

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

LECTORS AT LARGE: THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham. MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.

For Governor: TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

For Lieutenant Governor: CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne.

For Treasurer: DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

For Attorney General: TAZEVELL L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

For Auditor: JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

For Superintendent of Pub. Instruction: JAMES REID, of Franklin.

For Superintendent of Public Works: SILAS BURNS, of Chatham.

FOR CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT: CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Craven.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT: WILLIAM A. SMITH, of Johnston.

FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT: THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.

FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT: S. A. DOUGLAS, of Rockingham.

THE ERA, until further notice, will be under my control.

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS.

Read an article in another column headed "Important," and act accordingly.

The N. Y. Times says that information has reached Washington, D. C., that Hon. W. H. Seward will support Gen. Grant against Mr. Greeley.

Baltimore has been the sepulchre of political parties in this country. Both the Whig and Democratic parties held in that city their annual conventions and added their defeat and extinction.

Democrats give up this Congressional District. They are conscious that defeat stares them in the face, consequently they are looking round for some man who will accept a nomination for the purpose of being defeated.

A coalition of Democrats and Liberal Republicans succeeded on Wednesday last in re-electing Senator O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, U. S. Senator for six years commencing 4th March, 1873. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was the Republican nominee. We regret his defeat. The General is one of the ablest and truest Republicans of the country.

Elsewhere will be found a card from Mr. J. A. Womack, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, which explains itself. The misrepresentation of which Mr. Womack complains, appeared in a communication signed "W. H. B." We know nothing of the charge. As a matter of justice we give place to the card, at the same time direct the attention of "W. H. B." to it.

Read the excellent and truthful biography of Maj. W. A. Smith, to be found elsewhere, taken from Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner. Sub is the Republican candidate for Congress in the 4th District. The vicissitudes and trials of life so graphically portrayed by The Chimney Corner, mark the self-made man—one who has fought his way from poverty and obscurity to his present enviable and honorable position. It can be truthfully said of Maj. Smith, that he is every man's friend. He will be elected by a thousand majority.

Gov. CALDWELL IN CHATHAM.—Attention is directed to an account of the discussion at Pittsboro' on the 4th inst., between Gov. Caldwell and Judge Merrimon. From this account, written by a gentleman of high character, one able to judge impartially, and also from the feeble and sickly accounts published by The News and Sentinel, it is evident that Judge Merrimon came off second best. Chatham county will poll five hundred majority for Caldwell and the whole ticket.

It is said that Gen. Thomas L. Clingman drew the platform adopted at Greensboro'. The General is a leader of the Democracy. He is in high favor, notwithstanding he had a "set-to" with the leader of the letter "m" Democracy, and takes a front seat in the synagogue. Having endorsed the Democracy can afford to endorse Gen. Clingman, who was another friend and adviser of Sweeney. The General wrote before the Fraud Commissioners (page 272.) that he received Fifteen Thousand

Dollars, probably more, from Sweeney. The Democrats constituted a Democratic Committee to detect fraud and corruption, of Republicans. Lo! and behold, the Report of the Fraud Commissioners is evidence against the leaders of the Democratic party. Judge Merrimon is proven to have been Sweeney's confidential friend; that he drew all the appropriation bills by which the State was robbed of millions! Gen. Clingman, a Democratic leader, trusted with the drafting of the platform at Greensboro', swears that he received more than Fifteen Thousand Dollars from Sweeney. Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor of the central organ of the Democracy, was convicted by a Democratic Committee of defrauding the State out of more than Three Thousand Dollars. What a sad spectacle! Three leaders of the party which prides itself upon its honesty, stand before the people, convicted of fraud and corruption; and it must be remembered that we have introduced none but Democratic witnesses. Alas, that the party which claims all the talent, wealth, and respectability of the State, should be represented by such men!

