The Treaty of Washington.

The London Observer announces that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington, withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability for indirect damages remains an open question. As *The Observer* is the organ of the Ministry, it is impossible to doubt the accuracy of this announcement. Yet it is one that will produce in this country nothing less than amazement. Since the Treaty of Washington assumed shape, and its provisions were published, there has been but one feeling in the United States—that the whole dispute was in a fair way to be amicably and acquitably settled. It was understood that the Alabama claims, and everything growing out of them, had been referred to arbitration, and whatever might be claimed on either side, or whatever might be granted by the Board of Arbitrators, it was not even thought possible that either party could, or would attempt to, withdraw from the agreement, or from all its consequences. Nor is the reported action of the British Government intelligible to those who have watched the discussion of the American "case" since the publication of that document. The discussion has been warm, and to an American observer, surrounded by a community utterly unmoved on the subject, it has seemed unnecessarily warm. Here the subject had quite dropped out of sight. We were satisfied to wait for the decision of the Arbitrators. And even in England it is only within the past few days that the discussion has indicated any such feeling as is embodied in the extreme measure of the English Government. It has been objected that the American counsel presented claims which, if granted, would be very onerous to Great Britian to discharge, and that some of these were such as our Government had no moral right to advance; but it has not been denied that the Board of arbitration was established to decide on "the claims generally known as the Alabama claims," or that under this head it would be for the Board, acting according to its own interpretation of the treaty, to determine what claims it would consider. Nothing could be fairer than such a method of settling all points in dispute. If our case was unjust, the Arbitrators would so decide and there would be an end of it.

How the British Press has progressed from the extremely careful and elaborate manner of its early treatment of this question, to the final frenzy which it is represented by the cable as having shown for two days past, it is impossible to say. Nor is it quite plain what the British Government may regard as "indirect damages" which it refuses to consent that the Geneva Board shall consider. But it is perfectly certain that the action of the Government, as announced by *The Observer*, will be a matter of complete surprise to the American people. We cannot conceal the fact, also, that this action will arouse a good deal of feeling warmer than surprise. We were all heartily glad when we supposed than an honorable and peaceful way had been found to settle the ugly "differences," as the treaty calls them, growing out of the Alabama business. If it shall turn out that our confidence was misplaced, disappointment will be added to the sources of bad feeling which were already too numerous. We sincerely trust that the reported reopening of the matter—for the action of the British Government is nothing less—may assume some less threatening form than that in which the cable dispatch presents it.—*N. Y. Times.*

JUSTICE, NOT REVENGE.—Revenge is sweet. The Republicans of this section have suffered much from their political opponents. Threats, abuse, slanders, whippings, destruction of property, have all been heaped upon them. For weeks together, men whose only crime was that of being a Republican, were driven from their homes, and forced to sleep in the woods like hogs, to save their lives. But that dark hour has passed. Innocent men are free, and the guilty are receiving the punishment which they deserve. But let justice, and not revenge, be the aim of all, in punishing the guilty. To take revenge for an injury, when opportunity offers, is human nature, but it is far better to rise above such feelings and be governed by purer and better motives. Our officers, while discharging their duties, should keep this in mind. They have kept themselves remarkably free from personal malice heretofore, taking into consideration the fact that they were the very men at whom the Kuklux villains aimed their heaviest blows, and we are pleased to see it. For the unjust enforcement of a law makes the friends of the guilty despise the law, and fails to secure the ends desired. Let our officers bear this in mind, and, while they by no means spare the guilty, let them carefully avoid all appearance of personal prejudice in these matters. Keep the fate of the Democratic party in mind. Remember their deeds of unwarrantable violence when they were in power. Remember the cold-blooded murders in Polk county during the rebellion, where men were shot down without even the semblance of a trial. To-day the Democracy is a disorganized, snarling, kukluxing mass of corruption without leaders and without principles.

Guided by wisdom, and justice to all men, Republicans will have nothing to fear. Let us be careful to preserve these essentials.—*Rutherfordton Star.*

CATACAZY'S SUCCESSOR.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that an official decree has been issued appointing Baron Henry Nicholas d'Offenberg Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to this country, in the place of Catacazy. The Baron is about forty years of age, and is regarded as one of the ablest of Russian diplomatists. He is a graduate of the Military Academy of St. Petersburg, and his writings on military affairs procured him a place on the general staff of the Russian army, and some time after an appointment in the War Department, where he remained during the Crimean war. He was then for several years attached to the Imperial housebold as Adjutant of the Emperor, and subsequently directed the military studies of the two eldest sons of the Czar. In his thirty-sixth year he joined the Russian Legation at Constantinople, and remained thenceforth in the diplomatic service of Russia. The success with which he performed a number of difficult missions procured him rapid promotion. He was successively Secretary of Legation in Vienna, Diplomatic Agent in Paris and Berlin, and finallly Consul-General at Bucharist and political agent of Russia in the Danubian Principalities, where he performed difficult duties with such success that both his own Government and the people of Roumania were greatly pleased with him.

