



W. M. BROWN, Manager.
THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

Republican Nominees.

STATE.

For Superintendent Public Instruction:
THOMAS R. PURNELL,
OF FORSYTHE.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Solicitor:
JOHN C. L. HARRIS,
OF WAKE.

FOR XLIVth CONGRESS:

District 1st—**CLINTON L. COBB,** of Pasquotank.

2d—**JOHN A. HYNAN,** of Warren.

3d—**NELLIE MCKAY,** of Harnett.

Election, Thursday, August 6th.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.,
Raleigh, May 22, 1874.

The Republican State Executive Committee is requested to meet in Raleigh on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, next.

The Committee is called to discuss questions of vital importance affecting the success of the party in the present campaign.

Every member should be present in person, if possible.

T. B. KEOGH, Ch'n.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Col. Thos. B. Keogh, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, has named the following gentlemen, who, in conjunction with the Chairman, will act as a Sub-Committee to conduct the campaign:

Jas. H. Harris, J. B. Neathery, Dr. R. B. Ellis and William R. Richardson. At a meeting of the Sub-Committee, W. R. Richardson was elected Secretary of the Sub-Committee. All communications on subjects to be considered by the Executive Committee should be addressed to Col. Keogh, the Chairman, or to W. R. Richardson, Secretary Sub-Committee, Raleigh, N. C.

Wake County Finances.

We have before us an official statement of Sheriff Lee's account with the County of Wake. From this statement, (duly certified as true and correct by Capt. W. W. White, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners), it appears that Sheriff Lee is indebted to the county as follows:

Balance due Sept. 25, '73, \$2,488 97

County taxes for 1873, 39,544 70

Public School taxes for '73, 14,216 89

Total taxes, \$56,250 56

To this amount of fifty-six thousand dollars due the county must be added ten thousand dollars due the State for taxes for last year. This makes sixty-six thousand dollars charged against Sheriff Lee.

The failure of Sheriff Lee to pay over this money to the County Treasurer has prevented the opening of public schools, and has caused even the miserable pittance allowed by the County Commissioners to the poor of the county to be shaved fifteen, twenty or even twenty-five per cent.

Can the honest, intelligent Republicans of the County be censured for refusing to vote to continue this Sheriff in office? Is there any thing un-Republican in such refusal?

The Republicans of Wake demand a faithful collection of the taxes levied by law, and a prompt settlement with the County Treasurer, so that public schools may be opened, the poor children educated, the witnesses and jurors at our courts paid in full in money for their services, and that those who have been reduced by misfortune or otherwise to the condition of paupers may not have their orders for bread shaved down one-fourth by money-lending sharpers.

What Republican principle is violated by this demand?

We saw that the "Independents" had had a picnic at Charlotte, and we immediately thought there must be a host of independent candidates in that section if they had really gotten up a picnic. But we read the notice closely and found it was not the "independent" candidates, but the "Independent" Hook and Ladder Company, that had been pic-nicing. "Only that and nothing more."

The Charlotte Observer says it is generally understood that Hon. O. H. Dockery will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the 6th District against Hon. Thomas S. Ashe. Well, all we have to say is that Col. Dockery will make the Ashe fly if he does canvass the District.

Governor Caldwell.

On the 15th of May, at the request of a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wake county in Metropolitan Hall, Col. Caldwell appeared and delivered a speech on public affairs.

The Daily News and some other over-zealous Democrats affect to be much shocked at this. These gentlemen pretend to believe it altogether beneath the dignity of a Governor for him to address a public meeting of citizens on public affairs. This meeting was called to take into consideration matters of vital importance to the people of one of the largest and most wealthy counties of the State. The views of the chief Executive officer of the State, (who was only a few hundred yards away from the place of meeting) were desired, and in response to their wishes he appeared and gave his views. No one that we have heard of objects to one single word the Governor said on that occasion. It is only to the fact that he appeared by invitation before a meeting of citizens that objection is made.

Does an election to the office of Governor elevate a man so high that he may not consult with citizens of the State or county on matters of public importance? Must he mount to some imaginary pinnacle, and draw a visionary cloak of dignity around him, and sit there as a statue during his term of office? Is it not better that a Governor should appear before the people and give counsel worthy of the high place he has been chosen to fill? Dignity is only the state of being worthy or honorable, and we hold that no man is worthy or honorable who is not ready to give his advice and counsel towards the improvement of the condition of the people.

