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OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND BELGIUM.

EXTRADITION.

Concluded March 19, 1874. Ratification advised by Senate March 27, 1874. Ratified by President March 31, 1874.

Ratified by King of the Belgians April 20, 1874. Ratifications exchanged at Brussels April 29, 1874. Proclaimed May 1, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 19th day of March last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows: The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Maurice Delfosse, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Belgium mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted or charged with any of the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum, or be found within the territories of the other: Provided that there shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes: 1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide. 2. The attempt to commit murder. 3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel. 4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or putting him in fear; and the corresponding crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly; and thefts committed with violence or by means of theft. 5. The crime of forgery, by which he understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts. 6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, bank notes, obligations, or, in general, anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof. 7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries. 8. Embezzlement by any person of persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, nor to any crime or offence committed prior to the date of this treaty, except the crimes of murder and arson; and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ARTICLE IV.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention. ARTICLE V. If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the

country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTICLE VI. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Belgium, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Belgium, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination: If it should then be decided that, according to the law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VII. The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made.

ARTICLE VIII. This convention shall take effect twenty days after the day of the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force during five years from the day of such exchange; but, if neither party shall give notice to the other six months previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at Brussels as soon thereafter as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals. Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. [SEAL.] MAURICE DELFOSSE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT, President. [SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.] AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, namely:

For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars. For Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

For batteries, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, thirty thousand dollars. For batteries at Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, twenty thousand dollars. For fort on Dutch Island, west entrance to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Connecticut, twenty-five thousand dollars. For fort on Willet's Point, East River, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars. For Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, (for completing the

same.) New York Harbor, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York Harbor, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For Battery Hudson, New York Harbor, New York, thirteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Delaware, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For battery at Finn's Point, Delaware River, New Jersey, thirty thousand dollars.

For New Fort, opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware River, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Harbor, California, thirty thousand dollars.

For fort at Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, California, thirty thousand dollars.

For fort on Alcatraz Island, harbor of San Francisco, California, twenty thousand dollars.

For torpedoes for harbor-defenses, and preservation of the same, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedo stations to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors.

For contingencies of fortifications, seventy-five thousand dollars. For surveys and reconnaissances in the military divisions and departments, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing exploration and survey of the territories of the United States west of the one hundredth meridian, thirty thousand dollars.

Approved, April 3, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.] AN ACT concerning the practice in territorial courts, and appeals therefrom.

Whereas, by the organic acts establishing several of the Territories of the United States, it is provided that certain courts thereof shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction, and that the same shall be exercised separately, or whether they may be exercised together in the same proceeding, and whether the codes and rules of practice adopted in said Territories which have authorized a mingling of said jurisdictions, have the same effect as a uniform course of proceeding in all cases legal and equitable, are repugnant to the said organic acts respectively; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be necessary in any of the courts of the several Territories of the United States to exercise separately the common law and chancery jurisdictions vested in said courts; and that the several codes and rules of practice adopted in said Territories respectively, in so far as they authorize a mingling of said jurisdictions or a uniform course of proceeding in all cases whether legal or equitable, be confirmed; and that all proceedings heretofore had or taken in said courts in conformity with said respective codes and rules of practice, so far as relates to the form and mode of proceeding, be, and the same are hereby, validated and confirmed: Provided, That no party has been or shall be deprived of the right of trial by jury in cases cognizable at common law.

Sec. 2. That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over the judgments and decrees of said Territorial courts in cases of trial by jury shall be exercised by writ of error, and in all other cases by appeal according to such rules and regulations as to form and modes of proceeding as the said Supreme Court have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe: Provided, That on appeal, instead of the evidence at large, a statement of the facts of the case in the nature of a special verdict, and also the rulings of the court on the admission or rejection of evidence when excepted to, shall be made and certified by the court below, and transmitted to the Supreme Court together with the transcript of the proceedings and judgment or decree; but no appellate proceedings in said Supreme Court, heretofore taken upon any such judgment or decree, shall be invalidated by reason of being instituted by writ of error or by appeal: And provided further, That the appellate court may make any order in any case heretofore appealed, which may be necessary to save the rights of the parties; and that this act shall not apply to cases now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States where the record has already been filed.

