THE WEEKLY RECORD.

J. N. STALLINGS, Editor.

THURSDAY .....MARCH 22, 1877.

HAYES AND THE NEGRO.

We see it stated that Hayes policy was to dismiss negroes from office at the South, because of incompetency. This is another attempt to belie the Southern people. If Hayes will only discard the negroes, as he has proclaimed his intention to do, as far as the Carpet-baggers are concerned, then many Southern people will be ready to make the compromise with him, which he so much desires.

Even if this were to be his policy, and he were to remove the last vestige of negro domination—at once our greatest curse and deepest humiliation—still our people remembering the means by which he too reached his position, and the meanness of abandoning those who were his chief supporters, as well as those by whose aid, fraud and perjury, he has succeeded, ought to receive this, if it comes, without any demonstration of gratitude or the bestowal of any meed of praise.

The man that does it will do anything. He has no principles. He is a hypocrite and demagogue, and to morrow would turn the whole host of Carpet-baggers and negroes loose on us if it would best advance the interests of the Republican party. Hayes' object is to break the Solid South—to destroy the Democratic party. All he does will be to this end. This is the reason the whole pack—Morton, Cameron, and all—have given in their adhesion to Hayes; but this purpose will be effected, if possible, without losing the Carpet baggers or negroes. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, D. H. Chamberlain and others of their ilk, will be provided for and as no treachery made with them, while the South is propitiated with Hampton and Nichols, and may be the withdrawal of the troops. No doubt J. Madison Wells will be perfectly satisfied. May be his fees for returning Louisiana for Hayes is quite sufficient for him.

Hayes will not break with the villains—he has no idea of throwing them overboard. These and other precious scoundrels will be satisfied some way, while the South will be divided by the cheap blarnying words and the shrewd policy of the usurper.

Let it not be so. Let us receive our rights, (all we ask or want), as our due and not as a gracious boon, and let us never forget the past. Let us rally to our organization. Let no one be deceived by the wily foe who would now buy us with our own.

But the negroes: How will they like this way of doing business? Oh, it will make no difference with them. A slice now and then, in which the rule of "Competency" shall be made the excuse, will satisfy the whole race. Mark you, negroes are to be removed or not appointed because of incompetency.

Fred Douglas, however, is made Marshall of the District of Columbia and every one knows and says that he is wholly incompetent. But it satisfies the negroes and at the same time shows Hayes' Black Republicanism, and will satisfy the fanatics and negro worshipers, of whom Hayes must be one to make such an appointment; while the South it is hoped will be caught with barns, cant and hypocrisy. We see too that a negro is retained in an important Postoffice in preference to a white applicant, because probably he is "Competent." No doubt the saving clause of incompetency," will be quite sufficient to cover all cases in which His Fraudulency shall deem it expedient to appoint Democrats or whites, and "Competency" of the negro can as easily be made an excuse to put a negro in as Fred Douglas for instance, when he's all down that expedient.

Now, who does not know that all negroes are incompetent to fill any office in which they are elevated over white people? Every one knows and feels it. It is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party. Yet Hayes is trying to break up that organization and carry the points of the old Abolitionists and Amalgamationists by pretending to be governed by "Competency," as to whether a negro shall be retained in or appointed to office. Who will be deceived by such cheap pretences and arrant hypocrisy?

Hayes and his advisers would go to the full length of the former Administration, if they thought it expedient for the good of their party. On the old line of policy the country had declared against them, and Hayes is against the wishes and votes of a vast majority of the people. He and Evarts and Morrows and others, know the only policy to keep their party from letting go hold to powder is that they have adopted. It is to this we owe the change, and to nothing more. The principles are the same. We have stood the storm for long, long, weariesome years, and it is now too late for us to abandon principle at any price, much less at so cheap a rate as the double faced policy of "His Fraudulency," "Returning Board Hayes."

Stand firm Democrats! Let Hayes keep his offices or give them to whoever he will. This is a white man's country, and the principles of white supremacy must and will prevail. This is a Cardinal principle of the Democratic party, and all who depart from it, are either acting upon the false principles of a deceptive expedience, or are traitors to their party.

Local self-government, another land mark and chief corner stone of the Democratic party, will also prevail, or despotism must succeed. Stand firm to your organization and be as ready to resist the blandishments of the usurper as you have been the threats and forces of his predecessor.

Principle and principle alone ought to actuate us. Governed by that rule there need be no fears of the results.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C, Mar 17, 1877.

