South Carolina Leader.

REV. R. H. CAIN, Editor. "First the blade, then the ear, afterwards the full corn in the ear."---Paul A. J. RANSIER, Associate Editor

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The Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1866.

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A. J. RANSIER, - - Associate Editor.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Annual Message of the President of the United States, read at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their Governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

THE SUBJECT OF RESTORATION.

In my message of the 4th, of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses reestablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government. Meeting, from time to time, as the public interest seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and, in good faith, to the enactment of measure for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

Seem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, "without their consent" nor should they be deprived of the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

STATUS OF THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms.

All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the Act approved 5th August, 1861, Congress, by the Act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the facts that the function of the States were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose to which I spoke these words to his countrymen, of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation, followed by their love and gratitude, he marion issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that thereafter, and cherish the Federal heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the objects of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a loyal and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and "each may" with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. When a person or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected, or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If rejected, admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective House of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition of affairs be prolonged a little time, it is to exclude them from representation. I do not see that the situation will be changed the efflux of time. Ten years hence if these States return to their allegiance, they and the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

THE NECESSITY FOR SPEEDY RESTORATION.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences from the minds of our countrymen.

A WARNING AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

In our efforts to preserve the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generation. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation;" "for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, followed by their love and gratitude, he retired from the cares of public life. "Guided by the principles in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to countrymen the true principles of their institution, and promote a Union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving them to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scene of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

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Great Sale

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Watches, chains, Diamond Rings, &c., &c.

One Million Dollars' worth to be disposed

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Without regard to Value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

Splendid List of Articles,

All to be sold at One Dollar Each.

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500 Silver Syrup Cups with Salvers	20 to 50	each
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500 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	10 to 20	doz.
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500 Gentlemen's Gold H'ld'g case Watches	50 to 150	each
500 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Hunting case Watches	35 to 70	
500 Gents' H'ld'g case Sil'r Watches	35 to 70	
500 Diamond Rings	50 to 100	
500 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	4 to 30	
500 Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4 to 8	
500 Jet and Gold Bracelets	5 to 10	
500 Chatelaine & Guard Chains	5 to 20	
500 Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 to 10	
500 Coral, Opal & Emerald Brooches	4 to 8	
500 Mosaic, Jet, Lava & Florentine Ear Drops	4 to 8	
500 Coral, Opal & Emerald Ear Drops	4 to 8	
500 California Diamond Breast pins	2.50 to 10	
500 Gold Fob and Vest Watch keys	2.50 to 8	
500 Fob and Vest Ribbon slides	3 to 10	
500 Set solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c	3 to 8	
500 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c	4 to 6	
500 Miniature Lockets	2.50 to 15	
500 Min. Lockets Magic Spring	10 to 20	
500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c	2 to 8	
500 Plain Gold Rings	4 to 10	
1500 California Diamond Rings	2 to 10	
500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet, Gold	5 to 15	
500 " " Cameo, Pearl, Opal and other stones	4 to 15	
500 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils	4 to 10	
500 Gold Pens & Gold Mount. H'ld'r Extension "	6 to 10	
	15 to 25	
500 Ladies' Gilt & Jet Buckles	5 to 15	

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ARRANDALE & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGTS No. 167 Broadway, New York, and 254 King Street, Charleston.

Announce that all the above list of goods will be sold *for One Dollar each.*

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in manufacturing districts of England, through the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, originally intended for the English market, has been sent off for sale in this country, and MUST BE SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE! Under these circumstances, ARRANDALE & CO, acting as agents for the principal European manufacturers, have resolved upon a

Great Gift Apportionment,

to be divided according to the following regulations: Certificates of the various articles are put into envelopes indiscriminately, sealed up, and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus showing no favoritism. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar.

