### DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, N. C. WESTERN

condition of the Southern States and people is defence of what they had been taught to believe not such as renders safe their readmission to a their rights, or under a compulsion, physical share in the government of the country; that and moral, which they were powerless to resist they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the as have been the bereavements and the losses interest of the nation would be safe if they were of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon readmitted to a share in its councils. We might neither section and upon neither party; that reply to this:

tion of the United States.

our own.

to protect and defend, under all contingencies, allegiance to its Constitution and laws. and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

complete misapprehension or an unjust perver-sion of existing facts. They accept

section of the country where the Constitution throw they have sustained. They acknowledge brought most closely in contact, and where acts by which States and societics can pledge passions and resentments are always most easily their faith, their engagement to bear true faith fed and fanned into outbreak; and even there, and allegiance, through all time to come, to the they are quite as much the fruit of untimely Constitution of the United States, and to all and hurtful political agitation, as of any hostility laws that may be made in pursuance thereof. on the part of the people to the authority of the Fellow countrymen : We call upon you, in National Government the States where all had been for the time or defenders but ourselves. making which they are not allowed to share.

the usurpation which we condemn, that the upon what they believed to be their duty, in they have fallen, indeed, with far greater

(1.) That we have no right, for such reasons, weight upon those with whom the war began: to deny any portion of the States or people rights that in the death of relatives and friends, the expressly conferred upon them by the Constitu- dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of gov-

(2) That so long as the acts are those of loy-alty-so long as they conform in all their public of property and of forms and modes and means conduct to the requirements of the Constitution of industry, the loss of political, commercial and laws - we have no right to exact from them and moral influence, in every shape and form conformity in their sentiments and opinions to which great calamitics can assume, the States (8.) That we have no right to distrust the the Government of the United States have suf- poses, on which they have, with perfect unanimi- The Executive Department had tried to pour

purpose or the ability of the people of the Union fered ten-fold more than those who remained in

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the

These would, in our. judgment, be full and insurgent States; but no just or generous mind conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced will refuse to them very considerable weight in for the exclusion of these States from the Union. determining the line of conduct which the Gov-But we say further, that this plea rests upon a ernment of the United States should pursue

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly We do not besitate to affirm, that there is no without sullen resentment, the defeat and over-

and laws of the United States find a more and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and prompt and entire obedience than in those States, the country, which that defeat involves. They and among those people who were lately in arms no longer claim for any State the right to secede against them; or where there is less purpose or from the Union; they no longer assert for any danger of any future attempt to overthrow their State an allegiance paramount to that which is authority. It would seem to be both natural and due to the General Government. They have inevitable that in States and sections so recent- accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished ly swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the it by their State constitutions, and concurred ordinary modes and methods of organized in- with the States and people of the whole Union dustry have been broken up, and the bonds and in prohibiting its existence forever upon the influences that guarantee social order have been soil or within the jurisdiction of the United destroyed-where thousands and tens of thous. States. They indicate and evince their purands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly pose just so fast as may be possible and safe to loosed from the discipline of war and thrown adapt their domestic laws to the changed condiwithout resources or restraint upon a disorgan- tion of their society, and to secure by the law ized and chaotic society, and where the keen and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the ambition and hope, scenes of violence should invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, authority, and of all debts incurred in attemptand excite anew the fears and forebodings of ing its overthrow. They avow their willingness the patriotic and well-disposed. It is unques- to share the burdens and discharge all the duties tionably true that local disturbances of this and obligations which rest upon them, in comkind, accompanied by more or less of violence, mon with other States and other sections of the do still occur. But they are confined entirely Union; and they renew, through their represento the cities and larger towns of the Southern tatives in this convention, by all their public States, where different races and interests are conduct, in every way and by the most solemn

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Union National Convention at Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of Johnson, who presented the official proceedings delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lesson which, He said, referrin for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace. desires, as do a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its perishable, but, turning to General Grant, he restoration as more sacred than ever, and looking with deep interest into the future as of infinite and continuing trial, hereby issue and proclaim the following Declarations of Principles and Pur-

