

Gen. Grant to be Re-Nominated and Re-Elected.

It cannot be denied that there are a few prominent men in the Republican party who are opposed to the re-nomination of Gen. Grant. This opposition arises partly from an honest belief that it is not wise, in any case, to re-nominate a President; and partly from the fact that some other person would fill the office more creditably than the present incumbent; partly, also, because of real or fancied personal grievance; but mostly because official patronage has not always been distributed to the satisfaction of the parties aggrieved. But this feeling against Gen. Grant's re-nomination is neither as strong nor as extended as was the opposition to the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

It is a noteworthy fact, also, that many of the leading men who now find fault with Gen. Grant wish to prevent his re-nomination, not so much to prevent his re-nomination, but to prevent the nomination of any other man. This is not a very commendable policy, and more determined against continuing him in the Presidential office. Some of their names will be found among the malcontents who went to the Cleveland Convention. This latter course is a very unwise one, and one which is not worth any party, and being estimated at their real worth by all parties, are never satisfied.

It is, of course, the province of any citizen to favor or oppose any man for a nomination to any office. But, when the sentiment of a party clearly borders on unanimity in favor of a particular individual, it is not worth the while to combat that sentiment. Such a sentiment exists to-day in the Republican party in favor of the re-nomination of General Grant. To disregard it would be as fatal as the attempt to thwart it is foolish.

And it is the wisest course to say that Gen. Grant's re-nomination can only be effected by the interposition of official influence. If every man who holds an office under the General Government were formally taboed as delegates, the result would still be the same. We do not believe that the preference of every Republican was expressed, in which four-fifths, if not ninety-nine hundredths of the party would not be found demanding the re-nomination of Gen. Grant. This strength is with the people, and it is not worth the while to try to do it, if he were stripped of all patronage. For the single shadow that falls upon his otherwise luminous official pathway, is made up of the occasional errors which he has committed in the selection of his subordinates. But for this, his enemies would be speechless.

But the people understand this, and give to it no more than its legitimate weight. They know that no other President, with a title of his patronage, ever made fewer errors, while none, even the most illustrious of them, ever exhibited more inflexible integrity, more heroic courage, more intense patriotism, greater sagacity, higher self-control, and a more ready acquiescence in the public will than tangibly developed. No other Administration has ever encountered greater difficulties or had equally complete success in solving them. It required the highest generalship to conquer a peace; but it has required even a higher statesmanship to establish what was so gradually conquered. In both positions, Gen. Grant stands as Saul among the prophets, in fact as well as in the estimation of the people. It is not worth the while to contract or nullify this popular estimate of Gen. Grant's character and services in an attempt to do what is of impossible accomplishment.

He has equally endeavored himself by specific acts, inaugurated and himself created during his Administration. The public credit has been preserved. A funding system has been initiated which will pay off the public debt with sufficient rapidity and save more than ten millions a year in interest. The sagacious Administration would have involved us in a war with England, had been put in a train of successful adjustment. The grandest international principle of the age, that of Arbitration, has been successfully inaugurated on a principle of enlightened and humane and far-reaching consequences as to constitute in itself glory enough for any Administration. Our always perplexing, expensive and complicated Indian policy has, to a greater extent than ever before, been placed upon the solid basis of enlightened and humane policy. Wisdom has marked all the nation's intercourse with foreign powers, and that most difficult of all our internal annoyances, Mormon polygamy, has by a patient firmness, received such a check as to ensure its speedy and peaceful eradication. Honesty and economy in every department of the Government is the rule, and their opposites the isolated exceptions. In short, in all its acts and in all its policy, the Administration of Gen. Grant commends itself, as he has personally endeavored to do, to the admiration of those who seek to thwart the popular expression of this confidence and endorsement have assumed a task which no human power is capable of prosecuting to a successful termination. With or without great names—with or without self-constituted leaders—with or without official holders or official patronage—General Grant will be re-nominated, because it is the popular will, so far as that will is embodied in the Republican party. Neither disaffected statesmen, nor aspirants, nor factious opponents, false friends, "passive" Democrats nor grumbling editors, singly or combined, are sufficiently potent to prevent the consummation of this settled desire of the people. Nor, should the nomination be made, can they prevent the election of the nominee by a majority as overwhelming as that received by the most popular candidate ever elected to the high office of President of the United States.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A POPULAR PAPER.—The way to make a paper popular is to pitch in. But it must be no weak, wishy-washy pitching in. It must be a furious, fiery, roaring, tearing, ripping, snorting, cutting and earth-bursting pitching in. You must rant, roar, howl, bellow, and finally blow an awful, uncommon, unbounding and exasperating blast. You must shout, shriek, sneer, revile, calumniate, repudiate, exhortate, castigate, and even entreat. You must, in a masterly, knock-down, drag-out, dig him in the ribs, and hit him in the eye-ball him. Gouge him, grit your teeth at him, whoever he may be, and at length do bad to him unapishly. Above all, rear, ride, nip, flip, gnash, gash, gender pull, and gradually chew up, spit out and stamp him to death.—*Exchange.*