A Philadelphia female lecturer, a slightly colored widow, "Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper," (perhaps some of our colored legislators could be induced to shorten her name,) has been lecturing the colored people of Raleigh. She advised them to keep their clothes clean, to read good books and newspapers, and to strive to be well-informed on all questions involving their own interests. She was very severe on men who buy prize-boxes to get brass breast-pins, on those who spend money on railroads without ever knowing where they wish to go, and on all who darken the doors of the grogshops. She advised the men to work for wages, to save their money and invest it in land, and still work for wages till able to build houses. Then it was time to marry and secure some industrious woman to prepare their food and clothihg and make their homes agreeable. She brought down the house by the severity with which she lashed the young men who flirt with the girls, distracting their attention and eating the food and burning the wood and candles for which the poor girls and their parents have toiled. She evidently thought it unfair for a young man who "would not be tied to any woman in the world," to expect the girls to be jailed in a parlor with him. Nor did she forget the married men, who in the days of slavery lamented their seperation from their wives; but now, when they are free, desert them of their own accord, under some pretended contract in a distant state. She urged every married woman to settle with her husband in her own home, so that he could not take his house on one shoulder, his land on the other, and emigrate with another woman under his arm. She told married women to be industrious, frugal and pleasant, to make their homes cheerful and happy, and to educate their children. She told the young men to learn good trades, instead of seeking political offices, and to buy land now, before immigration increases the price.

She urged them to draw the lines of society: not between the learned and the ignorant; for the former should instruct the latter: not between the prosperous and the needy; for the former should help the latter; but between the virtuous and the vicious. She thought it hard that, in some places, the plagues of society were more honored than virtuous freedmen; and here we were reminded that only a few evenings ago, we saw in Tucker Hall prominent citizens of Raleigh sitting on seats adjacent to those occupied by notorious women. Still the lecturer urged the colored people to frown upon vice, even when it seemed to prosper, and to practice virtue though neglected and persecuted. The lecture will do good. She is a plain, neat woman of good common sense, and of respectable attainments, and is an easy, and impressive speaker. There were some in accuracies in her historical allusions, and while tongue-lashing the men who whip their wives (or hire them out and drink their wages,) she attributed to Shakespeare the following words of John Tobin:

"The man that lays his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch,
Whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward."

Still we freely forgive a few blunders, to one who in her little tracts has said:

Now, if you are seeking
A wife for your youth,
Let this be your aim, then—
Seek a woman of truth.

She may not have talents,
With greatness combined,
Her gifts may be humble,
Of person and mind:

But if she be constant,
And gentle, and true,
Believe me, my friend,
She's the woman for you!

Let her habits be frugal,
Her hands not afraid
To work in her household
Or follow her trade.

Let her language be modest,
Her actions discreet;
Her manners refined,
And free from deceit.

Now if such you should find,
In your journey through life,
Just open your mind,
And make her your wife.

To the girls she says:

Wed not a man whose merit lies
In things of outward show,
In raven hair or flashing eyes,
That please your fancy so.

But marry one who's good and kind,
And free from all pretence;
Who, without a gifted mind,
At least has common sense.
—*Biblical Recorder.*

CARPENTER'S VIEWS ON AMNESTY.—In the Senate on Thursday the amnesty bill was again under discussion, when Senator Carpenter made a speech, the supstance of which is reported as follows:

Mr. Carpenter expressed doubts as to the expediency of granting general amnesty at this time, but as many of his political friends favored it, he supposed an amnestry bill of some kind would be passed at this session. The effect of amnesty, he said, was simply to reinforce the Democratic party. In reference to the civil rights amendment, he held that it was most fit and proper that it should go-out with amnesty, and he wanted it made a test. If the Democrats did not choose to take it with amnesty, then, if he could help it, they would get no amnesty. He had not the least doubt that if general amnesty was extended, Jeff Davis and the whole crew who went out of this body would in twelve months be sent back here.

He then analyzed the amendment of Mr. Summer. He agreed in principle with the Senator, but the question was whether his amendment was constitutional, and whether it would do the colored people any good. On the first point he had strong doubts; on the second more. He was convinced that it would be of no benefit to the colored people. He then gave notice of a substitute for the amendment, which he said embodied the same principle.

