

to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in the Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as the depredations of that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Ariepe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile incursions of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many casualties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success. I deem it to be my duty once more to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and re-passing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when those countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, of the commanding power to the Executive. If this is the objection, it would, of course, be conclusive. A brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power under the constitution, "to declare war." They also possess the power to "provide and maintain an army," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making or giving to the enemy. This is the plain language of the constitution, and it was the well-known intention of the framers of the constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term public war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress act after the fact, after the mischief has been done? Have they the power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they then act? To confer this authority, in future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-making power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. The progress of a great nation may be arrested by a single predatory requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 21, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of an attack upon the Republic of Paraguay." For "the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render satisfaction for the seizure of the vessel, or similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in foreign ports? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither power nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Third Act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the ratification of the President, and the President's ratification of the same, contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly renewed them to complete their work—and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately after the adjournment, there would have been virtually no representatives. In an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide

for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine the condition of the Post-Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would have been due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December—less than one week before the opening of the present Congress. The reason for the failure to provide for the current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called on for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the carrying of the mail, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to \$3,828,728. But after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to \$4,236,000. With the seventy millions at his command, the Postmaster-General has managed to pay that portion of the deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the mean time the contractors themselves, under the terms of their contracts, have been paid in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had no resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should come from the date when a contract would have had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed \$65,000—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public debt of this magnitude, which rests on the States, which would have resulted from conveying and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount which is now due these contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post Office bill necessarily gives to Congress, relative to the Government, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the Government, can no longer perform their duties if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should reach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the adjournment of Congress, will be a most productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress with the least delay. The circumstances under the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Congress that they should provide for the passage of the Constitution on this subject, and that they should appoint some day previous to the 4th March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the result of the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and the passage of a law appointing some day previous to the 4th March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the result of the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and the passage of a law appointing some day previous to the 4th March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the result of the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and the passage of a law appointing some day previous to the 4th March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

# Jredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1860.

OFF TERMS.  
THIS "JREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.  
1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00  
If paid within 3 months, 2.25  
If paid within 6 months, 2.50  
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3.00.

Having laid in a large supply of Newspaper, Flat Cap, Fancy paper of various sizes, Cards, colored Inks and other materials for executing the finest style of printing, the Express Office is fully prepared to turn out work of any description in the best style of the art, and for moderate cost.

### President's Message.

We publish in full this week the President's Message. Its great length occupies rather much of our paper, but such documents should be laid always before the people. The message is well written and upon the whole, no doubt, will prove a very satisfactory Union-venerating document. It nevertheless has some objectionable features, that will occur to the reader as he wades through it. We dislike the idea of another war with Mexico which would be inevitable provided, the recommendations of the message are carried out by Congress. But perhaps a foreign war would strengthen the Union at home, at this time.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### South Carolina's Mission to Virginia.

While we hope that the ambassador from South Carolina to Virginia will be treated with all the respect due to the State which he will represent, and to his own high character, we do devoutly hope that the Old Dominion will not lend a favorable ear to a proposition either to join in a movement of secession, or in a call for a convention of all the States of the South. Whatever some of the politicians may say, the Southern people are not only unprepared for either of these movements at this time, but absolutely opposed to both. The people of the South have commenced a peaceable course of action towards the North, which, if persevered in, cannot fail to secure to the South all the protection which she needs for her rights and property. The policy of breaking off as far as possible, and as rapidly as possible, commercial intercourse with the North, although just commenced, has already begun to tell upon those who have so long fattened on the Southern market. Thinking men at the North, the men whose capital furnishes the main springs of commerce and manufactures, see the certain tendency of this action at the South, and are, as well they may, alarmed at it. Many mercantile and manufacturing establishments will, this year, suffer severely by the withdrawal of Southern trade, and of course will continue to suffer more and more as the South becomes more and more independent of the North. In this paper will be found a paragraph among the news items informing us of the discharge of over one hundred hands from one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia, in consequence of the withdrawal of Southern orders. The same cause may confidently be expected to produce similar movements by other Northern factories. We shall hear, too, of the discharge of clerks in mercantile establishments, the fall of house rent and real estate, the laying up of vessels, and discharge of seamen engaged in the coasting trade, (a trade greater in value than the foreign trade,) and so on will the work of destruction go through the almost innumerable branches of industry at the North. The effect of all this will inevitably be to produce a cessation of the hostilities of the Abolitionists. They will have no time to think of the horrors of slavery, and no money to pay for its abolition. When men are put up to all they know to get food and raiment, they have no means of sending flannels and warming pans to the West Indies, Summer clothing to the Esquimaux, Sharpe's Rifles and Brown's Pistols to the slaves of the South. The sleek and fat incendiary preachers and orators will have to look to empty churches, halls and lecture rooms for their audiences and pay, conservatism will get the ascendancy at the polls, aggression upon the South will cease, and the Union be safe from the assaults of mad-caps, whether in the North or South. Let us then, for the sake of every thing we hold dear, discountenance now every thing that points towards the dissolution of the Union.—Let us continue to physic the North with larger and larger, and longer doses of the non-intercourse medicine, and we shall assuredly eradicate the fever from its blood, and make it law-abiding, and conservative, sound and healthy.—*Raleigh Register.*