"And you have been married, Patrick, three times, haven't you?"
"Yes, indeed, sir."
"And what do you say of it? Which wife, did you like the best?"
"Well, Becky O'Brian, that I married the first time, was a good woman, too good for me, so she got sick and died, and the Lord took her."
"Then I got married to Bridget Flanagan. She was a bad woman; and she got sick and died too, and the devil took her."
"Then, fool that I was, I got married to Margaret Haggarty. She was worse, very bad,—so bad that neither the Lord nor the devil would have her: so I have to keep her myself."

Senator Pomeroy's Proposed National Park—The Wonders of the West.

Gazing upon the sunset's high-heaped gold;
Its crests of opal and of crystalline;
Its depths of deeps of glory, that untold
Still brightening abysses,
And blinding precipices,
Whence but a scanty leap it seems to heaven.
—*Lowell.*

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, which, we hope, under proper restrictions, will become a law—a bill setting apart the wonderful valley and its strange and magnificent surroundings at the head of the Yellowstone River, in the Rocky Mountains, as a national park, forty-four miles by forty. Mr. Pomeroy desires to have this region of unparalleled wonders dedicated to the nation at once, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of squatters and unscrupulous land speculators. This is a noble idea; and while yet there are no squatters on the ground Congress ought to secure the district indicated to the whole people of the United States and their descendants forever. There is no such grouping anywhere else in the world of the beautiful, the magnificent, the grand, the sublime, and the wonderful in nature as we have them in this marvelous Plutonic region of the Yellowstone; and, as the giant cedars of Mariposa and the glorious mountain walls and domes of Yosemite have been given to the State of California, so should the Yellowstone region be given to the people of the United States, to prevent its disfigurement by squatters and speculators, with their "right-mills," sawmills and chemical factories, and in order to make it a national park which will invite strangers to the contemplation of its indescribable attractions from all parts of the world. Even in a business point of view this is the best use to which this district can be applied for the people and for the national treasury.

We might quote a page of *The Herald* with the descriptions before us, and a general idea of them a few words will, perhaps, be sufficient. They lie in a labyrinth of the Rocky Mountains, on the eastern side of the main chain, in the Territory of Wyoming, some two hundred and fifty miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and from that road, over that singularly rough country, the approaches to these Yellowstone wonders are equal to a summer's campaign. As Fremont describes the valley of the Snake River, some two hundred and fifty miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and from that road, over that singularly rough country, the approaches to these Yellowstone wonders are equal to a summer's campaign. As Fremont describes the valley of the Snake River, some two hundred and fifty miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and from that road, over that singularly rough country, the approaches to these Yellowstone wonders are equal to a summer's campaign. As Fremont describes the valley of the Snake River, some two hundred and fifty miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and from that road, over that singularly rough country, the approaches to these Yellowstone wonders are equal to a summer's campaign.

Here, with their wild, strange and sublime surroundings, we have waterfalls which make even Niagara a tame affair, and a lake, the circuit of which is nearly two hundred miles, more attractive than the lakes of Switzerland. Here we have a river which, in its deep canyon for thirty miles, is a grander sight than the Nile, and during the brightest day mostly in the dark. Here we have towering river walls, painted by the action of the air and water upon their mineral deposits in all the colors of the rainbow. Here, on the mountain sides, we have clusters of hot springs, and a range of water from terrace to terrace in numerous pools, the terraces and the pools, from their mineral coating, having all the appearances of alabaster or of marble of different colors. Here we have fountains discharging black and red mud, and fountains of white, blue, and green water. Here, in the "Fire Hole Basin," we have geysers which eclipse those of Iceland in their numbers and their strength—a most astonishing sight—one of them discharging a column of water twelve feet in diameter to a height of over two hundred feet, and clouds of steam rise from this basin as the smoke from a city in flames. Here we have natural domes, spires, castles, towers, turrets and fortifications, in numberless fantastic forms, and the wildest groupings of mountain peaks and pinnacles and ridges, rising ten to twelve thousand feet above the sea. In short, here, including the most beautiful virgin forests of pines, we have a wilderness of wonderful things with which nothing can be produced for a comparison on the face of the globe.

