President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with a ter-ritory unsurpassed in fertility - of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred millions of people; higher in every variety of useful productions; minerals in quantity sufficient to supply the world for manufacturing purposes; exuberant crops; variety of climate, adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing. A population of forty millions of free people, speaking one language, with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; her institutions closing to none the avenues to fame, or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; freedom of the press and of schools; a revenue flowing into the national Treasury beyond the requirements of government. Happily harmony is being rapidly restored within our own borders; manufactures, hitherto unknown in our country, are springing up in all sections, producing a degree of national independence unequalled by any other power.

These blessings and countless others are entrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred our honors upon us, and account to them for our stewardship. I carnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by our free and enlightened countrymen nor by our own con-

Having emerged from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, as it was, by sympathics and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were, four years ago, left without legal State government. A national debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the control of capitalists and placed where all taber rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborers. The work of restoring the State governments loyal to the Union: of protecting and fostering free labor; providing means for paying interest on the public debt, have received ample

attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the desired, yet, on the whole, they have been more and this tax to expire in three years. successful than could have been reasonably an- With the funding of the national debt, as ticipated. Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth, Georgia, has held an election at which she ratified her constitution, Republican in form, and elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature and other officers required. Her Governor was installed, her Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the Constitution and acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated colored members of the Legislature and admitted to scats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the 14th amendment; an article which be admitted who are ineligible under the third

The freedmen, under the protection they have received, are making rapid progress in learning. and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part, when they receive fair compensation for their labor.

clause of the 14th amendment.

the public debt, with all other expenses of the Government, are more than ample. The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you; to this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session.

At March term, Congress, by joint resolution the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to submit to them constitutions which each had previously framed, and to submit these constitutions, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon, at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July; a Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected and have been installed; the Legislature met and did all that was required by this resolution, and by all the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be promptly admitted to their seats, and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas to commence on the 30th of November. Two days in Missiasippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is hoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approval and thus close the work of reconstruction.

ganging the even growing out or the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredcemcompel the debtor class to pay beyond their con- organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify tracts on gold at the date of their purchase, and a recognition of belligerency. The fluctuations, however, in the paper value of this nation is its own judge when to accord rights der a concession from the Emperor of the French, the measure of all values in gold. is detrimental of belligerency. to the interests of trade; it makes the man of On the 26th of March last, the U.S. Schooner telegraphic communication with the shores of dians, blameless for these hostilities. The past, business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales "Lizzie Major," was arrested on the high seas France and the United States, with very obwhen future payment is to be made, both parties by a Spanish Frigate, two passengers taken and jectionable features subjecting all messages are ignorant as to what will be the value of the carried prisoners to Cuba. Representations of conveyed thereby to the security and control of policy towards these wards of the nation. They currency to be paid and received. I carnestly these facts were made to the Spanish Govern- the French Government, I caused the French recommend to you, then, such legislation as will ment as soon as official information reached and British legation at Washington to be made insure a gradual return to specie payments and Washington. The two passengers were set at acquainted with the probable policy of Congress put an immediate stop to the fluctuation in the liberty and the Spanish Government assured the on this subject, as foreshadowed by the bill ralus of currency. The methods to secure the United States that the Captain of the frigate in which passed the Senate in March last. And former of these results are as numerous as specu- making the capture, had acted without law, that this declaration the representatives of the Comlators on political economy. To secure the latter he had been reprimended, and that the Spanish pany made an agreement to accept, as the basis I see but one way, that is, to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price,
that could violate rights or treat with disrespect
ury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price,
that could violate rights or treat with disrespect
ing. These considerations induced me to give the
and are genfore issued by either of the two Companies named,
that could violate rights or treat with disrespect
ing. These considerations induced me to give the
and are confidently commended as one of the best
the same time
such other enactment on the subject as might be

duced as rapidly as can be without violation of however, was immediately withdrawn.

ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the may be well worth considering whether new rate of six and five per cent respectively. It is treaties between us and them may not be profitat any period after the expiration of the least lations, friendly, commercial and otherwise. time mentioned upon their face. The time has Inter-oceanic connection between the Atlantie already expired when a great part of them may and Pacific oceans, through the isthmus of trade cables. be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when Darien, is one in which commerce is greatly inall may be. It is believed that all which are terested. Instructions have been given to the now due may be replaced by bonds bearing a minister to the several States of Columbia, to rate of interest not exceeding four and a half endeavor to obtain authority for a survey to per cent, and as rapidly as the remainder be- determine the practicability of the undertaking. comes due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to authorize interest to be paid at either of three

or four money centres of Europe, or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds,

The subject of the tariff and internal taxation

will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements and may, with safety, be reduced, but as the funding of the debt on a four or four and a half per cent loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely; thus after funding, justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest a post-

It may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present law, but a general revision of laws regulating authorized to detain the property of a nation this subject I recommend a postponement for

I also suggest the renewal of the tax on insuccess in all particulars that might have been comes, but at reduced rates, say three per cent,

suggested. I feel safe in saying that taxes and from there. revenues from imports may be reduced from sixty to eighty millions per annum, at once, and may convention was assigned at London for the setbe still further reduced from year to year, as the tlement of outstanding claims between Great resources of the country are developed. The re- Britain and the United States, which failed to port of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receive the consent of the Senate. They give employment and support to for carrying the mails; for having post route mails ending 30th June, to be \$370,943.747. Ex- that treaty were unfavorable to its acceptance by penditures including interest, bounties. &c., to the people of the United States, and its probe \$321.490.597. The estimates for the eusu- visions were wholly inadequate for the settleand will, no doubt, show a much larger decrease ernment; injuries resulting to the United States of public debt. The receipts of the Treasury by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain beyond the expenditures, have exceeded the during the war, in increased rate of duties, amount necessary to place to the credit of the diminution of exports and imports, and other Our neighbors South of us, and China and Japan the service to be performed. sinking fund, as provided by law. To lock up betructions to domestic industry, and prejudider these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia affect the presperity of the country. Under longation of the war and the increased cost, in the presperity of the country. heartily concurred in the propriety of using all be curplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds, thus reducing the between commercial nations, and yet the conveninterest bearing indebtedness of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds so held by the Treasury amount to \$75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund. I recommend that The means provided for paying the interest on the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue; for the increase of the salaries of certain classes of officials; for the substitution of increased notional bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of authorized the Executive to order elections in fines and penalties, forfetinres, &c., to officers of the Government, or to informers.

The office of Commissioner of Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government; it falls little short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgment will place the office upon a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and with a character and qualification of the class of men required to fill it properly.

and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our tend to form a continued peace and friendship. ernment. able currency. It is an evil which, I hope, will people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been This is now the only grave question which receive your most carnest attention. It is a struggling for independence and freedom. The the United States has with any foreign nation. duty, and one of the highest duties of govern- people and government of the United States en- The question of renewing the treaty for reciproment to secure to the citizens a medium of ex- tertain the same warm feelings and sympathies cal trade between the United States and the change of fixed and unvarying value. This im- for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle, British Provinces on this continent is not favor- prosperity, time and a humane administration of plies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute that they manifested throughout the previous ably considered. for it can be devised. It should be commenced struggles between Spain and her former colonies. In conformity with the recommendation of now and reached at the earliest practicable mo- in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at Congress, a proposition to abolish mixed Courts ment consistent with a fair regard to the interest no time assumed condition which amount to for the suppression of the slave trade is under of the debter class. Immediate resumption of war in the sense of international law, or which specie payments would not be desirable; it would would show the existence of a de facto political

would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. The principle is maintained, however, that

taxation than the citizen has endured for six issued a Proclamation authorizing search of vesyears past, the entire public debt could be paid sels in high seas. Immediate remonstrance was of any such cable. On the introduction of their years past, the entire ple should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year eral issued a new Proclamation limiting the opposition by the United States to the landing independent of each other, and are subject to orders. by year the ability to pay increases in rapid search to vessels of the United States authorized ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be re- under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, to say that there has been no modification in army officers holds a position for life; the Agent

I have always felt that most intimate relations The public debt is represented in a great part | should be cultivated between the United States by bonds having from five to twenty, and from and independent nations on this continent. It optional with the Government to pay these bonds ably entered into to secure more intimate re-