### Cortinas still in the Field.

The steamship Indiana had arrived at New Orleans from Brownsville bringing dates to the 2d instant. Cortinas with 400 men had attacked and captured Rio Grande city, on the 20th ult., killing a number of citizens.

### No Speaker.

Congress remains in the same condition as it was at our last report—neither better nor worse—no Speaker has been elected, and the members were daily engaged in informal debate upon the wool question.

### Law.

The following is the law in force in North Carolina against circulating in surrectionary documents:

If any person shall wilfully bring into this State with intent to circulate, or shall wilfully circulate or publish within the State, or shall aid or abet the bringing into, or circulation or publication of, within the State, any printed or printed pamphlet or paper, whether written or printed in or out of the State, the evident tendency of which is to cause slaves to become discontented with the bondage in which they are held by their masters, and the laws regulating the same, and free negroes to be dissatisfied with their social condition and denial to them of political privileges, and thereby to excite among the said slaves and free negroes a disposition to make conspiracies, insurrections, or resistance against the peace and quiet of the public, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall, for the first offense, be imprisoned not less than one year, and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the court; and for the second offense shall suffer death.

### European Intelligence.

According to a report the 19th of this month has been definitely fixed upon for the meeting of the Peace Congress. It is denied that the Pope demands the Presidency of that body for his Plenipotentiary. Lord John Russell answers the memorialists on Mexican affairs, in regard to non-payment of claims, that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with other powers respecting the course to be pursued with regard to that country in the future. He points out the difficulties occasioned by the United States recognizing one individual as President, and England and France another.

### Young John Brown Hung at Quincy.

A curious affair took place at Quincy, on the day of the execution of old Brown in Virginia, which came near having a tragical termination. There is a boy, aged about fourteen years, named John Brown, residing in the town where John Quincy Adams lived and died, and several boys in the vicinity concluded he ought to be tried for treason. They accordingly put him through the regular form of a trial.—He was arraigned in due form, was allowed counsel, (junior) and after a patient investigation of the case, he was

adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hung. The boys placed the young John Brown upon a barrel under a tree, fastened a slip noose round his body, enclosed his arms, and tied the rope to a limb of the tree. They then kicked the barrel from under him, and young John Brown was nearly launched into eternity; for the rope slipped up and caught the young gentleman around the throat. He was now in a perilous situation, as his thoughtless companions were frightened by the blood that flew from his nostrils, a stream, and ran away from the scene as fast as possible. Fortunately, for young Brown, a woman in a house near by ran out and with a carving knife cut him down. Brown was game to the last, but has concluded not to participate in a mock trial again.

### Jefferson Seminary, Ashe County, N. C.

This seminary for the instruction of young ladies will open the first of next month, under the able management of Pro. W. M. Robey, Principal. The seminary enjoys a deservedly high reputation, and Jefferson is one of the most healthful villages in the State, in the midst of the Mountains and grand scenery of North Carolina, having a refined and cultivated population. For terms, address the Principal.

### Fisher, Foard & Hooker, Newbern, N. C.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the above firm, offering for sale a heavy stock of groceries and other merchandise suited to the up-country trade, and soliciting produce to be sold on commission. It is a strong logic.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### Learn a Trade.