Such complaints of "want of dignity," &c., is all stuff, and they come with poor grace from men who on slight provocation bandy epithets and denounce those who disagree with them as "liars," "cowards," &c.

It has been the custom from time immemorial for the Governors of North Carolina to take an active part in the politics of the State, and Gov. Caldwell is not an exception to the general rule. His being Governor does not change his political views, and when those views are called for by the people he is not ashamed to avow them.

Col. A. A. McKoy.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Post calls attention to the Journal of the State Constitutional Convention of 1865, to show that Col. A. A. McKoy, the Democratic candidate for Judge in the Wilmington District, entered his solemn protest against the ordinance repudiating the war debt.

In other words, Col. McKoy wanted the people of North Carolina taxed to pay the war debt.

The writer of the article in the Post proceeds to ask the following pertinent questions:

"If it was wrong to repudiate the war debt in 1865, it is wrong now, and if he is elevated to the bench, and a creditor holding a war claim will present a petition to him asking for a mandamus directed to the authorities compelling the levying of a sufficient tax to pay the debt, what would he do? This is one of the most important questions of the day, for if this tax will be imposed upon the impoverished people, in addition to the present onerous burdens now resting upon them, how will they be able to support their families and educate their children?"

The people would like to know from this gentleman what is his opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, the legality of the Convention of 1868, and especially his opinion of the retroactive effect of the homestead law.

If, then, every effort of his life was exerted in opposition to the reconstruction laws, the Convention of 1868, and the application of the homestead exemptions to old debts, and these opinions were honest and candid, why, for the sake of office, ignore them, and forget consistency; or will he, like Tyler, Johnson and Grant, when the question arises before him, declare his opinions fearlessly and firmly, and decree in his court that they are all invalid, null and void, and that the Confederate war debt is valid and binding, and ought to be paid?"

We have always felt a deep interest in education, and we have ever considered that one of the first duties of the State is to see to it that facilities and means are provided for the education of the children of the State. To suffer those who are to become the active, voting members of the body politic to grow up in ignorance is worse than a blunder—it is a crime; and the legislator or the party that fails in the full performance of duty in this respect is unworthy of confidence or support. On this subject neither in our paper, or elsewhere, have we uttered an uncertain sound. We are in favor of good schools for all—rich and poor, white and colored. All should have the benefit of public instruction, and no aid in our power to give will be withheld from advancing the cause.—North Carolinaian.

We endorse every word of the above, and will oppose the election of any man, no matter what party he may belong to, who by his acts obstructs the cause of public school education. The Sheriff who withholds school money that he may speculate on it, is not fit to be trusted to collect public money in the future.

We very much regret to have to enter our protest in behalf of the honest, peace loving, conservative masses of the State, against the spirit of indifference to their wishes manifested by certain nominating conventions of late: It is not only suicidal, but contemptuous of the popular will.

The nominations of Waddell, the back pay grabber, for Congress in the 8th District, and of David Schenck, the man who went into the Ku Klux organization and then on the approach of danger puked to such an extent and in such a way as to produce an epidemic which carried many good men to an early grave in the penitentiary, for Judge in the Mecklenburg Judicial District, might be tolerated, if we had any assurance that it would only stop here. But we have no such guarantee, for there have been nominations made, and we still have the promise of others. If the thing is to go on, it is not difficult to see where it will end.—Salisbury Watchman.

The above from the Democratic organ of the Salisbury District, looks like some Democrats think their party have found some bad men in its ranks, and that those men have been nominated for high offices. What will Mr. Waddell's and Mr. Schenck's friends say to the strictures of the Watchman?

Mr. Purnell at Fayetteville.

A gentleman from Fayetteville informs us that Mr. Purnell, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a rousing speech in that town on the evening of the 19th. He was listened to throughout with the most profound attention, and made a decided impression on the large crowd who heard him.

The Concord Sun is not over sanguine of Democratic success in the 9th Judicial District. It says:

"Judging from the number of independent candidates that are presenting themselves for office, in different counties in the State, and looking more directly at the position of affairs in our own judicial District, we must confess somewhat to a feeling, at least, of distrust of the final result."

The North Carolinian says Judge Albertson has postponed Camden Court until the second week of the term, June 1st. He left on Monday morning to attend the meeting of the Centennial Commissioners at Philadelphia. He represents North Carolina in that Board.

