from two contend-France, have consented to observe them ing parties have been recently sent to this sixty-three thousand nine hundred and nine -making an excess of expenditure over for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for ob- mation possessed, it was not possible to dedollars; all which might be paid within a receipts of two million seven hundred and taining a general recognition of them both | cide which was the government de facto ; year without embarrassing the public ser- eighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars. in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, On examining the expenditures of the last 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, three hun- while forbearing to reject, did not affirmafive years, it will be seen that the average, dred and thirty thousand dollars is to be tively act upon the overtures of the United

deducting payments on account of the pub-lic debt, and ten million dollars paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty-While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights. and put forth a declaration containing the submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of inaritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: 'Privateering is and remains abolished,' and "blockades, in order to be binding must be effective-that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has the consideration of Congress. I also call been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two ad-

pecting the sums now paid for the transditional propositions-that in relation to portation of mails to the Panama Railroad blockades-there can certainly be no ob-Company, and commened to their early jection. It is merely the definition of what and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts a blockaded place, a definition for which for mail transportation upon that route, and this government has always contended, also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has The United States continue in the enjoy-

been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of annually, in addition to the large sum

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controconference of Paris any but liberal and philversy-one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, anthrophic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the

osition been so framed as to give full effect September last; but the local authorities on to the principle, it would have received my

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nica- | of the intelligence and the integrity which ragua in the early part of the present year pervades the whole, would be to indicate rendered it important that this government but imperfectly the adminstrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of should have diplomatic relations with that that on the general welfare. Nor would it State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South

perty was transported, and to which our interests are prosperous; that the canvas of citizens resorted in great numbers in pass- its mariners whitens every sea, and the

courage which achieved independence by

the circumstances which surrounded them,

of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in of the continent; that cities and populous that State should be regarded as a responthree hundred and nineteen dollars, includ-ing premium has been discharged, reducing which, and thus only, nations can harden government; but, with the imperfect inforinto manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived and the

> and awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

and they were thus made capable of the Questions of the most serious nature are creation of the republic. It devolved on the pending between the United States and next generation to consolidate the work of the republic of New Granada. The govthe revolution, to deliver the country entirely ernment of that republic undertook, a year

since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred two principles which this government had by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vesssels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, vet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law during the last year which shall constitute the effectual investment of | levies a tax of more than three dollars on | every pound of mail matter transported irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, cross the isthmus The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United political elevation, the self-reliance and the States would be nearly two million dollars

the conference of Paris-"that privateering payable by contract to the Panama Railtrust to my successor, and retire to private is and remains abolished"-I certainly can- road Company. If the only objection to life with sentiments of profound gratitude not ascribe to the powers represented in the this exaction were the exorbitancy of its to the good Providence which, during the amount, it could not be submitted to by the period of my administration, has youchsafed United States.

to carry the country through many diffi-The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Comcitizens of a belligerent State, should be pany. The law providing for this tax was, exempted from capture; and had that prop- by its terms, to take effect on the first of

FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, December 2, 1856.

Dec. 9, 1856.

the United States."

## New Store.

J. & E. B. STOWE AVING removed to their New Store on Main-street, below Young & Williams' suffice to say that the nation is actually at Hotel, and opposite Boone & Co.'s new Shoe the isthmus connecting North and South sunce to say that the nation is actually at the nation, and opposite boone & Co.'s new Shoe America, on which a vast amount of pro-

GROCERIES ing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts plough of its husbandmen is marching and such other articles as are usually kept in such steadily onward to the bloodless conquest Houses, including their Domestic and

## COTTON YARN.

States are springing up, as if by enchant-Now in Store 300 Sacks Salt, 40 Bbls, New ment, from the bosom of our western wilds, Orleans Molasses. 5 Hhds. best Portorico do.-Fredatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine and that the courageous energy of our 5 hhds. West India do. 5 hhds. Cuba, 5 hhds.  $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$ 

