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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 costliest monuments. Those preferring styles and very costly works 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 not be undersold, North or South. Orders solicited. Address,
17:tf JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury.

Studwell Brothers
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 Bals, Kip Plow shoes*, and *Womens Peb. bals. Orders* solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.
J. E. MOOSE, Salesman.
feb 2 20:4|m

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 an excellent room, the largest and best in town—and

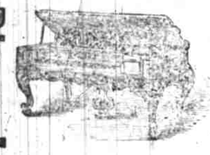
A Large & Splendid
STOCK OF GOODS,

COMPRISING a *general assortment*. Hardware (excepted), and will guarantee as good bargains as can be 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:tf

R. W. PRICE. 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, Teas, 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:tf)

TRIUMPHANT!

Pianos!  Pianos!

UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PREMIUMS *and Gold and Silver Medals* were awarded to CHALES M. STIEFF for the best Pianos in competition with all the leading manufacturers of the country.

Office and New Warerooms,
No. 9 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, Md.

The Stieff'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 $75 to $90.

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over twelve hundred Southerners, 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 Stieff Piano since the close of the war.
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,
22:10t 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. [27:1y]

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, 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,
MACKREL,
SALMON TROUT,
FLOUR and MEAL,
SOAPS,
PEPPER and SPICES,
TOBACCO,
LIQUORS, of all kinds always on hand, of choice quality.

☞Especial attention given to consignments and prompt returns made.
24:tf

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 inclosed, 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 Roads 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:tf.

FANCY HAIR WORK.

MRS. S. W. TERRELL, will do any kind of
Fancy Hair Work.
Repair Braides, make Curls, Switches, Ornaments and Jewelry Setts; also make family hair into Wreaths, and Boquets.

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 Inniss street.
May 9, 1872.—34tf.

SWORD AND PLOUGH.

FROM THE GERMAN OF WOLFGANG MULLER.

There once was a Count, so I've heard is said—
Who felt that his end drew near;
And he called his sons before his bed
To part them his goods and gear.

He called for his plough, he called for his sword,
That gallant, good and brave:
They brought him both at their father's word,
And thus his blessings gave:

"My first-born son, my pride and might,
Do thou my sword retain:
My castle on the lordly height,
And all my board domain.

"On thee, my well-loved younger boy,
My plough I here bestow,
A peaceful life shalt thou enjoy,
In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sir to rest,
No wall was given away;
The sons held true his last behest,
E'en on their dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,
Of the castle and its knight!
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant wight?"

O ask not of me what the end may be!
Ask of the country round!
The castle is dust, the sword is rust,
The height is but desert ground.

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride
Of the autumn sunlight now;
It teems and it ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with the plough.

"ROCK OF AGES."

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,"
Thoughtlessly the maiden sung,
Fell the words unconciously
From her girlish, gleeful tongue;
Sang as little children sing;
Sang as sing the birds in June;
Fell the words like light leaves down
On the current of true—
"Rock of Ages, cleft me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Let me hide myself in Thee,"
Felt her soul no need to hide;
Sweet the song as song could be—
And she had no thought beside;
All the words unheedingly
Fell from lips untouched by care,
Dreaming not they each might be
On some other lips a prayer—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages cleft for me"—
'Twas a woman sung them now,
Pleadingly and prayfully;
Every word her heart did know,
Rose the song as storm-tossed bird
Beats with weary wing the air.
Every note with sorrow stirred—
Every syllable a prayer—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me—"
Lips grown aged sung the hymn
Trusting and tenderly—
Vice-grown weak and eyes grown dim,
"Let me hide myself in Thee."
Trembling though the voice and low,
Ran the strain peacefully,
Like a river in its flow,
Sung as only they can sing
Who life's thorny paths have passed;
Sung as only they can sing
Who behold the promised rest—
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages, cleft to me,"
Sung above a coffin lid;
Under neath, all restfully,
All life's joys and sorrows hid.
Nevermore, O storm-tossed soul!
Nevermore from wind or tide,
Nevermore from billow's roll,
Wilt thou need thyself to hide,
Could the sightless, sunken eyes,
Closed beneath the soft gray hair,
Could the mute and stiffened lips
Move again in pleading prayer.
Still, aye, still the words would be,
"Let me hide myself in Thee."

