SHOCKING AFFRAY.

We learn that during Court week at Boone, a row occurred between T. Triplet and Green Marshall, in which the latter stabbed the former in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove fatal. Marshall endeavored to escape, and had succeeded in gaining the Tennessee line, but being closely pursued by the Deputy Sheriff and a posse of men, was compelled to surrender, and on the day following the sad affair, was brought back to Boone under arrest. From reports it appears that there was no difficulty between the two men, as they were supposed to be warm friends; but they had partaken freely of strong drink, and were at the time of this shocking affair, under the influence of liquor. Mr. Triplett is a young man not past the age of 19.

Ash. Pioneer.

Young man take warning! Why do you indulge in partaking of a thing which in some instances causes you to quarrel with and assassinate your best friend; a thing that drives sanity from your brain, and causes you to commit acts that you are not hardly aware of, until it is too late. Abstain from a habit which is not only an injury to yourself, but is the cause, almost daily, of man destroying his fellow-man.

SINGULAR REVENGE.

A correspondent of the Albany *Express* writes:

About forty years ago there resided in the town of Jackson, Washington county, a well-to-do farmer by the name of Ferguson. He was industrious and frugal, but after a time became addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and when under the influence of his favorite beverage would be liberal to an extent that he would give away any property which might be at his disposal at the time. Fearing that he would thus squander all his effects, a commission was obtained and then placed in the hands of his son. When the papers were served on the old man he remarked, "You have taken my property from me, have you, and are obliged to support and take care of me? Well, then, take care of me." He immediately took to his bed and continued to remain there day and night for twenty years. For the first few years he would get up and shave himself every Saturday, and then immediately take to his bed again; but for the last fifteen years of life he was waited upon as an infant, notwithstanding he enjoyed good health, and was in the possession of all his faculties, mental and physical.

I do in my conscience believe that intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill-tops, engulphing the world of which but eight were saved.—Rev. Dr. Guthrie.

A St. Louis lawyer attempted to try a case the other day while he was half drunk, but the judge stopped him, saying: "No lawyer can serve two bars at one time."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Pursuant to the adjournment at Selma, December 7th, 1871, the Agricultural Congress will convene its third session at St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, May 27th, 1872.

Important interests to be considered there demand the fullest possible attendance. The object of these meetings is to hold consultation upon agriculture and kindred interests, ignoring all partisan politics; to represent, in a general head, the local associations, and to co-operate with them in promoting the general welfare. The prostrate condition of agriculture in the Southern States, especially, imperiously demands that some system for its relief and advancement shall be adopted. One of the greatest needs of the South at the present time is a large increase of an industrious white population. This cannot be obtained except by thoroughly organized effort. The question of immigration will no doubt assume a prominent part in the deliberations of the Congress.

Agriculture being the foundation-stone of our prosperity as a people, the farmers of the country should have proper representation in the councils of the State and Nation, and it is within the province of this Congress to assist in securing such representation.

We trust that every Agricultural Society throughout the land, will be represented at this meeting by a full delegation—(the basis of representation being one delegate to each fifty members or fractional part thereof, from any State, County or Township Association.)

Favorable arrangements for transportation over the various railroads will probably be secured, and will be duly announced.

R. J. SPURR,
Pres't Ag'l Congress.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1872.

Constitutional Amendments,

Passed in the House of Representatives January 17, 1872.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.)

That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section six, of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows:—"The members of the general Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the word "annually," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme court, Superior courts, such inferior courts as may be established by law, and courts of Justices of the Peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two."

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section." The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term.

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following:—

"The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "township" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words, "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the 7th article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and in lieu thereof inserting the words county authorities established and authorized by law;" and in the same section strike out the words, "the Register of Deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as compact and convenient in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said sub-divisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out section thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property exemption prescribed in this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justice of the Peace, Commissioners for Special Purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Renumber the sections in those articles from which an section has been stricken without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alteration shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.