Messrs. John L. Sharp and Geo. W. Stanton have been nominated as the Republican candidates for the Senate from Franklin, Nash and Wilson. They are both good men and will receive the entire Republican strength in those counties.

We learn that the Republicans of Orange held a meeting at Hillsboro on Saturday and instructed their delegates to Franklinton to cast the vote of that county for Col. J. J. Young.

The Democrats of the 8th Judicial District met in Winston on the 20th and nominated Thomas J. Wilson, Esq., of Forsythe, for Judge, and Joseph Dobson, Esq., of Surry, for Solicitor.

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe has been renominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

L. N. B. Battle, Esq., of Nash, announces himself as the Republican candidate for Superior Court Clerk of that county.

A. W. Burton, Esq., of Cleveland, announces himself as the third independent candidate for Solicitor in the Ninth Judicial District.

Col. John F. Hoke announces himself an independent candidate for Judge in the 9th Judicial District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must not be understood that THE ERA endorses the sentiments of its correspondents in every instance. Its columns are open to the friends of the party, and the communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

Davidson's Choice.

To the Editor of the Era:

Old Davidson, the "banner county of the 5th," is "in arms and eager for the fray," once more. With flying colors and strong hearts he again is ready to wheel into line to the music of our former victories. We Republicans have a right to, and do feel, justly proud of our former victories in Davidson, for if ever a Spartan band was called upon to do battle with an unscrupulous and devilish foe, we have been against the former slaveryocracy of this county, and each and every time we have made them bite the dust; and in the last contest when called upon "to do battle for the right," led as we were by the gallant Bayard of our party, the gallant Settle, we outdid all our former efforts, and had it not been for treachery in our "division," that gentleman would now have been our Representative in the councils of the nation. Speaking of former leaders, Mr. Editor, reminds me to tell you whom we, with one voice, insist shall lead us in the coming Congressional fight—a man whom the Ku Klux fear—and hate, (because they fear) as the Catholic Irishman said, "the devil does holy water."

Col. Wm. F. Henderson, of Davidson, is our choice, for multifarious reasons, amongst which are, 1st,

He is the best man for the place; 2d, We can and will elect him; 3d, He deserves, above all others, the position; 4th, reasons, prominent among which is this one: he was cheated and lied out of a former nomination by the vile machinations of two plotting lawyers, one of whom, remembering the injunction, "I shall pass in silence; the other has, by his own misdeeds, consigned himself to an obscurity from which I shall not attempt to drag him, but shall content myself with designating him as a "black-and-white" member of the 42d Congress.

The hour waxes late and I feel that I need say no more in Col. Henderson's behalf. If he is nominated, we march to assured victory, and the South will be fairly and properly tested by an experienced weigher.

DAVIDSON.

County Commissioners.

We notice in our exchanges suggestions for the best men in the respective counties to be brought forward for these very important offices—men of intelligence, judgment, and devotion to the public good. County Commissioners are invested with very important powers, and constitute a body from whose decisions, in some respects, there is no appeal, hence the need of the best men the county can supply to occupy the Board. They are to exercise and direct and control all county business—schools, roads, poor house, and all else pertaining to the county government. They should possess wisdom to discern what is best to be done within their sphere for the general interest—guarding against extravagance on the one hand and parsimony on the other—exercising a proper medium. Next to the Commissioners, stand the Township Trustees, who likewise have important duties to perform for the general interest. Magistrates, likewise, should be selected with great care, as their powers, under a late act of the Legislature, have been so enlarged as to make them the most important adjunct of the judicial system of the State, next to a District Judge. They should be free from prejudice, partiality, and with sufficient knowledge of the statutory law as to render intelligent decisions in the matters that are likely to come before them.—Salemite American.

Beaufort County.

The Beaufort County Convention of Beaufort County was held last Saturday. Hon. J. B. Respass, Chairman County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, whereupon Wm. K. Moore was made Chairman, and Wm. B. Campbell, Secretary.

Credentials and Resolutions were appointed. The former reported the delegates present, and the latter reported resolutions endorsing Hon. C. L. Cobb for renomination as Congressman from the 1st District.

Wm. K. Moore was elected as a delegate to the Congressional Convention, and was instructed to cast the vote of the County for C. L. Cobb first, and then for anybody else.—New-Berne Times.

Forty Thousand People Ready to Return to England.