suspend the writ of habeas corpus will expire with the adjournment of the present session of the Congress. The U. S. Senate is considering a bill to extend the authority until 4th March, 1873. We are glad it was not necessary to suspend the writ in this State. We do not believe the Ku Klux organization is broken up, demoralized, and scattered, to such an extent that precludes re-organization; at the same time we are of opinion that the Federal authorities will be able to put down any trouble that may arise in this State during the next twelve months. It is said that there is urgent necessity that the President be clothed with this power for the preservation of peace and to protect all citizens in their rights in South Carolina and the other Southern States. The Democracy would not hesitate to raise the standard of ku kluxism if thought necessary to secure the election of a Democratic President, we do not doubt. A full survey of the field, leads us to believe that the Congress should pass the bill. If Democratic Ku Klux obey the laws, the writ will not be suspended; if they re-commence their heinous outrages, the President will enforce the law.

Questions Easily Answered.

Voters of North Carolina! you are governed by patriotism and honesty of purpose, instead of party name and party prejudice, what is there in the Democratic party, as now constituted, that can possibly recommend itself to your favorable consideration? What has that party done for the last dozen years to justify the support of its nominees? Nothing—absolutely nothing. Let us see.

Who was it that passed the ordinance of PEACEABLE SECESSION! Who was it that promised to "wipe up all the blood that would be spilled in the war with their pocket-handkerchiefs, and pay the debt with ten cents"? After getting up an unjustifiable war with the general government, who was it that were going to "divide the last pound of bacon and the last dust of meal" with the wives and children of the poor soldiers? and how was the promise kept? Who enacted and enforced those unjust and tyrannical laws, known as the tithing and imprisonment acts? Who concocted, passed and executed those abominable and discriminating conscript acts, compelling the poor man to leave his wife and little ones, and go into the army and fight whether he was willing or not, while the rich man, who had twenty negroes, was allowed to stay at home and enjoy the society of his family? Who was it that suspended the great writ of habeas corpus, of which we hear so much, and converted the entire South into a military despotism? Who was it, in 1863, that threatened North Carolina with coercion, should she presume to secede from the so-called Confederacy, and thus belied their own doctrine on that subject?

Who was it that attempted to call a Convention in North Carolina, in 1871, in direct violation of their own record on that subject, for no other reason in the world than to gain a party advantage and get into office? Who threatened to tax the people of North Carolina to death, if they should dare refuse to call said Convention? Who was it that proclaimed to the people, all over the State, that they had taken a solemn oath which compelled them to levy a tax amounting to at least \$50 on every \$1,000 worth of property, or resign their seats as members of the Legislature, and that, should they refuse to do either, they would perjure themselves? Who is it that are now telling the people of North Carolina, that they shall not have such constitutional amendments as they desire, unless they will accept of every thing that may be offered them? Who is it that are now continually harping about centralization, when it is well known that they made an effort, before the close of the war, to place the destiny of the Southern States in the hands of a Kingly or Imperial government?

These, fellow-citizens, are questions of the most vital importance, and should not be lost sight of when you go to the polls to deposit your ballots, in August and November next. It is not only unpleasant, but very much against our inclinations to be compelled to refer to what occurred during the late civil war, but it is there, when they had everything their own way, that we are to look for the Democratic character in its

true colors. Give them the same power again, and we can very well anticipate the condition of things in the future. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Col. I. J. Young.

No man in North Carolina has warmer personal friends or more of them than the gentleman whose name heads this article. His genial, magnanimous nature; his stern integrity and great force of intellect, make up a man in the true sense of the word. Ever ready to do an act of kindness, and make sacrifices for his many friends, and those in distress, and equally ready to publicly rebuke and denounce all that is mean and contemptible, he stands today second to none in the affections of the People of this Congressional District.

His political strength was put to a severe test in the Congressional Convention at Franklinton on the 15th inst. Four gentlemen of known reputation and deserved popularity—Messrs. Smith, Jones, McDonald, and Hawkins—were arrayed against him for the nomination for Congress. After four ballots were had, Messrs. McDonald, Hawkins, and Jones withdrew in favor of Maj. Smith, and used their influence against Col. Young, not only in speeches in Convention but by private appeals to the delegates. Notwithstanding all this pressure, Col. Young was elected by a majority of one vote; and we feel assured that no man save William A. Smith could have defeated him under any circumstances.