In order to comply with an agreement of the

United States, as to a mixed Commission at Lima, for the adjustment of claims, it will become necessary to send a Commissioner and Sec-

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American Republics having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili. a Congress has been in vited to be held in Washington during the pres-

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given assent, which, it is alleged, conflicts with vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain and that Spain was constructing in and near New York, thirty gunboats, which might be used by Spain to relieve the naval ponement of this question until the next meeting force at Cuba to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure; no furthur steps have been taken by the representatives of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling with which we are at peace, on mere Executive orders, the matter is referred to Congress.

The conduct of the war between the Allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made things with that country difficult, and it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our Representative

Towards the close of the last administration a and could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise tion treated them simply as such ordinary claims, their amount. Great even as that difference is, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and so universally impressed itself upon the people of this country.

Believing that a Convention thus misconcelyed in its scope and inadequate in its provisions, would not have produced the hearty and cordial settlement of pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have firmly established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate, in rejecting the treaty, to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two coan-

A sensible people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unsettled than under the restraint of a settlesustained. The rejection of the treaty was fol. dressed itself with results, I hope, satisfactory to the strict enforcement. As the United States is the freest of all nations lowed by a state of public feeling on both sides country. There has been no hesitation in changing of the country of the so, too, its people sympathize with all peoples which I thought not favorable to an immediate the laws. Sometimes, too, where in a mere-party struggling for liberty and self government, but attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly view undesirable political events were likely to folwhile so sympathizing it is due to our honor that so instructed the Minister of the United States low, nor any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials W. M. WILSON, formerly with Dr. F. Scarr, we should abstain from enforcing our views upon to Great Britain and found my views in this reunwilling nations, and from taking an interested gard were shared by Her Majesty's Ministers. part without invitation in quarrels between dif- I hope that the time may soon arrive when the ferent nations, or between Governments and their two Governments can approach the subject of this momentous question with an appreciation of Our course should always be in conformity what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of when providing that appointments made by the with strict justice and law, international and each, and with the determination not only to relocal. Such has been the policy of the admin- move the cause of complaint in the past, but to istration in dealing with these questions. For lay the foundation of a broad principle of public

negotiation. It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate their submarine cable un- tinuous rebellion, murders and wars. From my own passed during the approaching session of Con- management of a few reservations of Indians to investments now offered in the Southern States. tion all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold.

The question of the seizure of the sei

the best on the earth. With a less burden of The Captain General of Cuba about May last the United States, or any State in the Union; and on their part not to oppose the establishment reservation, officers of the army were selected. The of the cable until meeting of Congress. I regret from different departments of the Government. The this Company's concession, nor so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their dians, and in establishing a permanent peace, to the concessions exclude capital and citizens under end that some portion of his life may be spent in the State from competing upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens under the States and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean

> The unsettled political condition of other countries, less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming naturalized. Having secured this hey return to their native countries and reside there without disclosing their change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after, perhaps, years of quiet, threatens their positions or their property, or when their native State drives them into its military service, when their oath of to its revenues, avoid duties of chilzenship and, only make themselves known by a shrm of protection. I have directed the diplomatic and consular officers to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. A ed, who discharges his duty to his country is enti-

tled to its complete protection. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets at London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen and Stockholm, to empower their Representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States a convention to indicate a form making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrants, and to the quantity and quality of food, medical treatthe voyage, in order to secure ventillation, to pro- dition more health, to prevent impositions, and to protect the females, providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries, and for enforcing such regulations by summary process.

Your attention is respectfully called to the law egarding the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the uestion whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon manilla is not

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful take the place of skilled labor to a large extent.

