

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

1. Edward Hanson, of Tyrrell.

2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.

3. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Cumberland.

4. Thomas H. Arge, of Orange.

5. Stephen A. Douglas, of Rockingham.

6. William S. Hynum, of Lincoln.

7. James G. Hamway, of Rowan.

8. James M. Justice, ofutherford.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WM. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR AUDITOR: JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR TREASURER: DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUB. INSTRUCTION: JAMES REID, of Franklin.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUBLIC WORKS: SILAS BURNS, of Chatham.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: TAZ. L. HARGROVE, of Greenville.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT: CLINTON L. COBE, of Pasquotank.

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

FOR CONGRESS—3RD DISTRICT: NEILL MCKAY, of Harnett.

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

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

FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT: OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT: DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

FOR CONGRESS—8TH DISTRICT: W. G. CANDLE, of Buncombe.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR SENATE—18TH DISTRICT: JAMES H. HARRIS.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—WAKE COUNTY:

Richard C. Badger, Stewart Ellison, John C. Gorman, Robert S. Perry.

WAKE COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER: William H. Brown.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS: William W. White.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: Thomas C. Smith.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

William Jinks, Henry C. Jones, Samuel Hayner, Moses C. Todd, Robert W. Wynne.

FOR CORONER: Albert Magnin.

FOR SHERIFF: Timothy F. Lee.

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

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS.

THE NEWS.

The continued heavy rains are damaging the crops in the upper counties of South Carolina.

The public schools in Paterson, N. J., are closed in consequence of the alarming prevalence of small-pox in that city.

The dying gift of Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, was \$250,000 toward completing the Catholic Cathedral in that city.

Considerable preparations of a warlike nature are being made by Brazil in anticipation of a coming war with the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is still reluctant towards Greeley. He advises the Democrats of Georgia to nominate a separate electoral ticket.

General Gideon J. Pillow has followed the example of Mosby in refusing to support Greeley and declaring his preference for General Grant.

Hon. Edward Stanley, Provisional Governor of North Carolina under President Lincoln, has been stricken with paralysis, and is dying, at San Francisco.

The Chicago Times, a leading Democratic of the Northwest, refuses to support Greeley. This defection is a heavy blow to the Copper-head cause in Illinois.

Mr. Bismarck has served notice upon the Jesuits that they must leave Germany within six months. The world will hardly approve so severe and harsh a measure.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending July 6: New York, \$1,002,951; New Orleans, \$4,320; Philadelphia, \$104,836. Total, \$7,72,107.

The silver wedding of Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, on October 10, is to be made the occasion for a four days' celebration by the congregation of Plymouth Church.

The Boston Journal states that the musical jubilee, though in every other respect a great achievement and success, has been

financially a failure. The deficit will be \$150,000.

Caterpillars in unusual numbers have appeared in Alabama all through the cotton belt three weeks earlier than ever before.

The wet weather, which develops the worm, still continues.

The British Government has not made any formal demand for the return of Dr. Bratton, alleged to have been abducted from Canada, and it is doubtful whether any will be made. He is still at Yorkville S. C.

Four men charged with robbing a wealthy lady in Utrecht, Holland, on the 24th ult., of money and valuables worth \$250,000 were arrested in New York on Tuesday night.

Property valued at \$100,000 was recovered from their possession.

Governor Hadley has left Little Rock, Ark., for Pope county, to investigate the outrages which have occurred there. The militia of the county are still in arms, and have pressed arms, ammunition and horses generally from the people.

The Orange procession which has been a subject of anxiety to the authorities for some time, came off in New York on the 12th, and, in spite of the apprehensions of trouble, was concluded peacefully, scarcely anything worth mentioning in the way of disorder having occurred.

On the first of August next the number of supervisors of internal revenue must be reduced from twenty-four, the present number, to ten, and Commissioner Douglas has now under consideration the manner in which the country shall be redivided. It is thought seven of the districts will be located east and three west of the Mississippi river.

James H. George, sheriff of Reynolds co., Missouri, Jessie Allison and Wm. Parks, who were engaged in the outrage upon the Rev. Mr. Callahan, a few days ago, have been arrested by United States officers.

The prisoners were admitted to bail to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Court. The arrests were made under the sixth section of the Enforcement act of 1870.

A despatch received at Sioux City from Fort Sully, Dakota, says that it is reported there that about one thousand Indians have collected at a point on the route to be taken by the Yellowstone expedition, which is to leave Fort Rice on the 25th instant, and that the Indians are determined, if possible, to prevent a survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their lands.