Approved, April 7, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act relating to the enrollment and license of certain vessels."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act relating to the enrollment and license of vessels navigating the western waters and the waters on the northern, northwestern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, otherwise than by sea, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby extended to include all vessels of the United States navigating the waters of the United States.

Approved, April 17, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 22.] AN ACT to authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien who in the manner provided for by law, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who shall have been a permanent resident of the United States for at least six months immediately prior to the granting of such license, may be licensed, as if already naturalized, to serve as an engineer or pilot upon any steam vessel subject to inspection under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by steam, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 28, 1871.

Approved, April 17, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 23.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," passed February eighteen, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 24.] AN ACT to establish the Bismarck land district in the Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of Dakota Territory lying north of the seventh standard parallel and west of the ninth guide-meridian be, and the same is hereby, created into a separate land district, to be known as the Bismarck district; and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Bismarck, where the North Platte and Missouri rivers intersect the Missouri River.

Sec. 2. That a register and a receiver shall be appointed for said district land office, who shall be governed by the same laws and receive the same compensation as prescribed for similar offices in the other land districts of said Territory.

Approved, April 24, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 25.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thirteenth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 7, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 26.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the thirty-first section of an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national militia, and for other purposes,'" approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha City, and north of a line drawn east and west upon the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances: Provided, That the same is taken but once in two years: And provided further, That the leave of absence may be extended to three months; if taken once only in three years; or four months, if taken once only in four years.

Approved, May 8, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 27.] AN ACT to amend the thirty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national militia, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national militia, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 7, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 28.] AN ACT in relation to the customs duties on imported fruits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to suspend the repayment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruits until further legislation by Congress authorizing the same, or until the final decision of the Supreme Court, except in cases where suits in court have been discontinued by instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the error in the punctuation of the clause relating to fruit plants in the fifth section of the act approved June six, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," of inserting a comma instead of a hyphen after the word "fruits," is hereby corrected, and said clause shall read as follows: Fruit-plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; Provided, That the duties imposed by virtue of this amendment shall not be levied or collected upon fruits entered for consumption on any port of entry prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Approved, May 9, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 29.] AN ACT to establish an assay-office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish an assay-office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana, the said assay-office to be conducted under the provisions of the act entitled "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States," approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building at Helena, in the Territory of Montana, for the purpose of said assay-office, and provide the same with the necessary fixtures and apparatus, at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 12, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 30.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 31.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 32.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 33.] AN ACT repealing the act entitled "An act fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of California to the Forty-fourth Congress."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of California, to the Forty-fourth Congress," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 21, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 34.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of California to the Forty-fourth Congress."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 35.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 36.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be so construed as to extend the provisions of the said act to canal boats or boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State; and all such boats, excepting only such as are provided with sails or propelled by machinery of their own adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with the Canadas, shall be exempt from the provisions of the said act, and from the payment of all customs and other fees under any act of Congress.

Approved, April 18, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 37.] AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and

WEEKLY ERA

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

How They Hate.

The Democratic papers are filled just now with reports of how much the negroes hate the whites in the South, and because colored men sometimes take the advice of Democrats, or pattern after the example of Democrats and run for office, why these Democrats think it is a terrible thing.

We have some few instances of how much the colored people hate the whites. Some three years ago a colored man committed an outrage on a white woman in Wake county. On the trial the defendant's lawyers thought that they might save their client's neck by the selection of a colored jury.

The jury were consequently all colored, and the colored defendant was found guilty without the jury leaving the box, and was hung.

Some two weeks ago, a white man was murdered near Weldon by colored men. One concealed himself in the woods until a few days ago when he applied to a colored brother for food, and although there was no reward for him, the colored man promptly arrested him and delivered him over to the Sheriff to be tried for killing one of the hated whites.

In Wake county, two weeks ago, a colored man committed an outrage on a white girl. The colored men in the neighborhood promptly turned out to hunt the brute and assisted in capturing him. On the trial five colored men sat as jurors, and returned a verdict of guilty in two minutes.

In the city of Raleigh, one of the most efficient fire companies is composed entirely of colored men. They are always first on the ground in case of fire, and although they own but little property, they work as hard to save the property of the whites from destruction by fire as if it was their own.

Any hatred in these things? Silent as the Tomb.

