The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,247,878 acres; for which has been received the sum of $8,821,414. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land-warrants, and for other purposes, 30,100,230 acres, thus making a total aggregate of 39,000,328 acres. On the 30th of Sept. last, surveys had been made of 16,873,6,9 acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system; to the colonisation of the Indian tribes, and to the recommendation in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were $16,407,888 and its gross receipts $7,620,801—making an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,787,046. The deficiency of this department is thus $744,000 greater than for the year ending June 30, 1855. Of this deficiency, $330,000 is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Co., and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain on the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, close of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than $22,000,000, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly $4,000,000; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than $21,000,000,—an increase of $6,000,000 upon those of the previous year.

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

Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouth of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success.—Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defended has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, that privateering is and remains abolished,"—I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering.—Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed decisive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris.—I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of inter national law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect.—While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two Republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that state. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great number, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing powers in that state should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and, awaiting further developements, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the U. S. and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulations with the U. S., and by rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly $2,000,0000 annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada, I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those parts, until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the U. S. now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the gov't, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prospering; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plough of its husbandmen marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these U. S. the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can be led into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the count entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical option of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United Sts. We have, at length, reached that state of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to made, are the incidents, not of weakness but of strength. In our foreign relations have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empire of Europe. In our domestic relations we have to guard against the shock of the contents, the ambitions, the interests, and exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes regular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are natural product of the present period of elevation, the self-reliance and the rather spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to that Providence which, during the period my administration, has vouchsafed to confer on the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to template the spectacle of amicable and peaceful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout Union.

ANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1856.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

WE WILL sell, the first day of January, 1857, the

Valuable Town Property

owned by the late M. B. Springs, consisting of a Dwelling and Storehouse, situated on Trade-st. Street, one door East of Leroy Spring's brick corner.

Persons desiring choice location would do well to examine the lots, as it is as favorably situated for Mercantile pursuits as any in the Town of Charlotte.

Terms easy and known on day of sale.

J. BLACKWOOD.
C. STEELE.
B. TAYLOR.

Dec. 9, 1856. 42tf

NOTE.

ON the 4th instt the road between Charlotte and Wilkins on the Nation Ford Road, a small POCKET BOOK, containing Six Dollars and 35 cts money. Also some several Notes, viz: one note Clerk & Davis, for $190, due in May, 1854, 6 credit on said note; one note on Joshua Gloyn, payable to W. O. Moss, for $37, due in February 56; one note on Henry Glover, for $45, of 51—$19 credit, date not recollected; one note G. Phillips, for $250, the principal of which been paid; one note on J. A. Campbell, for $8 credit, in Aug. 1856; one note on Martin, for $45, due in January 1855; one note on Thorrew, for $5,18, due to the estate of L. Small, and other papers not recollected. Atons are forewarned not to trade for any of the above named notes. A liberal reward will be for the delivery and the above named notes.

A. A. ELMS.

Dec. 9, 1856. 41

Providence Academy,

12 miles S of Charlotte.

THE exercises of 15th session will open on the first Mon. January 1857.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS.

Latin, Greek and Mathematics	$12 50
English Grammar, Geog, &c	6 00

Students will be in from the day of entrance to the end of term, without deduction for lost time.

EKUYKENDALL.

Dec. 9, 1856. 45

Sale of Town Lots,

The 1st day of January in Charlotte

ON the 1st day of Jany, 1857, will be sold on the premises

Lots

adjoining the lot of H. M. Davidson, on Trade street, a part of lot of J. S. Davidson, deceased. Terms to be shown on the day of sale.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent
for E. HUTCHISON, Ex'r.

Dec. 9, 1856. 45

Negro Hiring.

WILL be in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January, 11 Negroes belonging to the estate of Abe Springs, dec'd. The Negroes to be delivered upon the 25th December 1857.

BY SPRINGS Adm'r.

Dec. 9, 1856. 42tf

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, December 16 1856.

☞ See New Advertisements.

☞ The length of the President's Message has crowded out our usual variety.

President's Message.

This document leaves us but little room for any thing else. Our readers will find it well written and its tone mild and conciliatory. A large portion of it is devoted to the defence of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The President seems to favor also Squatter Soveseignty, &c. Every one should read it as it gives a general idea of the state of the country, we therefore commend it to our readers.

The Raleigh Register.

This establishment was offered at public auction in Raleigh, on the 5th instant, and was purchased by John W. Syme, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., for $5,100. It has been in the hands of Mr. Gales and his heirs for more than fifty years and we are sorry to see it pass out now; but it is a source of pleasure to know that it passes into the hands of Mr. Syme, who is well-known, as editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, to be a gentleman of talent and a thorough-going American. We therefore welcome him in the editorial corps of the old North State, and cheerfully extend to him the right hand of fellowship and hope that he may never have cause to regret his removal to this State.