The miners of Utah are excited over a new discovery of mineral, said to be the greatest in extent ever discovered. It is situated in the Wasatch Range, twenty-five miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. The ledge crops out seventy feet in length with an average width of thirty feet. Several assays that have been made give results in silver of from \$250 to \$1,000 per ton, and the value of the ore is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Three weeks ago a prisoner in the Tombs, of New York city, created an eruption on his face, and by persuading the authorities that he had the smallpox, got himself sent to the hospital, from which he escaped the next day. The other day four other prisoners attempted the same trick, showing their faces covered with blisters. An examination by physicians revealed the imposture, and the men confessed that they had changed their appearance by using creton oil.

The total amount received and disbursed by the Post Office Department from postal and money-order funds, from the beginning of President Grant's administration up to March 31 of the present year, was \$178,768,468.66, and the amount of defalcations within the period mentioned was \$65,316.49, of which \$12,446.95 has already been collected, and the remainder is in process of collection, by suit. During President Buchanan's administration the defalcations aggregated \$319,564.83; Lincoln's, \$125,220.28, and during Johnson's administration, \$291,408.31.

From reliable statistics it appears that the mortality in most of our cities during the first week of the present month was unprecedented. New York leads off with 1,569 deaths against its weekly average of 620 for the first six months of the year; Philadelphia had 794 deaths, against its weekly average 420, and Brooklyn had 670 deaths, against its weekly average of 323. The death-rate of New York for the week ending July 6, was equal to 84.1 per 1,000 per annum; the average for the preceding six months being 33.2 per 1,000. The only consolatory feature in connection with this alarming exhibit is that the death rate was not materially increased by contagious diseases.

The success of the new postal card is already assured, as the Post Office Department has received orders from business houses in all large cities to furnish them by tens of thousands. It is understood that they will at first be extensively used as a cheap means of advertising. The number to be advertised for is fifty millions, with the privilege of increasing it to one hundred millions for the first year, if the demand warrants it. The postal card is destined to be very popular with all classes, and it is estimated that their use will be greater among the mercantile firms.

The cards will not be ready for distribution in a month yet. They will be furnished by contract, and advertisements for proposals will be issued by the Department next week.

The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August.

Judge Settle is winning golden opinions wherever he speaks in the 5th District.

The people are very anxious to know how much Judge Merrimon got as Counsel for the great Railroad Ring. They want the items,—how much money, how many notes, how many houses and lots, how many diamonds?

Col. Dockery is making a most vigorous canvass of the 6th District.—Gen. Alfred Dockery, the old war-horse of Richmond, has taken the stump for the Republican nominees, and will speak in a number of counties, in the Pee Dee Section.

The Sentinel says the people would listen to Gen. Clingman better if he would refund what he got for lobbying for the Railroad Ring. Wouldn't they pay more attention to Judge Merrimon if he would pay over to Treasurer Jenkins what he got from the Ring—diamonds and all?

"A GOOD IDEA.—Lots of English women are emigrating to the South Sea-Island and become wives of the natives. HERE'S A CHANCE FOR THE RALEIGH LADIES."—Raleigh Sentinel, June 12, 1872.

The Democratic papers say Maj. W. W. Rollins of Madison, has declared for Greeley. We don't know about that, but we do know that Maj. Rollins can show a receipt for two thousand dollars, signed by W. M. Shipp and J. B. Batchelor of the Democratic Fraud Commission, for letting Swepson off from all prosecutions for bond swindles.

Judge Merrimon is now living in a handsome residence on the most fashionable street of Raleigh. It is charged that that residence was purchased by Geo. W. Swepson, with money which properly belonged to the people of this State, and by him given to Judge Merrimon.

If this charge is untrue, Judge Merrimon can deny it, and we will cheerfully publish the denial.

Those who had no slaves were forced to go to war to fight for slavery; those who had twenty slaves were exempted from conscription; now it is proposed by Gov. Vance to levy a tax on those who owned no slaves and who were forced to go to war to fight for slavery, in order that those who owned slaves and stayed at home with them, may get pay for their "niggers."

Think of this, wool-hat conscripts.

SWEPSON EMPLOYS MERRIMON.

Salary Three Thousand Dollars Per Annum.

Gen. R. M. Henry, who is claimed by The News as a Greeleyite, has written a letter in which he states that Judge Merrimon told him that he (Merrimon) resigned his Judgeship in 1867, at the instance of Geo. W. Swepson, who wanted Merrimon to attend to his business; and that Swepson agreed to pay Merrimon three thousand dollars per annum; Merrimon to be allowed the privilege of practicing in Wake and the Mountain circuit.

What Waddell Did Say.