> All at the Lowest Prices. J. & E. B. STOWE. Dec. 9, 1956-tf

## NEW GOODS. At the Charlotte Bakery & Confectionery,

from the influences of conflicting transatlantic from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached direct from New York and Charleston, a large and to our colonial and revolutionary history, well selected stock of Goods, which we are deterand to organize the practical operation of mined to sell as low as they can be had in the the constitutional and legal institutions of stock, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Mackthe Union. To us, of this generation, stock, viz: Conce, Sugar, and active and the Union. To us, of this generation, erel, in kits and barrels, Adamantine Candles, remains the not less noble task of maintain- Mackaroni, Table Salt, Powder, Shot, &c., Cur ing and extending the national power. We rants, Citron, Raisens, Prunes, Canton Ginger have at length reached that stage of our preserves, Syrups, Catsups, &c., a No. 1 article of English Dairy Cheese at a low price, a good country's career in which the dangers to of English Darry Cheese at a row price, a good article of Buckwheat Flour, West India Fraits, be encountered, and the exertions to be Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Coconuts, & c. made, are the incidents, not of weakness, A large assortment of Toys and fancy articles, but of strength. In foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less days. Weddings and plain for the Christmas holyhappy condition of other republics in notice. We will have on hand a splendid lot of America, and to place ourselves in the Fire Works for Christmas, &c. All of which we calmness and conscious dignity of right by intend to sell at a short profit. We would resthe side of the greatest and wealthiest of here beg leave to return our thanks to a generous the empires of Europe. In domestic relations public for the liberal patronage we have received we have to guard against the shock of the from their hands, and respectfully solicit a continnance of the same. MOORE & MOODY. discontents, the ambitious, the interests, and Dec. 8, 1856-4t the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

which are the natural product of the present Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, restless spirit of enterprise of the people of April Session, 1856.

J. W. Lowe, Adm'r, and others,

vs. Rufus Ballard and others. etition to sell Real Estate for assets in the hands of the Administrator.

It appearing from the affidavit of Petitioner, I. W. Lowe, that Rufus Ballard, David Ballard, Presley Cox and wife Epsey, the defendants in this proceeding, are non-residents of this State, and beyond the ordinary process of this Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made amicable and respectful relations between in the Western Democrat for six weeks, notifyours and all other governments, and the arthe next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

House in Lincolnton, on the 2d Monday in Jannary, 1857, then and there to plead, answer or

culties, domestic and foreign, and which enables me to contemplate the spectacle of establishment of constitutional order and to be held for the county of Lincoln at the County transquillity throughout the Union.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Ag't of

Notice---Equity Sales.

FAMILY GROCERIES

CHOCOLATE-No. 1 and La Vanille, the

S. NYE HUTCHISON, Ex'r.

I shall prepare to surrender the executive

pediment to the salutary operation of the law to extend exi-ting penal provisions to organic principles adopted, and the chief all persons who may become possessed of 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the cause of the successive disturbances in public money by deposite or otherwise, and benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the Kansas. The assumption, that because, in | who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, | common use of any transit way, or interothe organization of the Territories of Ne- to pay the same into the treasury. I invite ceanic communication, across the isthmus braska and Kansas, Congress abstaiaed from your attention anew to each of these ob- of Panama, which might be opened within imposing restraints upon them to which jects.

certain other Territories had been subject. therefore disorder occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the for- | ly be said, with propriety of language, to Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by mer. Those disorders were not the conse- have been a peace establishment. Its du- the United States, not merely incompatiquences in Kansas of the freedom of self- ties have been satisfactorily performed, and ble with the main object of the treaty, government conceded to that Territory by | we have reason to expect, as a result of the | but opposed even to its express stipulations. Congress, but of unjust interference on the year's operations, greater security to the Occasion of controversy on this point has part of persons not inhabitants of the Ter- frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto been removed by an additional treaty, which the means which the constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the pubtions have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrection-

successful operations conducted there will | attained. lic mind, false rumors and misrepresenta. prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral re-SOUPCES. ary movements in Kansas, but also to see Legislation has been recommended by to the regularity of local elections. It needs

