

A CALL FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION

As chairman, I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party of this county to give notice that there will be held a convention of the Democratic-Conservative voters of the county at the courthouse on the 10th day of June next at 12 m., for the purpose of sending delegates to the state and congressional district conventions and to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for public offices. I am further instructed to call upon the chairmen of the various township committees to hold meetings in their respective townships on the 27th day of May, in order to appoint delegates to this convention.

W. W. JONES, Chm'n.

THE BEAUFORT EAGLE.

This is the title of a new paper which comes to us from the good old town of Beaufort, our popular seaside resort. B. L. Perry is the editor and publisher, and if the first number, which is before us, is a specimen of those to come, the people of Carteret are to be congratulated upon its establishment. The Eagle promises to be a valuable acquisition to journalism in this State. In his salutatory Mr. Perry says: "In hoisting our flag, let it be known that the Beaufort Eagle is a Democratic-Republican paper of the Jefferson and Jackson school—adopting the creed of the former, so far as local self government is concerned, but of the latter as to the inviolability of the Union."

We welcome the Eagle to our exchange list, and wish it much success.

THE NEW STATE.

The Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives have reported favorably on the Senate bill admitting New Mexico as a state of the Union. The original Senate bill provided that an election for the adoption of a State Constitution should be held not later than January 1877. The House committee so amended the bill as to prevent the election being held earlier than June 1877.

New Mexico is still, in many particulars, a Mexican province, the Spanish language predominating, and Mexicans and Indians constituting more than nine-tenths of the population, which in all amounted in 1870 to only 91,874. The first executive, Gov. Arrell, is said to be on very friendly terms with the Mormon authorities, and the Philadelphia Times regards as not at all improvable the charge that a well-matured plan exists to turn over the new state to Brigham Young. Its admission can certainly be a matter of no urgency.

OLD MORTON'S ROGUERY.

A special Washington correspondent of the New York World writing to that paper, under date of April 29th, says that he has been informed that there are important documents in the Second Comptroller's office which place old Morton in an ugly light. The correspondent says:

It appears that the Thirty-seventh Congress passed an act appropriating two million dollars to pay for arming the loyal citizens of the states in rebellion against the United States government. Gov. Morton laid hands on \$250,000 of that. Indiana was never in the rebellion against the government of the United States. It is a query why Morton should have had the \$250,000 when there was no purpose under the statute making the appropriation for which the money could have been legally expended. Another attempt to obtain, or at least examine the correspondence pertaining to the case will be made on Monday. It will be investigated by Mr. Glover's committee on the real estate pool.

One of the political signs noticed by the independent press, says the Baltimore Sun of the 29th ult. whose powers of observation are not obscured by partisan passion, is that which indicates that there will be no candidate put in the field at either of the presidential nominating conventions who will not represent the ambition of the west. That section has ascertained its power, and bids fair to take the old place of the South as the mother of Presidents. Lincoln, Johnson and Grant show how the tide has been running since 1860, and there is no evidence, but quite the reverse, of any symptom of turning

The President's order in regard to deposing the various congressional investigating committees of official documents on file in the various departments, is regarded as an effort to suppress further examination into frauds. It has excited great indignation and is looked upon as an acknowledgment of guilt.

The 13th term of court was applied by the judicial committee in a democratic sense. The discovery of fraud goes right on, however, and each day rallies to a new surprise. — St. Louis Times.

GRANT'S GREAT FAULT.

The World, in a recent issue, has an editorial under this caption which we reproduce below. Its strictures upon Grant's failure as a president are eminently just, but, the laudation of his military career, is the result of northern brazenness:

The attempt to shield General Grant from responsibility for the evil done during his administration, by representing him as an eastern monarch cut off from all direct communication with his subjects and depending for his knowledge of public affairs upon his official favorites, is not worthy of serious consideration. The President is to blame for his bad administration because he entered upon the duties of his high office in a careless, slovenly spirit, confident that the management of civil affairs required neither vigilance nor ability, and regarding the chief magistracy as a sort of haven of rest rather than as a place environed with duties and responsibilities. He took the office as the last reward bestowed by a grateful people upon a successful soldier, accepting it as a means of enjoyment and not as a public trust. At the beginning of the war he had risen from obscurity, degradation and despair to the height of a great occasion. The transformation was as sudden and glorious as that of the peasant in the fairy story into an enchanted prince. During the rebellion his whole nature was awakened to activity, and he became vigilant, industrious, inventive, familiar with great schemes and accustomed to grapple with great tasks. It seemed after the war was over, and his name was won, as if he relaxed into something of his old recklessness. He acted like a man who thinks that he has earned the right to take things easily, and laughs at the censure of the world. It was wrong to assume the presidency in this spirit, but the rule that was since wrought might not have followed if General Grant had retained in civil life the same sagacity in the selection of his subordinates which distinguished him in his military career. Failure here was the source of all subsequent trouble. It will always remain a mystery how that fine appreciation of manhood which enabled him to choose Generals like Sherman, Meade and McPherson and put faith in them, seemed to forsake him utterly in the selection of Cabinet officers. How was it that the keen discrimination with which he invariably picked out a brigadier like Hooker or McClelland failed to aid him in the detection of a rogue? How could he who never allowed a corps commander to deceive him, become the dupe of the shallow knave at the head of the War Department? It will not do to expiate his errors by saying that he was blinded by personal friendship, awayed by family ties, or governed by party feeling. Making due allowance for all such influences, and till we cannot account for the utter imbecility displayed in the choice of such men as Delano, Belknap, Borie, Robeson, Boutwell, Williams, Richardson, and hosts of others like them. The President might well have flung all cares of government behind him, if during one month after his inauguration he had selected the materials for an administration with the same intuitive perception of ability that characterized him when at the head of the army. His success in war was due to his sterling judgment of men, so his failure in civil government is due to the lack of it. As the exercise of that judgment, almost akin to genius, was his peculiar glory, in the one case, so the want of it, almost akin to stupidity, was his peculiar shame in the other. We hold his administration to be especially disgraceful, inasmuch as he was capable of better things.

The New York World is jubilant over the Tilden prohibitions of the recent Utica Convention, and the platform it laid down. It says this: The democracy of the Empire State made their short plain statement to the democracy of the Union. They declare that the prime necessity in our public affairs is a return to the political principles, the frugal expenditure, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic. They suggest in most considerate and deferential language to the democracy of the Union their belief that the nomination of Governor Tilden would not only ensure the vote of the State of New York to the democracy, which nobody will pretend to dispute, and which too is necessary to a democratic victory, but also would be approved from one end of the land to the other as the sign and symbol, the pledge and the embodiment of that great reform, and the guarantee of its successful achievement.

What more can be said than this? What more should need to be said than this? It is true to the last syllable; and in drawing out the lines of organization, in sending the foremost democrats of the State to St. Louis, and in committing to the custody of such men this fraternal and most weighty message to their brethren elsewhere, the democrats of New York speak not for themselves but for their favorite statesman so much as in the interest of the whole people.

The Winslow extradition muddle threatens an abrogation of the treaty of 1842. In speaking of the matter an exchange says: The extradition treaty under which Winslow has been demanded from Great Britain has been in force thirty-four years. Numerous wrongdoers have been made under it on both sides. In 1870 an act of Parliament was passed requiring as a necessary condition of the surrender of all criminals an assurance that they should not be tried for any other offense than the one charged against them. Under this statute the surrender of Winslow to the American authorities is refused until the required assurance is given, which our government properly declines to give, for a pre-existing treaty cannot be amended by the local law of one of the countries, even if this law did not provide, as it now appears the act of 1870 does, that whatever in it is inconsistent with existing treaties shall be exempted from its operation. If the extradition treaty requires alteration

the consent of both parties should be laid for that purpose. This government cannot be expected to submit without notice to an alteration in a treaty by virtue of a subsequent act of the English Legislature. At the same time, while the position adopted by the British government is an improper one to arrive at the desired result, there can be no doubt that the result anticipated would be desirable.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Cabinet officers have virtuously determined that the documents of their several departments shall not be tampered with by anybody except themselves. — St. Louis Times.

The crop of candidates for the Vice-Presidency is very small this year. Some of the gentlemen who are named for the first place will doubtless compromise. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

The night the South Carolina Legislature adjourned nearly every property holder in Columbia set up all day long in company with a dark lantern and a shot-gun. — Brooklyn Argus.

