

# Carolina Watchman.

VOL. III.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C. JUNE 28, 1872.

NO. 41.—WHOLE NO. 831

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. BRUNER,  
Proprietor and Editor.  
J. J. TEWART,  
Associate Editor.

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TOMBS,  
HEAD & FOOT STONES, &c.

JOHN H. BUIS  
TENDERS his compliments to his friends and the public, and in this method would bring to their attention his extended facilities for meeting demands in his line of business. He is now prepared to furnish all kinds of grave stones, from the cheapest Head Stones, to the most costly monuments. Those preferring styles and very costly work not on hand, can be accommodated on short time, strictly in accordance with specifications, drafts, and the terms of the contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. He will be understood, North or South. Orders solicited. Address: JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury, N. C.

Studwell Brothers  
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Manufacturers and Jobbers of  
BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR  
SOUTHERN TRADE,

Have a complete stock in all lines, including their popular Granite State Balm, Kip-Plat shoes, and Womens Peb. hats. Order solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.

J. E. MOOSE, Salesman,  
Feb 2 2044m

A. M. SULLIVAN, J. P. GOWAN.

NEW OPENING.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in business under the firm name of

A. M. SULLIVAN, CO.,

HAVE opened in R. J. Holmes' new building, next door to the Hardware Store, where they will be pleased to meet old and new friends. They have a magnificent room—the largest and best in town—and

A Large & Splendid

STOCK OF GOODS,

COMPRISING a general assortment. Hardware excepted, and will guarantee as good bargains as can be had by any House in the South. They will deal heavily in groceries and country Produce, buying and selling, and invite all who wish either to buy or sell to call on them. A. M. SULLIVAN & Co.,  
Jan. 24th, 1872. Jmf

R. W. PHIBBS, T. J. PRICE.

PRICE & BRO.

Have Removed  
THEIR

FAMILY GROCERY STORE  
TO JENKIN'S CORNER,

Where they will continue to Sell Flour, Meal, Fresh Meats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pickles, Molasses, &c. together with a large and varied stock of household and table necessities. Bring your country produce to—  
PRICE & BRO.  
(1737)

TRIUMPHANT!

Pianos!

Pianos!

UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PRIZES

AWARDED TO CHARLES M. STEFF

for the best Pianos in competition

with all the leading manufacturers

of the country.

Office and New Warehouses,  
No. 9 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, MD.

The 5000 Pianos contain all the latest improvements to be found in a first-class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufacturer.

A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, from \$75 to \$300.

Parlor and Church Organs, some twenty different styles on hand from \$50 and upwards.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over twelve hundred Southernmen (five hundred of which are Virginians, two hundred North Carolinians, one hundred and fifty East Tennesseans, and others throughout the South), who have bought the Steiff Piano since the close of the war.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,  
Salisbury, N. C.

Land Deeds, Trustee Deeds,  
Commissioner's Deeds, Sheriff's  
Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, &c.  
For Sale at this office

Cheap Chattel Mortgages,  
and various other blanks for sale here.

MURPHY'S STORE.

R. & A. MURPHY

Having again organized for  
BUSINESS, have just opened a

SUPERB  
STOCK OF GOODS,

entirely new and fresh, in the room formerly occupied as the Hardware Store, and next door to Bingham & Co., to the inspection of which they most cordially invite the public. Their

Entire Stock

was carefully selected by the senior member of the firm in person, and bought at rates which will enable them to sell as low for CASH, as

ANY HOUSE

in the City, for Goods of same quality. Their Stock is general, embracing all the various branches of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Boots and

Shoes Sole Leather, Calf and

Binding Skins, Grain and

Grass, Scythes, Cap, Letter

and Note Paper,

ENVELOPES, PENS, INK, &c.,

and a beautiful assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

They feel assured of their ability to give entire satisfaction, and especially invite old friends and customers to call and bring with them their acquaintances. They expect and intend to maintain the reputation of the Old Murphy House, which is well known throughout Western North Carolina. All they ask is an examination of their stock and the prices. No trouble to show goods, so come right along. Their motto,

Small profits, ready pay and

QUICK SALES.

With a good stock, low prices, fair dealing and prompt attention, they will endeavor to merit their share of the public patronage. They are in the market for all kinds of produce and solicit calls from both sellers and buyers.