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the power not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof ; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the pose of covering their own acts. (That's so,

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

There was a great crowd present to-day to hear the President in response to Reverdy

He said, referring with feeling to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not bat conclude that an over fuling Providence was guiding us aright. He said our brave men have performed their duties, in the field, and have won laurels imcontinued, but there are greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their co-operation in the field we now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. (Applause.) it had not entirely succeeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony of the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be. the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one portion of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position, I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say, that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. (Hearty applause.) The President proceeded, and denied the charge that he had ever been tyrannical or a despot, but said such charges were simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights of the Constitution. It is done

be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all pa-

triots can stand. [Applause.] Mr Chairman and gentlemen, let me, in this connection, ask what have I to gain more than candidates for the Senate in Perquimans and the advancement of the public welfare? I am | Pasquotank. as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain, consulting human ambi-tion, more than I have gained? Except in one thing, my race is nearly run; I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate. my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill? (Laughter and applause.) With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal-with the machinery to be worked by my satraps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary-(laughter)-in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition , have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hand of the people. It is upon that I have always relied; it is upon that I rely now; and I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor a subsidized calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. (Great applause) I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence and the people of the United States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering) For the one. I try to obey all His commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity; for the other in a political and representative sense the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. (Applause)

Mr Chairmain, I have said more than I intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions. adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at the present period of my the lowest account 15,000 bales of cotton, and public life, I hold above all price, and shall may make 16,000. The other counties will have by those who make such charges for the purever recur with feelings of profound gratification | a goodly share of this very important article .-to, the last resolution containing the endorse- The corn is good on the bighlands, but for want

Before separating, my friends, one and all,

### STATE NEWS.

Dr. John R Dawes, Col. E D Hall and Mai. Ro. Strange are mentioned as candidates for the legislature from New Hanover.

Col. W B Richardson of Moore, is a candidate for the Senate from Moore and Montgomery.

Dr. R.K. Speed and Gen, W E Mann are

Thomas Wilson, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons from Perquimans.

Steps have been taken to re-organize the agricultural society of Buncombe county, by the appointment of Gen J G Martin, Col L M Hatch. E Clayton, J M Craigmiles, R V Blackstock and N W Woodfin, to report the organization next Saturday. Every county in the State should do likewise.

NORTH CAROLINA INGENUITY .- J A Mattock, of Onslow county, has invented and patented a machine known as the "J A Mattock's Improved Apparatus for the distillation of pine wood." This valuable invention has been in successful operation, and is likely to come into general use in the piney regions. The machine runs out, from a load of pine wood, seventy-five gallons of crude spirits of turpentine, which is clarified at a small expense, at a cost of less than twenty per cent. Besides this product of the machine's manipulation, fifty-four pounds of acid, after being purified, are produced, which is worth \$1.50 per pound, or more. In addition there are produced four barrels of pitch .- Raleigh Sentinel.

THE LUCKY MAN -We understand that the first bale of new cotton of this year's growth, in the Wilmington market, was sent there on Friday last by Moody & Smith, of Marion, S. C .-They were consequently the recipients of the silver cup offered as a premium for such a performance by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., for the first bale of four hundred pounds. Messrs. Worth & Daniel, two of the most enterprising business men among the merchants of Wilmington, purchased it at 35 cents per pound.

Another cup is offered for the first bale sent to Newbern. Who will have it ?- Raleigh rogress.