The extension of Railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural ng year are more favorable to the Government, ment of alleged wrongs, sustained by this Gov- products, like products of other countries. Self incaution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us, also, the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. should receive our special attention. It will be the purpose of the administration to cultivate such relaions with all the nations as to entitle us to their confidence and make it their interest as well as ours | penditures. the sigblish better symmercial relations. Through herstofore pursued towards China, largely above bat sagicity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States has been the originator of this new policy, so they should be the from which they differ more widely in the gravi- more carnest in showing their good faith in making ty of their character than in the magnitude of it a success. In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of and also prevent American vessels from engaging in China be raised to one of the first class.

prosperity and fullest developement. First among these, a strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligaand property of the citizens of the United States, in each and every portion of our common country wherever he may choose to move, without reference to public debt should be paid, principal and interest officials in order to secure an efficient execution of against remonstrance wholly political.

It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called tenure of office acts, and to earnestly recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, President should receive the consent of the Senate. that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with

What faith can an Executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reason? How will said officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisits to our growth and existing laws, amended from time to time as they may be effected or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that is required The third cannot be as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually now occupied by Milo Martin. Inquire of acquiesced in by force of public opinion from the foundation of the government to the present. The management of the original inhabitants of this continent, the Indians, has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with conexperience upon the frontiers and Indian countries, I do not hold, either legislation, or the conduct of however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new cannot be remedied in any other light than as was will be attended ultimately with great success. The society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects, in other sections, were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their oppo- on this Company's road of 195 miles. As a security

reasons for this are numerous; where Indian Agents sonally interested in living in harmony with the Inlimits of civilized society. The latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one, and still another, the hold which the Government has upon the life of an officer to secure a faith-

ful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of Railroads and the accessibility thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country, is rapidly bringing civilized settlements into contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is, they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end. A system that looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all christianity and the endorsing, by citizens, a disregard for human life and the rights of others dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians upon large reservations as rapidly as it can be done and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are acred for it they should be induced to take their allegiance is known. They reside permanently lands in severalty and set up legal governments for away from the United States, contributing nothing their own protection. For full details on this subject. I call your special attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner

The recommendation of the General of the Army citizen of the United States, whether native or adopt- that appropriation be made for the forts at Portland, N. Y., Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, if for no other is concurred in.

I call special attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordinance for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the Government; also to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that the act prohibiting promotions in the staff corps of the army be repealed. The extent of country to be garrisoned and the number of military posts to be occupied is the same with a reduced army as with a large one. The number of staff officers required is ment of the sick, and the rules to be observed during more dependent upon the latter than the former con-

The report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying this, shows the condition of the Navy when this administration came into office, and the changes made since. Strennous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission, or render them fit for service, if required, as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam whilst cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the Navy, a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her and adding greatly to its effectiveness. I recommend preducts upon the same footing with those of the a liberal though not extravagant policy towards this branch of the public service.

The report of the Post Master General furnishes a rapidity under the encouragement which they now clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations receive, with the improvement of machinery already of the postal service, and of the financial condition of the Post Office Department. The ordinary revenues for the year ending June 30th 1869, Our imports of many articles must fail largely amounted to \$16,444,510, and the expenditures to within every few years. Fortunately, too, our man- \$23,698,131. Your attention is respectfully called to mactures are not confined to a few localities, as for- the recommendations made by the Post Master Genmerly, and it is to be hoped, will become more and | eral, for authority to change the rate of compensation more diffused, making the interest in them equal in | to the Main Trunk Railroad lines for their services receipts of the Government for the fiscal year, and circumstances attending the negotiation of huadreds of thousands of people at home, and retain extended; for reorganizing and increasing the with us the means which otherwise would be shipped efficiency of the Special Agency service; for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlanti ; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total aboliterest, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates tion of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage: it reduces the receipts of the postal service from twenty-five to thirty per cent, and largely increases

> During the year ending September, 1869, the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were \$68,638, being \$23,926 more than the ex-

I would respectfully call your attention to the rewith the other duties devolving upon the Commis-

sioners of Education. If it is the desire of Congress to make the Census which must be taken during the year 1870 more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration, such measures the Chinese upon our soil under the name of Coolies as might be deemed proper in reference to the Ceninference could be drawn from it to remove the the transportation of Coolies to any country to locate I recommend to your favorable consideration the sus and to report a plan, I desist from saying more. unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in the system. I also recommend that the mission to claims of the agricultural bureau for liberal approprintions. In a country so diversified in climate as On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief ours and with a population so largely dependent Magistrate of the United States as it was the conviction agriculture, all the benefits that can be contion that three things were essential to its peace, ferred by properly fostering the bureau, are incal-