Mr. Waddell said at Beaufort: "That he had always condemned Ku Kluxism in public and private, but as they had killed men, he was sorry that, instead of killing the poor, deluded negroes, they had not killed the carpet-baggers who had misled them, and had caused our troubles since the war."

—Giving Mr. Waddell the benefit of his explanation, how can any man who loves peace and quiet, and nates murder and violence, vote for Mr. Waddell? If not an initiated member of the Ku Klux Klan, he is to all intents and purposes a Ku Klux, and expects the vote of every Ku Klux in his District. Mr. Waddell is somewhat tainted with negro suffrage, and some such villainous declaration was required to get the full Ku Klux vote. Law abiding people will not vote for Waddell.

Re-elected and Re-endorsed.

The newly elected Directors of the North Carolina road on the part of the private stockholders, Jno. L. Morehead, Jno. L. Shaver, Thos. M. Holt, and Dr. R. B. Haywood, Democrats, with the State Directors, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Democrat, Col. W. R. Myer, Gen. R. Barringer, John McDonald, Jno. L. Harrison, W. R. Albright, W. A. Smith and S. H. Wiley, Republicans—met on Thursday afternoon, and unanimously re-elected Maj. Wm. A. Smith President of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

What better endorsement of a man's official conduct do we want? What more do the people of this District want, before whom Maj. Wm. A. Smith is now a candidate for Congress?

What Colored Men may Expect.

The coming of the Greeleyites to Weldon was signalized on one of the trains provided for the occasion, by the attempted murder of a worthy colored man named Cook, who declared himself for Grant. One Barnes, an over zealous Democrat, asked Cook if he was for Greeley. Cook said he was for Grant. Barnes ordered him not to get on the train. Cook refused to obey the orders of the would be master, and Barnes showed his authority and the principles of his party by cutting Cook's throat. It is said that Cook cannot possibly recover. Barnes is in jail in Weldon. What does Tipton and the other Northern guests think of the practical enforcement of Greeleyism in the South?

The first Greeley meeting in the South is thus signalized. What must colored men expect if Greeley is elected President? But the same merciful providence that led the colored men out of bondage, and raised up the great leader, Gen. Grant, to strike the shackles from his limbs will not allow such a calamity as the election of Greeley, and the practical re-enslavement of the colored race in the Southern States. They may cut the throats of a few—but the masses of colored men have tasted liberty, and they cannot be deceived into putting the shackles again upon their limbs, and upon their wives and children.

P. S. We learn that Cook is dead.

The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August.

Vindicated.

The Democratic Directory of the North Carolina Railroad vindicated Maj. Smith very handsomely on Thursday.

Smith called on the chair to appoint a committee of five Democratic Stockholders, opposed to the lease, if so many could be found, with Thos. H. Webb as chairman, to investigate his official conduct relating to the lease, and he would answer any question they might ask him. The meeting refused to have the committee.

When Tom Holt said, "I take upon myself the entire responsibility of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, for I could have prevented this lease," the bottom fell out of the opposition, Maj. Smith was vindicated, and Jo. Turner, when he heard of it, took a big bite of blue-mass.

Let it be Known.

That W. M. Shipp and J. B. Batchelor, while members of the late Democratic Fraud Commission, and drawing \$5 per day for services as such, signed a recommendation to release Swepson from all prosecutions on his returning six cents in the dollar, AND THESE SAME COMMISSIONERS RECEIVED THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS AND SIXTY-SIX CENTS FOR SO RECOMMENDING.

These Democratic Fraud Commissioners generously allowed their friend and brother Democrat, Swepson, to RETAIN NINETY-FOUR CENTS ON THE DOLLAR OF ALL HE HAD GOT FROM THE STATE FOR HIS TROUBLE, upon condition that they receive the above mentioned sum.

W. M. Shipp is the Democratic candidate for Attorney General. Why don't The Sentinel call on him to pay back that money?

Four Ballot Boxes.

The sixteenth section of "an act concerning the election and registration in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," is as follows:

"Sec. 16. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, and Attorney General, shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts, shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers, viz: Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, five Commissioners, Coroner, and Sheriff, shall be voted for on one paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written or partly printed, and without device."

—Every voter should be familiar with this section. Voters should be careful to deposit their ballots in the right box. Ballots deposited in the wrong box will not be counted. Registrars and inspectors of the election should see to it that every ballot is deposited in the right box.

Gen. Rufus Barringer.

We understand that this gentleman has consented to accept the Republican nomination for Senator in Mecklenburg; and that he will enter upon the canvass so soon as his labors before the Supreme Court will permit him to do so.