The Philadelphia Ledger is credited with saying:

"Relative to the nomination of Colonel Thos. A. Scott, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for President of the United States, it is remarked that the gentleman can not really be prevailed upon to accept, unless he can get a lease of the office for nine hundred and ninety-nine years."

This is very clever, but not so good and probably not so true as another thing attributed to the great railroad swallower. Once being asked whether he wold accept the democratic nomination for President, he is reported as answering: "No; I would rather let them select some other man; and after he is elected I will lease him and run him." Which he would be very likely to do.

The Awakening of the South.

The Southern States are at last beginning to have some conception of how great a curse slavery brought upon them. The writers and thinkers of that section are slow to admit the fact that to the inhuman system to which they so fondly clung, to perpetuate which they made so desperate an effort, and to which many of them still look back with regret, that to that system may, in a great measure, be traced the two reasons of the present backward condition of that portion of the country, as compared with the North and the East and the west. It is the fashion in the South to attribute all their woes and hardships to the oppression and exaction of the Government. A perpetual wail comes up from all the Southern States that it is a system of misrule and of interference on the part of the Federal Government that hinders industry, kills enterprise, delays prosperity, and keeps the people in poverty.

Light is, however, gradually dawning on the South, and the more thoughtful of her leading men are beginning to see that it is not the effects of the war, the Government, or the oppressions of the "Yankees" that make the richest and most productive portions of the Union the poorest and the least populous. They are beginning to see that the conditions of the two sections are essentially different; that the North is rich and prosperous to-day because she has been free, and that the South halts behind her in the march of progress because she was not free. The tables of population which have just been printed are hammering some ideas into their heads, and they are beginning to speculate upon what might have been if a portion of the immigration that has been pouring its golden streams and rivulets over the North and West for the last sixty or seventy years had been diverted in their direction. Even now they are attributing it to ignorance on the part of the immigrant of the advantages which they had to offer, instead of fairly and honestly acknowledging that immigration did not flow to them because they upheld a system which degraded and demoralized labor, because their whole social and political structure was founded on the idea that labor was a disgrace.

Commodore Maury, who is favorably known to the world as a scientific man, has recently written a letter on this subject, in which he insists upon the desirability and necessity of immigration for the South. Mr. Maury estimates that if there had been no immigration since 1790, the whole population to-day would be only ten millions of white inhabitants. He says "the difference of twenty-five millions of inhabitants is due to the immigrants and the descendants of immigrants who have settled in the country for the last eighty years. Now, according to Mr. Chase's estimates, each of these ten millions of people is worth to the North, in their persons and with their capital and labor, $1,000. I think that his estimate is too high, and suppose that $500 would be nearer the mark. These five thousand millions of dollars represent what the North has gained more than the South by immigration alone; this, exclusive of the military power which resides in ten millions of people."

Mr. Maury thinks that if the South could now "set in motion for her borders a stream of immigrants as great as that which has given the North her excess of population" she would in eighty years be as great and rich as the North is to-day. Probably she would. We have no objection to her making the attempt; on the contrary, we hope she will labor earnestly and long to secure that result. But there is one element in the Southern States at the present time which her people should not ignore—we mean the colored classes.—The South, instead of attempting to drive them away by legislation, or of killing them off by infamous organizations for that purpose, should nurture and cultivate them. A black laborer represents a thousand dollars, as the ex-planter very well knows, as well as a white man does, and it should be the aim and the effort of men like Mr. Maury to teach his people that she cannot have too many of them.—*Washington Republican.*

Terrible Predicament of a Boy.

Saturday afternoon a boy, about fourteen years of age, while crawling along the leads of a house on Third street, near Brayant, for the purpose of clearing the obstructions in the water-pipe, slipped and rolled over the edge of the roof. In his desperate efforts to save himself he succeeded in grasping the raised edging of wood and tin that bordered the roof, and so hung, suspended by his hands, forty feet above the street, utterly unable to regain his footing. The accident was witnessed by a woman on the opposite sidewalk; and her screams brought at once to her side three men who saw, with horror and amazement, the predicament of the boy, who, without a cry or struggle, was hanging over certain death. They ran across the street into the house and up stairs toward the attic, when, as they reached the second story, a sudden thought struck the last man, and he let his companions go up without him.

Underneath where the boy was hanging is a small, old-fashioned porch, which projects out about three feet from under the center window of the second story and, out of this window the woman on the opposite side of the street, and those with her, saw a man step on the porch and look up. As he stood he was immediately under the boy, but too close to the house for his apparent purpose, the boy hanging just over the railing; he stepped over the latter, and with his feet resting on the edge of the platform of the porch, and one hand grasping an iron support, he waited. In the meantime, the other two men had reached the roof and were descending, when they discovered the impossibility of reaching the boy in safety, and one of them called for a rope.