Granville is proud of her noble son; and well she may be, for he is destined to occupy a high place in the councils of the Nation.

National Progress.

Since the close of the war, taxation has been reduced by successive acts, equal to an annual average of two hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. In the same time the latest official public debt statement shows that over three hundred millions of dollars of the public debt have been paid during the last three years. The act refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest—converting 200 millions of dollars from six per cent into five per cent bonds—has been successfully carried out. No doubt the balance of the loan can also be thus converted, and perhaps at even more advantageous rates. The National expenditures have been steadily reduced, and new system of accountability adopted. Every disbursing officer is now obliged to send in a weekly balance sheet, showing the amount disbursed, and the balance on hand. The Assistant Treasurers and National Depositories are obliged to make similar returns, and a comparison by competent officers will speedily lead to the discovery of fraud. Every effort has been made to expel unworthy men from the civil service, and if more than the usual number of frauds had been discovered the past year it is owing to the vigilance of watchfulness and more earnest efforts. At the close of Johnson's Administration, a one hundred dollar United States 6 per cent bond was worth but \$82 in gold, while it is now worth \$101. Our currency was twenty per cent below par, it is now but 10 per cent and constantly appreciating.

All the interests of civilization have received attention. The Army Signal Corps has been employed to indicate coming storms and the probability of the weather, and these reports have reached an accuracy so great, that it is the universal testimony that mariners and agriculturists have been greatly benefited. Commissioners were appointed to a general conference to be held in London, at which, all civilized powers will be represented, to discuss States' Prison reform. The Statistical Bureau has issued a book of great value, not only to the emigrant, but to our citizens generally who may contemplate a change of residence. Said book gives detailed information of the price of lands and the value of labor in all sections of the country, and has been in so great demand that private parties have purchased thousands of copies.

Of all human efforts to hand down the stream of time evidences of taste and civilization, architecture has held the highest rank. We stand with wondrous awe within the colossal monuments of the middle ages, that overwhelm by their gigantic proportions all surrounding modern objects. If the traveler first views the majestic dome of Cologne, all other buildings in that city seem cheap and tawdry. A similar impression of the grand architectural conceptions of the middle ages is produced by the cathedrals of St. Paul in London, and St. Peter in Rome, and the cathedrals of Strausburg and Brussels. In the United States, where we have no need of imperial palaces, and no State Church, architecture can only be exhibited in its highest form if our public buildings. No private corporation can afford to erect monuments of that durability and imposing character that will be a witness of our times five centuries hence.

But church and palace architecture are not applicable to our public edifices, which need and abundance of light and other peculiar facilities. In the new Post Office buildings at Boston and New York, all these conditions have been realized. At a small expenditure, in fact, exceedingly small when compared with the money wasted on the architectural abortions of the New York City Court House, the Custom House at New Orleans, and other similar structures, edifices are in the course of construction, more colossal and imposing than any upon the American continent, and yet perfectly adapted to the public use. These architectural monuments will not only be an evidence to the European mind of the genius and skill of American archi-

Republican Nominees for Congress

Of the Hon. Thomas Settle, The Washington Chronicle says:— We congratulate the Republicans of the 5th congressional district of North Carolina on their nomination of Judge Thomas Settle for Congress. It will be remembered that he was our late representative at Lima. But we look past his services there, and remember the firm, courageous way in which he administered justice, in a stormy and trying time in his district in North Carolina. Now elect him.

Of Judge Settle and Maj. Smith, The New Berne Republic and Courier says:— It gives us pleasure to announce to our readers that Maj. Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston county, received the Republican nomination for Congress, from the 4th District, and that Hon. Thomas Settle, has received a similar nomination, from the 5th District. These nominations cannot fail of giving satisfaction, and we predict that with these leaders, the Republicans will be able to carry both districts. Smith and Settle are a hard team to beat.