R. & A. MURPHY.

ROBT. MURPHY,  
ANDREW MURPHY,  
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27-ly]

MILLS & BOYDEN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

And Commission Merchants,  
SALISBURY, March 1st, 1872.

Keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE—comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Wares, etc.—of which they would especially mention—

Sugar and Coffee, of all grades,  
MOLASSES,  
BACON,  
LARD,  
SOLE and  
Upper LEATHER,  
SHOES & BOOTS,  
HATS,  
BONNETS,  
PRINTS,  
MACREL,  
SALMON TROUT,  
FLOUR and MEAL,  
SOAP,  
PEPPER and SPICES,  
TOBACCO,  
LIQUORS, of all  
kinds always on hand, of choice quality.  
Special attention given to consignments and prompt returns made.  
2447

A RARE CHANCE

To Secure a BEAUTIFUL

HOME,

AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, consisting of a modern and commodious house, ample out buildings, good water, a fine large garden, and from 8 to 35 acres of excellent land, all lying in the suburbs of Salisbury; all enclosed, and eligible for building lots. The above property is one of the most DESIRABLE in this part of the country, and will be increased in VALUE by the completion of the contemplated Rail-Road to this place. Persons interested in such property, are invited to call on, or address the subscriber.

J. N. A. BRADSHAW,  
Salisbury, N. C.

April 18, 1872.—31st.

FANCY HAIR WORK.

MRS. S. W. TERRELL, will do any kind of

Fancy Hair Work.

Repair Braides, make Curls, Switches, Ornaments and Jewelry Sets; also make family hair into Wreaths, and Bonnets.

For terms call at her residence on Church street, West of the Methodist Church. Samples can be seen at S. W. TERRELL'S Store on Innis street.

May 9, 1872.—31st.

LEAVE ALL TO HIM.

Leave all to Him, who knoweth all, To whom there's neither great nor small, But one vast comprehending plan, Thyself involved in worlds began; Leave all to Him.

Leave all to Him, he guideth all; He hears the weakest when they call; For none are mightier than those Who on His unseen arm repose; Leave all to Him.

He'll encourage thee, when not else will do, But make thee more than conqueror, too; Scourge thee, perhaps, against thy will, Yet trust him—He's thy Father still; Leave all to Him.

Though friends may turn to bitter foes, Leave all to Him! He e'en knows; When thou wouldst lean too much on these, And seek, with them, thyself to please; Leave all to Him.

Leave all to Him, thy want, thy care, That nameless grief that none can share; That daily sum of wearying toils, Which vexes and thy peace destroys; Leave all to Him.

Leave all to Him, and sweetly lie, Beneath His watchful, loving eye; And say "Fillih! Thy will in me, In life, in death, eternally!" Leave all to Him.

A WALK IN A GRAVE YARD.

BY JEMMET R. WILLIAMSON.

I walk'd amid the mould'ring tombs Of the silent, slumbering dead; Tho' all were strangers yet I sigh'd Over their lowly bed.

Their lonely graves are damp and dark; The bright sun lends no ray; To radiate the dismal vault, Or warm the senseless clay.

A voice here speaks to every heart, From these ancient, mouldering stones: Stop, poor mortal, read your fate In death and crumbling bones!

Here's the mother, who looked with pride On a darling bright eyed boy; But the cold grave claim'd her treasure, And gloom'd her home of joy.

The youth, who at that altar stood, With a trembling form beside, And placed a ring on the dimpled hand, Of a pure and trusting bride.

Has passed away in his early years, When hopes were warm and bright, From all that earthly bliss could give To nature's blackest night.

And, faded like the fair sweet flowers She wore on her bridal morn, The gentle girl, he loved so well Is withered too and gone.

Daily our friends are passing thus To the unknown, bright and dim; The sweetest flowers return to dust At the touch of death's cold hand.

The young, the gay, the beautiful, Have faded like a dream; Death's icy breath begins them all, And blasts as with a gleam.

But oh! the heart sustaining thought— Sweet angels will surely sing, And fill the heav'n with sweet strains Of praise to their glorious King.

Scated upon his great white throne, Toted in bright array, A blaze of glory from his face, Will make a brilliant day.

An everlasting glorious day— A perpetual scene of joy; Such bliss the heart ne'er felt before— A bliss without alloy.