I desire, respectfully, to call attention of Congress tions. Second, to secure protection to the person to the inadequate salaries of a number of the important officers of the government. In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been original nationality, religion, color or politics, de- made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that manding of him only obedience to the laws and pro- time the labors of the Court have largely increased, per respect for the rights of others. Third, the and the expenses of living have at least doubled Union of all of the States, with equal rights, indes- During the same time Congress has twice found it tructible by any constitutional means. To secure necessary to increase largely the compensation of its the first of these, Congress has taken two essential own members and the duty it owes to another Desteps-first, in declaring by joint resolution that the partment of the government deserves and will undoubtedly receive due consideration. There are many subincurred and secured by providing the means for jects not alluded to in this message, which might paying it. Providing the means, however, could not with propriety be introduced, but I will abstain becare the object desired without a proper adminis- lieving that your patriotism and statesmanship will tration of the laws for the collection of the Revenues | suggest the topics and the legislation most conducive ment which satisfies neither their ideas of justice and an economical disbursement of them. To this to the interests of the whole people. On my part I nor their grave sense of the grievance they have subject the administration has most effectually ad- promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their U. S. GRANT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1869.

DRUG NOTICE.

now of the firm of Wilson & Black, Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.

Desires to call the attention of his friends and the public to the fact that he is now engaged in the Drug Business, at the old stand of Da. JAS. N. BUTT, corner of

Trade and College Streets, and has just received a large and fresh stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, &c., of all kinds; Window Glass of all sizes, from 8x10 to 30x44, and any other size ent to order, besides a large variety of Kerosene Lamps of all patterns; also, all the Patent Medicines usually sold in this market.

The quantity of Goods we shall keep induces us to say that we will sell goods so low that it will be to the interest of all purchasers, and especially Country Merchants, to buy their goods from us. W. M. WILSON.

W. J. BLACK.

for David Henderson

To Rent for the Year 1870, attained by special legislation, but must be regarded | The Dwelling House near the Statesville Railroad, F. W. AHRENS,

Exchange of Bonds. OFFICE CHAR., COL. & AUG. RAILBOAD Co.,)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 18, 1869. The Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Caroina, and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies, in joint Convention, July 8, 1869, having consolidated and authorized the issuance by this Company of its First Mortgage Seven per cent Coupon Bonds, to be used for the purpose of retiring the Bonds of said two Companies respectively, the with a fair result so far as tried, and which I hope undersigned hereby gives notice of his readiness to make the Exchange of the Bonds.

The Coupons due January 1, 1870, will be attached to the New Bonds. This issue of Bonds for the purpose designated, will amount to \$1,200,000, which is equivalent to a lien of only about \$6,000 per mile on this Company's road of 195 miles. As a security Built and occupied for many years by the late Wm. they are regarded as being better than any hereto-

Congress.

MONDAY, Dec. 6 .- In the Senate, Mr Morton are sent, there or near there, troops must be sent introduced a bill to reconstruct Georgia. The sented and laid on the table. Mr Comeron presented a petition for the recognition of Cuba and spoke strongly in its favor. Drake's bill restraining the Federal Courts, was presented.

DEC. 7 .- Mr Morton introduced a joint resolution admitting Virginia into the Union, and also the admission of her Senators and Repre-

In the House, Mr Butler introduced a bill to repeal the tenure of office acts. Mr Stevens of Ohio, introduced a bill for the removal of disabilities of the people of the States who have adopted the 15th amendment.

DEC. 8 .- In the Senate, Mr Ferry introduced a joint resolution abolishing test oaths, and made some pungent remarks that the time for their usefulness had passed. In the House, a bill was introduced allowing

one hundred and sixty acres of land as homesteads to soldiers and sailors, and exempting their property equally with Boudholders from

The bill relieving some five hundred persons fram political disabilities, which passed the House last session, passed the Senate and goes to the President.

REMOVAL.

W. J. BLACK will remove to his new Brick Building on College Street about the 15th of December, where he hopes to see and wait on his customers and friends.