The amount of reduction, as well as the

little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government the efficiency of the army, and further obin the United States rests substantially upservation has but served to confirm me in on popular election. The freedom of electhe views then expressed, and to enforce ontions is liable to be impaired by the intrumy mind the conviction that such measures sion of unlawful voters, or the exclusion of are not only proper but necessary.

lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the allsufficient guardians of their own rights; and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to and other subjects relating to the army, I he capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in election, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality, in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power, the government might: be republican in form. be efficient in the character of its officers, but if would be a monarchy in fact; and in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the if he had undertaken to exercise it in the reality of its ordnance, and in the capacity case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-constitution exists in the completest form, the atto revolution is totally out of place, inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the penceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act versive of the great objects for which that tion or abridgment, of all the constitutional

Full information in relation to recent tery add largely to public strength and definite action on its part, in consideration of nations. But the unsettled condition of Granada, or otherwise, some adequate definite action on its part, in consideration of nations. But the unsettled condition of Granada, or otherwise, some adequate of the embarrassment which might result some of them, distracted by frequent revo-HORACE WYATT, M. D. events in this Territory will be found in the security. documents communicated herewith from the I concur in the views expressed by the to her European negotiations by an im- lations, and thus incapable of regular and Secretary of the Department in favor of a mediate adjustment of the question with firm internal administration, has tended to protection and security of a line of inter- vidson College. There is a comfortable dwelling, this branch of Medical Science, will find an I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treas-ury Department. I refer you to the report of the Secretary still further increase of our naval force. the United States. This request has been embarrass occassionally our public inter-Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted, by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the sold with the above lands 15 Acres of Land, the sold with the above lands 15 Acres of Land, the TERMS:—Five Dollars consultation fee.— During the last fiscal year the receipts The aggregate sales of the public lands, protest and subject to future adjustment, sire to maintain a good understanding, that from customs were, for the first time, more Guring the last fiscal year, amount to nine There is reason to believe that an arrange- such complaints are most numerous; and, than sixty-four million dollars, and from all million two hundred and twenty-seven thoument between Denmark and the maritime although earnestly urged upon its attensources, seventy-three million nine hundred sand eight hundred and seventy eight acres; isthmus, and satisfactory security for the property of A. M. & J. R. Gillespie, on which is a Ten dollars to be paid when the hearing is powers of Europe on the subject will be | tion, they have not as yet received the conand eighteen thousand one hundred and for which has been received the sum of soon concluded, and that the pending ne- sideration which this government had a steam Saw Mill of the capacity of 20 horse power, restored to its original acuteness. general interests of the United States. in successful operation, to which is annexed a forty-one dollars; which, with the balance eight million eight hundred and twenty-one Address, Drs. J. Delacy, LeBrun and Duigotiation with the United States may then right to expect. While reparation for past In addressing to you my last annual gonation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner. With Spain no new difficuties have arison With Spain no new difficuties have arison on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars. the total resources of the year amount to During the same period there have been ninety-two million eight hundred and fifty located, with military scrip and land war-With Spain no new difficuties have arisen country, however, has been such as to de- tions in view of the peace, greatness, and by S. W. Stubbs & Son, Linconton, N. C. A with the treatment of the Deaf and Dumb.nor has much progress been made in the mand forbearance on the part of the United felicity which the United States now possess and those wishing desirable property would do thousand one hundred and seventeen dol- rants, and for other purposes, thirty million rare change is now offered in Lands and Mills, Price One Dollar. lars. The expenditures, including three one hundred thousand two hundred and djustment of pending ones. Negotiations entered into for the pur-dross which is indispensible to the conting. A. MONROE GILLESPIE. States. I shall continue my efforts to pro- and enjoy. To point you to the state of well to look early. Possession given when de- Post Master, such only being at our risk. Money letters must be registered by the million dollars in execution of the treaty thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate with Mexico, and including sums paid on recount of the public debt, amounted to Correspondents must enclose postage for return answers, the new law requiring presixty million one hundred and sevency-two | eight acres. On the 30th of September | dens, and providing for the more speedy lics. Elysian Grove, Meck'g. service, civil and military, in order to speak payment of letters. Dec. 9, 1856.-3w December 9, 1856-6m

the United States and Great Britain of the ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that, if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be