The great Micawber of our day and nation represented in Washington to-day by thousands of office-seekers, will soon march forth from the capital to his home. Some of the towns in all of the counties of all of the States will claim their own, and the hotel keeper of this District, and likewise the restaurants therein, will put on the garb of mourning. For the six hundred places that it is prepared to fill anon immediately, there have been unnumbered applicants, some by letters sine by "my member," some in person; and for these more numerous places that were to be filled, but will not be, the like proportion of seekers. The first shock to my belief in Tilden's popular majority came from a look through the lists the other evening. The office seeker, slept, rested and roosted in all the attitudes known to civilized life. Yankee Doodle embraced Dixie in the hotel corridors. A nation of ambitious patriots sought service in defence of the country. But with the adjournment of the Senate, to-morrow, or Monday, or Tuesday, the scene will change.

"A king sat on the rocky brow
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships by thousands lay below,
And we in Athens; all were his.
He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set, where were they?"

The prospect of new election in South Carolina and Louisiana has disappeared. It originated in a joke, and never had the endorsement of a reflecting man in high standing here.

It seems that Fred Douglas, who was at first suggested as one of our District Commissioners, for which office he has many qualifications, was mysteriously transferred to the appointment to the Marshalship of the District. Now the marshal is of necessity on the most intimate and confidential relations with the President's family, the bench and the bar of the District, and a fierce opposition has sprung up. The indications at this writing are that the President will recall the appointment, appoint a white man to the place, and otherwise provide for Mr. Douglas. The opposition to the latter is not softened by the fact that the Deputy he was to appoint was a man who knows nothing of laws except how to crack them, and who has been more wicked through life than Simon Cameron or Blaine. Mr. Hayes should be held to his promises of "reform" so far as to put reasonably honest men in places of the highest trust.

Ex-Senator Boutwell, also, has been given a place where one of the first requirements would naturally be supposed to be some knowledge of law, he is to supervise the preparation of a new edition of the Revised Statues.

That extra session as heretofore stated in this correspondence is a necessity, and will probably be called for about the 1st of June. There is a great deal of opposition among Republicans, and some mistaken Democrats oppose it, but full consideration has shown that in order to keep the army together the appropriation must be made before June 30th.

The President has promised to withdraw the troops from Columbia and New Orleans in the course of a short time. At an interview with Senator Gordon and Lamar yesterday he said that he would settle the Southern question as soon as the six hundred officers which must be immediately filled, were disposed of.

All the Cabinet officers which have so far promulgated their ideas have paid strict attention to the civil service rules. There are two ways of looking at such a promise. It is generally believed, a majority of the office seekers in, have been inefficient or corrupt and have to remain in, the promise means anything but reform. Hard investigation of every Bureau, and the dismissal of incompetent or corrupt men will result, and the appointment of others after examination, then we may hope for a better civil service.

Despatches received here to-day from Louisiana from Republican sources, represent violence as imminent, and that the negroes are arming. It is evident that the policy already hinted at of inciting disturbances, so that the Acting President will be forced to interfere to keep the peace, is a part of the policy of those radicals who expect to bulldoze him into their tracks. If he has a particle of the backbone for which he has lately received credit, he will deal summarily with any such conspiracy.

DEM.

An Act to Establish Courts Inferior to the Supreme Court, to be Styled Inferior Courts.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That courts of record, inferior to the Supreme Court, shall be established in the several counties of the State for the trial of criminal actions, and such courts shall have all the rights and powers incident to a court of record and shall have such jurisdiction as shall be conferred and prescribed by law. The court herein provided for shall be holden by three persons, to be chosen by the Justices of the Peace, or a majority of them, from the body of the county, the Justices included in such persons shall be of good moral character, of fair ability, and men of integrity, and when so elected shall be the Justices of said Inferior Courts. They shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. If, in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace of any county, or a majority of them, it will not promote the best interests of the people for such court to be holden in such county, it shall be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace, or a majority of them, to decline to elect the Justices of such Inferior Courts, and in that event there shall be no Inferior Court holden in such county; but if, in the opinion of the opinion of the Justices of the Peace, or a majority of them, the general good of the county would be promoted, then, and in that event, the said Justices of the Peace, or a majority of them, shall provide that said Inferior Court shall be holden for the trial of criminal actions only, and in such case such Inferior Court shall exercise only the criminal jurisdiction hereinafter conferred.