A letter to the Norfolk Virginian from Halifax, the writer of which has just returned from an extensive visit in Edgecombe, Pitt and Northampton, says the cotton is looking well in many sections, but everywhere better than upon the Roanoke. Edgecombe county will produce at

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty seats in either branch every loyal Representa- general officers of the late Federal army, and as As Administrator of Geo. W. Houston, deceased, **Produce** and Commission Merchants. look with my mind's eye upon that collection of and faith such treatment long continued would tive from every State in allegiance to the Govmany more subordinate officers." notify all persons' indebted to his estate to come citizens coming together voluntarily, and setting The address declares it to be the duty of each Charlotte, N. C. forward and make settlement, and those having not alienate and impair. And the ten millions ernment, who may be found by each House, in of Americans who live in the South would be the exercise of the power conferred upon it by State, as well as their right, to participate in the in council with ideas, with principles and views claims against said estate must present them to me Aug 20, 1866. 3m within the time prescribed by law, or this notice commensurate with all the States, and co-exunworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate the Constitution, to have been duly elected, government. The signers of the call believe that will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. the South is sincere in its declaration, and they tensive with the whole people, and contrast it sone of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become returned and qualified for a seat therein. TURNER'S ALMANAC W. L. HOUSTON, Adm'r. guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us Ly the fathers and founders of this Re-to us Ly the fathers and founders of this Re-with the collection of persons who are trying to ment will have been restored to its integrity, Salage. They hold that the Southern States can-destroy the country, I regard it as more impor-FOR 1867. -Ang 13, 1866-1mpd . Will be Ready about the 1st of September. public, if they could accept, with uncomplaining the Constitution of the United States will have not be denied the right of representation in Con- tant than any Convention that has assembled STEAM SAW MILL. These wanting Advertising Pages should send in submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to been re-established in its supremacy, and the gress without a plain violation of the Constitution. since 1787. (Renewed applause) I think I NEAR BREVARD'S STATION, GASTON CO., N. C. at once. be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice American Union will have again become what It concludes by saying: "When the restoration may also say, that the declarations that were The Almanac will be enlarged and improved. We are now prepared to fill Bills for Lumber at of the Union and the preservation of our form of there made are equal to the Declaration of Inalways and everywhere essential to freedom; it was designed to be by those who formed it. Send in your orders at once if you want them filled our Mill on short notice and reduced prices. From and the spirit which prompts the States and a sovereign nation, composed of seperate States, government is in issue, however much we regret dependence itself, and I here to-day pronounce early, as I shall fill them by turn. the known superior quality of the timber in the FARRAR, at the N. C. Book Store. to sever cherished political associations, and to them a second Declaration of Independence. people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now each like itself, moving in a distinct and indevicinity, we hope to merit a portion of public patronage, and fill all orders satisfactorily. no longer, to protest against the imposition of pendent sphere, exercising powers defined and co-operate with former enemies, must prefer to (Cries of glorious, and a most enthusiastic and H: D. TURNER. Address orders to I unjust and degrading conditions, makes them reserved by a common Constitution, and resting act with those who have been wrong, and are prolonged applause.) Raleigh, Aug 14, 1866. ABERNETHY, BUTLEDGE & CO. [Aug 20-2t Il the more worthy to share in the government upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation now right, to those who were right but are now Your address and declaration are nothing Aug 6, 1866-1m of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer of all the States and all the people subject to its wrong. more nor less than a re-affirmation of the Con-State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg co. issurance of the future power and freedom of authority. Thus reorganized and restored to The President has officially announced to Gov. stitution of the United States-yes, I will go Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term 1866. NEW GOODS! be Republic. For whatever responsibility the their constitutional relations, the States and the Hamilton that he is relieved of his position as farther and say that the declaration you have Stevans & Sons vs William Treloar. Opening this Day, and Arriving Daily at Southern people may have incurred in resisting General Government can enter in a fraternal Provisional Governor of Texas, the affairs of that Attachment levied on One House and Lot in the made, that the principles enunciated in your adhe authority of the National Government and spirit, with a common purpose and a common City of Charlotte, known in the Plat of said City as Store, "Springs' Corner." State having been remitted to the Constitutional dress are a second Proclamation of Emancipaa taking up arms for its overturow, they may interest, upon whatever reforms the security of No. 369, in square 51. It appearing to the satisfacauthorities chosen by the people thereof. I am now in daily receipt of the latest and most tion to the people of the United States-(retion of the Court that William Treloar, the defende held to answer as individuals before the personal rights, the enlargement of popular libelegant styles of CALICOES ; bleached and un-WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 .- There are rumors that newed applause)-for in proclaiming and reant in this case, is not a resident of this State but, udicial tribunals of the land; and for that con- erty and the perfection of our Republican instibleached Domestics, and every class of Goods found proclaiming these great truths, you have laid Judge Advocate Holt is to be removed. Col. resides beyond the, limits of the same, it is therein the best Dry Goods houses in the South. My luct, as societies and organized communities, tutions may demand. down a constitutional platform upon which all fore ordered by the Court that publication be made Thomas, Collector at Philadelphia port, who at Stock of Notions is full and select, and will combey have already paid the most fearful penalfirst refused to surrender the office, has abandoned can make common cause and stand united tofor six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspapara in price and quality with any offered in this market. 'In Hats, Boots and Shoes, I offer great ingether for the restoration of the States and the per published in the City of Charlotte, for defendant ies that can fall on offending States in the PARDONS .- Pardons have been received at the the purpose of contesting the right of W. F. Johns osses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuc- Executive Office for the following persons and are son, appointed by the President. to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held preservation of the government without refer- for said county at the Court House in Charlotte on ducements to purchasers, who wish goods cheap and serviceable. My stock of Hardware and Groceries essful war. But whatever may be the guilt or ready for delivery : Gen. Dick Taylor and Charles M. Conrad, of ence to party. the 24 Monday in October next, and show cause why unishment of the conscious authors of the in- R.W. Boddie, Nash county ; Ann McNeely is also being replenished by weekly arrivals from The question only is the salvation of the country, for one country rises above all party Witness Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at Alabama, were among the President's visitors urrection, candor and common justice demand Rowan co.; D Fromeberger, Cleaveland county; to-day. Conrad has been pardoned. New York and Philadelphia, so that wholesale and retail dealers will consult their interest by examinthe concession that the great mass of those who C E Allen, Halifar county ; J B Addington, Gen. A. M. Stout, of Kentucky, is appointed considerations or influences. How many are Office in Charlotte the 2d Monday in July A D 1866. ing my Goods before parchasing elsewhere. Cousecame involved in its responsibility acted Wilkes county .- Raleigh Sentinel. try Merchants are invited to give me a call. Chief Clerk of the Patent Office. there in the United States that now require to [pr adv. \$10] WM. MAXWELL C. C. C. A. SINCLAIR, Aug 6, 1866