Of Maj. Smith, The New North State says:— We learn that Maj. W. A. Smith received the Republican nomination for Congress in the 4th District in the Convention at Franklinton. This nomination is eminently fit to be made. We believe Maj. Smith is the only man who can overcome the large Democratic majority in that District.

"Boyd a Delegate."

Under this head The Daily News prints a scurrilous article unworthy of any journal, much less one of the organs of the effete slave-ocracy of the South.

Mr. James E. Boyd is a gentleman of character, a young lawyer of promise; and it was his duty as a good citizen to expose the secrets of the infamous Ku Klux organization in Alamance county. To denounce him for so doing is to defend and uphold Ku Klux whose souls are the Devil's own, because of the hanging of Outlaw, the drowning of Puryear, the scourging of Cogless, and the mutilation of hundreds of other innocent and inoffensive men. Having exposed a Democratic band of organized murderers, Mr. Boyd is assailed like a pick-pocket by men who sympathize with Ku Klux, and who are unworthy to latch his shoes. The praise of such men is damnable—political death—and should be scorned and repudiated as the offspring of Hell itself.

We are intimately acquainted with Mr. Boyd. He is the equal by birth, education, social position, and vastly superior in mental qualities to any man connected with that putrid sheet—The News—which is endeavoring to out Herod The Sentinel in billingsgate, untruthfulness, and slander.

4th District—Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of this the 4th Congressional District met at Franklinton on the 15th inst., and nominated William A. Smith, of Johnston, as their candidate for Congress. [The regular report of the proceedings will appear as soon as they come to hand.] The Convention was largely attended. Every county was represented in person. The Editor of THE ERA presided. Gen. Willie D. Jones, of this county, received the highest vote on four ballots. After the fourth ballot was had, Gen. Jones withdrew from the contest and urged his friends to support Maj. Smith. On the fifth ballot the contest was between Col. I. J. Young and Maj. Smith. The latter was nominated by a fractional majority. As soon as it appeared that Maj. Smith had received a majority, Col. Young took the stand and in a few remarks spoke of the fitness and Republicanism of Maj. Smith, and moved to suspend the resolutions which were the motion was carried amid tremendous applause.

Maj. Smith accepted the nomination in a characteristic speech of about fifteen minutes. It is with pleasure that we chronicle the fact that Gen. Jones received the highest vote on four ballots. The General is well known to the people of the District, and they would have rallied to him had he been nominated. From the foundation of the Republican party in this State, Gen. Jones has been a constant and persistent member of the party. Wherever the fight was thick, he was found, and at no time has he failed to do his whole duty.

The same may be said of Col. John A. McDonald, of Chatham, and Mr. Madison Hawkins, of Franklin. Both these gentlemen deserve well of the party. They have rendered yeoman service in the cause of Republican liberty; and to them as well as others, the Republican party is indebted for its majorities in Chatham and Franklin.

Discussion at Fayetteville.

We are informed that Gov. Caldwell obtained a complete victory over Judge Merrimon at Fayetteville on Saturday last. A gentleman who heard the whole discussion says the Governor's speech was unanswerable; that Judge Merrimon was completely used up; the advantage obtained by Governor Caldwell was so great that Democrats admit that their leader and Sweeney's adviser, is overmatched, and joint discussion will greatly increase the Republican vote.

Judge Settle and Col. Hargrove spoke at night, with telling effect. Cumberland is good for an overwhelming majority. Roll on the ball.

The Self-Made Men of Our Times.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, BOON HILL, N. C.