We are pleased to note the fact that the Republicans of the State have generally nominated their best and strongest men. Gen. Barringer is a gentleman of ability and experience.—He is truly conservative in his views; and if elected will make a valuable member of the Senate.

Mecklenburg refused to sanction by her vote in 1871, the Democratic Revolutionary attempt to overthrow the Constitution and abolish the Homestead. It is to be hoped that she will again be true to her best interests, and roll up a substantial majority for the whole Republican ticket. There are no better or more active Republicans any where in the State, than in Mecklenburg. They should bestir themselves and place their county permanently in the Republican column.

The Conservative party went into power in 1870 pledged to retrench and reform, and here's the way they did it:

The books of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices show that the impeachment trial cost the people of the State the enormous sum of sixty-one thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents. Here are the items:

Three extra lawyers, 44 days, \$ 3,000 00

Reporting, 1 man and staff, 44 days, 4,375 00

Printing and stitching, 5,615 51

Printing, 2,540 40

Pay of witnesses, 5,655 20

Pay of members, 170 at \$5 per day, 37,400 00

Pay of clerks, doorkeepers, &c., 2,404 00

Fuel and lights, \$24 00, 44 cords wood, \$176 00, 200 00

Add, for a clerk and messenger for the lawyers, \$50 00

And we have \$61,898 00

Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg and Judge Merrimon received at the rate of \$22.72 per day each for their services to help seven other leading Conservative lawyers, appointed by the House, to prosecute Gov. Holden. Seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars of this money was wasted or given away to party favorites. Three thousand of it to extra high-priced lawyers to help seven others appointed by the House—who, it seems, couldn't help themselves.

Twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars for making a book of the proceedings and speeches in the case, which the people will never see, unless they buy it from the Conservative Public Printer.

You cannot register on election day.

Senator Pool and Judge Merrimon.

Read the correspondence between Senator Pool and Judge Merrimon on the fourth page of to-day's paper.

Many of the articles in the circular complained of are articles clipped from this paper; and all of them, either in exact words or substance, had appeared as editorials in the various papers of the State, long before the circular appeared. By Judge Merrimon's failure to answer them, or to lodge his complaint with the authors, they had fully and legitimately become a prominent element in the present campaign.

To single out Senator Pool and assail him for nothing but allowing the common newspaper discussions of the State to be circulated under his frank, as is and has always been usual with all members of Congress of all parties, is simply absurd. It is an after thought and a subterfuge, and must be regarded by the people as bordering upon the contemptible. We are glad that Senator Pool has resented the outrage in way it deserves.

The threat to bring suit is decidedly refreshing. We are curious to see whether the suit will be commenced before the day of election. The Senator's remark upon this point is ludicrously suggestive. But perhaps the threat will answer the same purpose.

Merrimon's proposition to denounce in "strong terms," instead of refusing in "plain and temperate terms," will hardly be relished by the people of the State. No matter how innocent he may be, his connection with Swepson and Littlefield renders it exceedingly improper in him to be made Governor of the State, while their prosecution is still pending. It was an outrage upon the people to nominate him. His own sense of propriety ought to have prevented him from accepting the nomination. But the people will take care that he is not elected.

Again we invite attention to the correspondence. It was sought by the Democratic candidate for Governor, and is a thing of his own concocting. Will the Democratic papers publish it? Come, gentlemen, don't back out; let your readers see it. You are certainly not ashamed of it. No garbling or perverted extracts. Let the people have the whole and judge for themselves.—No dodging, if you please!

How they Lie.

During the campaign of 1870, the Conservative-Democratic party charged that there was no money in the State Treasury—that even the School Fund had been stolen or squandered by the Republicans.

As soon as the Legislature met at the session of 1870-'71 the Senate appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Love and Dr. Worth (both Democrats) "to ascertain the amount of money in the Treasury," and they reported as follows:

The committee created by a resolution of the Senate, adopted December 8th 1870, entitled a resolution to "ascertain the actual amount of money in the Treasury," report under three distinct heads, to wit:

1. Amount of general fund,

2. Amount of special tax fund,

3. Amount of Literary fund,

that they find in the hands of the Treasurer \$551,213.21. Of this sum \$55,213.50, are special tax deposits of Sheriffs on account of taxes for the year 1869, and \$20,354.23, special deposits of Sheriffs on account of tax for the year 1870. These deposits \$75,567.73, are not available because they cannot be apportioned among the several funds, until these Sheriffs pay in their several balances. Your Committee further find that \$484,859.69, were collected under the "special" tax acts during the Autumn of 1869, and paid into the Treasury. That under authority of law, the Treasurer had up to January 20th 1870, paid out of this fund \$208,470, when he was forbidden by the General Assembly to make further payments. That of the residue \$276,389.69, he was directed by acts of the General Assembly, ratified March 12th and 28th 1870, to borrow and use \$250,000 of said sum for certain purposes specified in said acts, and replace the same out of any moneys which might come into the Treasury, by way of dividends of corporations or of taxes heretofore or hereafter to be levied. Of this sum so used \$172,172.76 has been replaced in the Treasury, from the sources mentioned above, leaving a deficit of \$77,827.24 of the sum borrowed, under the acts aforesaid. Your Committee sum up as follows:

Money in the Treasury Dec. 10th 1870, \$551,213.21

Amount of Gen'l fund, \$ 158,562.45

Am't of special tax fund, 158,562.45

Am't of Literary fund, 257,088.13

Special deposits by Sheriffs, for the year 1869, 55,213.50

Special deposits of Sheriffs, for the year 1870, 20,354.22

Total, \$551,213.21

All of which is respectfully submitted. W. L. LOVE, Chmn.

J. M. WORTH.

The special tax fund of \$198,562.45 collected under Republican rule was all used by the Democratic Legislature.

Gov. Caldwell had not been in office five days before he made requisition on eight Governors of States for the rendition of Swepson and Littlefield, who were charged with a conspiracy to defraud the State and with embezzlement of its revenues. Finding no avenue of escape, Swepson, sooner than be arrested and brought back as a felon, returned to the State, and was on the oath of Gov. Caldwell, arrested on a warrant issued by Chief Justice Pearson.

Judge Merrimon and other leading Democrats appeared as Swepson's counsel and got him released on bail, to appear and answer the indictments against him in Buncombe Superior Court.

Before that court assembled W. M. Shipp and J. B. Batchelor, (who constituted two-thirds of the Democratic Fraud Commission) secured Swepson's release from all prosecutions, on their being paid a big fee!

North Carolina Railroad Meeting.

The annual meeting of Stockholders in this Road was held at Metropolitan Hall Thursday, June 11th.

The question of the Lease came before the private Stockholders and was ratified by a vote of six thousand for, to seven hundred against the Lease; the State voting her thirty thousand in addition, for ratification.

Jo. Turner was not in the meeting to claim his "homestead" on the Road, but his patron saint, Governor Graham, and his man Friday, Thos. H. Webb, were there. Jo was unavoidably absent, not dead drunk, as was maliciously reported, but "as it turns out" was engaged in writing a letter to a gentleman, as a desperate attempt to obtain a nod or a kick from some respectable person.

Gov. Graham stated his objections to the Lease in his usual dignified, respectful and able manner. He was replied to by Col. A. S. Buford, President Richmond and Danville Railroad, who completely demolished the arguments of the Governor, and showed conclusively that the Lease of the Road was its salvation, and in the very best interests of the Stockholders, the freighting and travelling public, and the people of North Carolina, generally.

Thos. H. Webb, Esq., having had the misfortune to be a constant reader of The Sentinel—as an atonement perhaps for the sins of some of his ancestors—got up in the meeting and by way of opposing the Lease, rehearsed in a very denunciatory manner, all the articles that have appeared in The Sentinel on the subject. "The Lease," he said "was conceived in sin and corruption and brought forth in fraud and iniquity." Mr. Webb asserted that "money" had been paid to obtain the lease, and that "Wm. A. Smith, the President of the Road, received a bribe to lease out the Road." Mr. Webb was very sweeping in his charges, and denounced everything and everybody in any way connected with the Lease.

This brought President Smith to his feet with the declaration that "whoever asserts or intimates, directly or indirectly, that I have received money for the lease of the North Carolina Railroad is a liar a scoundrel and a coward," and appealing to Dr. R. B. Haywood, John L. Shaver, D. A. Davis and Thomas M. Holt, Directors on the part of the private Stockholders, all Democrats, took his seat.

Mr. Davis said he was an old servant of the North Carolina Railroad, that it was the first time his character had been asspersed, and he was surprised that Mr. Webb should indulge in such charges of bribery and corruption to ward him and others with whom Mr. Webb had been associated in the business of the road, and whose characters he well knew were above reproach. He had supported and voted for the lease, but he had done so for his own, the interest of the private stockholders, and for the good of the whole people of North Carolina, and so far as he knew no money had been paid or promised by any one or to any one connected with the road.

Thomas M. Holt, Esq., of Alamance, said "I take upon myself the entire responsibility of the lease of the North