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MONUMENTS,
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, may have the same accumulated on short time, strictly in accordance with specifications, drafts, and the terms of the contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. He will not be undersold, North or South. Orders solicited. Address, North or South, JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury.

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17 MURRAY Street,
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Have a complete stock in all lines, including their popular Granite State Bats, and flow shoes, and Womens Peb. bats. Orders solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.

J. E. MOOSE, Salesman,
20-41m
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—agad

A Large & Splendid
STOCK OF GOODS,
COMPRISING a general assortment. Hard-ware excepted, and will guarantee as good bargains as can be sold 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. 19-1f

R. W. PRICE, T. J. PRICE.
PRICE & BRO.
Have Removed
THEIR
FAMILY GROCERY STORE
TO JENKINS' 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.
(17-1f)

TRIUMPHANT!
Pianos!
Pianos!

UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PRIZES
Miums and Gold and Silver Medals
were awarded to CHAS. M. STEVENS
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 Stein's 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 \$25 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 Southern and Northern agents, and others throughout the South, who have bought the Stein's Pianos 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.'s 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. [27-1y]

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, &c.—which they would especially mention—

Sugar and Coffee, of all grades,

MOLASSES,
BACON,
LARD,

SOLE and
Upper LEATHER,
SHOES & BOOTS,
HATS,
BONNETS,
PRINTS,

MACKREL,
SALMON TROUT,
FLOUR and MEAL,
SOAP,
PEPPER and SPICES,
TOBACCO,

LIQUORS, of all
kinds always on hand, of choice quality.
[27-1f] Special attention given to consignments and prompt returns made.

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 38 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.
JNO. A. BRADSHAW,
Salisbury, N. C.
April 18, 1872.—31-1f

FANCY HAIR WORK.
MRS. S. W. TERRELL will do any kind of

Fancy Hair Work.
Repair Braids, make Curls, Switches, Ornaments and Jewelry Sets; also make fancy hair into Wreaths, and Bouquets.

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 Linnis street.
May 9, 1872.—31-1f

[Published by request of the authors.]
A SOUTHERN HERO.

A TRUE STORY.

How lonely is the house to-night,
So still, and silent as the tomb;
So low has burned the fire light
Its fitful rays makes fitful gloom,
That lingers 'bout the silent room,
Dancing o'er the painted wall,
With a strange unearthly glow,
Who went to death's cold tomb?
Falling in shadows long and low:
Bringing to memory days and now—
Dark days of sorrow and woe.
Past scenes now crowd upon me fast,
Both form, and scenes of long ago.
Alas! it is and it is just,
That now those forms are lying low,
All crumbling to their native dust.

It brings to mind that bitter day,
That took all joy from my young life,
'Twas then our darling went away,
To mix within the battle's strife,
'Twas then he joined our Southern band
Who went to fight the coming day,
They went to free our sunny land,
And lay the vile invader low.
Our hearts with misery deep were filled;
And on our lives there fell a blight
Which every joy of life was stifled.
For now our house must sink in night,
For he the star that beamed so bright,
The only brother dear had we;
Must leave his parents, kindred all,
And go obey that stern decree,
In answer to his country's call.

Our father had been gone all day
From home, and had not yet returned;
Our brother too was gone away,
By some dreadful truth we learned,
For when the sabbath night had neared
He came and sought our parlor room;
And told us then he'd volunteered.
Oh God! the grief that wrung our hearts,
When this dread news struck on the ear;
None knew but He, who strength imparts
To bear the cross without a tear.
But oh, our hearts were filled with woe
Because he was to leave our home,
How could we let our dear one go,
Oh bitter, was the cup to drink!

He looked so handsome, brave and grand,
As on the morn he marched away,
To fight for his our southern land,
O'er his fair face a smile did play;
And in his dark eyes gleamed a light
Which said, "dear mother weep no more,
For with God's help I'll do the right,
And when this war, dear mother's o'er,
And I have won the wreath of fame,
Then to your arms I'll come again,
Come, with a glory covered name,
And bring you joy for every pain.
Alas! alas! for four long years,
Our southern heroes fought in vain,
Whilst friends at home were shedding tears,
Involved in ruin, care and pain.

Oh where was he, our cherished one,
Who had been gone from home so long?
Ah, had he earthly race been won?
Or was he doing right, or wrong?
Oh he had kept his promise well,
And kept his place upon the field,
Where thickly fell the ball and shell;
And where the strongest soldier reeled,
As thick and fast the death-shower fell,
And told the arduous yearning soul,
Yes at his post he stood him true,
Stern courage written on his face,
Whilst towers high his noble form,
That rising form, of manly grace,
Which well might brist the battle's storm.