The inconsiderable alegmentation of the

lishment of mail steamship lines, deserve

the special attention of Congress to the

statement of the Postmaster General res-

ment of amicable relations with all foreign

routes

powers.

left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, the limits of Central America. The pro-The army during the past year has been tension subsequently asserted by Great which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great so constantly employed against hostile In- | Britain to dominion or control over territonaval powers would be thereby augmented, dians in various quarters that it can scarce- ries, in or near two of the routes, those of while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris. is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquish-

ritory. Such interference, wherever it has | enjoyed. Extensive combinations among | our minister at London has concluded, and ment of a right of little value to one class of exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary the hostile Indians of the Territories of which will be immediately submitted to the States, but of essential importance to ancharacter, or of obstruction to process of Washington and Oregon at one time threat- Senate for its consideration. Should the other and far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so law, has been repelled or suppressed by all ened the devastation of the newly-formed proposed supplemental arrangement be settlements of that remote portion of the concurred in by all the parties to be effectnadequate to the accomplishment of the country. From recent information, we are ed by it, the objects contemplated by the proposed object, and so unequal in its operpermitted to hope that the energetic and original convention will have been fully

> The treaty between the United States and Great Brithin of the 5th of June, 1854,

armed cruisers. which went into effective operation in 1855. put an end to causes of irritation between of this government to accede to all the printhe two countries, by securing to the Utnied States the right of fishery on the coast of ciples contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that the one me on previous occasions to cure defects in the British North American provinces, with relating to the abandonment of privateering the existing organization, and to increase advantages equal to those enjoyed by Britcan be so amended as to effect the object ish subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with out national prosobject, it is proposed to add to the declaraperity and strength, it has had a favorable tion that "privateering is and remains aboleffect upon other interests in the provision I have, in addition, to invite the attention ished" the following amendment: "And Congress to a change of policy in the that the private property of subjects and it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British distribution of troops, and to the necessity

of providing a more rapid increase of the provinces in America. military armament. For details of these The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to

refer to the report of the Secretary of War. more than twenty-two million dollars, ex-The condition of the navy is not merely ceeding those of the preceding year by atisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifynearly seven million dollars; and the imports therefrom during the same period maritime States. Thus far it has not been incidents tend to show that the local ng evidences of increased vigor. As it is omparatively small, it is more important amounted to more than twenty-one million | rejected by any, and is favorably entertainthat it should be as complete as possible in -an increase of six million upon those of ed by all who have made any communicaall the elements of strength ; that it should the previous year. tion in reply.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above-mentioned treaty.

of its ships. In all these various qualitie the navy has made great progress within the the treaty for a commission to designate others, parties to the conference of Paris. last few years. The execution of the law the mouths of rivers to which the common I have the satisfaction of stating, however, of Congress of February 28, 1855, "to proright of fishery, on the coast of the United | that the Emperor of Russia has entirely

mote the efficiency of the navy," has been States and the British provinces, was not and explicitly approved of that modification. attended by the most advantageous results. to extend. This commission has been em-The law for promoting discipline among the ployed a part of two seasons, but windout tain the assent of other powers; and that men is found convenient and salutary. The ystem of granting an honorable discharge | for which it was instituted, in consequence faithful setmen on the expiration of the of a serious difference of opinion bet v ..... period of their enlistment, and permitting the commissioners, not only as to the pretempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of cise point where the rivers terminate, but a few months, without cessation of pay, is in many instances as to what constitutes a principle so humane in its character, so ighly beneficial in its influence. The ap- river. These difficulties, however, may be just and equal in its operation, so essential rentic. system recently adopted is evident- overcome by resort to the unpirage provi- to the prosperity of commercial nations, destined to incorporate into the service | ded for by the treaty.

