

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. Loftis, of Lenoir.

3. Wm. A. Gresham, of Cumberland.

4. Thomas H. Argo, of Orange.

5. Stephen A. Douglas, of Hockingham.

6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.

7. James G. Hanny, of Rowan.

8. James H. Justice, of Rutherford.

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

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS.

ELECTION RETURNS.

State Close—Not more than a Thousand Difference.

CALDWELL PROBABLY ELECTED.

Below we give unofficial returns from sixty-nine counties. Caldwell's majority in these counties is 2,210.

Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Currituck, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Montgomery, Polk, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Watauga, Wilks, and Yancey, are to be heard from.

These counties gave Democratic majority in 1870, of 1,930. Merrimon must gain on the vote of 1870, or he is defeated.

We are of the opinion that the majority of 1,930 in 1870, will be cut down to 1,200, which will elect Caldwell for 1,010.

A great many of the returns herewith printed, are from Democratic sources; and we think some of them are a great deal more than they really are.

Returns from Republican counties are probably exaggerated also.

Merrimon Gain. Loss.

Alamance, 255 maj. 510

Alexander, 202 " 55

Anson, 180 " 120

Buncombe, 455 " same as 1870.

Burke, 171 " 61

Cabarrus, 332 " 230

Caldwell, 499 " 112

Carroll, 282 " 222

Catawba, 900 " 6

Chatham, 91 " 648

Cleveland, 584 " 150

Columbus, 30 " 62

Cumberland, 410 " 109

Currituck, 176 " 97

Davie, 711 " 158

Duplin, 246 " 16

Gaston, 85 " 193

Harnett, 755 " 104

Iredell, 107 " 380

Johnston, 186 " 126

Lincoln, 200 " 152

McDowell, 250 " 25

Mecklenburg, 172 " 150

Moore, 22 " 170

Nash, 124 " 296

Orange, 674 " 123

Person, 277 " 50

Robeson, 185 " 123

Rockingham, 309 " 138

Rowan, 537 " 51

Stamper, 263 " 180

Stanley, 375 " 229

Stokes, 50 " 379

Surry, 105 " 400

Union, 254 " 100

Wilson, 167 " 76

Yamlico, 88 " new county.

Merrimon's majority in 37 counties is 12,138.

Caldwell Gain. Loss.

Jones, 80 maj. 40

Lenoir, 333 " 20

Martin, 100 " 109

New Hanover, 1,253 " 366

Pasquotank, 357 " 274

Perquimans, 400 " 213

Pitt, 10 " 8

Randolph, 40 " 28

Richmond, 300 " 123

Rutherford, 276 " 40

Wake, 574 " 182

Warren, 1,270 " 63

Washington, 441 " 204

Wayne, 200 " 179

Beaufort, 189 " 370

Bertie, 590 " 36

Bladen, 240 " 132

Brunswick, 60 " 61

Camden, 25 " 28

Caswell, " 386

Craven, 1,554 maj. 290

Dare, 70 maj. 158

Davidson, 200 " 266

Edgecombe, 1,978 " 124

Forsythe, 80 " 20

Franklin, 116 " 58

Granville, 679 " 332

Greene, 141 " 71

Gulford, 60 " 136

Hates, " 215

Halifax, 1,993 " 110

Hertford, 74 " 98

Northampton, 895 " 45

Wilkes, -202 " 200

Caldwell's majority in 32 counties is 14,348.

Republican majority in 69 counties 2,210.

Later.

We have just received a dispatch from Salisbury which says Wilkes

county gives over two hundred Republican majority.

A dispatch from New Bern says Jones county gives eighty Republican majority.

Senator Sumner.

This distinguished statesman has written a long letter in favor of Greeley.

The hostility of Mr. Sumner is the result of personal spite, envy and malice.

His action is not based on principle; and the fact that a great man's judgment has been swayed by personal enmity, will effectually rob his letter of the influence that it would otherwise have exerted.

Democrats expect the colored people to follow wherever Mr. Sumner leads.

This expectation will end in sad disappointment. The colored people know by intuition who are their true friends.

They are conscious of the acts of Gen. Grant in their behalf—they know that he broke the shackles of slavery; they know that he has protected them with the strong arm of the government, and that their liberties are secure in his hands.

The number of colored men who vote for Greeley, will be more than doubled by Democrats who will vote for Grant.