Then will these forms in beauty stand, Sweet angels will surely sing, And fill the heav'n with sweet strains Of praise to their glorious King.

JUDGE MERRIMON ON THE HOMESTEAD.

We reproduce a card from Judge Merrimon that appeared in the *Telegram* of July 18th, 1871. We invite the attention of the reader to it. It will be seen that he is, and has been always, in favor of a homestead policy, and bases his support upon the broad ground of soundness and wisdom. Read what he says:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has just been called to the editorial columns of your paper of yesterday, in which, by suggestion rather than positive assertion, you give the public to understand I am opposed to the homestead provisions of the present constitution of the State. In this you do not only do me injustice (about which I would not trouble myself,) but you also do the public wrong, to the extent that my opinion in reference to the matter may have weight and influence in the approaching election; and I trust you will correct any erroneous impression you have made by publishing this paper.

The suggestion you make to the above effect is entirely groundless. On the contrary, I am and have been uniformly in favor of a homestead policy, and if I could interfere with that provided in the constitution, I would do so only to make it more definite, certain and secure.

I base my support of a homestead provision in the constitution on the high and broad ground of sound public policy as well as the futher grounds that it is wise, just and humane and promotes and illustrates higher state civilization.

The state and society have a direct and important interest in the rearing of every child in the land—to see that it is educated in a sound morality and fitted for useful citizenship. It is manifest this can not be well or tolerably done if the parents are homeless wanderers. Every family ought to have a home, however humble, in which they are secure. It promotes domestic happiness, stimulates efforts to improvement, and it gives permanency to character and fixity to citizenship—indeed, it is emphatically essential to the latter.

The convention act expressly prohibits the proposed convention from interfering in any way with the present homestead provision in the constitution, but I regret

to find yourselves and others seeking groundlessly to excite the fears of our impoverished people by suggesting that the convention, if called, might and would establish a new supreme court, and provide for the election of new judges, who might decide this homestead provision operative under the constitution of the United States, as to "old debts."

Now no one has any authority to say that the present supreme court will be abolished, but suppose that it shall be, how does it follow that new judges will decide as you suggest? What ground have you, or any one else for suggestions? If new judges shall be elected, they will be North Carolinians, and in sympathy with the people as much as the present judges. Will they not be so? What motive could they have to injure the poor and helpless, especially when our whole people are more or less impoverished? Do you reply, they do so to decide because the law is otherwise? Then, would you have them make a dishonest and corrupt decision? You will hardly say so.

But there is not the slightest ground for this suggestion, for a homestead policy is a sound and highly important public policy—it is rapidly becoming an American policy as well as the fixed purpose of our people. This itself will have some weight with your opponents. Then, it has been held by the highest and very respectable judicial tribunals in several other states than our own, that the homestead provision has a retro operative effect and these decisions are authority, and will have weight with any intelligent judge or any supreme court that may ever sit in this or any other state. But further still, our own supreme court has decided likewise, and this decision is binding in a very high degree on any subsequent court in the state. Now, in view of the manifest policy of the state, the decision in other states, and the express decision in our state, would any conscientious judge, even if he had legal doubts of his own, undertake to over ride and reverse these decisions, and especially while the supreme court of the United States has made no decision to the contrary? No reasonable person can so believe for one moment. So that it appears that any future judge would have every motive to support the homestead policy of the state and would have the express sanction of the highest judicial power in this state and other states as well; and so it further appears, that your suggestion to the fear of the people is idle and groundless.

But there is a positive provision in the present constitution that places in the most imminent peril every household in the state. It is provided in section two of article ten of the constitution, that "no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, and this clause in the very section that provides for the homestead.

Now if the legislature shall levy from the people the taxes they are sworn and bound by the present constitution to levy, such taxes will in a short while swallow up every household in the state. I am prepared to show by the most indubitable facts and statistics, that the people of the state, under the existing constitution, will have to pay into the treasury of the state, annually, over fifty per cent. of their income, and the balance of it will be engulphed by federal and county taxes. This result is inevitable under the existing constitution, as I show daily, to the sad convention of hundreds who are honest ly seeking after information to control their action at the approaching election.

The man who has lost a homestead is generally the least able to pay oppressive taxes, when these are levied, the homestead will certainly go, the provision of the constitution, as it stands.