At a democratic meeting in Evansville, Ind., the other day, to ratify the nomination of Williams, a proposition to adopt a badge of blue jeans was very assiduously voted down. If Williams chooses to make himself prominent in a two-dollar suit of blue jeans, of course it is nobody's business, but there is no call for Indiana democrats to advertise his infirmity. — Louisville Ledger.

Now Belknap wants to have his impeachment trial postponed till December, and his counsel occupied several hours Thursday in setting forth the advantages of such a course. The Senate very properly decided that if he is to be tried at all he ought to be tried at once, but we suppose the public would not be incoercible if Belknap were never heard of again. — Philadelphia Times.

When the blacks become generally as intelligent as Douglas they will discover that the iron rule of the "iron rule of destiny" falling from above secured their freedom, and not the special good will of any political party. They are really rather more directly indebted for their freedom to the persistence of the southern people in the war than otherwise, for had the south availed itself of the offers of the federal government to save slavery by laying down their arms there would have been no general emancipation. — Baltimore Sun.

We hear men who take a superficial view of political affairs say that New York will be the battle ground in the next presidential campaign; therefore the democratic party must nominate the man New York wants at the St. Louis Convention. We have heard this same talk for the last thirty years, therefore it is to us no new doctrine. While we have the utmost respect for Mr. Tilden as an honest man, yet we think it is no ways certain that he can carry New York in November. In our judgment Ohio and Indiana will be the battle ground of the next campaign. — Concord Patriot.

The fates are against our Roscoe. Some enemy of his has brought to light an old story about John C. Calhoun, to the effect that when he was a candidate for the presidency he was induced to visit an old negro woman who had a local reputation of a prophet. After examining the lines of his hands she said: "Mass Calhoun, you nor no other man whose name begins with a C. can be President of the United States." It is also recalled that the failure of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay and Mr. Cass have no fire in this prediction. This seems on face to Mr. Conkling. He might begin as same with a K or a D, but it is doubtful if his prospects would be benefited thereby. — New York Tribune.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—A convention of the Democratic-conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress and a presidential elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty given for Merriam in 1872.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

H. A. LONDON, JR., Chairman. March 31st, 1876. Papers in the district will please copy.

TO ALL MEN A SPEEDY CURE.

Weakness of the Back or Limb, Stricture, Affecting of the Kidneys or Bladder, Irritability of the Stomach, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Langour, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Dizziness of the Head, Throat, Hoarseness, Affections of the Liver, Lung, Stomach, Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the contagion of the Syphilis to the Marriages of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage almost impossible, destroying both Body and Mind.

Marriage. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, suffering from Organic and Syphilitic Weakness, Loss of Procreative Powers, Impotency, Prostration, Exhausted Vitality, Involuntary Discharges, Non-Erectability, Hasty Emissions, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Excitability, Decay of the Faculty of Digestive Functions, Disarrangement of all the Vital Forces and Functions, Nervous Debility, Loss of Nourishment, General Weakness of the Organs, and every other unhappy disqualification, speedily removed, and full manly vigor restored.

To Young Men. These are some of the sad and melancholy results produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limb, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, etc.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS! On the first Monday of June, 1876, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, TWO ACRES OF LAND, in the city of Raleigh, known in the plan of the city as lots Nos. 287 and 288. This land is sold in pursuance of the terms and powers contained in a mortgage duly registered in Wake county, book 31, page 601. D. M. CARTER. ap 24-4w

SEASONABLE ANNOUNCEMENT. The present warm spell will cause a demand for our beautiful PLAID AND FLAIN LINENS, SUMMER MOHAIRS, PRINTED LINENS AND LAWNs. All of which we are now receiving a fresh supply. Also for the gentlemen a full stock of the fashionable MACKINAW HAT in several styles, and the straw and colored ventilator.

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D. P. BARCOCK, DENTIST HAS opened his old office over C. D. Hart's Shoe Store where he will be glad to see his many friends requiring dental operations carefully performed and at reduced prices. Feb 21-4w

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 17 & 19 Warren Street, N. Y. Statement, January 1st, 1876. Accumulated Assets - \$5,491,635. Gross Liabilities, including reserves - 4,834,182. Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 - 657,453. Annual Income - 3,361,645. Policies issued during 1875 - 6,408. Amount of new Insurance 14,575,219. Net Gain in 1875 - 7,383,621. Amount of Ins. in force 35,907,240.

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