Let the Southern youth, lay aside whatever aversion they may have to labor, ignore their false pride, and learn trades, now that there is a prospect for fair patronage from the people of their own section. Franklin said that he who hath a trade hath an estate—meaning that a mechanic can always secure an independent living—and a more truthful assertion was never uttered. See, how easy is it for a man, who knows how to work and will labor, to get on in the world; and what it goes with him who has no skill or industry, that but ekes out a wretched existence—the despised of a vulgar, frivolous men and women. Learn to do one thing or another, everybody.

### The Democracy.

Have the people forgot how the democracy in North Carolina abused, vilified and denounced the Whigs in the election contest for members to Congress? Have they forgot with what venom Leach, Gilmer, Smith and Vance were assailed? No vilifying epithet was spared from Mr. Gilmer, in particular. His enemies labored all summer to prove him an abolitionist. But when the votes were counted out in his district his neighbors and friends rebuked these assailants in a manner that ought to have closed their lips.—And the defeat of Coleman, of Scales, and of Shaw,—that man who first charged abolitionism on Mr. Gilmer,—the defeat of all these democratic candidates, and the clear Whig gain of three delegates in Congress, to wit: Smith, Vance and Leach—did this signify anything as regards the will of those who elected them? Were these four good and true Whigs elected for the purpose of playing the fiddle for the democrats in Congress? Did those who voted for them intend that they should take seats convenient to democrats so that they might easily hear orders, and then promptly go and do the appointed work? Did any body vote for Leach, or Vance, or Gilmer, or Smith, that they might help the democrats with their work? No, not one! It was never dreamed of. They voted for them expressly to defeat that party which has defeated the expectations of the people—expressly! Those gentlemen know it very well—they know they were elected by a constituency which has lost all confidence in the democratic party. They have got no confidence in that party themselves, and have left to them no room to respect it. What is the use, then, of calling on them to rally to the support of its men and measures in Congress? The people would not do it at the polls, and it is quite certain their Whig delegates in Congress won't do it.

The great trouble with the democracy now, in Congress, is the danger they are in of losing the spoils! They raised into life the black republican party—did it on purpose, as we believe, to sectionalize the country, in order to compel the Whigs of the South and West to join them against the North—never doubting but that they would always be able to command sufficient strength to "save the Union," which was to be put in jeopardy at least every four years, and thus keep democrats in power and secure their grasp upon the spoils. It was a deep, deliberately laid scheme: but it is playing out different from their expectations. The black republicans have gained a strength not anticipated, and the Whigs of the South, have determined that they will not permit themselves to be forced into a false position merely to gratify the lust of the unprincipled political gamblers who are always crying "wolf! wolf!" in order that they may conceal their plundering tricks. It is playing out fearfully to the country, for we seriously apprehend that the democracy have, in their pursuit of the spoils, precipitated a condition of things from which there is no deliverance except through years of anarchy and a reign of terror. It may burst upon us at any moment—we are in a fearful suspense. They have had the Government in their own hands for years, and if they had administered its affairs in strict accordance with fairness, liberality, justice, law, economy and simplicity, it had all been well. Never did a party have a fairer chance to cover itself in glory, and never has a powerful party more signally failed in its mission—more thoroughly disappointed the hopes of a confiding, trusting people,—with whose most sacred interests they have sported as with worthless trash.—*Stat. Watchmen.*

### Interesting Postal Decision.

Postmaster-General Holt has recently decided an interesting and novel question. A husband who had been separated from his wife, demanded that his village post-master should deliver her letters to him, and threatened a suit at law if his demand was not complied with. The wife, on the other hand, forbade the delivery of her letters to the husband. In these circumstances the post-master appealed to Mr. Holt for instructions. That gentleman pronounces the claim advanced by the husband to preposterous to be seriously refuted—indeed, he says it is as abhorrent to law as it is to the Christian civilization of the age—and he directs the postmaster to deliver the letters to the wife.—*Char. Courier.*

### Uruy in Tennessee.

A bill has passed the Senate of Tennessee to amend the usury laws, which fixes the rate of interest at 6 per cent., but allows the recovery of 10 per cent. for borrowed money where the parties shall have so agreed, and such agreement be expressed on the face of the contract.

### Charlotte and Lincolnton Marble Yards.

WM. & R. TIDY,  
DEALERS IN  
Foreign and American Marble,  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
Marble Mantels, Head Stones,  
Slabs & Furniture Marble  
of every Style and Quality.  
They have also a great number of designs for  
MONUMENTS,  
which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.  
Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square, Lincolnton at the Public Square.  
Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.  
August 26, '59.