

Charles O'Connor has been entirely vindicated by the members of the bar association who investigated the charges made against him by Mrs. Forrest.

Harney, who told a contradictory tale discreditable to Speaker Kerr, which no one believed, has decamped.

He was wanted for cross-examination by the investigating committee but cannot be found; he is supposed to have gone to Canada.

Judge Settle does not think himself eligible to the position of Vice-President, because he was in the Confederate army. They say he sees in his Confederate record no reason why he should not be Governor of North Carolina. What's the difference?

Stewart's will is the subject of litigation. Two families, named Bailey and Turney, claim that they are Stewart's heirs-at-law and next of kin—and ask that the will be set aside because it was made by the circumvention of Henry Hilton, or some unknown person. There seems to be no ground for the contest. We suppose the Baileys and Turneys are on the make, and hope to be bought off by a compromise.

Virginia does not instruct her delegates to St. Louis—but the convention received the name of Tilden with much applause. Tennessee has chosen a majority of Hendricks men. Maryland is strong for Bayard. Minnesota is for hard-money and Tilden. The California delegates are not instructed. The Iowa delegation to St. Louis have had no conference and no one knows how they stand, but from the tone of the convention appointing them, it would seem they are for the strongest man—without regard to name or locality. The New Hampshire delegates are unpledged. While the four delegates at large from Ohio are instructed to vote for inflation and Allen, it is understood that a majority of the delegation are for hard-money and Thurman. It is not ascertained how the New York delegation will stand; but quite a large proportion will be for Tilden and the vote of that state will be cast at a unit.

COMMENCEMENT.

We are gratified to learn that the commencement at Chapel Hill passed off satisfactorily to the faculty and those participating in the enjoyments of the occasion.

About one thousand persons were in attendance. Such a large assemblage gives an assurance that the people have much of their old attachment for the University, and will not be content till the institution has regained all the prestige it had before the war.

The exercises were highly satisfactory; and quite a number of scholars have already applied for admission at next term.

We congratulate the faculty on the prospects of the great work committed to their charge, and trust that their bright anticipations may meet with a perfect realization.

THE THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

At Fayetteville, on last Wednesday, Hon. Alfred M. Waddell was re-nominated for Congress, and John D. Stanford, of Duplin, was nominated as elector. F. W. Kerchner, of Wilmington, and J. H. Myrover, were appointed delegates to St. Louis, with G. W. Shackelford, of Onslow, and J. J. Macks, of New Hanover, as alternates.

These are all first-rate appointments. Col. Waddell's success in his district is unprecedented. He was elected in 1870, when but few of his friends were so sanguine as to indulge in hopes of his success—and at each succeeding canvass he has added to his majority and won still greater favor with the people of his district. Col. Stanford is a good speaker, and will make a strong canvass in the approaching campaign. Kerchner and Myrover are both level-headed men, and will go for the strongest men at St. Louis.

BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine is now the recipient of great honors at the hands of the northern republicans. Nearly every state convention which has instructed its delegates to Cincinnati has expressed a preference for Blaine for President. He leads the field. He has virtually walked over the course. And yet the fling of Ben. Butler comes to mind now very appropriately:

"For ways that are dark—
And tricks that are vain,
The gentlemen from Maine—is peculiar."

The investigating committee that has been looking into the charges against the ex-Speaker has at length reached the bottom fact in that matter.

One Mulligan tells the tale, and circumstances prove the truth of his allegations. There are letters in the case—there were 17. Mr. Blaine asked the witness to let him read over those letters

pending the investigation. They were handed to Blaine to be read and returned. He returned one, but retained the sixteen—and now, on being so requested by the committee, declines to produce them because advised by his counsel not to do so. These unusual proceedings afford damaging evidence that Blaine has been pursuing "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain;" and the country must accept this withholding of evidence as a clear admission that the letters would prove the truth of Mulligan's allegations.

As far as made public it appears that Mulligan has detailed an operation in finance that may account in part for Blaine's present prosperous condition. It was a bond transaction. The amount was \$130,000. Blaine placed them among his friends in Maine, selling them at 90 cents on the dollar, and there was a "division and silence" as to the proceeds. Tom Scott, the Union Pacific railroad and others were interested, and Mr. Blaine favored and actively urged the passage by Congress of the measures affecting this company. This is the possible candidate for the presidency, whose chances for nomination are the best at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