The invincible resolution and the inherent intelligence which are to be observed in all self-made men, are particularly noticeable in those found in the Southern section of the United States. They are a class of men who have confronted obstacles and discouragements with a heroism which could not be defeated, and they have attained success by force of energy alone. A marked instance of this kind is presented in the career of the Hon. William A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

He was born in Warren county, N. C., January 9th, 1828. His parents were poor, but honest, and respectable. The "old field school," the teachers in which had but a limited education themselves, afforded his only opportunity for education. He attended such schools until fourteen years of age, when his great anxiety to do something to aid his parents, and advance his own interests, induced him to leave home. Going to Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, he obtained employment from Maj. S. E. Phillips, who was the Company's agent at that station. He remained one year.

During this time he was taken notice of by Wesley Hollister, Esq., then President of the road, who greatly admired Smith for his industry and energy. Mr. Hollister made him "a man of all trades," as the designation is, when his great anxiety to get on, and his sense of duty, induced him to accept of the position until "further orders." On one occasion the superintendent missed a fire for the engineer, which order was immediately obeyed. For a time he was lost sight of by the superintendent, and continued to fire an engine for two months, when, finally, he was promoted to an agency on the road. He discharged these duties with efficiency and integrity for two years. Finding the pay too small, and as there was little hope of promotion, he tendered his resignation, and started southward to seek other employment.

Traveling by stage from Raleigh to Columbia, S. C., he then went by rail to Montgomery, Ala. Here his money gave out. Fortunately, he obtained employment in a machine-shop in Montgomery, where he remained for two years. Becoming tired with the work he was doing, and especially the poor wages, he went to Louisiana, and by the way of Texas, he concluded to go back to Louisiana, but being out of money, he was obliged to walk three hundred miles, relying upon the generosity of farmers and planters for subsistence. He finally arrived at Shreveport, La., where he sought employment at anything.

At the end of ten years he had accumulated several thousand dollars. Patient industry and unceasing determination were at length bringing their reward.

Returning to North Carolina to visit his parents, he likewise married his first wife. He again returned to Lou-

isiana, where he lost his wife in a few months. Subsequently he took up his residence in Johnston county, N. C., and there he married a second time.

In 1860 the Whigs brought Major Smith (as he was then and is now called) forward for a seat in the Legislature, but he was defeated by a small majority. In 1861 he was the "Union Men's Candidate" for the Convention since known as the Secession Convention of the State in 1864. The Union element elected him to the Legislature, where he was remarkably bold and outspoken. He opposed the war from beginning to end. In 1865 he was elected to the State Constitution, and Convention authorized by President Johnson, which was elected to the Senate of North Carolina, from the Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District, but was unseated by the Democratic majority on the alleged ground that martial law prevailed in the district during the election.

Major Smith may be classed as a party man. His political action has always been independent, and based on considerations for the welfare of his State and country, from his own point of view. Since the war, with the prospect of bringing about tranquillity and prosperity, he has acted with the moderate wing of the republican party. His voice has been heard on every stump in the State, and no man has done more than he to bring capital, immigration, and peace within the borders of North Carolina.

As a member of Constitutional Conventions, Legislatures, and in business relations, Major Smith has always proved himself a thoroughly practical and useful man. He is a good debater, quick at repartee, and full of genuine wit and humor. At the same time, he has a calm urbanity and dignity, both of grace and effectiveness, in both speech and action. In business qualifications and experience he has few superiors.

In 1868 he was called to the Presidency of the North Carolina Railroad, which he has managed with great judgment and success. It is a route of two hundred and twenty-three miles, and is the most successful and paying corporation in the State. In the discharge of his duties he attends even to details, overlooking the shops and depots by constant visitation. He requires from his employes faithfulness and honesty, but beyond this no considerations influence him. Persons of both political parties are represented in official places on the road, from high to low.

Major Smith is five feet eleven inches in height, and heavily made. He has a high forehead, large hazel eyes, and an intellectual forehead. His countenance is always cheerful, and his manners are animated, frank and social. In the domestic circle he is light-hearted and congenial, and an interesting and congenial man. His kindness of heart and generosity are known throughout the State. Being very wealthy, his charitable inclinations are frequently, though always judiciously, gratified.