Send 25 Cents for Certificate.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Courier, Mar. 1865, says "A better selected, more varied or fashionable assortment of jewelry cannot be found on the continent than Arrandale & Co. are now offering. Messrs. Arrandale & Co. occupy a high position in commercial circles as men entirely above the common trickery of trade. Their statements may be implicitly relied on both as to the character of their goods and the manner of the disposal. Ladies, especially, in all parts of the country are realizing handsome profits as agents and if any of our fair readers desire to interest themselves in it, they may do so with perfect confidence.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—A rare opportunity is offered for obtaining watches, chains, diamond rings, silver ware, etc., by Messrs. Arrandale & Co., at No. 167 Broadway. They have an immense stock of articles, varying in value, and all are offered at one dollar each. The distribution is very fairly done—you agree to take a certificate of a certain article enclosed in an envelope, and are not required to pay your dollar unless you are satisfied with the article, which will certainly be worth more than that amount, and may be $100 or $150. An excellent mode this of investing a dollar.—Sunday Times, N Y City Feb. 19, 1865.

We have inspected, at the office of Arrandale & Co's Agency, for European Manufacturing Jewellers, a large assortment of fashionable and valuable jewelry of the newest patterns. We also noticed a large quantity of silver plate, and understand that the whole of these newly imported articles are to be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great advantages to buyers, and affording extensive employment to agents. We know the firm in question to be respectable and thoroughly worthy of public confidence, and recommend our friends to read their advertisement.—N Y Albion, Sept. 3, 1864.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The most eligible profitable employment we have heard of for ladies is the sale of certificates for the Great Gift Distribution of Arrandale & Co. A lady of our acquaintance has been very successful in this way, not only in filling her own purse, but also in doing a good turn to those to whom she sold the certificates, as will be seen by our advertising columns. Gentlemen can also be thus employed.—N Y Sunday Mercury, Aug. 14, 1864.

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Cabinet Brandy (Medicated,)

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Diarrhea,
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They are purely Vegetable
They will Invigorate, and Strengthen.

They FORTIFY THE SYSTEM AGAINST THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER.
They will cure Dyspepsia.
They will cure Heartburn.
They will cure Headache.
They will cure Jaundice.
They will cure Sea Sickness.
They will cure General Debility.
They will create a Healthy Appetite.

They Contain No Poisonous Drug.

They will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body; and the force of the circulation being, in fact, as a general corroborant of the system.

READ THE EVIDENCES!!!

New York, April 28, 1864.

GEO C. Hubbel & Co:—Gentlemen; We have analysed your Golden Bitters, and find that its component parts entitle it to the notice of the medical profession. Since our analysis we have used it in our practice with very satisfactory results, and find it particularly well calculated to correct derangement of the digestive organs, such as Dyspepsia, Diarrhea sick headache, colic, &c. &c. and is a superior tonic for daily use in moderate quantities for aged persons and also those of delicate constitutions.

Yours, &c., Doctors J. F. & T. S. Norbury, No 136 East 32d street.

New York March 30, 1864

Messrs. Geo C. Hubbel & Co. Hudson, N. Y.—Gents My family having been the recipients of marked benefit in health by the use of your Golden Bitters I am induced to acknowledge my sense of gratitude in this letter. I can confidentially assert that since the first bottle of your bitters entered my house I have heard no complaints of dyspepsia. My wife had been troubled with malady for years. The symptoms and the disease have both left, and she is well. Others of our family endorse the good qualities of your article and I can only say in conclusion that I should be happy to give verbal evidence to the doubting at any time they may call on me. With much regard I am

Yours, truly, H. A. Graham,

24 St. Constant Street Montreal, July 11, 1864.

Messrs Devins & Bolton Gentlemen:—For the last eleven months I have been suffering almost days from several attacks of Dyspepsia; so much so that I could with difficulty retain a meal in my stomach more than twenty minutes. At night I experienced a great burning in or about the region of the heart; a general depression of spirits, attended with frequent headache, dimness or dimness of sight. I tried various cathartics, compounds, and stomach preparations, without being aware of any effectual relief, till I used four bottles of Hubbel's Golden Bitters, since which period I have not been troubled with a single one of the above complaints. From the benefit those Bitters have afforded me, I it my duty to express publicly my greatful tha

Geo. A. Bancroft.
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The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons are as fine and durable instruments as are made. Warranted for five years. Prices greatly reduced for cash.

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Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware, Musical Boxes Albums, &c.

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No Capital Required.

Samples of our Articles, to the amount of $3, sent by mail for inspection, and if not perfect satisfactory, no charge. Send your address if you are a industrious born of mind and in quest of a wealth. Direct to PARKINSON & CO'A, Ex

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