He has on hand a fine stock of Groceries at low Dec 6, 1869.

NOTICE. Lost or mislaid, a Certificate of Stock in the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad for twenty-five Shares, owned by W. H. Neel, dated November 10, 1862, and No. 1952. Also, a Certificate of Stock in said Road for three Shares, owned by A. G. Neel, dated July 18, 1862, No. 1872. Also, a Certificate of Stock in said Road, for four Shares, owned by T. P. Grier, dated

June 19, 1862, No. 1716. Application will be made

at the expiration of three months from date for a

Nov 29, 1869 3w

renewal of said Certificates.

T. P. GRIER. For Rent, A desirable new COTTAGE. Apply to J. C. BURROUGHS.

. W. H. NEEL.

A. G. NEEL,

LAND FOR SALE

I offer for sale a part of my tract of LAND. I will sell about 200 Acres adjoining the Mill, 3 miles from Charlotte. It is first-rate land, and the greater part well timbered and well watered. Apply immediately to the undersigned. IRA PARKS. Dec 6, 1869 3wpd

For Rent

The Store recently occupied by Wade & Gunnels as a Book Store, is offered for Rent. It will be rented only as a Boot and Shoe Store, as it is adapted to that sort of business. It is situated between the two Banks, and is a most desirable stand. Apply S. B. MEACHAM. immediately to Dec 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. I take this method of returning my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past, and hope that they will continue to patronize me in the future, feeling satisfied that I can sell them goods as cheap as they Please give me a call before buying. I have a

JAMES II. HENDERSON.

large stock of all kinds of goods on hand

Further Notice. I have a good many Notes and Accounts on hand due me, remaining unsettled, and I now request those indebted to come forward between this and the first day of January and make paymens I have been very indulgent, but patience might desse to be a virtue. A word to the wise is sufficient Dec 6, 1869 4w JAMES H. HENDERSON.

Notice to Trespassers.

Depredations, in various ways, having been from time to time committed on our premises, this is, therefore, to give notice to all persons, without distinetion of race, color or previous condition, to cease in future from such depredations either in the way of hunting with or without dogs, fishing, or even passing through our fields, especially those under cultivation, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

J. Mc. SAMPLE, MILES A. HENDERSON, J. F. HARRY, S. J. McELROY. J. M. HOUSTON, W. A. SAMPLE, J. W. SAMPLE, M. M. HOUSTON, J. A. HENDERSON, W. B. HARRY, A. R. HENDERSON H. T. CAPPS, D. I. SAMPLE, H. B. SAMPLE.

A Card.

B. M. PRESSON.

AT THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. Takes pleasure in informing his old customers and friends that he is "Right side Up," and having care

Dec 6, 1869

for his many patrons, will be pleased to see them at any time, at his old stand, The sign of the Elephant, where he is again prepared to supply them with the Family and Plantation Provisions, and everything fresh and good for the Larder and

the inner man with some Dressing for the outer, at astonishingly moderate prices. Do not pass by, but call in and see if I cannot suit you as well as you can be accommodated elsewhere, as it is my pleasure and desire to please the public, having made extensive arrangements for that pur-

B. M. PRESSON, Agent.

Store for Rent. The commodious Store Room and Dwelling above,

opposite the Court House, (now occupied by J. S. Means & Son,) is offered for Rent for the year 1870. J. DULS, Agent. Dec 6, 1869 4w Assignee's Sale,

At the Auction House of M. L. Wriston & Co. As Assignee of H. B. Peters, a Bankrupt, I will expose to public sale, on Thursday, the 22d day of December, 1869, all the Furniture of the late City Bank of Charlotte, consisting in part of one

Large Fire-Proof Lillie's Safe, Writing Desks, Chairs, Blank Books, Stationery, Carpets, &c.; one Share of Stock in the Char. & S. C. Railroad, and

ONE VACANT LOT. In the rear of H. B. Peters' residence. S. P. ALEXANDER,

TO LEASE. On the 25th day of December, 1869, at the Court

House in Rutherfordton, I will lease for the term of two years the well known Village Hotel,

At the same time and place, I will also lease for

Nov 29, 1869 3w