

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Closing Scenes. After a session of nearly eight months, Congress on Saturday, the 28th, adjourned until the first Monday of December next. The session has been a protracted one, but the business done amounted to little practical value.

The closing proceedings were characterized by much confusion and excitement, but the members generally separated peacefully. It is difficult to tell exactly what was done and what was left undone at the close.

The joint resolution was passed to exempt the officers and soldiers of the army from the payment of the special five per cent. income tax; as was also the bill distributing the awards for the capture of the assassins of the late President.

Among the bills which were lost was the one to create a national bureau of insurance, and the one to refund \$300 to each person who was drafted twice within one year and paid commutation money, or who, not being liable to military duty, furnished substitutes.

A large number of nominations made by the President were confirmed and many others rejected. Resolutions complimentary to the presiding officers of each House were adopted.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., July 25, 1866. Hon. O. H. Browning, Washington: DEAR SIR: I thank you for sending me a copy of the call for the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next.

In the present unhappy condition of our national affairs, it seems to me fit and important that delegates of the people should come together from all parts of our country, to manifest, in an authentic and convincing way, the adhesion of their constituents to the fundamental principles of our Government, and to that policy and course of action which necessarily result from them.

The nature of our Government does not permit the United States to destroy a State, or acquire its territory by conquest. Neither does it permit the people of a State to destroy the State, or unlawfully to affect, in any way, any one of its relations to the United States.

But the Government of the United States may, and must, in the discharge of constitutional duty, subdue by arms, any number of its rebellious citizens into quiet submission to its lawful authority. And if the officers of a State, having the actual control of its government, have disobeyed the requirements to swear to support the Constitution, and have abused the powers of the State by making war on the United States, this presents the case of an usurping and unlawful government of a State, which the United States may rightfully destroy by force; for undoubtedly, the provision of the Constitution that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," must mean a republican form of government in harmony with the Constitution, and which is so organized as to be in this Union.

Neither the power and duty of the Government of the United States to subdue by arms rebellious people in the territory and limits of one or more States, nor its power and duty to destroy an usurping government of a State, can possibly authorize the United States to destroy one of these States of the Union, or what must amount to the same thing, to acquire that absolute right over its people and its territory which results from conquest in foreign war.

There are only two alternatives: One is, that in subduing rebellion the United States act rightfully within the limits of powers conferred by the Constitution; the other is, that they make war on the part of their own people because it is the will of those who control the Government for the time being to do so, and for such objects as they may choose to attain.

But if the first alternative be adopted, it follows that the Constitution which authorized the war prescribed the objects which alone can rightfully be accomplished by it; and those objects are, not the destruction of one or more States, but their preservation; not the destruction of government in a State, but the restoration of its government to a republican form in harmony with the Constitution; not the acquisition of the territory of a State, and that of absolute control over the persons and property of its people which a foreign conqueror would possess, but their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is quite true that such a civil contest may have, and in our country has had, the proportions of an actual war; and that humanity and public law unite in detesting the application of force designed to mitigate its evils and regulate the conditions upon which it should be carried on.

whose constitutional duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it is the official duty of the President to know whether a rebellion has been suppressed, and whether the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been completely restored and firmly established.

The mere organization of a republican government, in harmony with the Union, by the people of one of the existing States of the United States, requires no enabling act of Congress, and I can find no authority in the Constitution for any interference by Congress to prohibit or regulate the organization of such a government by the people of an existing State of the Union.

On the other hand, it is clearly necessary that the President should act, so far, at least, as to remove out of the way military restrictions on the power of the people to reorganize their government. This, I think, he was bound to do as soon as he became satisfied that the right time had come.

After much reflection, and with no such parity for Executive power as would be likely to lead me astray, I have formed the opinion that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually, in the Union as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out of it; and in this opinion I believe a majority of the people of the Northern States agree.

The work the people are waiting to have done this Convention may greatly help. If it will elevate itself above sectional passions, ignore all party schemes, despise the sordid and party scramble for offices, and fairly represent the national instinct that the time now is when complete Union of all the States is a fact which it is a crime not to accomplish, its action cannot fail to be beneficial to our country.