A GOOD RULE.—

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our fortunes call,
With a friendly glance, an open hand,
And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,
Where toils is the portion of man,
We all should endeavor, while passing along,
To make it as smooth as we can.

A WONDERFUL GUN.—The Middletown N. Y.) Press gives all account of a rifle, invented by Mr. M. L. A. Merriam, of a most extraordinary character. It sent a ball through forty-two inches of solid pine and eight inches of hemlock, and again through eighteen inches of solid oak and nineteen inches of solid pine. An interested spectator was a lumberman, who furnished the material for the target on condition that he should receive double price in case the experiment failed, but nothing if it proved a success. He succeeded in loosing his lumber. Science has been proved to be a gainer. It might be added that Mr. Merriam says he has sent a ball with his rifle a distance of over two miles. Lead balls cannot be used, melting before they leave the barrel. The missiles are octagon in from, and are made of composition. The report is louder than that of an ordinary gun, but the recoil is not heavy—in fact, this little cannon does not "kick."

If such arms had been in use during the war, trees would have been no protion to the cowardly officers or prudent pickets. Er. Merriam is also the inventor of other valuable improvements in mechanical art. He has apatent on his gun, and has refused $500 for this single piece. The secret of its power lies in pecularity of the powder chamber, which is larger than the bore of the barrel, which three-eigths of an inch. Its length is about twenty-five inches, and the whole piece is very light. The ball used was a conical one, and weighed 135 grains; the power. Hazard's electric, and the charge was 240 grains. The editor remarks that this was done in the presence of a number of gentlemen, whose name are given, and that there was "no cheating."

HORACE GREELEY'S INTERVIEW WITH PRESD'T JOHNSON.

From the Courier-Journal.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25—An incident in Mr. Greeley's history, so creditable to his head and heart that it ought long ago to have been made public, has just been narrated to your correspondent, and he hastens to place it before the readers of the *Courier-Journal*, not less as an act of justice to Mr. Greeley than a matter of general interest to the country. The wonder is that this incident should so long have been kept secret, dating back as it does seven years ago.

ANDREW JOHNSON SENDS FOR GREELEY.

Soon after Johnson was installed as President, he sent a gentleman to New York to solicit an interview with Horace Greeley. Unable to leave the capital, Greeley must come to *him* at once at the White House. Greely promptly complied with the request.

Johnson opened the conversation by saying that he found himself in a most trying position. The nation was convulsed with passion in consequence of Mr Lincoln's assassination; the situation was new and embarrassing to him; he felt inadequate to the task to which he had been so unexpectedly called, and he felt the need, as he had never before felt it, of the counsel of some cool and sagacious man. He had, therefore, sent for Mr. Greeley. What course to pursue, how to stem the torrent of Northern frenzy, how to manage the reins of government in a crisis so awful, was a problem too deep for him to solve. Placing himself in Mr. Greeley's hands, he asked,

WHAT MUST I DO?

Thanking him for the confidence thus reposed in him, Mr. Greely replied that his best course was to call to his assistance a few of the wisest and best men in the country. They should be representative men from the two great sections. On the part of the North he would suggest Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts Gerrit Smith of New York, and Judge Spalding of Ohio. A like number of Southern gentlemen should be called; they should be invited to the White House as guests of the President, there to remain and deliberate as long as they thought fit; and having agreed upon some policy, they should submit it to the President for his approval, and if approved by him, as Mr. Greeley doubted not it would be, it should be faithfully and rigidly pursued, despite the popular clamor which might for a time ensue.

Mr. Johnson thought well of the suggestion.

"But what southern men should I invite Mr. Greeley, to meet the gentlemen you have named from the north?"

"First and foremost," said Mr. Greeley, "Robert E. Lee of Virginia."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Johnson: "he is the very head and front of the rebellion."