In 1874 the democratic party was remarkably successful before the country. States that were largely republican gave good democratic majorities. Massachusetts in 1872 gave the administration party 130,000 votes and 70,000 majority. In 1874 she gave the radicals but 87,000 votes and the democrats obtained about 7,000 majority. New York in 1872 had given Gen. Dix, republican, 445,000 votes and 53,000 majority; in 1874 she gave Tilden 416,000 votes and 50,000 majority. In nearly every northern state there was the same gratifying result. The country was thoroughly in accord with the democratic party. The issue in 1874 was peace between the sections. The whole Union pronounced for reconciliation, of which the democratic party was the exponent. Since then how has it been? New issues were allowed to arise, and on these we lost. In New York and the New England states reform became the chief issue. The state of New York in 1875 elected a Legislature that was strongly republican and opposed to Tilden and to his reform measures; and this republican Legislature was elected by 15,000 majority. Reform, then, is not the best issue for us in New York. It has lost us votes also in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

In the northwest also a new issue has taken the place of reconciliation. The northwestern democrats have endeavored to make the elections turn on the currency question. They demanded inflation. This new issue is as dangerous as that of reform. The inflationists have lost us every northwestern state. They have never carried a state. In 1874 we carried Ohio by 22,000, Indiana by 18,000 and Illinois by 31,000. Since then under the banner of inflation we have lost every one of these states. We cannot now hope to carry these states either with an inflation platform or an inflation candidate. Our policy at St. Louis undoubtedly is to conciliate the northwest by taking a candidate from that section, and by observing a prudent silence in the platform as to the currency question. But as we must carry the hard-money states of the northwest—the saving banks states to which we called attention yesterday—we must take a pronounced hard-money man. We think that Thurman is the man. New York, Connecticut and New Jersey can be carried by Thurman. And Thurman can carry the northwest if any hard-money democrat can. Tilden will stand no chance in the west, and it is very questionable if he can carry New York. Hendricks, unfortunately, is not regarded in the east as a hard-money man, and his nomination would be throwing away the democratic states of the northeast. Thurman stands before the country as the embodiment of those ideas which swept the north in 1874. His nomination is the only one which gives us an assurance of success.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The President, in conformity with a recent act of Congress, has issued his proclamation, calling on the people of the United States, to assemble in the county towns of the several counties on the 4th day of July, and observe the day by having read a short history of that particular county. If the 4th day of July is to be celebrated we confess that the mode proposed by Congress is the best method that could be devised.

"Independence day" is famous, because on that day was enunciated a great principle, to-wit: The right of a people, possessing respectable numbers and the elements of a self-governing power, to sever their connection with former friends and declare their independence whenever their circumstances shall in their judgment so require. This great American principle announced July 4, 1776, is no longer recognized in America, all parties and all sections denounce it. And it is the ground-work of secession. And, therefore, we doubt

whether that day ought to be now particularly observed. In lieu thereof we think it would be more appropriate to give greater prominence to the 4th day of March. It was on the 4th day of March, 1789 that the constitution of the United States went into operation. That day is, then, an anniversary which we can celebrate without doing violence to the principle it recalls. The 4th of July is the symbol of secession, the 4th day of March the symbol of Union. It is the latter we would commemorate.

We would have the youth of America cherish the Union—and would not have it instilled into their warm hearts that whenever in their judgment the occasion has arisen they may rightfully do as their fathers did on July 4, 1776, and free themselves from their former ties and establish a new government. We would have the children of America gather together on the natal day of the Union and pledge themselves on each return of that auspicious day that the Union shall be perpetuated to promote the general welfare of all the people of these United States.

We would have the constitution which inculcates conciliation, concession, the bonds of love and amity to be annually apostrophized on the return of the day when it went into operation. We would have the people to assemble on each 4th day of March and signify their approval of the principles on which the constitution rests and thus transmit to posterity a proper reverence for the system of government it has established and inculcate a regard for the Union of their fathers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Henry L. Pierce, member of Congress from the third Massachusetts district, has written a letter declining a re-nomination.

Marshall Packard, H. C. Warmouth and State Senator Thos. C. Anderson, are candidates for the republican nomination for Governor of Louisiana.

Grant's appointment of Don. Cameron to be Secretary of War will offset whatever of credit attached to his nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to the English mission.

The Jefferson Banner says ex-Governor C. C. Washburne is a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the second district of Wisconsin.

The President is said to have suggested the names of McCrary, of Iowa, and Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, as his favorite candidates for the vice-presidency.

The Burnet Bulletin was for Hancock, but says Texas will be ably represented by Coke, and expresses the belief that the new Senator will become one of the master spirits of the United States Senate.

The Jersey City Herald says: "There is hardly a doubt in the public mind that James G. Blaine is a dishonest political scamp, and that he made his million dollars as a congressional rogue."

The Albany Times says that it has ascertained that the reluctance of ex-Governor Seymour to become a candidate for President is unfeigned. It, therefore, advises the bringing forward of the name of Sanford E. Church.