We have heretofore spoken of all that great division of the continent extending from the great Plains to the Pacific Ocean as the Asiatic section of the United States. And so it is; and while in its climate and in its geographical peculiarities it resembles Central and Western Asia, the country east of the Mississippi may be as aptly called European in its character. For instance, touching our Asiatic section, on the coast region of California we have the same kind of climate, and the same kind of vegetation, as in the Great Salt Lake of Utah we have a duplicate of the Dead Sea of the Holy Land; in the deserts of Nevada we have the land of Moab; in Colorado we have the Caucasus, and it is probable that, with a complete exception of the great Siberian rivers—the Obi, the Yenisei and the Lena and their tributaries—they will be found in their awful canyons to resemble the Snake River, the Columbia and the Colorado, more or less. But, while we shall have to explore the Himalayas, the wonders of Yosemite, and we will have to go to Australia for a match for "the Mother of the Forest" of Mariposa, there is only one region in all the world in which we can find all the wonders of the Yellowstone, and that is the region which Senator Pomeroy proposes to dedicate, and which we think should be dedicated by Congress, to the people of the United States, as *par excellence*, the National Park.

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Protest against Election of U. S. Senator.

On Tuesday the Republicans made no nomination, and with the exception of Mr. Flythe, in the Senate, refused to vote. Mr. Lehman, when the President announced the election of a U. S. Senator in order, asked leave to introduce the following protest regarding the election. Objection being made, Mr. L. was not allowed to proceed:

MR. PRESIDENT.—Whereas, the law of the United States defines and prescribes the form and manner of electing a United States Senator, and whereas these provisions of law were complied with by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the election held in the month of November in the year 1870; and whereas in our judgment nothing has since that time occurred which has produced a vacancy or rendered the election legal or necessary, therefore we do solemnly protest against the voting now held as unnecessary and illegal, and for cause of protest do say that, as members of the Senate, we desire to avail ourselves of every right and privilege secured to us by the Constitution. Hence, after this protest, pursuant to act 2, section 19 of that instrument, and respectfully ask that, at the proper time, we be excused from voting. It embodies in the form of postulates our reasons for declining to participate in another election for a United States Senator, and we beg leave to submit a few considerations in support of it. Your protesters deem it not inappropriate to state that they belong to that society of persons who, on account of their loyalty to the General Government, have been denominated humble and unambitious publicans, and who, in consequence of this insignificant or small minority, but notwithstanding the contumely of our political adversaries, they are unwilling, by any act or deed, to assume any part of the grave responsibility of defeating the voice of the people, as expressed at the ballot, or through their representatives in the General Assembly. They voted for Gen. Abbot, as their choice, at the election in November, 1870.

As Republicans, they supported him, and, consequently, would be unbecomingly under the influence of a controlling majority, entertaining opposite political views. The Republican members, by participating in that election recognized its validity, as to time, place, manner, and candidates, subject to the conditions imposed by the 11th amendment. The will of the majority was manifested in the choice of Gov. Vance, a gentleman notoriously disqualified, and so acknowledged to be by those who voted for him. Thus, there was actual knowledge on the part of the voters, that he was laboring under disabilities, and that, unless the Congress of the United States, by a two-thirds vote removed the same, he could not become a Senator. It was an attempt, on part of the majority only, to prejudice the voters of the State, to nullify a plain provision of the Constitution. It is equally true, that under our theory of government majorities rule, and minorities are virtually disfranchised, but it is also obvious, that to preserve the harmony of our institutions, in the view of the tyrannical, dangerous and oppressive tendencies of majorities, that the will of that majority, should, at least, be constitutionally and legally expressed, otherwise the voice of the people may become a mere formality. If, then, in contemplation of law, Gen. Abbot is the rightful Senator, we submit with great diffidence, that the party which has hitherto been so tauntingly ostentatious of its superior endowments claiming to possess all the wealth; all the intelligence; all the wisdom; all the honor of the State, will be held responsible at the bar of public opinion, for having knowingly and wilfully allowed an election, involving the most momentous interests to go by default, and which omission of duty by disregarding the plain letter of law may result in the election of a man who is called by that party a carpet-bag Senator from the State of New Hampshire, but who in fact is a bona fide citizen of North Carolina; fully identified with her interests, and has contributed largely to her material prosperity and political advancement.