full reliance upon your intelligence and your

But the concurrent testimony of those best patriotism, to accept with generous and unacquainted with the condition of society and grudging confidence this full surrender on the the state of public sentiment in the South-in- part of those lately in arms against your aucluding that of its representatives in this con- thority, and to share with them the bonor and vention-establishes the fact that the great mass renown that await those who bring back peace of the Southern people accept, with as full and and concord to jarring States. The war just sincere submission as do the people of the other closed, with all its sorrows and disasters has States, the re-established supremacy of the opened a new career of glory to the nation it gress or by a convention, and in ratifying the national authority, and are prepared, in the has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened sentiment and of interest which were a standing alike by their interest and their pride, to co- menace to its peace. It has destroyed the inoperate with other States and sections in what- stitution of slavery, always a cause of sectional ever may be necessary to defend the rights, agitation and strife, and has opened for our maintain the honor and promote the welfare of country the way to unity of interest, of princiour common country. History affords no in- ple and of action through all time to come. It stance where a people so powerful in numbers, has developed in both sections a military cain resources and in public spirit, after a war so pacity-an aptitude for achievements of war, long in its duration, so destructive in its pro- both by sea and land, before unknown even to gress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, defeat and its consequences with so much of under united councils, an important influence good faith as has marked the conduct of the upon the character and destiny of the continent people lately in insurrection against the United and the world. And while it has thus revealed States. Beyond all question this has been disciplined and compacted our power to us largely due to the wise generosity with which beyond controversy or doubt, by the course their enforced surrender was accepted by the pursued towards both contending sections by President of the United States and the generals foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians in immediate command of their armies, and to of our own independence, and that the princithe liberal measures which were afterwards ples of republican freedom we represent can taken to restore order, tranquility and law to find among the nations of the earth no friends