Peterson for January.

This *bijou* has been on our table for several days and we take another opportunity of recommending it to our readers as the *cheapest* periodical in the country; and to prove what we say we will give the Whig and a copy of Peterson to new subscribers for one year, for $3 25. Now Ladies, if you wish a cheap and interesting parlor companion, now is your time. How many will accept our proposition?

Davidson College.

The bill to amend the Charter of this institution has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The old charter prohibited the Trustees from holding more than $200,000, it was necessary therefore to have it amended so that the College could hold the entire bequest of the late Maxwell Chambers.

The Free Suffrage Bill.

The Bill granting the right to every free white man to vote for Senator has passed both Houses of the Legislature. Although we used our efforts against the success of the measure, because it was made a political hobby yet we are in fact in favor of it, provided a proper protection is granted to the landed interests of the state. Its approval or rejection will be submitted to the people at the next August election, and although it has been a hobby for the Democratic party to ride into power, we do not believe that it will meet the approbation of the people. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

The Raleigh papers do not contain the ayes and nays on the 3d reading, or the bill—ayes 98, nays 5—yet, on the 2d reading the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, Badham, Barnes, Bembury, Bethea, Blanton, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Cansler, Clark, Cotton, Cox of Jones, Cox of Perquimans, Cramp, Dancy, Davidson, Dills, Eller, Erwin, Folk, Gaither, Gentry, Gilliam, Glass, Hackney, Hall, Hargrove, Harrell, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Houck, Holmes, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jennett, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Lesseb of Davidson, Litch of Robeson, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Little, Long, Love, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mabry, Mann, Martin, Mason, Masten, Mathews, McIntosh, Montgomery, Meares, Moore, Morrison, Mosely, Ogburn, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pearson, Pickett, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rand, Rankin, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rumley, Rushing, Saul, Scales, Settle, Siler, Slaughter, Smallwood, Southerland, Speer, Speight, Stewart, Stiles, Strayhorn, Stubbs, Tate, Thompson, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddell, Ward, Waugh, White of Sampson, White of Cabarrus, White, of Bladen, Whitson, Williamson, Wilson, Withers and Yancy—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Caldwell, Elliit, Foster, and Scott—4.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD,

FROM THE 8TH TO THE 15TH DECEMBER.

Templeton & S., Tate, B. & Co., T. Walton, J. Ramsour & Co., O. Gillespie & Co., R. F. Sloan & Co., J. Fronebarger, Harper, J. & Co., L. A. Mason & Co., J. Gathings, S. M. Withers, J. P. Hilterbrand.

The Bank of Charlotte, N. C.,

9TH DECEMBER, 1856.

The Board of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank. The same will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in January next.

W. A. LUCAS, Cash.

Notice.

AS administrator of R. H. Young, dec'd., I will sell on the town of Charlotte, on the 1st of January next,

20 OR 25 LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES,

most of which are boys, from 10 to 22 years of age, on a credit of six months.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate will please pay up.

W. WALLACE, Adm'r.

Dec. 16, 1856. 145

Negro Hiring.

30 Valuable NEGROES to Hire.

ON the first day of January, 1857, 8 VAMPA BLACK GOLD MINERS belonging to the heirs of Jno. Mebaney, dec'd., will be hired out.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Guardian.

Dec. 16, 1856. 145

Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 30th December, at the residence of the subscriber, will be hired out for the year 1857, all the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of Dr. J. M. Hayes, dec'd.

J. M. STRONG, Guardian.

Dec. 16, 1856. 144

NEW CASHSTORE.

WE have just received and are now opening the Largest Stock of Imported CIGARS ever brought to this market, viz:

Emperatus Eugenia,
La Rosa Londres,
Flora de Charleston,
Consules Opera,
Rio Hondo,
Washington,
Jenny Lind,
Plantation,
Regalia,

and others, all imported Cigars, also a large lot of common ones, so those that want can smoke at any price, from ½ cent to 20 cents a piece, a fine lot of

TOBACCO,

for chewing and smoking.

☞ To the Ladies we would say, call and see our

CONFECTIONARIES,

and get something good for the Holidays.

PINE APPLES,
ORANGES, COCOA-NUTS,
RAISINS and NUTS,
CANDIES of all kinds.

☞ Also, to the boys we would say we have a large lot of

Fire Works,

that we are determined to sell cheap for CASH.