Mr. Sumner has deserted the Republican party—he is a political traitor—he has gone over to the camp of the Ku Klux Democracy—he is more to be feared than Jefferson Davis.

In his last days Mr. Sumner has arrayed himself on the side of the enemies of his country—his political brethren are the life-long, bitter enemies of every principle that he has advocated during forty years of official life. Politics makes strange bed-fellows.

Lust for office and petty malignity may make many supporters for Mr. Greeley, but withal, Gen. Grant will be re-elected. The result of such election will dissolve and utterly destroy the Democratic party, a destruction devoutly desired by all lovers of peace.

Shouted too Soon.

Ferney Green, Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in Franklin, telegraphed a friend in this city that he was elected by twenty-five votes.

The official vote elects Mr. John H. Williamson, a true and tried Republican, by seventy-nine majority. So Mr. Green is elected to stay at home.

BENITO JUAREZ.

The telegraph announces the death of Benito Juarez, President of the Mexican Republic.

He expired on the night of the 18th instant from an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him at 1 P. M. Juarez was of pure aboriginal stock.

Born in humble circumstances, he was educated by a wealthy family in Oaxaca for the profession of law, in which he gained considerable distinction.

He went through the whole judicial range of the State, until he came to the position of Supreme Judge—Elected Deputy to Constitutional Congress of the republic, he took a prominent part in 1846 in the proceedings of that stormy period.

From 1848 to '52 he was Governor of his native State, Oaxaca. In 1853, during the administration of Santa Anna, he was banished for a short time to Cuba, whence he proceeded to New Orleans, in which city he resided until the spring of 1853, when he joined Alvarez at Acapulco.

When Alvarez was selected President of the Republic, Juarez became Minister of Justice. Alvarez retired from the Presidency in 1855, and Juarez then left the Cabinet in conjunction with all the other Ministers. Commonfrower, who succeeded Alvarez, appointed him Governor of Oaxaca, the administration of which office he discharged with eminent success.

He was subsequently made Secretary of State, and afterward became President of the Supreme Court of Justice. When Commonfrower withdrew from the Government, in January, 1858, Juarez became, by virtue of his office, constitutional President of the Republic. On January 19, 1858, he established his Government at Guajuato.

The civil war which shortly afterward broke out compelled him to remove the State Government to Oajima. In 1863, the French, by a series of intrigues which it is not necessary now detail, became firmly established in the heart of Mexico. The Juaristas were still dominant in Southern Mexico and the Pacific ports of the Republic.

The contest between the Juaristas and the Imperialists continued with varying fortunes until the early part of 1864, when Maximilian arrived at the capital and was proclaimed Emperor. In December, 1866, Bazaine withdrew, and on the 15th of July, 1867, Juarez returned to the capital, and on October 6 he was re-elected President.

The strongest combination formed against Juarez was in May, 1868, when Rivera pronounced in favor of deposing Juarez. The revolutionists, however, frittered away their strength, and under the discreet management of Juarez, the Government became solidified, and Lerdo de Tejada became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Ortega.

This position places him in the line of succession, and he is now acting President of the Republic by virtue of his office.

In person, Juarez was thick set and rather inelegant, having a heavy slouching gait and coarse frame. His face bespoke his Indian origin—was dark, but with a kindly expression. His mouth was large, and somewhat coarse, but when he spoke animatedly, his expression was noble and commanding.

His oratorical powers were considerable, but his chief strength was in his power of skillful organization, his tenacity and firmness of purpose. No man in the

modern history of Mexico has been so conspicuous a figure, and the death of no other citizen of that Republic would be to it so severe a blow or command such world-wide attention.

GRANT AND WILSON.

What it Means.

Our advocacy of Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President, means:

1st. That the reconstruction acts of Congress are to be a finality.

2nd. That the Constitution as amended is the supreme law of the land, and as such must be respected and faithfully obeyed by every citizen of the United States.

3rd. It means the preservation of the American Union, let the cost be what it may.

4th. It means good order and the strict enforcement of all State and Federal laws.

5th. It means the prompt payment of the National debt and the steady maintenance of the public credit.

6th. It means the political equality and protection of every American citizen, both at home and abroad.

7th. It means the right of every man to express his political and religious opinions, and to vote as he pleases, without intimidation or molestation.

8th. It means an honorable adjustment of the Alabama claims without the slightest backing down on our part.

9th. It means the annexation of Cuba and Mexico when necessary.