The passions generated in a great and divided people by long and bloody civil war are deep and formidable. They are not confined to one section; the victors as well as the vanquished are swayed by them. They connect themselves with the purest and tenderest sensibilities of our nature; with our love of country; with our love of those who have laid down their lives in the contest; with the sufferings which war, in multiplied forms, always brings to the homes of men, and still more to the homes of women, and which civil war, most of all, brings to the homes of all; and these passions, and the sharp and ready tools of party spirit, of self interest, of perversity, and, most of all, of that fierce infatuation which finds its best satisfaction in hatred, and its only enjoyment in revenge.

No statesman who is acquainted with the nature of man and the necessities of civil government can contemplate such passions without the deepest concern, or fail to do what he fitly may to allay them. Hard enough the work will prove to be, at the best. But a scrupulous regard for the rights of all, and a magnanimous clemency are twice blessed; they both elevate and soften the powerful, and they reach and subdue what laws and bayonets cannot control.

I believe there is now a general conviction among the people that this great and difficult work is practicable. That it will long remain so, if the present state of things continues, I have not the hardihood to trust. I look to this Convention with hope that it will do much to help onward this instinctive desire of the people of the United States for union and harmony and peace.

That it will assert, strongly and clearly, those principles which are the foundations of our Government; that it will exhibit the connection between their violation and the present distracted condition of our country; that it will rebuke the violence of party spirit, and especially of that spirit of hatred which is as inconsistent with the true love of our country as it is with the true love of our brethren; and that it will do much to convince the people of the United States that they must set soon, in the wisest way, or suffer evils which they and their posterity will long deplore.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.

On Saturday, the 28th, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, made a report on the case of Jefferson Davis and the assassination plot. The Washington Herald says: "The report declares the charge of complicity made against Mr. Davis not only absurd, but the mere work of malice and avarice, and claims that the testimony adduced was a chain of flimsy fabrications. And these assertions Mr. Rogers bases upon the testimony of the accomplices Conover and Montgomery. Mr. Rogers believes that the exposition of this plot so invalidates any testimony coming through the hands of Mr. Holt that it renders all belief in the charges against Davis, Clay, Tucker et al. impossible.

The nature of this testimony is best shown by extracts therefrom. "May 8, 1865—Campbell's testimony.—The testimony of this witness, taken by Judge Holt, was read to him in the committee room, and he was asked if it was true, and he replied no, it is all false. "Why did you make it?" "I was informed by Mr. Conover that Judge Holt had offered a reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis; that he had no authority really to do it; that now that Jefferson Davis was taken they had not enough against him to justify them in what they had done; that Judge Holt wanted to get witnesses to prove that Davis was interested in the assassination of President Lincoln, so as to justify him in paying the \$100,000."

Speaking of the woman that had testified in Holt's office to corroborate Conover, Campbell says at this examination: "Sarah Douglass is not her real name. Her name was Dunham.— There was another woman sworn. Her name given was assumed. One was Conover's wife and the other his sister-in-law. The one that called herself Mrs. Dunham is Conover's wife. Conover's name is Charles Dunham. Conover told me that if I engaged in it it was not going to hurt anybody, that Jeff Davis would never be brought to trial, and that if this evidence got to him he would leave the country. Conover directed me to assume the name of Campbell. There was a person described by that name who was supposed to be implicated in that affair, and I was representing that party. He met Conover, in the first place, by the appointment of Savel. Savel said I could make money out of it. Money was my motive. I received \$625. I received \$100 from Conover and \$500 from Judge Holt. I got \$150 at Boston and \$100 at St. Albans. I went to Canada to hunt up a witness to swear false, who was to represent Lanier. Savel and Conover together arranged with me to go to Canada. Savel saw the written evidence I was to swear to after Conover wrote it."

May 21, 1866—Joseph Snelvel sworn; his right name is William H. Roberts. His deposition before Holt read to him, and signed Joseph Snelvel, he stated, was false from beginning to end. Conover wrote out the evidence, and I learned it by heart. I made it to make money. I received \$375 from Holt, and \$100 from Conover. I told Conover that I was coming on here to testify to the truth; that I had not had any rest since I swore to what I did. He said I would be in a worse fix than I was now. This was on last Saturday. He said things would be settled and there would be no further trouble. When the false evidence I was to swear to was read over to me by Conover, Campbell and Conover's brother-in-law (Mr. Anson) were present. Conover told me he knew what Holt would ask me, and Conover asked me the same questions. I gave this evidence before Holt. When I was wrong Conover told me his head. Conover was present when I was sworn by Holt. When Conover would nod, I would then correct it as near as I could, Campbell, Conover and Holt present. Campbell and I rehearsed at the hotel in Washington. Conover said "I was asked if such a sum would be satisfactory? I said it would. I can't tell how much I received. Conover was an agent of the Government to hunt up evidence."