Before any one could move to the aid of the exhausted boy, he with a shrill cry let go his hold and fell. As he approached the man on the porch the latter was seen to reach out his free arm under him, and then the boy was grasped by him. A cry of horror went up from the crowd as the man was seen to stagger and swing around the end of the porch with his load; but his hand held its grip on the iron; and a moment afterward he carried the boy through the window and turned him over to his mother, who had only just realized that something was wrong. The name of the man whose presence of mind enabled him to save a life, and whose courage made him forget the risk of his own, is Campbell Williams.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—Pride is increased by ignorance; those who assume the most are usually those who know the least.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to the undersigned, duly executed by Geo. W. Swepson and wife Virginia B. Swepson, on the 6th day of July, 1870, we will proceed to sell at Asheville, the county of Buncombe, on the 14th day of March, 1872, to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, to wit:

One undivided half interest in the lot in Asheville, known as the Eagle Hotel property, with the buildings and appurtenances, the said lot containg twelve acres. This House is very favorably situated and contains over fifty rooms, some of which are large and commodious.

Also, at the same time and place the following Tracts of Land in the county of Cherokee:

I. The well known farm formerly owned by Gid Morris, and on both sides of Valley River, consisting of several contiguous tracts, containing 1,600 acres more or less, 600 acres of which will be found first class bottom land, these contracts were conveyed to Geo. W. Swepson by Gid Morris and D. W. Morris.

II. The Charles Moore farm, also on Valley River, and near the above Morris farm, containing about 600 acres, chiefly bottom land.

III. The David Hennesea places on the same River, consisting of three contiguous tracts, containing in all about 682 acres; very fine farming land, mostly bottom.

IV. Two other tracts on the same River, containing 363 acres, formerly owned by E. V. Sharpe, and known as the Piercy lands.

V. An individual half interest in sixteen adjoining tracts on the same River, held jointly with the heirs of John Suddith, on which are much valuable farming and gold mining lands.

VI. One hundred acres on both sides of Cheoah Mountain; and an undivided third interest in a hundred acre tract adjoining the above; and an undivided third in a 640 acre tract, on the waters of Burgan's Creek, on the North side of Cheoah Mountain.

VII. An undivided half interest in about 20,000 acres of Mountain lands, held jointly with Mercer Fain.

VIII. About 62,000 acres, lying in many adjoining grants, situated in the Mountainous Districts of Macon county.

IX. 90,000 acres of land in one body, lying partly in Macon, but principally in Cherokee, and known as the Olmsted lands.

X. About 50,000 acres in Clay and Cherokee counties, conveyed by Joseph Keener to the undersigned as trustees of the aforesaid Geo. W. Swepson.

XI. The Jarrett place, well improved, on Nantihala River in Macon county, containing about 400 acres.

XII. The Dr. Woodfin place, near Franklin, in Macon county, well improved, and containing about 300 acres.

XIII. 1,943 acres, lying along and near the Tennessee line; and a tract of 274 acres on the waters of Nantihala, all in Macon county.

XIV. The following tracts in Jackson county:

1st. 3,000 acres on the waters of Tuckasegie River, being grant No. 966.

2nd. 2,567 acres on the waters of Deep Creek, being grant No. 967.

3rd. 1,026 acres on the waters of Soco, being grant No. 968.

4th. 1,280 acres on Mingus' Mill Creek and Oconalufty River, being grant No. 969.

5th. 10,580 acres ou the waters of Soco, being grant No. 970.

All the above mentioned lands, being situated in a fine grazing region, well watered and in a most healthful locality, offer rare inducements to persons wishing to enter into the grazing, stock-raising or darying business.

In addition to the above lands, we will offer on the 20th of March, 1872, at Catawba Station, in the county of Catawba, N. C., an undivided half interest in the several tracts of land in said county, known as the Marble and Lime Quary lands, owned jointly by Dr. Powell and Geo. W. Swepson, and including the Lime Kilns and several adjacent farms, all which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The terms of the whole of above sales will be *one-third* Cash on day of sale, and the remainder at six months, with note bearing interest from day of sale, with titles retained till all the purchase money is paid.

The sales will be continued from day to day if necessary till the whole of the lands shall be disposed of.

For further particular address C. M. McLoud, Attorney at Law. Asheville N. C., or the undersigned, Trustees at the same Post Office.