SEC. 3. Said courts shall be held for their respective counties four times in each year, unless otherwise determined, on such days as may be determined on and fixed by a majority of the Justices of the Peace; but no term of said court shall be held within less than three months from and after the first ot preceeding term, and whenever the Justices of the Peace of any county shall have elected the Justices of said Inferior Court the said Inferior Court shall continue to be holden, but after three months notice to that effect, to be posted at the Court House door, and at one or more public places in each township in the county, the Justices of the Peace of any county, or a majority of them, shall, at a regular term of said court, in the presence of the Justices of said court, determine to discontinue the holding of said court, then the said court shall be discontinued, and the records, books and papers of said court shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and all causes, and matters and things then depending, shall be transferred to the said Superior Court, to be therein proceeded on and tried as if the same had been therein docketed upon appeal from courts of Justices of the Peace: Provided, That no case herein transferred shall be dismissed for want of jurisdiction in Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 4.—If the business of the said courts cannot be determined on the first day of the term, the court may adjourn from day to day, not exceeding six days, except in the counties of Wake, New Hanover and Mecklenburg the court may be held for two weeks, at the end of which time the causes and matters which may be depending before them, and not finally determined, shall be continued to the next succeeding term.

SEC. 5. If, for any cause, a majority of the court shall not meet for holding the term on a day appointed, any one of the court, and in the absence of all the members of the court, then the sheriff may adjourn the court, from day to day, not exceeding three days, until sufficient number of the Justices of the Peace of the court can attend.

SEC. 6. None of the Inferior Courts, nor any process in any of them depending, shall be discontinued by reason of its Justices failing to hold court upon the day appointed, or of any alteration of the day appointed for holding it; but in every such case all process, matters and things depending shall stand continued, and all appearance upon returns of process shall be made to the next succeeding term in course, in the same manner as if such succeeding term had been the term to which such process had been continued or such returns, or appearances had been made, and all recognizances, bonds and obligations for appearances, and all returns, shall be of the same force and validity for the appearance of any person at such succeeding term, and all subpoenas for witnesses as effectual as if the next succeeding term had been expressy mentioned therein.

SEC. 7.—Said Inferior Court shall have jurisdiction to inquire of, try, hear and determine all proceedings in bastardy, and all crimes and misdemeanors, excepting those whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is given to courts of Justices of the Peace, and except the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, burglary, horse stealing, libel, perjury, forgery and highway robbery.

SEC. 8. The said court shall hear all appeals of a criminal nature brought before it from the courts of the Justices of the Peace, under the same rules and practice which govern the Superior Courts. Parties may, at their election, appeal from the courts of the Justices of the Peace to this court or the Superior Court, as is now provided by law for appeals to the Superior Court.

SEC. 9. The practice, pleading, process and procedure in such courts, shall be, in all respects, as provided for in the Superior Courts.

SEC. 10. In all cases of conviction in this court for any criminal offense, the defendant or defendants, so convicted, shall have the right to an appeal to the Superior Courts in term time, without giving security for cost and all fees, upon filing an affidavit that he is wholly unable to give security for such costs and jail fees, and he is advised by counsel that he has reasonable cause for the appeal prayed for and that this application is made in good faith; and such appeal, when granted, shall be heard de novo in the Superior Court.

SEC. 11. In all issues of fact, joined upon trials of petitions for homestead, the parties may by a written stipulation, filed in the cause, waive the right to have the same determined by jury, and submit it to a decision of the Justices of said Inferior Court, and the finding of such justices or a majority of them upon the facts, shall have the force and effect of a verdict of a jury.

SEC. 12. Jury jurors shall be provided for each term of such court in the same manner that jurors are provided for the Superior Courts, of which jurors, fifteen drawn and sworn in the same manner that grand jurors are drawn and sworn in the Superior Courts, shall constitute the grand jury, when the same powers and duties with grand juries in the Superior Courts throughout fifteen, shall be petit jurors for the trial of causes, and when the regular panel shall be exhausted, talesmen may be summoned and sworn under the same rules as govern such cases in the Superior Courts.

SEC. 13. In each county in which the said court shall be holden, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of any county, may elect a clerk of said Inferior Court, who shall enter into a good and sufficient bond in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed, and with the sureties thereto, to be approved by the Justices of the county for the faithful discharge of all the duties of his office, who shall keep the records of his court in suitable manner, in books to be furnished by the Secretary of State, and shall receive the same fees for services by him rendered as are provided by law to the clerks of the Superior Courts for similar services, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as are provided for the qualification, duties, responsibilities and liabilities of clerks of the Superior Courts; Provided, nevertheless, That if the Justices of the Peace of any county, or a majority of them, shall fail or decline to elect a clerk, as is herein provided for, then, and in that event, the clerk of the Superior Court shall be ex-officio clerk of said Inferior Court, and shall give like bond, and be subject to the same duties, and be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had been elected by the Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 14. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said Inferior Courts to issue all notices, summons, executions and other process that may be required by said court. And it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, or coroner, as the case may be, to execute the same and make due return thereon, as now required in Superior Courts, and be entitled to like fees as in Superior Court, and shall be liable to the same fines and penalties as in the Superior Courts.