The unfortunates suggestion that I, at any time, solicited contributions of money from friends to present a test case about the homestead provision to the supreme court of the United States, is utterly groundless and scandalous.

And there is not the slightest ground for the further suggestion, that many leading lawyers, and lawyers generally, are opposed to homestead. Can you assign any reasons why they should be? There is no class of men as a class more in warm sympathy with the people than lawyers—they are linked to the people by the strongest ties of interest as well as good fellowship, and I may add, there is no class of people as a whole, more deeply interested in homesteads!

Very respectfully,  
A. S. MERRIMON.

Raleigh, July 17, 1871.

A WONDERFUL SURGICAL OPERATION UPON A YOUNG LADY.

One of the most remarkable cures on record has been nearly effected upon the person of Miss Hattie Thompson, of Waterbury, Conn., who was seized by a button manufactory over a year ago, from the nape of her neck to her eye brows, so that the skull was laid bare. Death was expected, and almost hoped for, as the only relief which could come to her; but the doctor noticing that she rallied from the first prostrating effects of the accident, determined to experiment with the French process of "skin grafting," and after the head had been brought into a healthy state of suppuration, he made the first attempt, taking the "seed skin" from the patient's arm. The result was admirable, but exhaustion was induced by the new wounds, and a supply of skin had to be taken from other sources. The nurse of Miss Thomas kindly volunteered; the doctor, delighted with his success, applied the knife to his own arms, and many young lady friends came forward and sacrificed portions of their own bodies for the salvation of their suffering sister.

Over one hundred separate pieces made up the new scalp, and Miss Thomas has sewen's of her friends much better than bed-quilt blocks, or even locks of hair.

FATE OF THREE CONFIDENCE MEN—SHARPNESS OF A DINWIDDIE FARMER.

Wm. Martin and Wm. G. Austin, indicted with Wm. H. Benson and Charles E. Warren, all men from the North, for obtaining \$113 from Mr. Thomas H. Williams of Dinwiddie county, on false pretenses, were arraigned at the bar of the Hastings court yesterday, and plead guilty, each in the State Penitentiary. Wm. H. Benson was then put on trial and plead "not guilty," but was convicted by the jury, and his term of confinement in the penitentiary fixed at five years. Warren will be tried to-day.

It appeared from the testimony that these four "sharps" having "spotted" Mr. Williams, a plain, unassuming countryman, deputed Martin to approach him to get his money. Martin went up to Williams, got in conversation with him, asked him where he was going to, and introduced himself as a person who had come down here as a purchaser of tobacco. Having ascertained that Williams was going to Petersburg next day, he begged the pleasure of accompanying him, and Mr. Williams readily consented. Martin then asked Williams to go with him to the American Hotel, where he was to meet a gentleman and pay for a lot of tobacco, that day purchased.

At the American they met Williams' confederates and one of them presented a bill for \$113, including one item of about \$28 for freight. Martin pulled out his pocket-book and offered to pay the bill out of a check for \$2,500, which he exhibited, at the same time exposing a lot of sham gold coins. The confederate said that he could not give change for the check. Then Martin proposed to borrow \$25 of his new acquaintance, and seeing that Williams, who had opened his pocket-book, had more money, increased his request to the amount of \$113, which sum he obtained. Williams was at first satisfied that all was right, but as Martin now slipped away from him, he began to suspect that something was wrong. He spent an hour or two in going about the streets telling everybody that he was robbed.

Then he betwought him of a plan to capture the rascals. He went down to the "Blenni's House," disguised himself in shabby old clothes, cut off his beard, and commenced to wander around, on the look out.

Near the Packet office he descried two of the men. He followed them up to the Seventh street bridge. He stopped on top of the bridge. He took a position under it. After a few moments the two men were joined by their two confederates. Williams then got hold of a negro who was passing under the bridge and gave him \$5 to run for a policeman. As soon as the policeman appeared in sight (the negro had gotten two) the four confidence men began to disperse. Immediately Williams came out from his concealment, drew his pistol, and commanded the party to halt. The party stopped and surrendered. Upon examination of their persons the evidence against three men already disposed of was very conclusive; it will scarcely prove less so in the case of Warren, who is to be tried to-day.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