Ever since the days of Hebrew emigration from Egypt has any considerable number of people left their country without attracting the attention of their government. If the average of the past is worth a thousand dollars to the country of his adoption, as it is claimed, it is fair to presume that his absence will be a loss to something about the same extent to the country he has left. There is, therefore, a just jealousy and regret at the exhibition of an extensive emigration.

Yet it looks like the very height of folly to resist these movements. People never will leave their native shores and family hearthstones, voluntarily, without good cause, and where the motive exists it is useless to resist the movement. People come over to the United States to better their condition, and they will continue to come in spite of all opposition so long as America affords a better prospect than Europe.

It is said that the rural districts of England are now placarded with large posters informing the people that there are 40,000 Englishmen in the United States anxious to return to that country, and cautioning intending emigrants against going to the United States. This deception is made all the more effective by the printed statement on the posters that the intelligence comes from Mr. Archibald, the British consul at New York.

Mr. Archibald was called upon in reference to the statement a few days ago, and he unequivocally denied having made any such statement, remarking that he does not believe there are four hundred Englishmen in the United States who would return to England if they had their passage paid for them. He authorized an unconditional denial of the statement. His clerks were questioned by the consul, and they assured him that no intimation of the kind originated with them, or with any one of whom they have any knowledge.

It was simply a dodge to deceive intending emigrants, but it will be found out and ultimately act as an incentive to increase emigration. The correspondence between families already divided by emigration is always a source of correct information on the relative comforts of life in Europe and in the United States, and while cheap ocean postage is continued, many more emigrants are likely to be sent to the United States, and very little effort in staying the tide of voluntary emigration.—Republic.

The worst feature about this emigration business is that some winter mornings, in a fit of philanthropy, your widows' second husbands may empty your ashes on the icy pavement for the benefit of pedestrians.

A bill has passed Congress making Montgomery, Ala., a port of entry, with a deputy collector at fifteen hundred a year.

A Bohemian of Old.

The business of running after news is not of recent creation, it is as ancient as the invention of Journalism; the old Bohemian was a Frenchman who adorned his Marseilles; the most eminent runner after news was named Mathieu Donzelot, otherwise called the "Pavement Sinker." In the morning, before leaving his room, the wide-awake Donzelot consulted the skies, and a barometer which adorned his Marseilles; then he took his cane and writing-case, saying: "Rain! Some will slip to-day under carriage wheels, and be crushed to death."

Or else: "Stormy weather! We shall have to record some cases of mental alienation or of hydrophobia." Or finally: "Gloomy! cloudy! Fine weather for spleen. Let us make war on suicides!"

There was a riot one day on Pantheon place. Donzelot sat down amid a hail of stones, pen in hand, and bawled out the events. One of his friends, happening to be present, said: "What are you doing here, sir? Run! fly!"

Donzelot, without listening to him, drew his watch, and continued to note down minute for minute the phases and evolutions of the riot.

"Are you not going to run?" cried anew his friend.

"God forbid; but since you are going yourself, oblige me by handing this to my journal; you will tell them that 'remain' is the spot to set the continuation."

An hour after, the disorder was at its height; the authorities and insurgents had come to blows. The National Guard fired, and our Bohemian was struck by a ball. A surgeon hastened to him.

"You are wounded?" said he.

"Yes," replied Donzelot, "and severely, too, for I cannot write."

"Write," abruptly said the surgeon: "think of your wound!"

"Don't be of your wound!" replied Donzelot. "Each one to his business; mine is to relate events. You will replace me. Here, write at the bottom this postscript:

"Twenty minutes past 3 p. m.—In consequence of the discharge of musketry by the troops, three men were wounded and one killed."

"Who is the dead man?" asked the surgeon.

"Myself," replied Donzelot, and he expired.

A Mormon Wedding.