10th. It means a Common School education for all without regard to color or previous condition.

11th. It means progress and the highest order of civilization known to the world.

12th. It means protection to home manufactures, and a speedy reduction of taxation.

13th. It means a faithful collection of the national revenues and the proper disbursement of the same.

14th. It means displacement and the penitentiary for all official robbers.

15th. It means prosperity and quiet at home, and peace with all nations, on fair and honorable terms.

16th. It means that the laboring man shall be respected and protected in all his rights and lawful privileges.

17th. It means death to sectionalism, and a united people, for all time to come.

18th. Finally: it means universal amnesty.

The Jews.

The Sentinel of this city, has endeavored to make capital of a description of Blumenburg which appeared in THE ERA a few days ago.

The description reads—"He is a Dutch Jew, with the usual characteristics." This description we sent us, and we published just as it was written.

The "usual characteristics" applied to Blumenburg as an individual, and had no reference to the Jews as a race of people.

The attempt of The Sentinel to produce the impression that we had assailed the Jewish race, is in keeping with that paper. We do not fear anything that comes from The Sentinel; its general character, for truth is as good as Blumenburg's; such a sheet has not the power to hurt, except such temporary damage as may result from flat-footed lies.

New Brandy Regulations.

A copy of "Series 6, No. 7, Regulations and Instructions concerning the tax on distilled spirits," dated July 24th, 1872, has been received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That portion of the new regulations which relate to the distillation of brandy from apples, peaches, grapes, exclusively, is substantially the same as the instructions published July 18th, 1871, in "Series 5, No. 7—Supplement No. 4, Revised." The penal sum of the fruit distiller's bond shall not be less than double the amount of the tax on the spirits that can be distilled in his distillery during a period of fifteen (15) days, as ascertained by the survey.

The above, as to amount of bond is the only material change from instructions heretofore issued.

W. E. Bond.

Elsewhere, we publish Mr. Bond's vindication from the charge of defalcation as collector of Internal revenue, preferred against him by the Democratic press of the State.

We made no charge against Mr. Bond. When we saw it announced that Mr. Bond was the Democratic candidate for House of Representatives in Chowan, we called attention to the fact that the Democratic press had paraded Mr. Bond throughout the State as a defaulter to the amount of \$5,054.16, and that in the face of such defalcation, the revolutionists, however, frittered away their strength, and under the discreet management of Juarez, the Government became solidified, and Lerdo de Tejada became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Ortega.

This position places him in the line of succession, and he is now acting President of the Republic by virtue of his office.

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modern history of Mexico has been so conspicuous a figure, and the death of no other citizen of that Republic would be to it so severe a blow or command such world-wide attention.

Another Leaf from History.

How Rebel Escapades and Northern Democrats Plotted in Canada—Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Confers with Thompson, Clay, Sanders, and Holcombe—How "Tribune" Editorials Give Aid and Comfort to the Rebel Government—Colorado Jewett, George Sanders, and Horace Greeley as Peace-Makers—Greeley Would Have Admitted the Rebel Agents and Spies into Washington Without Restrictions—He Would Have Opened Throughout the Country the Free Advocacy of Peace at the Most Critical Moment of the War—How Greeley in His Later Years Wholly Abandoned the Positions Maintained by the Government.

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, C. S. A.:

SIR: I desire to submit to you as the head of the department to which I am directly responsible, and under whose control they should, if possible, have been conducted, the history of certain transactions in which I was engaged while in Canada, but which did not fall within the scope of the duties assigned me by the President of the United States.

These transactions, which have been communicated in previous reports for protracting my stay in the British provinces. During the interval of leisure which this delay afforded me, I was practically associated by my friends, Messrs. Clay, Thompson, and myself, in the execution of their more comprehensive and delicate mission. In anticipation of the arrival of these gentlemen at Niagara, but, as I believe, without their previous knowledge or sanction, Mr. George N. Sanders, a resident of Canada, and of the United States, supposed to be hostile to the existing administration, to visit the falls and interchange opinions upon the condition of the country and the great extent of peace with the prompt consent of the gentlemen, and were expected to spend a portion of the summer at that place. Such conferences being entirely legitimate under the construction which Messrs. Clay and Thompson (no doubt very properly) placed upon their powers and duties, I had no hesitations in admitting them, and I was glad to see them, and to see the men who came to the falls and expressed a desire for my society. That point being the most convenient and eligible for the transaction of my own business, I remained there during the whole period of my stay in Canada, and during that time I had frequent and extensive intercourse with these gentlemen, and from many of them, one of whom (Mr. Clay) made his headquarters at St. Catherine's, the other (Mr. Thompson) at Toronto. Besides a crowd of less distinguished persons, I saw during the course of the summer (in some instances repeatedly) Governor Hunt, of New York; Messrs. Leigh Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State; Mr. Buckalew, Judge Black, and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Leavelle, of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Weller, of California; Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Colonel Walker, of Indiana. We received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleton, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and myself, and the other gentlemen, Mr. Thompson had seen Mr. Vallandigham. The impressions which had been made upon my mind by what I learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the order of the Sons of Liberty, and the temper of the Democratic party, and especially of the people of the Northwest, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable of our cause, I shall state in another part of this report.