ARRESTED IN NORFOLK UPON THE CHARGE OF VIOLATING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.—The Norfolk *Virginian* of yesterday gives an account of the arrest of John C. Baker, Esq., of that city, upon the charge of having violated the enforcement act by refusing to allow negroes to vote at the late election in that city. Upon the evidence of a number of negroes, he was sent on to the 11th term of the United States District Court for trial, and was bailed for his appearance. Says the *Virginian*:

"This shows the spirit which animates our political opponents, who are acting under the impression that by such persecution they can in the future prevent judges and commissioners from exercising due vigilance at the polls. Their villainous aims will be defeated, for the arrest in the outset of such a man as John C. Baker, whose character stands above reproach, will injure them more than the man they are thus pursuing, and it is, moreover, the last man with our acquaintance who can be deterred by intimidation from performing his whole duty. Of the contradictory evidence offered we prefer saying nothing until the trial comes off in November, at which time he will be triumphant ly acquitted, even in a Federal court."

Mr. Baker, the gentleman in question, is a son of Major Wm. J. Baker, of Norfolk, who resided in this city during the war, and the gentleman thus arraigned is well and favorably known here.

A TERRIBLE GALE—ITS CONSEQUENCES.—BINGHAMPTON, N. J., June 13.—A terrific gale, and hail, passed over this city between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Menagerie and aquarium tents of John Robinson's circus were blown down and wagons tipped over while the tents were full of people. Several persons were injured, but not very seriously. Crowds of terrified frightened people, in a drenching pouring storm, and amidst upturned cages of roaring, shrieking animals, presented a wild and almost appalling scene. During the storm the lightning struck in half a dozen places within the corporate limits. A number of frames of unfinished buildings and many trees were blown down.

THE Wilmington *Star* learns that Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong, got on a freight train on the W. & C. R. R., on Wednesday, and rode some distance. The *Star* says their impudence is equalled only by their boldness.

"THE WAR SPIRIT REVIVED."

The Washington *Chronicle* has among its conspicuous headings of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention, "The War Spirit Revived." And Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, concludes his note of congratulation to Mrs. Grant on the nomination of her husband as follows:

"May God bless him and preserve his valuable life till every vestige of rebellion is crushed out."

If this is to be the key-note of the Presidential campaign, it discloses a spirit and purpose to be greatly deplored. Surely the better instincts of the American people revolt at the idea of reviving the war spirit now, seven years after the war has terminated, and raking its embers for sparks to fire the Northern heart. What "vestige of rebellion" is left, except the ruined survivors of the Confederate struggle, to all except a few of whom Congress has just granted amnesty, and though grudgingly, perhaps, yet showing that it no longer would hold them to be rebels. The Convention itself claimed for the Republican party that "it suppressed a gigantic rebellion." Then let Republicans be consistent and talk no further of the non-existence of rebellion, or the "vestiges of rebellion." If there were nothing better than that to conduct the campaign on, it would be more honest to retire from the field.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF INDIANA—HENDRICKS THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The State Democratic Convention met here this morning, Hon. John R. Coffroth was chosen permanent Chairman. After the opening address by the chairman, the committee on resolutions consisting of one delegate from each District and the committee to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention were appointed. Considerable discussion arose on the question of the appointment of the committee to select the electoral ticket. Hon. J. T. Mc Donald argued in favor of postponing the choice of electors till after the Baltimore convention. It was finally decided to postpone the electoral ticket.

Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks was then unanimously nominated for Governor, and Washington Dewey of Floyd, Cincinnati, for Lieutenant Governor.

Constitutional Amendments,

Passed in the House of Representatives January 17, 1872.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina shall consist of three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.

Section 2. The constitution of this State be altered and amended, and no law shall be enacted, until the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but," being the clause striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 3. The second article of the constitution, striking out all that precedes the words "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid" in said section; the parts so struck 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, and no more; but no law shall be enacted subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may receive an additional allowance when they are called on to sit in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Section 4. The third article of the constitution, 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 term of executive officers.

Section 5. The fourth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 6. The fifth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 7. The sixth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 8. The seventh article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 9. The eighth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 10. The ninth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 11. The tenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 12. The eleventh article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 13. The twelfth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 14. The thirteenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 15. The fourteenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 16. The fifteenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 17. The sixteenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 18. The seventeenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 19. The eighteenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 20. The nineteenth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 21. The twentieth article of the constitution, striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," being in reference to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.