"I know that," said Greeley, "and for that very reason you should invite him. He knows, if any man does, the wants of the Southern people; he of all men possesses the confidence of the entire South; he is upright and pure; he would not recommend a single action on your part which would not meet the approval of your advisers from the north, and the result of the deliberations in which Robert E. Lee, Judge Cambell of Alabama, and a third man like them, from the south took part, would not only insure the approbation of the disafficted States, but in the course of a few months, would I am firmly pursuaded, bring to your support every right-minded and right hearted man at the north. The pacification of the estranged sections, your main difficulty, would thus be solved, and your path made clear toward the solution of minor difficulties. How are you to discover the true sentiments of the south and the wants of its people if you do not consult her representative men? And what sort of restoration will that be in the plan of which the south has no part whatever? It must of necessity be one sided, partial and and unjust. Be pursuaded, Mr. President, and call to your aid men of the standing, position, and temper I have suggested, and by all means call them from both sections,"

In this strain Mr. Greeley continued until he had

FAIRLY WON THE PRESIDENT

over to his way of thinking. The interview ended with the assurance from the President that he would adopt the views of Mr. Greeley, and follow them exactly. He would, however, make a single modification—he would substitute Horace Greeley in place of Gerrit Smith.

"Very well" said Mr. G., "if you call me I will come gladly and aid you to the best of my ability."

They parted, and ten days afterward Johnson threw Greeley's suggestions to the wind, adopted "My policy," and pursued it; with what result the country is but too sadly aware.

Thus it will be seen that the *role* of pacificator is

NO NEW THING

with Mr. Greeley, but is only a part which he has systematicaly pursued ever since the close of the war. So, also, his confidence in the integrity and good sense of the southern leaders, and his willingness to trust the southern people is no new thing. What he is to-day he was years ago; and what better guarantee do we want for the future? At a time when the north was wild with rage against the south, when the execution of every one of her political and military chiefs and the confiscation of the entire property of her people would hardly have atoned in northern eyes for Lincolns assassination, then Greeley, with the wisdom of the statesman and the sympathy of a great heart, stood up for the south alone in his party, recommending a line of policy which would have brought peace and happiness to the country and exhibiting traits of character which do credit to and commend humanity.

From the Sentinel.

LETTER FROM DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, July 1, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There was a gay time here last week. The crowd that generally collects here at commencement is generally the largest in North Carolina. But this year, because of the abundant facilities for recess by railroad and the attractions of more than ordinary strength, the audiences were unusually large.—There were only thirteen graduates. But the style of their graduating essays, gave assurance that they had profited aright by their very frequent opportunities of intercourse with their Professors. The vacancy in the chair of Mental and Moral Science was filled by the election of the Rev. James F. Latimer of Abbeville, S. C. Several North Carolinians and graduates of Davidson College were asked to be candidates for this professorship. But modest, or previous engagements prevented them from securing this post of honor and influence. Mr. Latimer is a young man highly commended for talents and attainments, by eminent lawyers, professors and ministers.

The Alumni of Davidson College have resolved to raise $25,000, for the endowment of a professorship at that important and influential institution. The Rev. J. Doll of Yanceyville, N. C., is the President of its Board of Trustees.

The excellent order that pervaded the audiences, and the well disciplined orchestre from Salem, N C., added much to the entertainment of all who were gathered to see old friends and hear new truths. P.

From the Sentinel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: As the SENTINEL is the advocate of just administration of the law alike to all; and also the fearless exposer of all sorts of villainy and unjust administration of law, I wish to give to the voters of North Carolina but one of the many villainous acts of a radical officer of our town, and who is now the radical candidates for State Auditor.

One John Riley, of Pennsylvania, who is now Mayor of Fayetteville, had before him a gentleman from Sampson county, and W. R. Love, a radical of this town, charged with having a fight. Upon the examination of the witness, the following facts were sworn to:

The said W. R. Love came into my store, and walking up to the gentleman asked him, if he was the author of an article that appeared in the *Eagle* of the 27th inst. The gentleman from Sampson replied, that he was, thereupon said Love, collared and struck a blow or blows. Mr. Howard then taking hold of said Love without showing any signs of fight farther than to prevent said Love from inflicting any damage upon his person. But thinking however, that Love was trying to get a pistol from his pocket, he struck him on the head with a small pair of counter scales.