☞ Don't forget to call at N. Wilkinson & Co.'s New Stand, on the Burnt District, opposite Boone & Co.'s Shoe Store.

N. WILKINSON & CO.

Charlotte, Dec. 16, 1856. 154

NEW STORE.

J. & E. B. STOWE,

HAVING removed to their New Store on Main-Street, below Young & Williams' Hotel, and opposite Boone & Co.'s New Shoe Store, where they now have on sale a large stock of

GROCERIES,

and such other articles as are usually kept in such Houses, including their

BAGGING

AND

COTTON YARN.

NOW IN STORE,

300 Sacks SALT,
40 Bbls. New Orleans MOLASSES,
5 Hhds best Porto Rico, do.
5 hhds. West India do.
5 hhds. Cuba do.
5 hhds. of good Brown SUGAR,
40 Bbls Extra do.
15 bbls Crushed do.
12 bags good COFFEE,
English dairy and common CHEESE
BAGGING
ROPE and TWINE,
Adamantine and T. Row CANDLES,
North Carolina and western WHISKEY,

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

☞ We respectfully solicit a call from buyers.

J. & E. B. STOWE.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1856. 43tf

Charlotte Common Schools.

WE the "Common School Committees" for the two districts in the town of Charlotte, inform the citizens that we have unitedly employed Mr. E. C. Enos, for the ensuing year; and that a school under his superintendence will be opened at the Common School House in this place on Monday, the 5th of January, 1857.

E. H. ANDREWS.
R. M. JAMISON.
A. GRAY.
C. OVERMAN.
E. GRAHAM.
J. RIGLER.

Dec. 16, 1856. 146

To Teachers of Common Schools.

ALL persons who desire to act as Teachers in the District Schools of Mecklenburg County, during the 1st and 2nd quarters of the year 1857, are requested to attend at the office of the Charlotte M. Fire Insurance Co. on the 10th day (Saturday) of Jan'y, 1857, for the purpose of being examined and receiving Certificates.

J. P. ROSS, Supt. Com. Schools.
M. D. JOHNSTON, } Com. of
E. NYE HUTCHISON, } Examinrs.

Dec. 16, 1856. 146

Valuable Providence Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, 12 miles south of Charlotte, 3½ miles from Morrow's Turnout, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, containing about 300 acres. On the place is a comfortable Dwelling House, with 4 or 5 rooms, new barn and all necessary outhouses in good repair. The Land is equal to any in Providence Settlement for Cotton or Grain. There are two branches running through the Plantation, and also two never failing Springs. There are also fine indications that there is a

GOLD MINE

on the place, as gold has been obtained by running some of the earth. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber. The terms will be made easy.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM.

Dec. 16, 1856. 43tf

Rock Hill Academy.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY NEXT, under the superintendence of its former Principal, Gen. JNO. A. ALSTON.

His long experience and well-known reputation as a teacher of youth, render it almost unnecessary to say anything in reference to his qualifications. Suffice it to state, that having received a thorough Academic education, he entered and graduated at the South Carolina College, and since has been engaged, for about fourteen years, in teaching. Such opportunities and experience, have eminently qualified him for the important and arduous duties of thoroughly training and developing the intellectual faculties, and have enabled him to acquire that tact in imparting instruction to, and governing young men which experience alone can give, and which are so essential to the prosperity of all such institutions. We the Trustees, therefore, in whose midst, he has for years been engaged in teaching, knowing him to be thus eminently qualified, take great pleasure in recommending all who have sons to educate, and desire to be thoroughly prepared for entering any of our Colleges, to send them here.

The citizens of Rock Hill are moral, and many of them religious. They have a prospect of having established very soon, two Churches. There is here, a flourishing Division of the Sons of Temperance—there is not a licensed grog-shop in the place, and all the citizens seem determined to discountenance everything calculated to tempt the young and rising generation into either extravagance or dissipation.

This School, at its late adjournment, numbered about sixty pupils, and we, its Trustees, can with pleasure, testify to the uniform correct deportment and studious habits of the students.

Good and comfortable Boarding can be had within convenient distance, and in the best families, at Eight Dollars per month.

The following are the rates of Tuition, per Session of five months:—

Orthography and Reading,	$ 7 00
The above with Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	9 00
The above with History, Natural Philosophy, &c.,	12 50
The Latin, Greek and Mathematics,	17 50

The Scholastic year will consist of two Sessions of five months each. Pupils will be received at any time, and will be charged from time of entrance until the end of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness.

H. SIMPSON, Chairman.
H. F. BROACH, Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1856. 146

Commissioner's Sale.

In Equity.—Orik.