SEC. 15. The Justices of the Peace of such county, a majority being present, shall elect an attorney, properly qualified to act for and in behalf of the State in the county, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and shall prosecute all matters cognizable in such court in behalf of the State, and he shall receive the same fees, on conviction, as are allowed solicitors in the Superior Court.

SEC. 16. The court shall elect one of their own number Presiding Justice, who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed. The compensation of each member of the court shall be fixed by a majority of the Justices of the Peace of the county, not to exceed the sum of three dollars per day each: Provided, however: In counties where the business of court would be thereby facilitated, a majority of the Justices of the Peace may allow the Presiding Justice such compensation as they may deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 17. The Justices of the Peace of any county, or a majority of them, shall fill all vacancies occurring in any of the offices herein provided.

SEC. 18. The said court shall have the same power and authority to enforce its orders, judgments and decrees, punish contempts, and the general conduct of its business, as conferred upon the Superior Courts, and its orders, judgments and decrees, as in the Superior Court. It shall have a seal, with the proper device and stamped with the word "Inferior Court ——— county ———;" and the clerk of the court shall affix the same to his official acts, and signatures, when necessary.

SEC. 19. All laws, and clauses of laws, in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This Act shall go into effect on and after the first Monday in September, A. D., 1877.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3rd day of March, 1877.

An Act in Relation to the Probate of Deeds, and Conveyances and the Privy Examination of Married Women.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That all deeds, mortgages, conveyances, releases, powers of attorney, contracts or other writings required by law to be registered, and the privy examination of any married woman, as to her due execution of any such instrument, may be acknowledged, approved, or taken by any one of the following courts, or officers, viz: A Superior Court Clerk or Justice of the Peace or any court of record having a seal, or any judge, justice or clerk of any such court (except the Register of Deeds and ex-officio clerks of the board of county commissioners.)

SEC. 2. When such acknowledgment, proof or privy examination shall be taken before a court or clerk thereof, the same shall be attested by the seal of such court, and when taken before a justice of the peace the same shall before registration be adjudged to be correct and sufficient by the clerk of the same court of record (other than the Register of Deeds) in the county where such justice may reside, and when to be registered in any county other than that in which taken, such clerk in addition shall certify that such justice was a justice of the peace in his county, at the time when the proof acknowledgment or privy examination was taken.

SEC 3. For the purposes of this act the certificates of probate or acknowledgment shall be substantially as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
———COUNTY,)

I, A B, (here give name of officer, clerk, judge or justice of the peace, as the case may be,) do hereby certify that (here give name of grantor, and if acknowledged by wife, her name, and add mrs. wife,) personally appeared before me this day, and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing (or annexed) deed of conveyance, (or other instrument) and (if the wife is a signer) the said (here give wife's name) being by me privately examined, separate and apart from her said husband, touching her voluntary execution of the same, doth state that she signed the same freely and voluntarily, without fear or compulsion of her said husband or any other person, and that she doth still voluntarily assent thereto.

Witness my hand and seal, (private or official, as the case may be,) this (day of month) A. D. (year).

(Signature of officer.) (SEAL.)

And when such proof or acknowledgment has been taken or taken by a Justice of the Peace, the Clerk of a Court of Record shall use substantially the following form of certificate:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
———county.)

The foregoing (or annexed) certificate of A. B., of Justice of the Peace of ———county, is adjudged to be correct. Let the deed (or other instrument), with the certificate, be registered.

Signature of the Clerk (Seal of the Court.)

SEC. 4. For the probate or acknowledgment of a chattel mortgage the fee of a justice of the peace shall be ten cents, and for other instrument twenty cents, and the fee of any clerk of a court of record for passing upon the certificate of a justice of the peace as in this act provided, shall be ten cents for a chattel mortgage and twenty cents for other instrument.

SEC 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 31 day of March, 1877.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
President of the Senate.
CHARLES PRICE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are *SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC* and *SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS*, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the pulmonic syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents its souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by mail, can do so at his principal office, Northeast corner of Fifth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

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