a large number of our countrymen hitherto The efforts perseveringly prosecuted enlightened period of the world, will comso difficult to procure. Several hundred since the commencement of my administra- mand the approbation of all maritime pow-American boys are now on a three-years tion to relieve our trade to the Baltic from ers, and thus be incorporated into the code cruise in our national vessels, and will re- the exaction of Sound dues by Denmark turn well-trained seamen. In the ordnance have not yet been attended with success. shall remain on its statute-book violative of department there is a decided and gratify- Other governments have also sought to obwas ordained and established, and will take the Secretary of the Navy in regard to fur- arrangement to all the European powers made to this government, especially to the all other necessary steps to assure to its in- ther improvement in that branch of the ser- interested in the subject; and the manner in communication of France.

the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republie. I am not yet advised of the withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but determination of that government. If a

measure so extraordinary in its character, ly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United Company. will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution. Sale of Town Lots,

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists The most desirable in Charlotte, On the 1st day of January, 1857, will be sold to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the on the premises, the 3 Lots adjoining the epublic of New Granada. On the fifteenth Lot of Dr. J. M. Davidson, on Trade Street,day of April last a riotous assemblage of part of the Estate of J. L. Davidson, deceased. 13° Terms made known on day of Sale. the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the

ation, would receive the assent of all mari- premises of the railroad company, and the time powers, Private property would be passengers and other persons in or near the still left to the depredations of the public same, involving the death of several citizens

of the United States, the pillage of many I have expressed a readiness on the part others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responfor which, as is presumed, it was intended sibility for what occurred attaches to the -the immunity of private property on the government of New Granada. I have, occan from hostile capture. To effect this therefore, demanded of that government of the United States who were killed, with citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public

SUGARS-Loaf, Crushed, Ground, Po The present condition of the isthmus of Rico and B. C. has been presented not only to the powers | Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent authorities cannot be relied on to maintain

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definite action upon Provision was made in the first article of it only for the purpose of consulting with the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama or by the general gov- cilia

ernment of New Granada. Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens and will co-operate in endeavoring to obof the United States have, by the outlay much progress in accomplishing the object | assurances of a similar purport have been of several million dollars, constructed a received in relation to the disposition of railroad across the isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a

of property are constant ccurity and protection the continuance of the and so consonant to the sentiments of this

> of the United States to be I have deemed the

of international law. My views on the subject are more fully | this quarter so imminent set forth in the reply of the Secretary of duty to station a part of ing indication of progress creditable to it tain a like relief to their commerce, and State, a copy of which is herewith transmit- in the harbors of Panam and to the country. The suggestions of Denmark was thus induced to propose an ted, to the communications on the subject in order to protect the per

lemur to Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and a desee made exparte according to the merits of laintiff's petition.

GARDINER, Me., June 22, 1854. In testimony whereof, I have this, 4th Dec., WM. H. DVER-Dear Sir: 1 have used two bot-1856, signed my name and affixed the scal of said tles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can tru- County

J. A. HUSS, Clerk, By W. R. CLARK, D. C.

Notes of Hand,

UST PRINTED and for sale at the Office of the "Western Decourat" of the "Western Democrat."

EAR AND EYE. DRS. LEBRUN AND DUFTON,

OCULISTS AND ARTISTS.