The Ohio State Journal is authorized to say that Judge Davis has assured his most intimate personal friends, with the utmost candor, that he don't want the nomination; that nobody wants him to take it; and that, thirdly, nothing would induce him to take it.

Hon. W. E. Fink, the nominee of the Ohio democracy for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a devout and exemplary Roman Catholic, and this discovery already portends that a "dead set" is to be made against candidates of that faith in the coming campaign.

The Omaha Herald says: Samuel J. Tilden will be nominated by the democratic convention for the presidency, James G. Blaine or U. S. Grant will be nominated by the republican convention, and Tom Allen will whip Joe Goss in their coming prize fight.

A Washington special says: "The theory of those who take the Conkling view of the Cabinet change is that it eventually means to secure to Mr. Conkling, at the opening of the Cincinnati Convention, the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, and all, or nearly all, of the southern states. The expectation probably is to secure all except Kentucky, which will go to Mr. Bristow, and Delaware, which has but six votes. If this plan is successful, Mr. Conkling will thus have 334 to vote with, besides the scattering votes from other states, and there would be little doubt of his nomination."

Respecting the Iowa democratic delegation, a correspondent says: I am informed by a member of the convention, and one that knows well whereof he speaks, that the feeling was strong in favor of Tilden as their candidate for the presidency, and that while the delegation are uninstructed, they are, with some three or four exceptions, for Governor Tilden. This convention has probably never been equalled in the character and standing of its membership by a convention heretofore held in this state, and the delegation elected to go to St. Louis will fully represent the convention in the high standing of its members.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "It will never do to permit the shameful quarrels of the Ohio aspirants to pull down the temple of the democratic party. It will never do to stake our success upon any policy that will not command the hearty support of the northern democratic states, which are California, Oregon, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. With the assistance of these southern states can elect to the presidency any candidate. All that our delegates to St. Louis have to do will be to make the platform and find the candidate that will secure the favor of those few states of the north."

AN IRISHMAN STRIKES THE BRITISH CROWN.—Mr. Patrick Callahan, of New York, arrived in this city on Thursday for the purpose of visiting the centennial, but with an ulterior object in view, which, unfortunately for himself, he succeeded in consummating. It seems that Mr. Callahan entertains a grudge of long standing (which counts to him by hereditary descent) against the crown of Great Britain. On Thursday afternoon, while walking in the main building, Mr. Callahan had pointed out to him Professor Thomas C. Archer, the able but very inoffensive commissioner from Great Britain to the exhibition. Seeing here an opportunity to put himself on record as the undying enemy of Britain, Mr. Callahan walked up to Professor Archer and struck him, and through him "struck the British crown." The professor was taken completely unaware, but before Callahan could repeat the blow, a centennial guard near by arrested him and marched him off incognito to the lock-up. In his examination before the magistrate, Mr. Callahan stated that he had just been "somewhat of a spree," and that he had come to Philadelphia for the express purpose of smashing the British crown. He had a personal quarrel, he said, with Professor Archer, and had only meant to strike through him the crown of England. He was held in \$2,000 bail, and his attack upon the British crown was denounced on the police records by the somewhat prosaic expression "aggravated assault and battery."—Philadelphia Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

The Maryland democratic convention met Wednesday and elected an unpledged delegation to St. Louis. This is the list: At large, B. M. McLane, Baltimore city; Outerbridge Horsey, Frederick county; Judge R. B. Carmichael, Queen Anne's county; Hon. E. K. Wilson, Worcester county. Congressional districts—First, Dr. Wm. H. Gale, Somerset county; James Alfred Pearce, Kent county; second, Hon. Stevenson Archer, Harford county; J. F. C. Talbot, Baltimore county; third, Joshua J. Turner and Robert J. Slater, Baltimore city; fourth, Robt. T. Banks and Wm. T. Markland, Baltimore city; fifth, A. G. Chapman, Charles county; Spring J. Harwood, Anne Arundel county; sixth, R. D. Johnson, Allegany county; George Freamer, Washington county.

TO ALL MEN A SPEEDY CURE.

Weakness of the Back or Limb, Strictures, Affection of the Kidneys or Bladder, Involuntary Discharge, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Fainting, Dimness of Sight or Sightlessness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels, those terrible disorders arising from solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the sword of the Syrenes to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage almost impossible, destroying both Body and Mind.

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To Young Men.—These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, 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. Messrs. J. C. Garrett & Co., of Raleigh, N. C., are the only persons who can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

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To William H. F. Ferrell, one of the defendants above named, who is not a resident of this State.

You are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Wake by the 31st day of March next, 1876, and answer the complaint filed in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

J. N. BUNTING, Clerk. Mooks & Gattis and Haywood plaintiffs Attorneys. March 7, 1876—w6w.



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