Conover has escaped, as already stated. Mr. Rogers was kept from seeing the evidence in possession of the committee, for selection and arrangement, till 12 o'clock on Friday, the House adjourning on Saturday.

Mr. Rogers closes his report by urging the speedy trial of Mr. Davis, and agrees with the majority of the committee in seeing no need of additional legislation to try Davis for anything, unless it be the design to try him by *ex post facto* acts of Congress.

EFFECTS OF FANATICISM. THE RADICAL RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.—Of the bloody work accomplished in New Orleans on Monday by the radicals, the New York World says: "Armed and excited by the Radical emissaries of disorder in New Orleans, a number of misguided negroes in that city yesterday brought on a bloody collision with the people and the police, in which several persons were killed. Those who, with the Tribune, treat the Radical plots and preparations for a renewed civil war at the North as 'Chinese thunder,' will find it difficult, we fancy, to save their consciences with such phrases in the presence of the sanguinary and shocking scenes of which the chief city of the South has now, by the machinations of their fellow-conspirators, been made the theatre. That the law will triumph in New Orleans over this attempt at inaugurating a new St. Domingo, we do not doubt for a moment. But we should be false to our duty if we hesitated to enforce the appeal which is made by this lamentable occurrence to the conscience and the common sense of the American people against the mad and selfish policy of the Radical majority in Congress, and of the Radical agitators throughout the North and West.— These men have but one theory of political action. To blow upon the dying embers of sectional hate; to inflame all the passions which statesmanship and Christianity alike summon us to soothe and to subdue; and to do these evil things, reckless of all the ruin which the doing them must entail upon the nation, has been their persistent effort during every week and day and hour of the Congress just closed."

MURDER IN NEWBERRY.—We are informed that Mr. Lemuel Lane, of Newberry, was most brutally murdered by some persons unknown on Friday night last, and that between six and eight thousand dollars, in specie, which, it seems, he was known to have, taken from his person. The head of Mr. Lane, as he lay in his bed, was split open with an axe. Since writing the above, the parties supposed to have been implicated (freedmen) were overhauled near this city, and in the attempt to capture them, one was killed.—Columbia Patriot.

WORK AND THRIVE.

There is too much idleness in this country.— It is breeding vice and immorality. It is filling our jails with criminals. Crime has been on the gradual increase for six months. This comes of idleness; and idleness comes in a great measure of that abominable idea that a white man cannot be a gentleman and work. He must get money for that, is indispensable. But how? That's it. Young men have not the disposition to work, and by patient economy secure a basis for business operations. They must have it now. This suggests expedients. These lead to temptation; and temptation leads to crime. Hence we have murders, horse thefts, and breaches of trust.

Why should a young man consider it degrading or even undignified to work? President Johnston purchased his present residence in East Tennessee with the proceeds of his labor as a tailor. One of the wealthiest bankers in New York commenced in the world as a gardener, selling to the huckster the products of his own labor. Gen. Pat. Cleburn, at one time the head of the Arkansas bar, subsequently the ruling spirit in a powerful army, began life as a day laborer. Judge Reagan, Postmaster General of the late Confederate States, was once a wood-chopper on the banks of the Mississippi. The world is full of such examples. But where can we point to a successful man who spent his early manhood "waiting for something to turn up?"

Young man! if you would succeed, go to work! You cannot obtain a clerkship, take something else. You had better be rolling over barrels, or plowing, or building fence, or chopping cord wood, or carrying the hod, than doing nothing. Quit depending upon your friends. Strike out for yourself. Learn at once the greatest of all lessons, that of self-reliance. Have a head, a will, a purpose of your own. Go to work and watch your opportunity. The soil upon which you have been reared never refuses a competence to those who are willing to dig. Then, if you can do no better, dig. It will pay to dig. Nor is there anything undignified or vulgar in it. It is honorable, if you choose to make it so. Then dig, and watch your opportunity. But don't stand idle and "wait for something to turn up."—Atlanta Era.