Certain editorials which appeared in The New York Tribune early in June, connected with intimations from our friends in New York, induced a hope, (which with me has ripened into an abiding conviction) that the able editor of that influential journal, embracing opinions upon the subject of peace much more reasonable and moderate than those of the Republican party in general. For this reason neither Mr. Clay nor myself (Mr. Thompson being in Toronto, and taking no part in these conferences except with one or two persons who visited him in that city) discouraged Mr. Sanders from sending such an invitation through a third person to Mr. Greeley, as he had sent to others, to come to the falls and see us. Mr. Sanders soon reported that this suggestion was most kindly received by Mr. Greeley, but that he expressed a preference for Washington as a place of meeting, and desired to know if we were willing to go there. It did not occur to us, as we had no doubt from what had subsequently transpired, was the fact that Mr. Greeley supposed we held a very different position. We had never written a line or uttered a word to justify such an inference. The anonymous publications which various terms of peace and reconstruction were suggested, had no shadow of foundation in truth. This impression of Mr. Greeley most probably arose from the ignorance, folly, or knavery of Colorado Jewett, who was the medium of communication between Mr. Sanders and himself. Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement of our ingenious friend, Dr. Mackay, in his letter to The London Times, said that we had laid a trap to catch Mr. Lincoln. Had we suspected any delusion as to our true character, or the informal nature of the proposed conference, we would have been immediately dispelled. In considering the propriety of accepting the suggestion of Mr. Greeley to visit Washington, we most deeply regretted that it was impossible to submit the question to our own Government for its decision.

It is true, however, upon reflection, no doubt as to the line of conduct which would advance the interests of our country. The good to be accomplished by such a visit would, in our judgment, have greatly overbalanced any mischief that could result from the visit. The satisfaction of our friends in the United States, with the sanction of its Government, must have imparted a mighty influence to the cause of peace by the free discussion it would have authorized and invited. The opportunities of general and unrestrained intercourse might have been improved, so as to secure an insight into the temper and policy of the Administration, the views of leading public men, the spirit of the people, and the resources of the country. Under this conviction we authorized Mr. Sanders to signify to Mr. Greeley our willingness to pro-

ceed to Washington upon the tender of an absolute and unconditional safe-conduct from the President of the United States. When Mr. Sanders first in the printed correspondence, we found that he had, most unexpectedly, associated his name with our own in the proposed visit. There were serious objections to this association, but believing Mr. Sanders to be a sincere and patriotic friend of the Confederacy, thinking that on this occasion his peculiar talents might render him useful in acquiring the information we desired, and feeling that if the safe conduct was tendered, his wishes on this subject would be entitled to some consideration, we determined to be sent without correction. It is, however, incumbent upon me to add that, with all proper respect for Mr. Sanders, he was at no time taken into our confidence, nor I believe into that of Mr. Clay. In a few days we received from Mr. Greeley, advising us of his arrival at the International Hotel, on the American side of the falls, and tendering us a safe conduct to Washington, and his own escort, upon the hypothesis that we were duly accredited to the Richmond which was made propositions looking to the cessation of hostilities, and desiring to visit Washington in the fulfillment of our mission.

Mr. Clay and myself were so deeply impressed with the grave responsibility which would attach to any action we might take in this communication, that we telegraphed to Colonel Thompson to meet us at St. Catherine's and unite in our deliberations. While I can report the reasoning which led my own mind to its conclusions, yet I may add that the Richmond which was made propositions looking to the cessation of hostilities, and desiring to visit Washington in the fulfillment of our mission.

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