The latest marriage ceremony, partaking of a wholly singular character, at Brigham Young's Endowment House, in Salt Lake City, is thus described by the Tribune, of that city:

"The bridegroom, came from the rural districts, a youthful spirit, filled with overflowing with the nurture and admonition of the Prophet Brigham. His prophetic soul informed him that it was not good to be alone, that the dilapidated Kingdom sadly needed building up, that legions of fugitive spirits were haunting about his steps, seeking, with tears in their eyes, earthly tabernacles in which to repose. So he did the best he could under the circumstances. He selected three tender fair ones, and won them for his brides. Last Monday the quorum of married men, the three happy groom conducted his bevy of brides to the 'Endowment House,' and the party got sealed on the wholesome plan. Brother Wells was present at the interesting ceremony, and acted cockles of his heart, warming toward the well-doing saint. The President taught the Benedict upon the shoulder, invoked increase upon his union, and assured him of God's blessing on so devoted an act. The awkwardness of the saint, was apparent when the priest married the saint attempted to kiss the nuptial ceremonies with a kiss all around. Each blushing bride persisted in receiving the first salutation, and the bobbing of heads was quite lively for a while, until young men got up at last, and issued out into the wicked world with an expression upon his countenance which indicated that he had now got business enough on hand to occupy all his leisure moments."

Let Us have Cotton Mills in the Cotton Regions.

Fall River, Massachusetts, presents a picture of prosperity almost bewildering, and shows a rapidity of growth which will be startling to those who know not what cotton factories can do in developing the cities and towns in which they are established. Dividends of one hundred and forty per cent; mill stock multiplied in value ten times; the stock of a bank doing the mill business exclusively, quadrupled in value. These are enormous gains, and they are the results of industry, not of speculation. And the profits outside the mills are enormous. A lot in Fall River which cost \$1,800 in 1865 can now be sold for \$38,000. In 1870 a junk dealer bought a farm back of the city for \$45,000. There are now three mills on it, and it is valued at \$200,000. Ten years ago a block of granite buildings was sold for \$7,000. Three years ago, the city in widening the streets, cut off five rods from the thirty-six which were in the lot, and paid the owner \$18,000 damages. The remaining thirty-one rods are valued at \$80,000. These figures show what cotton manufactures will do for the South.

A Detroit gentleman prides himself on his fine fowls, and his neighbor is equally vainglorious in his dog. The dog worries the life out of the chickens. A few days ago the owner of the dog received the following note: "Friend—your chickens worry your dogs, shoot 'em."

An Alabama paper reports a curious death of a child. She had been sent out to cut some grass on blocks of wood used for the purpose, and falling asleep was soon covered with red ants which bit and stung her so severely that fever and death ensued.

The Warrenton Gazette complains of a fellow who is going about deceiving the people by saying that he has just been released from the Illinois Penitentiary where he was confined by the yankees at the close of the war.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. The principles of the Republic of North Carolina as heretofore enunciated in their Conventions, are hereby re-affirmed, and events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and to the maintenance of the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

2. That the Administration of President Grant meets with our hearty and unqualified approval, and our delegates to the National Republican Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 3d day of June next, are instructed to vote for his re-nomination to the Presidency.

3. That the Republican party of North Carolina favors as rapid a diminution and as early an extinction of internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the Government will permit, for the reason that the details of its collection are necessarily oppressive, and, in many respects, oppressive to the people.

4. That all internal revenue taxes on the distillation of fruit ought to be abolished.

5. That the republican party of North Carolina recommend to the Congress of the United States the passage of a general amnesty bill, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the safety and protection of the civil and political rights of all classes of American citizens.

6. That in a free and representative government, we recognize the paramount obligation to provide efficiently for the general education of the people, and we favor such legislation as will accomplish that end; that we respectfully recommend and ask of the national government, such aid by the donation of a public fund, or the donation of school lands to the several States, as will secure to the masses of the people the classes the benefits of a liberal education.

7. That we fully endorse the acts of Congress, passed to secure equal rights and protection to the citizens of the United States, in the several States; and we respectfully recommend a continuation of the present laws and the adoption of such further legislation as will more certainly secure to the citizens full and practical enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and liberties.

8. In the opinion of the convention, the democratic majority of the last legislature, by consulting into its numerous propositions to amend the State constitution, endeavored to force upon the people a false issue, and to coerce them into the adoption of obnoxious amendments, and inasmuch as all these propositions must be submitted to the next legislature for ratification, before the same can be referred to the people, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the amendments proposed as a whole do not merit the approval of the Republican party, because their adoption would subvert essential principles of the existing Constitution.

2. That Republicans can endorse a portion of said amendments and the next General Assembly may adopt such of them as shall seem best for the general welfare.

3. That we cordially endorse the administration of Gov. Caldwell, and recognize the fact that our party may rely upon his firmness in upholding their interests and defending their rights; and we favor the measures of the legislative body designed to deprive the citizen of the protection afforded by the State Constitution.