Four long years sped wearily by,
But oh, the south had sunk in gloom;
All o'er the land the orphan's cry,
Bewailed their dire and dreary doom.
For northern legions oppressed her now,
Whilst cold within the silent tomb
Lay our gallant Jackson's brow;
And many brave men too had sunk,
Ah, sunk alas! to rise no more.
Since first the south with blood got drunk,
And when the "crucel war" was o'er,
'Twas then we saw our darling one;
But oh, so changed in form and face,
The mother, scarcely knew her son,
Far gone the boy-hood's tender grace,
And dim the once bright sparkling eye,
And sad the high and noble brow,
How oft I've heard the mother sigh
For him who's sweetly sleeping now.

He stayed with us a few short years,
Our own dear, darling noble boy;
But oft he'd come cold sick'ning fears
That soon would end our joy.
We saw the fish that often crept
Up to his cheek so white, and pale;
We saw how feeble grew his step,
And how his hair had turned to gray,
And his mother, scarcely knew her son,
Far gone the boy-hood's tender grace,
And dim the once bright sparkling eye,
And sad the high and noble brow,
How oft I've heard the mother sigh
For him who's sweetly sleeping now.

His work is done, oh brother, sleep!
No angry winds can reach thee now;
Thy slumber too, is calm and deep—
No troubles can assail thee now.
Then rest my brother, sweetly rest,
Within that sweet, and holy spot;
For thou art now among the just,
And blessed are they who find thy lot.
And blessed are they who find thy lot.
CEDE DEO.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

IS THERE NO REMEDY.—The U. S. Circuit Court is now in its fourth week and since its commencement there have been in the city a large number of Ku Klux (so called) defendants and witnesses, who have not as yet been permitted a hearing, and have exhausted every expedient to come before the Court. These men, or a large majority of them are poor and unable to pay hotel bills, and are necessarily compelled to shift about as best they can. We learned on yesterday that many of them are getting sick, and if something is not speedily done for them the consequences will be awful. We visited on yesterday, a young man from Sampson, a defendant in a Ku Klux case, who was lying dangerously ill in a small garret room on Fayetteville street, so close and uncomfortable that a well man could no more than survive three days confinement in it, and yet it was the best he could do.

We ask in the name of humanity, if something cannot be done by the court, to relieve these poor unfortunates, either let them be tried or recognized.—Raleigh News.

It is expected that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Republican nominee for Vice-President, will be in this State for the purpose of canvassing, by the 1st of July.

THE AMENDED BANKRUPT LAW.

Under our State Constitution and laws poor debtors are allowed a homestead of the value of \$1,000, and personal property of the value of \$500. The homestead is exempt from sale under execution during the term of his natural life, the life of his wife, and until his youngest child arrives at the age of twenty-one years. The personal property is exempt only during the term of his own life, and goes to his personal representatives at his death. After that the homestead reverts to his creditors for the satisfaction of his debts. Until after that time the reversion cannot be sold under the State laws. If the debtor improves his land, by building or otherwise, so as to increase its value, it is liable to a re-assessment. If he acquires property of any kind it is liable to be seized as soon as acquired, and sold under execution. If he makes any money he is liable to be harassed by supplemental proceedings. He is therefore, left without any incentive to further exertion than may be necessary to furnish a bare subsistence for his family. He can not hope to educate his children and fit them for society and for the great duties of life. He can only expect, after his death, to see them thrown upon the cold charities of the world, homeless and penniless, without any preparation to meet the difficulties that must confront them. And in the meantime his creditors have gained nothing. They are no better off than they would have been, had they received the debtor in full and discharged him from all his obligations at the close of the war. For what they may be able to obtain from the reversion of a worn-out and exhausted homestead, which may not fall for a quarter of a century, they would have gained from the increased prosperity of the country.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? There is. It is furnished by the recent amendment to the general Bankrupt Law. As amended the Bankrupt Law allows to the bankrupt \$1,000 worth of personal property or money.—It also allows him a homestead worth \$1,000, precisely as it is allowed by our State Constitution and laws. For, in adopting the State homestead and personal property exemptions, the Bankrupt Law adopts them *sub modo*. It exempts to the bankrupt precisely the same estate in the property that the State law does. But it discharges him from all his indebtedness. It enables him to commence the world anew. It makes him once more a free man. He may then appropriate his earnings to the purposes which God and nature intended he should appropriate them—to the support of his family and the education of his children. If he makes more, than he finds necessary for these purposes, then he is morally bound to pay the balance on his debts.