overthrown. No steps could have been better | We call upon you, therefore, by every considcalculated to command the respect, win the cration of your own dignity and safety, and in confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the the name of liberty throughout the world, to permanent and affectionate allegiance of the complete the work- of restoration and peace people of the South to the Constitution and laws which the President of the United States has of the Union than those which have been so so well begun, and which the policy adopted firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the and the principles asserted by the present Con-President of the United States. And if that gress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; when members of a new Congress are to be if the people of the South are to day less cordial elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this in their allegiance than they were immediately policy, and, by excluding loyal States and peoupon the close of the war, we believe it is due ple from representation in its halls, shall conto the changed tone of the legislative depart. tinue the usurpation by which the legislative ment of the General Government towards them: powers of the Government are excreised, comto the action by which Congress has endeavored mon prudence compels us to anticipate augto supplant and defeat the President's wise and mented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclu duties and obligations of the Federal Governsion from all participation in our common Gov. ment, internal dissension and a general collision ernment; to the withdrawal from them of rights of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the which we have just emerged. We call upon exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, you to interpose your power to prevent the reto reduce them from the rank of free and equal currence of so transcendant a calamity. We members of a Republic of States, with rights call upon you in every Congressional district of and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of every State to secure the election of members conquered provinces and a conquered people, in who, whatever other differences may characterize

all things subordinate and subject to the will of their political action, will unite in recognizing and endorsed by Major General Frank P. Blair. their conquerors; free only to obey laws in the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to Dix, Slocum, Sickles and nearly one hundred

right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and its Government has all supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution. Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Consame, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote on earth to drive me from it. (Loud and prothereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever pro- that broad platform, I have not been awed or hibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the urisdiction of the United States ; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union Merty in danger. (Great applause.) I said should receive, in common with all their inhabi- on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all tauts, equal protection in every right of person and propert

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid should be sufficiently audible for the American and never to be assumed or made of binding people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the force any obligation incurred or undertaken in contestants were and what the struggle was making war against the United States, we hold about to be, determined that they would settle the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable. this question on the side of the Constitution, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to and of principle. I proclaim here to-day, as I maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor have on previous occasions, that my faith is in the great mass of the people. In the darkest and the faith of the Republic.

hours of this struggle, when the clouds seemed Nine. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving soldiers and sailors, in the contest just closed, by way, loomed up through the cloud beyond which meeting promptly and fully all their just and I saw that all would be well in the end. My rightful claims for the services they have ren- countrymen, we all know that tyranny and desdered the nation, and by extending to those of potism in the language of Thomas Jefferson, them who have survived, and to the widows and | can be exercised and exerted more effectually orphans of those who have fallen the most gen- by the many than the one. We have seen a erous and considerate care. Congress gradually encroach, step by step, and

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the violate, day after day, and month after month, United States, who, in his great office has proved the Constitutional rights and the fundamental steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the principles of the Government. We have seen laws and the interests of his country, unmoved by a Congress that seemed to forget that there was persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. unassailable in the people and in the principles of We have seen a Congress in a minority, assume a free Government, we recognize a Chief Magis- to usurp power which, if allowed to be carried trate worthy of the nation and equal to the great out, would result in despotism, or in monarchy crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender itself. This is truth, and because others as well to him, in the discharge of his high and responas myself have seen proper to appeal to the pasible duties, our profound respect and assurance triotism and Republican feeling of the country, of our cordial and sincere support.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The call for a Conrention of soldiers and sailors, who endorse the President's policy, to meet at Cleaveland, Ohio, September 17th, has been issued. It is signed Rosseau, Custer, McCook, Steedman, Meridith,