As members of the Senate, you were bound to know, and you did know the law, and yet in the face of it, you defiantly "threw away your votes," and thus wittingly you may have given to a minority a representation in Congress in the office of the United States Senator by reason of the resignation of Gov. Vance; that he was not in a position to resign a place, with which he had not been invested, and over which he could not exercise any control. We admit, for the sake of the argument, that his election was voidable only, and not void, but the fact remains, that unless Congress intervened by removing the disability, the practical effect, whether it be voidable, is the same. We would set before one that may be subsequently ratified: a void act can never be so ratified. This is the true and only distinction. If the election had been void, no act of Congress could validate it, but being voidable only, Congress may, by removing the disability, confirm that which before was illegal, which it declined to do. But we take the broad ground that Gov. Vance was ineligible, at the time of his election, and therefore his election was absolutely void, even though he was voted for only by a minority. We might assume further as a matter of law, that Gov. Vance, being under disabilities, the disability being known to the electors all the votes cast for him, were thrown away, and those given for Gen. Abbot, were the only valid votes.

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Allows the Enrolling Clerk such aid as may be necessary to finish up the business of his office by the close of the session, at a rate of three dollars per day.

An act to incorporate the Cape Fear Iron and Steel Company.
Usual act of incorporation. Capital stock to be two hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to increase the same to five million dollars.

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An act to incorporate Prospect Lodge No. 80, F. A. M., in the County of Rowan.
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Legal Advertisement.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 23rd day of January, 1872, I have caused to be published the following certified copy of "An Act to alter the Constitution of North Carolina."
E. J. WARREN,
President of the Senate.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (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," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.
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 as may be made by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called upon 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," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions relating 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 the 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 their consent, or otherwise, a larger 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 once in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall have power to alter the number of such courts, and such alteration shall occur after the ratification of this section." The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts to be held in each county, or alter the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two.

Alter 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 present a proper number of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."
Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The judicial department shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it, as a part of the Government, until the General Assembly shall alter 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 mode of appeal, and regulate the same, when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as they may be deemed to be inconsistent with other provisions of this constitution."
Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

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 present a proper number of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."
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Grants all the powers, privileges and incidents belonging to corporations under the general laws of this State. The business to be the manufacturing generally of cotton, wool, fleece, hemp, wood, iron, &c.

An Act to incorporate the Murphy Mills Manufacturing Company, in the County of Cumberland.
Usual act of incorporation.

An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and the several counties of the State, on property, polls and income.
The above act is too long for a synopsis to be given, comprising twenty-nine pages, so merely the caption is stated.

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Gives all the rights and immunities which other corporations have; also certain other powers for the accomplishment of the object of said act.

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 immunities 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 sections 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 "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "by the State; and those who do not own property over and above the homestead and personal property exemption prescribed by this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the homestead and personal property exemption prescribed by this Constitution, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."
Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, 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, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or Commissioners for Special Purposes."
Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, Justices of the Peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."
Re-number the sections in these articles from which any section has been stricken through the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

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," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.
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 as may be made by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called upon 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," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions relating 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 the 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 their consent, or otherwise, a larger 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 once in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall have power to alter the number of such courts, and such alteration shall occur after the ratification of this section." The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts to be held in each county, or alter the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two.

Alter 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 present a proper number of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."
Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The judicial department shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it, as a part of the Government, until the General Assembly shall alter 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 mode of appeal, and regulate the same, when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as they may be deemed to be inconsistent with other provisions of this constitution."
Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

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 present a proper number of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."
Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The judicial department shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it, as a part of the Government, until the General Assembly shall alter 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 mode of appeal, and regulate the same, when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as they may be deemed to be inconsistent with other provisions of this constitution."
Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

An act to incorporate "The Brothers Manufacturing Company," of Cumberland County.
Grants all the powers, privileges and incidents belonging to corporations under the general laws of this State. The business to be the manufacturing generally of cotton, wool, fleece, hemp, wood, iron, &c.

An Act to incorporate the Murphy Mills Manufacturing Company, in the County of Cumberland.
Usual act of incorporation.

An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and the several counties of the State, on property, polls and income.
The above act is too long for a synopsis to be given, comprising twenty-nine pages, so merely the caption is stated.