R. LEBRUN offers to those suffering from Deatness his infalliable Aural Remedies, which have been successful in nearly three thousand cases of confirmed Deafness. These remedies have been pronounced by Drs Ahramer, of Beilin; Itard and Deleau, of Paris, and Curtis, 1 ilcher and Yearsly, of London, as the **ID**Y order of Court, I will internal and middle ear. They comprise difexpose to public sale, at ferent courses for the various diseases that the Court House, in Charlotte, affect the external, internal and middle ear. on the 10thday of January next, If the disease is confined to the external (at, 7 Likely Negroes: their effects are apparent on the fifth or sixth CREACY, aged 50 to 55 years. day. Dr. LeBrun warrants a cure in every JIM 27, SARAH 25, ALFRED case, when the ear is perfect in its formation. 23, GREEN 14, CREACY, jr., 7, and JIM, jr., 3. All to be sold have been deaf from infancy, whose hearing on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving is now completely restored, and they are now seven hundred cases of deafness have been accessfully healed by him. Certificates to that effect may be seen on application.

In nervous affections, inflammation and muus accumulation in the Eustachian Take and Tympanum, threkening and inflammation of he Membrana Tympuni or "drum," Otorrhora or discharges of matter from the Auditory Canal; when the deafness has been produced by Scarlet, Typhus, Bilious, or Remutent Fe. ver, Colds, use of Quinine or Murcurial Medicines, Mumps, gatherings in the Ears, etc., or when it is accompanied with noises like falling water, chirping of insects, whizzing of steam, rustling of leaves, ringing of bells, ulsations, etc., etc., the disease can be radially and permanently sured.

Dr. Dufton is the only practitioner in the United States who practices the new, painless, and successful method in treating all the liseases to which the Eye is subject. Where every other mains has failed to afford relief, e asks from such a fair and impartial trial. TESTIMONY.

The undersigned practitioners of Medicine n the city of New York, having had occasion to witness the practice of Drs. LeBrun & Dufton, in diseases of the Ear and Eye, laying aside all professional jealousy, freely admit that the course pursued by them in treating diseases of these delecate organs, from the undaralleled success attending it, is well worthy the attention of our professional brethren throughout the United States, believing as we do, that Aural Surgery has not met with Don Pedro that attention which its importance demands. Their system of treating diseases of the middle and internal Ear, in chronic or complicated cases by means of "Medicated Vap rs," forms a new era in the practice of Aural Surgery, and fills up a void which has long been felt by the general practitioner. In discases of the Eye, they seldom require to resort to an operation. As skillfol Artists and Octhe HIGHEST CASH price will be paid by fession, we cordially recommend them to such fession, we cordially recommend them to such

WILLIS MORTON, M. D. Signed, of the United States, as contemplated by service. They are superior models of naval cluded, she made a strong appeal to this this country, European colonies, and now force now in those ports until, by the V. D. MOTT, M. D. architecture, and with their formidable bat-government for temporary suspension of independent members of the great family spontaneous action of the republic of New Land for Sale C. A. DEVELIN, M. D.

nd Lobsters. Smoked Tongues and Codfish multitudes of our citizens involved, it is imposssible recurrence of scenes of 1

of the citizens of the United States in those

and a vast amount ly passing—to the of all which, and public advantages	ALSO A good Stock of PRIME CIGARS,	
for the government e indifferent. e danger of the awless violence in as to make it my	of the Washington, O. R. Salbana, Don Pe and other Brands, All of which will be sold low for CASH, THOMAS M. FARROW Dec. 9, 1856. 23-tf	ł
of our naval force na and Aspinwall,	Wanted.	
rsons and property	D A BUSHELS of dried Peach	ji ji

ed Peaches Dec. 9, 1856-4

vice I commend to your favorable action. The new frigates ordered by Congress which her proposition was received, war-at all times regarded with friendly interest across the isthmus. And it would, in my T. M. FARROW. as require their aid. rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens are now affoat, and two of them in active arrangement with them could soon be con- the other States of America, formerly, like judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval

the Emperor of the French.

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that the perpetrators of the wrongs in Bonds with interest from the day of sale, with approved security. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. juestion should be punished; that provision Dec. 9, 1856-t10jan should be made for the families of citizens

full indemnity for the property pillaged or

armed vessels of the other belligerent, ex- destroyed. cept it be contraband." This amendment that have asked our assent to the declara-

tion to abolish privateering, but to all other

the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for