The impression seems to prevail that where judgments have been docketed against a debtor they create a lien upon his homestead, and that, consequently, he will lose it if he goes into bankruptcy. But this is a mistake. The particular estate created by the homestead law is exempt from execution. Our Supreme Court has decided that docketed judgments do not attach to and bind the homestead estate, but only the reversion. The bankrupt, therefore, so far as his homestead is concerned, will be left precisely where the State law leaves him. But he will be allowed \$500 more in personal property. It is true that the Bankrupt Courts will order the reversion, or remainder, of his homestead to be sold. But how much worse off will he be for that? He can't possibly be any worse off, and he may be a great deal better off. As the money arising from the sale of the reversion must go, in almost every instance, to pay the expenses of the bankruptcy proceedings, no credit will be specially interested in bidding for it. In most instances it will sell for a mere song, and the friends of the bankrupt will buy it for him, and allow him to redeem it. In this way most of the bankrupts may soon become the owners of their homesteads in fee simple. In any event, he will have all the State Homestead and exemption laws allow him and \$500 more if he happens to have it when he files his petition in bankruptcy. At the same time he will be discharged from all his debts. This must necessarily be so, unless the decision of our Supreme Court in Hill vs. Kesler should be reversed on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. In that event the homestead can only be secured by the operation of the bankrupt law. So it is plain that the only entirely safe course for debtors, who are deeply involved, is to take advantage of the amended Bankrupt law while they may. For there is a strong party in the country in favor of its repeal, and they may succeed.

THE subject has been under discussion among our citizens of purchasing the entire block where the Court House formerly stood, and setting it apart as a public square, with the new Court House in the centre. The property can be purchased at a moderate figure, and we trust earnestly that the movers in this happy undertaking may be successful.

The city needs a public square, has needed one for a long time, and no better opportunity will ever be presented of securing one in an eligible place. A few mills on the dollar of taxation will accomplish it, and then we will have something of which our little city may be proud.

A meeting will be held to-night at Odd Fellows' hall to take up this subject under discussion when, it is hoped, there will be a full attendance of our citizens.—Greensboro' Patriot.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—The groundswell is beginning. The people are getting tired of waiting for Baltimore. They can't hold in any longer. All the parties will be wrapt in flame before November.

THEY what crop in Serry county is better than it has been for years.

GRANT'S HORSES, HOUSES, DOG CARTS, ETC.

A Long Branch correspondent of the World is writing up the personal surroundings of Gen. Grant there. We quote:

Some of the newspaper men have said that he brought eleven horses here from Washington. The President's horses and Gen. Porter's came together, and that caused undoubtedly the mistake of the World. The President has but seven horses—a pair of large carriage horses, three of the trotting species, and two used for hacking by the young Grants, and for marketing. The carriage horses are magnificent creatures of Kentucky stock, and cost \$2,000. The fast or trotting horses are not so grand or imposing, but cost more, while the others are ordinary horses with no considerable value.

His carriages consist of a barouche, a dog cart, a light wagon for speed in trotting, and a pony phaeton. The stable is splendidly furnished with harnesses for the various turnout—saddles, bridles and clothing. Indeed, it is just such a stable as you might expect, considering the President's great taste and judgment in this direction. I made an estimate of the cost of his stable, which will not be found to be far out of the way:

2 carriage horses	\$2,000
3 trotting horses (they cost more)	3,900
2 ordinary horses	300
1 barouche	1,200
1 dog cart	1,000
1 trotting wagon	350
1 phaeton	150
Harnesses, saddles, clothing, &c.	1,050
Total,	\$9,950

THE President's dog-cart is considered the most stylish thing of the kind ever seen here. It is his favorite vehicle. I saw it pass up Ocean Avenue. Let me describe it:

Here is a sensation. The children on the porch drop their playthings, the croqueting maiden leans on her mallet, and the Jersey gardener, lost in admiration for the approaching show, stands holding a bunch of weeds he has just pulled.

Do you see that pair of large, well-matched bay horses? Indeed, they are so much alike in color, shape and action, you conclude at once some horse party has had a hand in the buying of these for their fortunate owner. And the harness, too—bright, massive, golden, and gorgeous—are strictly in keeping with the magnificence of the horses; so that so far as both of these are concerned you are also reminded of the equipages of the wealthy and aristocratic if your thoughts have ever wandered in that direction.

But still more conspicuous as they approach you are the driver and his companion. Jet isn't a circumstance to the blackness of their faces; while their costumes are white caduroy and white flannel, trimmed with silver, with white top boots, as neatly as you can make out; and the contrast between their costumes and glossy hair and faces is as marked and distinct as that of daylight and darkness. The taller holds the reins, but he is equal to the emergency, and so far as the unpractised white eye can determine, there is not a ripple of any kind on his Arabian face.