4. That forgetful of personal preferences we pledge ourselves to support earnestly and without reserve the candidates presented by our party, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more important than men to the republicans of North Carolina.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Resolved, That hereafter the organization of the republican party of North Carolina shall be as follows:

1. A State Executive Committee of eleven members, to be appointed by the president of the State convention; and the president of the convention shall be ex-officio one of the members of such committee.

2. A Judicial Committee for each judicial district, to be composed of one member from each county, to be appointed by the Congressional District Convention.

3. A Congressional District Committee for each district, to be composed of one member from each county, to be appointed by the Congressional District Convention.

4. A County Executive Committee to be composed of one member from each township, to be appointed by County Convention.

5. A committee of five for each township, to be appointed by the people.

Resolved, That the present organization shall continue to exist until the new one shall be effected.

Resolved, That the representation in the county conventions shall be in accordance with the plan of organization of the party heretofore adopted.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1874.

The republican members of the legislature, in joint caucus assembled, representing, as they believe, the unanimous feeling of the republicans of North Carolina, do

Resolve, 1st, That the education of the poor children of the State, so shamefully neglected in the past, is a duty the performance of which we have attempted to this convention, in a general assembly, controlled by a large democratic majority, and in which we have failed, but we shall never cease our efforts to obtain the organization of the government of North Carolina, and we confidently rely upon the people to sustain us.

2. That it is the true interest of the people of North Carolina that her great works of internal improvement shall be pushed vigorously to completion, and to that end every available resource shall be applied.

3. That the truest economy dictates that the most minimal and agricultural wealth of our transmontane counties should be unlocked and poured into the markets of the world, by the speedy construction of the railroad of the Western North Carolina Railroad, both to Ducktown and Paint Rock, and the republicans east of the mountains pledge themselves to cooperate with the people of the west in any and all plans which will accomplish this end.

The State Executive Committee is as follows:

T. B. Keogh, of Guilford, Chairman.
E. West, of Craven.
S. T. Carrow, of Beaufort.
J. H. Williamson, of Franklin.
J. W. Hood, of Mecklenburg.
J. H. Harris, of Wake.
R. B. Ellis, of W. Wake.
S. E. Phillips, of Wake, ex-officio.

All Republican papers of the State are requested to copy.

The new style of oath is out. Mrs. Marrowfat ordered her husband to peel the onions for dinner before he left the house, and Mr. Marrowfat, bringing down his fist upon the table with much emphasis, observed: "May I be cremated, madam, if I do!"

The Warrenton Gazette complains of a fellow who is going about deceiving the people by saying that he has just been released from the Illinois Penitentiary where he was confined by the yankees at the close of the war.

Fourth Congressional District Convention.

A Convention of the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District will be held at Franklinton on Friday, the 19th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress, to appoint an Executive Committee of one from each county for the District, and to transact such other business as the Convention may deem for the best interest of the party.

The representation in the Convention, according to the plan of organization of 1872, will be as follows:

Chatham, two votes; Franklin, Frankston, two votes; Nash, one vote; Orange, two votes; Wake, four votes; Total, 14.

Delegates appointed to the Convention must show their credentials signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Conventions which appointed them delegates.

Delegates will be passed for one first-class fare on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Certificates will be furnished each delegate by the Secretary of the Convention at Franklinton, showing that they were regularly appointed, upon which they will be returned over the Railroad.

Counties which have not appointed delegates are requested to do so at once.

J. C. L. HARRIS,
Chairman Dist. Ex. Com.

Fifth Congressional District Convention.

A Republican Convention for the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina will be held at High Point, on Thursday, the 28th day of May, 1874, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the 5th Congressional District in the 44th Congress of the United States.

Delegates to be entitled to a seat in the Convention must produce credentials from the Chairman and Secretary of their respective county conventions, or from the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, as requested to take immediate steps to send delegates to the above Convention.

The following are the counties composing this district, with the number of delegates to which each is entitled:

Stokes, 2 delegates, 2 alternates; Rockingham, 4 delegates, 4 alternates; Caswell, 4 delegates, 4 alternates; Person, 2 delegates, 2 alternates; Alamance, 2 delegates, 2 alternates; Guilford, 4 delegates, 4 alternates; Davidson, 4 delegates, 4 alternates; Randolph, 4 delegates, 4 alternates.