BOGUS DOCTORING.

It would prevent much human suffering and save many a life if editors would steadily refuse to admit into their columns any medical recipe or suggestion, unless the name of the writer was appended to it, and better still, to exclude every prescription without it had the name of some physician of character and eminence. Recently an item was going the round of the agricultural journals that petroleum would destroy vermin infecting cattle; a farmer saw the article and found it certainly a very efficient remedy, it killed the vermin and the cattle too. It has been before stated that a prominent citizen was advised to apply a bit of candle grease to a pimple on his child's shoulder; he did so, and the child died in convulsions the next day, most likely the result of some chemical change arising from the contact of hot tallow with a brass candlestick. Many are carried away with "simple" remedies, that is, remedies composed of things with which they are familiar, and which at first sight would seem to be inert. The remedies for cough, cold and consumption, are innumerable, the combinations of ingredients are infinite; but if the reader is observant, not one in a hundred will there be which has not opium in the form of paregoric, laudanum, or morphia, giving water on the brain to multitudes of children and apoplexies or ruinous results to the digestive organs of adults. The list of Washington Irving was cut short by the injudicious recommendation of a simple cough mixture by some pestiferous busybody. In any company of a dozen persons if one complains of anything from the scratch of a pin to a cancer, enough remedies will be volunteered in five minutes to kill a regiment of common men, advised too, with all the confidence that it is possible for ignorance to possess, for these two characteristics always exist in identical proportions; the greater the ignorance, the greater the certainty. The man who insures a cure of anything under all circumstances, is an ignoramus or a knave.—Holt's Journal of Health.

It is generally believed that the remedies advised by Holt's Journal of Health, kill more than they cure.

SENSIBLE CONDUCT.—The Darlington (S. C.) Southerner gives the following interesting piece of intelligence: Two brothers, soldiers from this district, and married men, fell at their post of duty in the late war. Their wives and little children saw before them a very gloomy prospect. Since the close of the war, however, two bachelor brothers of the heroic decade have sacrificed the charms of "single blessedness," to a sense of duty, and married the widows. In the place of suffering and dependency there is now food and protection and contentment. These true-hearted old fellows say, it was our duty to take care of the families of our poor brothers, and we knew of no better way of so doing.

COTTON GIN. A first rate second-hand Cotton Gin—50 saws—as good as new, in fine order, is offered for sale. W. F. PHIFER. July 23, 1866. Just Received, A large lot of choice BACON, Liverpool SALT, Choice Family FLOUR, CORN and CORN MEAL, Wheat and Oats. HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN. July 29, 1866.

State of North Carolina—Union Co. Court of Peace and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1866. James S. Math, Adm'r of Thomas Hasty, dec'd, vs. Nancy Hasty and others. Petition for settlement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nancy Hasty, J. Hasty, Emeline Hasty, Lavicy Hasty, William Hasty, James Hasty, Griffin Hasty, Marshall Hasty and Jesse Hasty, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively, notifying said absent defendants and the other next of kin of said Thomas Hasty, dec'd, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Union at the Court House in Monroe on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard exparte as to them. Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1866. [per adv \$10] J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

Family Flour. 25 BAGS, made by Gen. W. H. Neel from new Wheat. The finest article in market. H. B. WILLIAMS. Also, twenty Bbls. good extra FLOUR for sale. July 23, 1866. H. B. WILLIAMS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—The grandest work of modern times has been accomplished. The ocean has at last been spanned by the electric wire, and the heart-throbs of two nations may be heard to beat almost in unison. After years of trial, failure and disappointment, the gigantic undertaking, at the authors of which half the world sneered in doubt, has become a gigantic success. Civilization has taken a step forward, and there is opened to human contemplation new avenues of usefulness and progress. That America is only eight minutes of time distant from Europe, is a thought which strikes the mind with awe.— That the communication which once required months of dangerous voyage, can now be had by simply tapping a key in a carpeted parlor; that man may send his lightning messenger across the bottom of an unexplored ocean, and receive in the same hour tidings that make his heart glad, is an event which excites a respect for science, art and human energy, well nigh approaching reverential awe. Congratulatory dispatches have passed between the Queen of England and President of the United States on the completion of the Atlantic Cable.