John M. Strong, et. al. vs. F. C. Harris, et. al } Bill for Partition.

IN obedience to the Decree of the Court of Equity, obtained at Chambers, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on the EIGHTH day of JANUARY 1857, a tract of land known as the "Home Place," situate on the East side of Catawba River, in York District, bounded by lands of Hugh Harris, Clark Hartis, Margaret Harris and others, containing

300 ACRES.

The above place is well improved, having on it a Dwelling almost new; good Barn, Screw and Gin House and all necessary outbuildings, and over one Hundred acres of it in woods, and the cleared land the best Cotton Land East of the Catawba, in York District. The land is within 2½ miles of Morrow's Turn Out, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road.

One other tract known as the "Pettus Tract," bounded by lands of Dr. John M. Strong, J. Boyd, W. I. Clawson, S. P. Sutton and others, containing FIFTY ACRES. This tract is all in woods. The above lands, sold for partition and division amongst the heirs-at-law and distributees of Dr. John M. Harris.

TERMS—A sufficiency of cash to pay the cost—the balance on a credit of one two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, purchaser to give bond and good sureties for the payment of the purchase money.

JNO. L. MILLER,
C. E. Y. D.

($54) Dec. 16 1856. 146

Couch Shop for Rent or Lease.

ONE of the best shops in the State for the above business is now offered for Rent or Lease. It is in complete order—has separate shops for the different branches—has a large storeroom for New Work and repairing. From $12 to 20,000 worth of work may be sold at this stand annually. Application may be made to.

J. TROTTER.

Charlotte, Dec. 16, 1856. 145

Fayetteville Observer and Spirit of the Age will insert the above three weeks and forward account to this office for settlement.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next ordinary drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at Havana on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

$258,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 571 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000!!

1 prize of	$100,000	3 prizes of	$2 000
1 "	50 000	2 "	1,000
1 "	20 000	70 "	100
1 "	10,000	140 "	200
1 "	5,000	20 Apr'xim's	7,200

4 Approximations to the $100,000—$600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $300 to $30,000; 4 of $200 to $10,000; 4 of $200 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 3 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

Communications addressed to DON RODEL GUEZ, (care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.) until the 30 of January, will be attended.

Persons ordering Tickets will please write their names plain and give their post office, county and state. Dec. 16, 1856.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

Southern Military Academy

LOTTERY!

CLASS I.

To be drawn in the city of Mobile, Ala., in public, on Wednesday, December 30, 1856,

ON THE PLAN OF

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERIES!

JOHN HUNTER and W. W. MCGEHEE, Esqs., Commissioners.

30,000 TICKETS—3 280 PRIZES!

MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 10 TICKETS.

NOVEL SCHEME!

Prize of	$40,000	2 Prizes of	1,000
"	12,000	10 "	800
"	5,000	100 "	100
"	2,000	100 "	75
"	1,000	"	

AROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$150	approx. $40,000	prize are	$	600
4 "	125	12,000	"		500
4 "	100	5,000	"		400
4 "	75	2,000	"		300
8 "	50	1,000	"		400
40 "	45	200	"		1,800
3,000 "	20	"	"		120,000

3 280 Prizes amounting to $201,000

Whole Tick'ts $10, Halves 5, Quart'rs 2½

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

3,000 Prizes of $40 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $40,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $40,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1, will be entitled to $40. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $40, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets			$50
" "	10 Half	"	30
" "	10 Quarter	"	15

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to the undersigned.

S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Charlotte Bakery and Confectionery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, that they are receiving direct from New York and Charleston, large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS

which they are determined to sell as low as they can be had in this market. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice,
Mackerel in kits and barrels,
Assumptine Candies, Macaroni,
Table Salt, Pickles, Sauces, &c.
Currants, Citron, Raisins, Prunes,
Ginger Preserves, Syrups, Catsups, &c.

A No. 1 article of Buckwheat Flour, also a choice lot of English Dairy CHEESE at a low price.

West India Fruits,

Oranges, Lemons, Fine Apples, Cocoanuts, &c.

A large assortment of

Toys and Fancy Articles,

—ALSO—

A splendid assortment of

FRESH CANDIES,

—ALSO—

CAKES

both dressed and plain, for the Christmas holidays.

☞ WEDDINGS and PARTIES furnished at short notice.

☞ They will have on hand a splendid lot of

FIRE WORKS, &c.

for Christmas, all of which they intend to sell at short profits.

They would respectfully invite one and all to give them a call.

They return their thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage they have received from their home, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

MOORE & MOODY.

Dec. 9, 1856. 42tf

BLANK DEEDS For sale here