Love stated that he had hunted Mr. Howard up for the purpose of having a fight; whereupon the honorable mayor from Pennsylvania gave the following judgment: W. R. Love, fined 50 cents, and bound over in a bond of one hundred dollars for appearance, with one bankrupt, A. G. Thorant, the husband of a colored woman, as surety. Mr. Howard fined ten dollars and costs, and bound him over in a bond of five hundred dollars, with good sureties.

Now, Mr Editor, if John Riley, as a sworn officer cannot do justice in a little fight, what will he do if he gets to be State Auditor? *God save the country.*
JUSTICE.

THE LEADERS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMIES—HOW THEY STAND ON THE QUESTION OF PEACE.—The fact is worthy to be mentioned, not as reproof to any one, nevertheless as a fact replete with significance, that the men who led the southern armies when there was real fighting to be done, and when the sectional controversy was being settled with powder and ball and shot and shell are all opposed to a straight-out nomination on impractable issues in the Presidential election, and are in favor of the adoption of the peace programme declared at Cincinnati. Let us submit a few examples in each of the reconstructed States:

In Louisiana—Beauregard, Longstreet and Hays

In Texas—John B. Hood.

In Mississippi—Featherstone, Walthall and Humphreys.

In Alabama—Pettus, John T. Morgan and Raphael Semmes.

In Georgia—Gorden, Benning, Wofford and Wright.

In South Carolina—Hampton and Kershaw.

In North Carolina—D. H. Hill and Ransom.

In Virginia—Imboden and Picket.

In Tennessee—Forest, Bates, Cheatam and Brown.

While these soldiers of the 'Lost Cause' are rallying under the banner of peace which has been entrusted to the keeping of honest Horace Greeley because he has steadily advocated universal amnesty since the close of the war, and has given the highest evidence of personal example of the faith within him—the rank and file, whom they led, are forming around them an invincible phalanx, to win a victory in peace second only to the glorics of their record in war.

In a recent debate, a member of the California Legislature exclaimed: "The honorable gentleman from Calaveras County is undoubtedly a person of great abilities—a man of many talents—a natural born genius; but there is one thing that I defy him to do, and that is to *bite the bottom of a frying pan without smutting his nose.*"

From the Statesville Intelligencer.

THE AMERICAN MAJ. ROBBINS.—The last issue of the *American* in commenting editorially upon Maj. Robbin's speech in this place on the 22d ult, says:

"The charge is made and substantiated by record and public history, that the said Maj. W. M. Robbins *did receive* the $20, *as a bribe.*"

In its issue of April 22nd, 1872, referring to the same matter it says: "We always believed that the charge against Major Robbins was a slander. Again, on February 2d, 1869, when this slanderous tale, according to the *American*, was fresh in the minds of every one, the *American* copies Mr Robbin's remarks relative to the whole transaction and editorially notices as follows:

We find in the Raleigh *Sentinel* a "statement of Maj. W. M. Robbins, in relation to the charge which had been made against him of receiving twenty dollars for getting a certain measure through the Legislature. We do not believe that Maj. Robbins acted from a wrong motive in this matter, as he says, although it was unfortunate, at the present juncture, that he was not more thoughtful and guarded in accepting even a *present* in consideration of any vote he may have given. It was a step from the legislator to the *lawyer*, at most. The statement of Major Robbins will be seen in another place, and, we hope, be deemed satisfactory."

REWARD OF A RASCAL.—The President has appointed ex-Congressman Clark, of Texas, to be Postmaster at Galveston, at a salary of $4,000 a year. It is little more than a month since Clark was expelled from his seat in Congress by a unanimous vote of the House, on the unanimous report of a committee that he held it by the grossest fraud. There are no charges made against the present Postmaster at Galveston, and his supersedure is not only a violation of the new Civil Service rules, but is followed by an appointment universally denounced by friend and foe alike of the Administration.

THERE will be a grand Democratic rally and barbecue at Weldon on the 13th inst., at which Hons. F. P. Blair, Z. B. Vance and others will speak.

A Chicago lady, seventy-two years old, is the mother of a baby aged ten days.

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 per per system of rotation for the judges 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 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, when 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 the 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."

Amend 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 established or changed in any way by the operation of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provision shall be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relate 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.