The shorter seems entirely for ornament, and sits with his arms folded across his chest—a black and white monument to wealthy and social greatness. The carriage is such as the fox hunting people of another county, go to the "meet" with.

The part whereon sit the driver and his ally is considerably elevated above the rest, while the rear, which by the bold Briton is used for the transportation of his bird dogs, is here converted into a seat for the proprietor of all this "Fisky splendor."

Perhaps you like carriages painted yellow—his altogether a matter of taste; and if so, you would like this one for the sides and under parts are pale yellow, not a sickly, but a sort of aristocratic petal pale, while the rest of the vehicle is black. And that man there, with a round head surmounted by a white stovepipe hat, with a face that don't indicate anything you would be likely to mistake for greatness, but seems to give show both of the larder and the cellar. "Why, that's the President," says the honest Jersey gardener.

"No," yes; I knew that team. "This just the biggest fetch on this shore, stranger."
"You don't mean to tell me that this is the man I saw on a bay horse near the apple-tree in Virginia?"
"I don't know nothing about no Virginia apple-tree, but that's Grant, and them boys and the niggers just lay over anything I ever saw."

Gen. Leach and Col. Morehead addressed a large number of people at Co. Shops Monday evening. If the voters of Albemarle receive the same interest in the issues of the day that the people about the Shops do, we will carry Albemarle county by four hundred at least.

Greensboro' Patriot.

NOBLE SETTLEMENTS.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Gov. Palmer, at Decatur, 17th. What a noble contrast it bears to the proscriptive bawling of the Radical leaders who mistake passion for patriotism and hate for statesmanship. If such men as Palmer were in power we might look for peace indeed. Now I come to a good question about which there is some difference. If you elect Gen. Grant, you retain in power men who, like Morton, insist that there is still a fight between the boys in blue and the boys in gray; the class who are always appealing to the public prejudices, always eager that there shall be some grounds of bitter strife in the country, that they may have the benefit of the popular cry; but if you elect Horace Greely—you recollect the admirable language of his letter—the people will shake hands over this period of blood, and we shall be brethren again.

The question is often asked, what is Germany doing with the vast sums of money wrung from France, in the shape of a war indemnity? The whole amount which she is to pay looks up somewhat in excess of 1,441,487,961 thalers. Of this sum, however, France receives back 86,006,066 thalers for the railways of Alsace and Lorraine. The German government has used this sum first in aiding and restoring the provinces previously annexed, giving 26,700,000 thalers to persons and corporations whose private property was destroyed, and spending 11,440,000 thalers in replenishing the rolling stock on the railway lines. Large sums have been lent to the families of the land-ward; 4,000,000 thalers have been distributed among the successful generals, and ten times that sum has been set apart as a reserve fund for the next war. It can thus be seen that Germany not only makes France pay for the past war, but also furnish funds to forge chains for herself in the future. This is a sad conclusion to a war commenced for the purpose of upholding an Imperial dynasty in France.—Philadelphia Age.

JUDGE SETTLE of North Carolina, who presided over the Great convention at Philadelphia, was an out-spoken secessionist before the war and subsequently a captain in the rebel army. What a howl would go up from the Grant camp, should the coming Democratic national convention select a Confederate captain to preside over its deliberations!

CHECKING NEWS FROM OLD JOHNSON.—A private letter from a prominent citizen of Johnson county to a gentleman in this city, says: "The Democrats and Conservatives are working in earnest, Johnson down, and undoubtedly will poll a larger Conservative majority than ever before."

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, that all the members of each House concurring in it,
That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:
Amend section six, of the first article, by striking out the words "biennially" and inserting the word "annually," 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 the words "and by" and inserting the phrase "as aforesaid;" in said section, the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Amend section six of 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 retention for nonattendance 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 paid them for each session."

Amend section ten of the third article, by striking out the words "four years," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "years," 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 way 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 "and the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for by the charge of the State."

After 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 as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said 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."

Amend section thirteen 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 judges may use 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 power to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace, in whom, chosen shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any way 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."

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with and follows the words "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 terms as may be prescribed by law. The voters, who are hereby established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for each 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 "surveyors" in section one of the 7th article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section, and in lieu thereof, insert 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" in said section, and in lieu thereof, insert 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 on by designated 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 way 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 "and the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for by the charge of the State."

After 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 as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said 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."

Amend section thirteen of the fourth article, by striking out all after the word "office