and applause.) I have felt it my duty, in vindication of the principles and Constitution of from the great mass of the people. I trust and my country, to call the attention of my counhope that my future actions will be such that trymen to these proceedings. When we come you and the Convention you represent may not to examine, who has been playing the tyrant, regret the assurance of confidence you have exby whom do we find despotism exercised? "As pressed. to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in please accept my sincere thanks for the kind my feeling or in my practice, oppressive. My manifestations of regard and respect you have nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in exhibited on this occassion. I repeat that I fts character, but I will say that having taken shall always continue to be guided by a conmy stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough

scientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage under the Constitution which have made my guide. longed applause.) Having placed myself upon At the conclusion of the President's remarks hree enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or Johnson and three more for Gen. Grant. encroachments, but have stood there in con-The President then took a position near the junction with patriotic spirits, sounding the

door, opening into the hall, with Gen. Grant by tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of his side, where, as the gentlemen of the committee and members of the Convention passed out, he grasped each one by the hand, and had is necessary in this great struggle against tya smile or cheering word for all. After which, ranny and despotisis, was that the struggle they passed on to take Gen. Grant by the hand

> WONDERFUL ESCAPE .- A child in Ohio, Increase of Capital. nine years old, in a state of somnambulism, arose from her bed one night last week at 12 o'clock, walked to a fourth-story window and jumped out. In her descent she struck one of the iron rods used for the support of an awning. This rod gave way and threw her out from the house on the pavement; but she was unhurt, save the scraping and blistering of her hand, and the knocking out of two or three of her teeth. There were some scratches and bruises on her face, an abrasion of the skin on her breast, and a bruise on one of her knees.

A captain of a sail boat on the Potomac the other day got very drunk, and fell into the river. Not knowing that he was in the Potomac, but believing that he had fallen into the hold of the vessel, and that it had filled with water, he cried out, "Come here, Jemmy, and steer the boat while I bail her out."

### DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing heretofore under the name of J. M. SANDERS & CO., was dissolved on he 6th inst., by mutual consent. The debts due the firm are in the hands of J. J. Blackwood for settlement Those indebted will greatly oblige us by calling on him, at our former. counting room, and closing their accounts as early as possible. J. M. SANDERS & CO.

# R. M. OATES & CO., (Successors to Oates, Williams & Co.,) GENERAL GROCERY,

ment of a Convention emanating spontaneous of seasons, very indifferent on the Roanoke.

# NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Oates, Williams & Co., and managed in the City of Charlotte by R. M. Oates, resident partner, is this day dissolved.

Persons having claims against, or owing this copartnership will settle with the undersigned who alone will sign in liquidation.

R M. OATES. Resident Partner of Oates, Williams, & Co. Aug. 20, 1866.

### Pensions! Pensions!!

The undersigned is prepared to get all old Pensioners restored to the Pension Rolls and collect their back pay. All pensioners in the Revolution. the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, apply at C. W. DOWNING. once to.

Times Office, Charlotte, N. C. August 20, 1866-V

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE.

This Bank having received permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the Capital Stock,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th instant, it was ordered that the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Charlotte be increased to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and that advertisement be made accordingly

Books of Subscription are now open at the Bank. THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier. Aug 13, 1866-6t

Raleigh Sentinel and Standard copy 6 times weekly. 151 S AT LONG A S MUCH SHI

## N. C. COLLEGE,

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed September 5th, 1866.

Tuition per Session of Forty Weeks-National Currency English Department, \$30 00

Classical 40 00 Boarding can be had at reasonable prices. Deduction will be made in cases of protracted

sickness. . C. MELCHOR, Pres. of Directors.

Aug 13, 1866-4t

### NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of Dan. Alexander, dec'd, with the Will annexed, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r. Aug 13, 1866-1m

# Administrator's Notice.

we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character has made it's way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? what has been the eause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers. I consider the proceedings of this Convention, Sir, as more important than those

of any Convention that ever assembled in the United States. (Great applause.) When I

'August 20, 1866-2t

R. M. OATES. D. W. OATES.