If one of the rank and file of the Democracy has the temerity to announce himself a candidate in opposition to a regular nominee of the leaders of the party, the entire Democratic press instantly open fire upon him and pour their hottest shot into the offender; but when such Democrats as Hon. Thomas Ruffin or Col. G. N. Folk, come out as independent candidates against their party nominees, these same Democratic organs cease to make music and are as silent as the tomb.

How true it is that the Democracy will tolerate any thing the broad-cloth gentry may do, when if the same thing is done by the hard fisted yeomanry dressed in homespun, made by their frugal wives and daughters, they are unmercifully lashed with a whip of scorpions. What say you to this, ye Democratic editors, who are always pretending to be friends of the dear people? "Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness."

Col. Thomas Ruffin. Col. Thomas Ruffin, of Orange county, announces himself an independent candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, and we publish his card in another column.

Col. R. is a son of the distinguished Chief Justice Ruffin, and is a lawyer of fine ability. He has had large experience at the bar, and has served the State acceptably both as Solicitor and as Judge of the Superior Courts.

Col. Ruffin is an old fashioned Democrat, and while he is firm in the tenets of that party, he has taken but little active part in politics of late years. Without any wire-pulling or intriguing to secure a partisan nomination for Judge, he has at the instance of gentlemen of both political parties announced his willingness to serve if elected. His eminent legal ability, his high sense of justice, and his freedom from the bitterness of party are in striking contrast with those of Judge Kerr, and peculiarly fit him for the position of Judge, and he will doubtless be elected by a handsome majority.

By Authority. We are authorized by Mr. T. R. Purnell, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to say that he never had any association or affiliation with the Ku Klux, or any kindred organization, and further, that the charge is a base fabrication and contemptible slander, but it is not baser or meaner than the man who makes it, or the one who gives it circulation.

D. C. Allen, Esq. This gentleman has been offered and accepted the nomination of the Republicans of Brunswick for a seat in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Allen is well known for a tried and gallant soldier, a fine speaker and an energetic citizen. His election by a large majority is an assured thing; and in the Legislature, of which he will be an ornament, there will be no warmer patriot than Col. Allen.—Wm. Post.

One square, one time, \$1.00; " " two times, 1.50; " " three times, 2.00; " " Contract advertisements taken at proportionately low rates.

Jon Work executed at short notice and in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the State. Special attention paid to the printing of Blanks of every description.

WEEKLY ERA

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. Capt. Joe Davis, democratic conservative candidate for defeat in this Congressional District, narrated at the Court House in this city. His principal harping was on the Sanborn fraud, Internal Revenue, Ben Butler, Louisiana affairs and Civil Rights.

He failed to tell the people however that he voted for Greeley after the Philosopher had made his Poughkeepsie mixed school speech. When Jo finished his harangue, Col. I. J. Young, by consent, replied, and with marked success refuted every position taken by his adversary. He showed to the complete satisfaction of both Republicans and Democrats that the Internal Revenue system was but the consequence of secession and war, and further proved that although it might be somewhat onerous, the government expended all it raised from the South in the improvement of that section.

He handled the civil rights question to the utter discomfiture of his opponent, and when he wound up it was the opinion of all fair-minded men of both parties that Joseph was over-matched. We doubt whether Jo will again consent to have Col. Young reply to his harangues. Will he consent to a reply from the Colonel in Granville? We will see.

The Democrats in Davidson have had a "sea of trouble" in fixing up their candidates for the Legislature. J. A. Leach, of Thomasville, late Steward Deaf and Dumb Institution, declared himself a candidate. Also M. H. Pinnix, Esq. One of the other had to come down. Referees were appointed and decided in Pinnix's favor. Mr. Leach, however, thinks he was treated unfairly, as Pinnix had been a candidate two years ago, and was beaten by Jacob T. Brown, and that ought to suffice, but C. F. Lowe thought not. Hence, we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Leach is now a candidate for S. C. Clerk against the said C. F. Lowe, who is the Democratic candidate for said clerkship. Mr. Leach is now determined to punish his friend Lowe. This is a fight between the "Kil-Kenny-Kats," (K. K. K.) and we are not much interested, as the Republicans will carry the county anyhow. But by odds, if a Democrat was to be elected, Leach would make a tenfold more industrious and better representative than Pinnix, or even a better or more competent clerk than C. F. Lowe. We hope Mr. Leach will not retract from his present determination to run through.