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Any porson feeling agarieved at any anony ous communication can obtain the name the author by application at this office an at this office an at the grievance exists.

1 . N	IE			-		-	Editor.
	RPER,	•		Bu	lness	Ma	nager.
NEW	BERN	E,	N.	c.,	FEB.	24	1886

THE Wilmington Star has dis covered that there is no greater constitutional lawyer in this coun-TICKNOR CURTIS. He condenins the BLAIR bill as auconstitutional. and of course this is sufficient evidence, in the opinion of the Star, of his greatness.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Our respected friend of the BLAIR bill. That paper says, speakwithout whether the bill is unconstitutional or not, nor caring to bother itself about discussing the unconstitutionality of that bill." Now we do care whether it is constitutional or not; some of the ablest lawyers in the country say it is, and Congress has time and again set precedents for such appropriations as this 'bill proposes. But we do not care to bother about discussing the unconstitutionality of that measure; in this the Argus is right. We are perfectly willing that the editor of the Argus shall pose as a great constitutional law yer, but as we are not a lawyer, we cannot.

this country have, we believe, ever been divided into two classes, dictate to them, he invariably exviz: the narrow, or strict construct- pressed the belief that it was necesionists, and the broad, or liberal sary to the successful prosecution of constructionists of that instrument. the war that Mr. Lincoln should be The former class was at one time re-clected. led by the great CALHOUN, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, is perdoctrine held by them was pushed haps as familiar with everything to the extremes, running into the connected with the battle of Gettysright of secession. The other class burg as any one, gave a most abwas at the same time led by the nected therewith, and was most eloquent DANIEL WEBSTER. An emphatic in the expression that ignored by common consent. Sevappeal to arms settled the doctrine had Hancock been shot one hour have been rejected by the Senate of secession. But there are yet two earlier than he was, the Confederdistinct classes of constitutionallaw, and history might have been differyers. In discussing the BLAIR bill ent. the Argus sides with the strict constructionists; but to be consistent, it seems to us that it ought to oppose erceting rivers money to relieve the sufferers from and for the erection of monuments. The JOURNAL favors the BLAIR bill because it believes it is constitational, and that an emergency exists for such an appropriation. The National government liberated four millions of ignorant slaves, made them citizens and gave them the ballott. The Argus thinks the white tax payers of North Carolina should be burdened with the task of how near his end was. educating these citizens; the Jour-NAL thinks that as the United NAL thinks that as the United dent, rushing wildly about, was States government changed their asked if he was hurt, "No," he condition from slaves to citizens it said; "but I can't find my umshould aid in educating them. And brella." this is the difference between the

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Bit of Political History-How Lin-coln Carried Pennsylvania -Soldiers Opdered Home to Vote.

city, several interesting reminisences and statements were given, made public. Col. A. K. McClure, who was entrusted with much of the confidential work of the Repub-

had with President Lincoln in ref-Pennsylvania. At this time, as will be remembered, there was much discontent in the North, and grave apprehensions were fels by the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

as to the result in the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, where dissatisfaction was

carried by the home vote. Col. McClure, after a most careful servey of the political field, reached greatest danger as to this of failure. He took the train for Washington and laid all his misgivings, with his reasons therefor, before the Presi-

dent. Mr. Lincoln sighed and was silent for awhile. He then said, "What can be done?" Col. McClure replied, "I see nothing except to try among the living than GEORGE furlough from five to ten thousand of the Pennsylvania troops and let them come home and vote. Advise Gen. Grant of your wishes that five thousand be furloughed at once trom his immediate command, with permission to return home."

this Mr. Lincoln replied that he dare not appeal to: Gen. Grant in such a case, as he did not know Goldsboro Argus misrepresents whether Gen. Grant was for or the JOURNAL is regard to the against him. Col. McClure then inquired how about Sheridan, who was then in the valley of Virginia. ing of the JOURNAL, "goes on to "Oh," said Mr. Lincoln, "Phil's all declare itself in favor of the bill, right." After some further concaring particularly sultation it was decided that Meade and Sheridan should both be communicated with by private messenger from the President, with the request to furlough certain regiments of Pennsylvania troops under their command. This was done, the soldiers went home and voted and Pennsylvania was carried for the Republican ticket by a little more than four thousand on the home vote. Had it not been for this, such was the distrust and diseatisfaction at the time that it might have lost both New York and Penusylvania at the presidential election.

Gen. H. H. Bingham, who was on the staff of Major-General Hancock, told of conversations had by Hancock with his staff during the pendency of the campaign of 1864.

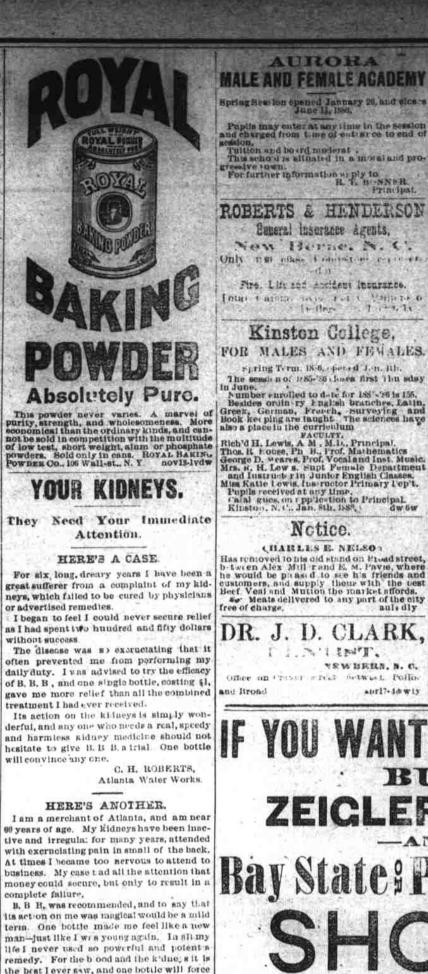
The War-on the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The ext movement of the Republican Gridered Henry to Vote. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-At a ministration will probably be to social gathering in Philadelphia a few nights since, composed of gen. Attorney General for information themen of Washington and of that as to the authority under which the Justices of the United States courts for the Territories have been suswhich are now for the first time pended. Section 1,768 of the Revised Statutes says:

"During any recess of the Senate the President is anthorized, in his lican campaiga of 1864, recited the discretion, to suspend any civil particulars of an interview which he officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, erence to Republican prospects in except Judges of the courts of the United States."

President Cleveland has suspended three Chief Justices of the Territories and seven 'Associate Justices, which is held by the Judiciary Committee to be a violation of the section above quoted. The Administration will probably take the most rife. It was felt to be abso- ground that the Territorial Justices lately necessary for moral effect on are not Justices of the United States the other States that the October courts in the meaning of this election in Pennsylvania should be statute; but the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee argue that they are, that they be-long as much to the Federal judicithe conclusion that there was the ary as a district Judge in a State, and that all Judges appointed by the President are Judges of the United States. They say that this exception was placed in the law, as the debates at the time will show, in order to protect the judiciary of the Territories from Executive interference while the Senate is not in session. They are fixed for a term, and if the President had the right to remove the Justices at pleasure, be could exercise a dictatorship over the courts. This ques-tion will probably be discussed in open session, but just how it will To be brought out has not been decided.

Another resolution which may be expected soon in the same line will call upon the Postmaster-General for information as to whether any postmasters have been unlawfully commissioned during the present session of the Senate. The law requires that commissions shall be issued during the session of Congress to such officers only as have been confirmed by the Senate; but it appears that the Postmaster-General, since the day Congress met, has issued commissions to four Postmasters-at Detroit, Mich.: Laporte, Ind.; Hamilton, Mo., and Sioux City, Iowa-in violation of law. These commissions are dated 19th, and were probably issued by mistake. Mr. Vilas has acknowledged that such was the case in regard to the Laporte Postmaster, but has not been heard from in respect to the others. The Postoffice Committee of the Senate holds that the commissions should be withdrawn and the old incumbents restored to their offices until the confirmation Gen. Bingham said that Democrat of their successors. It is also held The great constitutional lawyers though General Hancock was, in all that the salary of the office should his confidential talks with his staff, go to the suspended officials pendconfirmation,



I began to feel I could never secure relief as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars withopt success.

often prevented me from parforming my daily duty. I was advised to try the efficacy of B. B. B. and one single bottle, costing \$1. gave me more relief than all the combined treatment I had ever received.

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its act on on me was magical would be a mild term. One bottle made me feel like a new man-just like I wis young again. In shimy in December, from the 10th to the life I never used so powerful and potent s remedy. For the b ood and the k'dne, s it is the best I ever saw, and one botile will force any one to praise it. A. L. D.



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ap)7

nd steamers. Rates, \$2.00 per day.

NEW BERNE, N. C.



"How do you do, May! I've been trying to catch up with you for half an hour." "How did you know it was 11" "Oh! I knew you just as yoon as 1 set eyes on that bonnet. Tys known it as long as I can reknown it as long as I can re-

while at no time undertaking to

Gov: Curtin, who, as the war sorbing account of incidents conates would have won the battle,

Mr. Hetherington, of Philadel phia, who sat by Gen. Hancock at the Clover club dinner in that city the improvement of creeks and lie occasion on which Gen. Hancock in January, which was the last pubexpensive was present, said the General in public buildings in little towns the brief intervals between song all over the country, appropriating and story spoke some little of himself. He said that immediately after the presidential election of yellow fever, floods and cyclones, 1881 he had given up all political ambitions and aspirations forever. He had expected to be elected and was of course disappointed. But it was not very long before he was thoroughly convinced that it was best for him. Politics did not suit him, and the White House would have been nothing but a bed of ambitions and aspirations forever. have been nothing but a bed of thorns for him. The lite to which he had been bred was his pride and was congenial, and he would die in it. At this time he did not dream

A sufferer by a late railway acci-

A municipal candidate, whose Argus and the JOURNAL on the principal supporters are tavern BLAIR bill. principal supporters are tavern keepers and shoemakers, proudly alludes to them. as the bar and bench.

Girls in search of materials for

and that officials can collect through the courts.

Another interesting point under discussion is whether the President can re-nominate a man in case he shall be rejected by the Senate. The law says that if the Senate shall refuse to advise and consent to any nomination the President shall, as soon as practicable, nominate another person, &c. This law has in several instances been for reasons have been re-nominated and confirmed by the Senate after \$6,50 (SIX FIFTY) a consultation and mutual explanations by the Senators and the President, but the older Senators cannot remember of any case in which such a thing has been done against the wish of objecting Senators. In the days of Audrew Jackson and John Tyler there were contests over this issue between the Executive and the Senate, but the present law was not then on the statute books. -N. Y. Sun.

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