N. W. WOODFIN,
R. W. PULLIAM.
Trustees &c.

Feb. 5, 1872. 102—tmar.14

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John Whitelaw and Patrick Donaghey, Administrators of John Kane, Pl'tffs,

against

Dennis McCarthy and Mary McCarthy, his wife, and Thomas Kane and Martha Kane, his wife, Def'ts.—Petition to sell Land for Assets.

It appearing that Dennis McCarthy and Mary McCarthy, his wife, and Thomas Kane, Defendants in the above action, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that summons, by publication, in *The Carolina Era*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, be made for the aforesaid Defendants, Dennis McCarthy and Mary McCarthy, his wife, and Thomas Kane, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of our said Court, in the city of Raleigh, within twenty days after the service of this summons by publication, as aforesaid, and answer or demur to the complaint of the said Plaintiffs, which is on file in said office, or judgment will be rendered *pro. confesso* as to them.

Witness, John N. Bunting, Clerk, and Judge of Probate, of said county, at office, in the city of Raleigh, the first day of February, A. D. 1872.

JOHN N. BUNTING, Clerk,
feb 1w4w and Judge of Probate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

Magistrates Court.

R. F. Davidson, Plaintiff, against S. W. Whitaker, Defendant. } Summons in Attachment.

WHEREAS, a Summons issued for the Defendant, S. W. Whitaker, on the 13th January, 1872, and returned "not to be found," and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant, S. W. Whitaker, is a non-resideht of the State of North Carolina, it is therefor ordered that publication be made for four weeks, Summoning the said S. W. Whitaker, to appear at my office in the City of Raleigh on or before the 15th day of Febuary, 1872, and plead to the said complaint, which is an account for work and labor, amounting to $196, or judgment final will be rendered against the said Defendant, in accordance with the said complaint, this the 13th day of January, 1872.

32—w4w. D. A. WICKER, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Superior Court.

Andrew E. Peele, Plaintiff, against John B. Odom, Defendant. } Publication in Attachment.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant, That the Plaintiff has commenced an action against him by summons, and has also obtained a warrant of attachment, against the defendants property, to recover $356.98, due by two bonds, together with interest on $284.42, from Dec. 16, 1871, till paid, and for costs, and that said summons and warrants of attachment, are returnable to the Spring Term, 1872, of said Court, to be held in the Court House, in Jackson, on the 20th day of May, 1872, and that the defendant shall then and there appear and answer the complaint.

This notice shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in *The Carolina Era*, a newspaper published in Raleigh.

Witness, Noah B. Odom, Clerk of said Court, at office in Jackson, under the seal of said Court, this 16th Dec., A. D., 1871.

30—w6w. N. B. ODOM, Clerk.

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.

January 24, 1872.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

SEC. 1. 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 provision 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 judical districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the 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 General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate 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 "townships" 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 convenient and compact in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said sub-divisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those 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 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 "at 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 homestead and personal property exemption prescribed by this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under 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 be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Re-number the sections in those articles from which any 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 alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

Ratified the 19th day of January, A. D., 1872.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, Jan. 22d, 1872.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy *of the original act* on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
jan. 25.—w6m. *Secretary of State.*

THE AMERICAN WASHER!

PRICE, $5.50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

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It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

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All work neatly and promptly executed, by skilful workmen, on the most reasonable terms.

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Gives tone and energy to Debilitated Constitutions.

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Cures Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint.

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Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

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Has restored many persons who have been unable to work for years

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Should be taken if you feel weak or debilitated.

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Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

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Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

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Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

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Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

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Should be taken for diseases of the Urinary Organs.

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Should be taken for all Throat and Lung Ailments.

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Renovates and Invigorates the entire system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be kept in every house, and its life-giving Tonic properties tried by all.

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Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
All recovering from any illness will find this the best TONIC they can take.

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Is the very remedy for the Weak and Debilitated.

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Will cure your Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

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Will prevent Malarious Fevers, and braces up the System.

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Rapidly restores exhausted strength.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

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Compound Syrup of
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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Rheumatism and Pains in Limbs, Bones, &c.

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Removes Pimples, Blotches, and beautifies the Complexion.

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Is the active medicinal quality of Poke Root combined with the best preparation of Iron.

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Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood.

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Cures old Sores, Boils or Ulcers.

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Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

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Is the BEST Alterative or Blood Purifier made.

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Cures long standing Diseases of the Liver.

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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Tetter.

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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures any Disease or Eruption on the Skin.

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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT
Builds up Constitutions broken down from Mineral or Mercurial Poisons.

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Should be taken by all requiring a remedy to make pure blood.

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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Removes Syphilis or the diseases it entails more effectually and speedily than any and all other remedies combined.

Aug. 24, 1871. 2—entrly.

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