JAMES E. HARVEY.—This gentleman, now occupying the position of Minister from the United States to Portugal, and cashiered by the radicals in Congress by refusing to make appropriation to pay his salary, (because he sustains President Johnson's policy) is well known as a Charleston boy—a printer—who served in the Charleston Mercury and went to Washington to work as a journeyman printer for the venerable Duff Green. He (Harvey) has made his mark, and the author of this notice, an intimate friend, takes pleasure in referring to him as a noble boy, a true man and a faithful representative.—Columbia Patriot.

MECKLENBURG HIGH SCHOOL. The third Session of this School, located at Steel Creek Church, will begin on Monday the 17th of August. Terms per session of five months as follows: English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., \$10 specie; the above, with Latin, Greek, higher Mathematics, &c., \$15 specie. Good Board can be obtained at reasonable rates. WM. N. DICKEY, Principal. July 30, 1866.

HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN Having associated themselves together, will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES, at the old stand of Taylor, McLaughlin & Co., Bryce's Building, Trade Street. All orders received will be promptly attended to, and we will sell cheap for cash. J. A. HAMMOND, J. JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN. July 30, 1866.

FOR SALE, Three prime large work Mules, Two Milch Cows, with young calves, One good six-horse wagon, in complete order, One good Baggy, nearly new, One double-barrel Shot Gun. Apply to S. A. HARRIS. July 30, 1866.

Gen. Lane's School for Boys, CONCORD, N. C. The second Session of this School will commence Monday, September 3d, 1866. The Principal will be assisted by a Graduate of the University of Virginia. For circular apply to JAMES H. LANE, A. M., July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. All persons against whom I have claims, (some of them half as old as myself) and who do not intend to take the benefit of the Stay Law, (so-called), will do me a favor and themselves a credit by calling on me at Wm. Boyd & Co's store, and reviewing their paper, and paying as much as the interest, if no more, as I am in want of the money. JAS. H. CARSON. July 16, 1866.

Co-Partnership Notice. MR. R. MACDONALD is this day (July 1st) admitted a partner in the business of our House at Charlotte, N. C., which will be continued under the firm of STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO. STENHOUSE & MACAULAY. July 16, 1866.

PIANO FOR SALE. I have a very good Piano which I wish to sell on favorable terms. Any one wishing to purchase will please call and examine it. HUGH KIRKPATRICK. July 16, 1866.

NEW GOODS At greatly Reduced Prices. J. L. BROWN & CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C. Have just received the LARGEST STOCK of all kinds of NEW GOODS they have ever had at any time since they have been in business, and at lower prices.

They would especially call the attention of Merchants to their very large stock of Goods, as they are satisfied they are selling Goods lower than they have ever been sold in this market. Call soon if you want bargains. J. L. BROWN & CO., Opposite Charlotte Hotel. July 16, 1866.

SARDIS ACADEMY. Six miles South-east of Charlotte, N. C. The third Session of this School (for Youngs) will commence September 3rd, 1866. Terms per Session of five months—specie rates: Primary English - - - - - \$7 50 Higher - - - - - 10 00 Classics - - - - - 15 00 No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. Boarding, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Rev. John Hunter, Capt. John Walker, Lorenzo Hunter, Esq., and others, at \$10 per month in specie or its equivalent in currency. H. C. REID, Principal. July 16, 1866.

Edward J. Hale, Jr., of FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., with Romne, Dunkle, Johnston & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, and others, at \$10 per month in specie or its equivalent in currency. July 16, 1866.

Town Ordinance. Be it ordained by the Board, that no person shall run any Whecbarrow or Hand Cart over the sidewalk, or play any game thereon, or in any other manner obstruct the free passage of the sidewalk. And any person violating this ordinance shall upon conviction before the Mayor, be fined One Dollar for each offence, and in default of payment be imprisoned at the discretion of the Mayor. SAM'L A. HARRIS, Mayor. July 23, 1866.

Corn Meal. 100 Bushels bolted Corn Meal, for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS. July 30, 1866.