This gentleman is a living example of the virtue of American institutions. A man of the people, raised from humble life, with all its drawbacks and discouragements, he has drawn forth the best qualities of his mind, and has expanded in mental comprehension in the stern school of necessity and adversity. His natural and acquired intelligence, and undeviating integrity, which, under republican institutions, lead to deny.—Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.

General Grant.

One of the weakest arguments of the masses of the Democracy put forth, for their opposition to Gen. Grant, is that they don't like his administration, they have no objection to him personally, &c., &c.—and here they stop, they have no business principle, they can't oppose him, but they must maintain the Democratic war cry of "opposition without principle."

We opine that the opposition on the part of the Democracy of the South to Gen. Grant has been his faithful performance of duty, the enforcement of the law, and the abolishing of the ku klux, which have too long been auxiliary to that party in their heinous work, and have found defenders in the entire Democratic Press of the South, as well as their prominent leaders. Z. B. Vance in his speech at Stateville said:—"If there had been no damnable union leagues there would have been no damnable ku klux," and this is the kind of a man that they send to Congress, this is their obedience to lawful authority, this is the kind of men who are to govern Gen. Grant, and these are the men who have already ruined the country, plunged it into the war, and made thousands of orphans, in our land, made homes desolate, and broke many a mother's heart.

The same hand that rescued the country from these pericides in the time of war, will preserve it in peace, already the leaders of the Democracy have seen the ghost, that like Richards, have sworn vengeance upon their head, and now like him, they cry for anything to bring about their dilemma, but alas!—New Berne Times.

THE UNION ELEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—There is a strong and powerful Union element among the citizenship of this State. Its full strength was shown in the election of 1861, when the question of "No Convention" was submitted to the people, and Convention was voted down by an overwhelming majority; and again, when Z. B. Vance, in 1862, represented the Union element at that time, was almost unanimously elected notwithstanding his opponent, C. Johnson, a secessionist.

The natural position of this great Union element is in the ranks of the Republican party—that party which preserved the Union and rid the Southern Union men of the grinding tyranny of the Confederate despot. The Democrats, by false promises, hypocritical professions, and demagogical appeals to all their prejudices and passions, have beguiled a large part of this element into Democratic ranks. We appeal to them, these Old Union men, to look back to the attempted dissolution of the Union by Democracy, and the evils wrought thereby; to scan for a moment the Democratic secret conspiracy against and defamation of the Union; and, last though not least, base, and depreciable to counterfeit the currency, and deprive the credit of the government, and see whether it is congenial company for life-long Union men and ardent lovers of the Federal Government.—Winston Republican.

4th District—Congressional Convention.

In accordance with the call of the Chairman of the Convention for the 4th Congressional District, the Republicans of said District assembled in Convention at Franklinton on Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1872.

Mr. J. C. Lean Harris, Chairman of the District Executive Committee, called the Convention to order and said that the Convention was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to nominate a candidate for Elector, to appoint two delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of next month, and to elect a District Committee.

Mr. B. F. Bullock, Jr., moved that any temporary organization be dispensed with, and that Mr. Harris, Chairman of the District Executive Committee be elected permanent President. Carried.

Mr. Harris took the Chair and promised to discharge the duties impartially. Capt. Charles H. Thomas moved that Mr. John W. Betts, and Mr. Chas. W. Conway and Mr. H. T. Hughes be appointed Secretaries. Carried.

A motion was adopted authorizing the President to appoint a Committee of seven, one from each county, on Credentials.

The President appointed Messrs. R. B. H. Thomas, of Johnston, W. P. Walker, of Nash, and E. M. Rogers, of Granville.

A motion was adopted authorizing the President to appoint a Committee of seven, one from each county, on Resolutions.

The President appointed Messrs. W. A. Smith, of Johnston, W. W. Flowers, of Chatham, J. H. Williamson, of Franklin, Thos. M. Kirkland, of Granville, W. P. Walker, of Nash, and C. J. Rogers, of Wake.

The Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, Rich. C. Badger, reported the following delegates present: From Franklin—P. B. Hawkins, J. H. Williamson, Madison Hawkins, Chas. H. Thomas, J. B. Tucker, Benj. F. Bullock, Jr., Z. Edwards, R. S. Edwards, Lewis Neal and H. J. Calisher.

From Wake—R. A. Thomas, John Jones, H. Campbell, J. L. Britt, Geo. A. Keitt, J. L. Andrews, E. G. Badger, A. B. Fleming, G. A. Sandiford, Stewart Ellison, J. W. Holden, J. P. Fraire, Oscar Winters, T. F. Lee, Thomas Bradford and Norbert Jeffries, and Holden, J. W. Perry, P. W. Perry, Robert Crossan, Chas. Proctor, C. J. Rogers and Dr. Banks as proxies for other delegates from Wake.

From Orange county—Jas B Mason, A. J. King, S. G. Dodson, J. R. Strayhorn, Wm. Peace, A. H. Hanchatroy, J. W. Thompson, Thos. M. Kirkland, Adolphus Cheek, and Dewitt Mangum.

From Johnston county—Dr. Jas Hay, B. R. Hinnant, Sanders Ellison, Henry Dennis, Wm A Smith, and Spencer Whitley.

From Granville county—L. Taylor, Bracon Hunt, and C. M. Rogers. From Nash county—W. P. Walker. From Chatham county—W. W. Flowers, A. B. Chapin, Richard Ramsey, and John A. McLeod.

Mr. T. F. Lee offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that as soon as any delegate shall place on nomination the name of any gentleman for the action of this convention, the gentleman placed in nomination, shall, if he be present, pledge himself before his name shall be received by the convention, to support the nominee of the party for Congress, and advocate his claims before the people of the district; and that the gentleman so placed in nomination is not personally present, then the gentleman presenting his name to the convention shall vouch for his hearty support of the nomination when made.

Maj. W. A. Smith took the floor and advocated the passage of the resolution, and said wherever the bullets were thickest, then he would be found fighting the Democracy.

On motion of Mr. R. C. Badger, of Wake county, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Maj. Wm A. Smith, of Johnston, Col. I. J. Young, of Granville, Col. J. H. Jones, of Wake, and Mr. Madison Hawkins, of Franklin county. After two ballots the convention adjourned one hour for dinner.

The Convention re-assembled, and after a third ballot Gen. Jones withdrew and recommended the nomination of Maj. Smith. The contest then lay between Maj. Smith and Col. I. J. Young, and upon fourth ballot Maj. Wm A. Smith, of Johnston county, was nominated. Col. Young, before the ballot was announced, took the stand and moved that Maj. Smith's nomination be made unanimous, pledging his hearty support and approval of the nomination. Carried.

Maj. W. A. Smith came forward and accepted the nomination in a short and appropriate speech. Mr. T. M. Argo, of Orange, was unanimously elected as candidate for Presidential Elector.

On motion, Messrs. Jas. H. Harris, of Wake, and J. H. Williamson, of Franklin, were chosen as delegates, and Capt. F. Lee, of Wake, and Isaac R. Strayhorn, of Orange, as alternates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia June 5th, 1872.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: 1. Resolved, That now, as ever, we stand by, sustain and will ever maintain the unalterable, christian principles of the Republican party; that they are founded in justice to all men; the poor, the rich, the oppressed and downtrodden share alike their beneficent and never varying doctrine. 2. That we will support with great pleasure the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention for President and Vice-President. 3. That our first choice for President is the here and statesman, I. S. Grant, that man that not only led our country out from the devastations of war, but to the peaceful paths of fair, delightful paths of peace! Beneath the ample folds of the flag of the Union all can enjoy the fruits of their own labor, be prosperous and happy. 4. That the nomination of Governor Caldwell and the entire State ticket, at the State Convention, meets our hearty approval, and we pledge them our united and undivided support. 5. That all parties have now embraced the doctrines of the great Republican party, we cordially invite every patriot in the land to unite himself with the only party of progress, success and advancement, that can