President Smith and the Lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

As *The Despatch* has undertaken to justify and defend the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, it will also sustain the conduct of Major Smith in his part of the transaction; not as a partisan of that gentleman, or because his action requires any defense; but as public attention is almost daily called to the matter by a journal persistent in its false statements and inferences and seeking to agitate and array public sentiment against the lease, it is due the public that the facts should be boldly, fearlessly and frankly given to the people of North Carolina, who are, every one; virtually stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Smith, as President of the Road, had in himself no power or authority to make a lease. He did use his influence for the lease, but he did so to protect the Road and the interests of the State and private stockholders, of the latter of which he was a largely interested party. But it is the sheerest presumption, the height of folly and the essence of absurdity to say that William A. Smith, himself, leased the Road to the Richmond and Danville Company. The lease could only have been effected through the consent and action of the representatives of the State's interest in the Road, and not by the assent and action of the President, as is almost daily alleged. As *one* of the representatives of the State, he favored and voted for the lease, but his vote alone could not have consummated the scheme, nor had he the influence, nor the Danville Road the money to have effected the transaction, had it not been clearly in the interest of the State and the individual stockholders that this arrangement be made.

Ex-Governor Bragg was there as a counsellor and adviser in the matter; Ralph Gorrell, Esq., was there also, in the same capacity. Is there a man in North Carolina possessed of the hardihood, the temerity and unblushing impudence to charge corruption and bribe-taking on Thomas Bragg and Ralph Gorrell!

Is there a man in North Carolina who would believe, though Bill Smith's predecessor swore it, that money could ever have induced Thomas Bragg and Ralph Gorrell to plot away the property of North Carolina and barter the interests of the people of the State!

If there be in all this land such a howling hyenna in human form; if the State contains a creature so lost to all honor and every sense of shame as to thus exhume the cherished remains of the noblest son North Carolina ever bore upon her broad bosom; one that would thus, iconoclast like, blacken the life-record, plunder and destroy the reputation and the honor of this, the noblest, the purest, the proudest, and the first of all of Carolina's noble dead, let him stand forth before the world and receive the brand of blackest infamy ever applied to coward and scoundrel writing the record of his own everlasting infamy and disgrace.

But it is said Smith received money for making the lease. Did Dick Haywood, who had an equal share and responsibility in the matter, take a bribe for his part in the transaction? Is it believed by any one who knows him that he is capable of taking a bribe? Will any one about Raleigh publicly assert that Dr. R. B. Haywood, with the other representatives of the State, required and received a money consideration before they assented to the lease? And if Haywood and others took no money, required none, and received none, why should Smith have been paid for that which could have been obtained without his aid and influence?

The charge is an absurdity, and whether repeated for political effect in a campaign, whether to gratify a personal malignity, or prejudice the interests of the State and retard the progress of the people, it is equally absurd and ridiculous on its face, and is not believed even by those who make and repeat the charge.

Smith very properly declined to answer an impertinent question before a self-styled styled tribunal which had no power or authority to call him, and upon this circumstance, which has been perverted and misrepresented, is based the story of selling out the State's interests in a great public work.

The charge is further false in this, that no interest of the State or people has been sacrificed, but, on the contrary, the State is protected and the public interests of the people secured beyond peradventure.

Look at the Road before the war, when there were no competing lines and no combinations of capital as there now are, and when the State was more prosperous and the productions of the people greater. Starting with a new road in splendid condition and handsomely equipped, owing but $250,000 floating debt, the management paid no dividends, but, in five years reported a floating debt of nearly a million.—Of course the road paid no dividends immediately after the war, when everything was broken down and had to be re-established. It was only under the management of President Smith that the road ever declared a *bona fide* dividend, and this was accomplished through high rates of transportation, unjust local discriminations, forced tribute from other roads, the closest economy and shrewdest management.

But the time was coming when these high charges, local discriminations and forced contributions could not be maintained, and President Smith saw it. His depreciating rolling stock reminded him of a rapidly maturing draft on his accumulated earnings, and the not far distant future foreboded the failure of a management which had been so happily and unexpectedly a grand success. Seeing, feeling and knowing all this, with his head severed at Charlotte, his feet off at Goldsboro, and his body threatened with paralysis by the newly projected Air Line from Greensboro to Charlotte, his only hopes as a railroad man—his hopes as a stockholder, the hopes of the State, and the great interests of the people—all lay in such terms as might be made with the corporations and interests that had so completely "run round" and sawed off the North Carolina Railroad.

It were well for Bill Smith if he could claim the distinction of lessor of the North Carolina Road on the terms fixed at the Company's Shops last September. It would be a prouder distinction than Morehead could ever claim, who mainly projected and built the Road; but unfortunately for his reputation, his pride and the envy of his (in this matter) yelping, whining enemies, there are others to divide the honors—men engaged in the transaction whose names will live in the history, the minds and the traditions of the people of North Carolina when that of William A. Smith and all the latter day Presidents of the North Carolina Railroad will have perished and been forgotten.

In this article no reference is had to the politics of Major Smith, which *The Despatch* cordially despises, but he is simply reviewed as a Railroad officer, and he is sustained only as a manager. His politics are another thing, and it is to be regretted that one so useful and valuable in the material, is not equally so in the political interests of the State and people.—*Charlotte Despatch, Dem.*

Extract from a Speech of

Hon. HENRY WILSON,

of Massachusetts,

Delivered at Great Falls, N. H., February 24th, 1872.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I see before me men whom I recognize as toiling men; men who have to support the wives of their bosoms and the children of their love by manual labor. I call the earnest attention of these men to this terrible struggle through which we have passed, and to what has been achieved for the poor toiling men of this country during the last twelve years. I feel that I have the right to speak for toiling men and to toiling men.—I was born here in your county of Strafford. I was born in poverty; want sat by my cradle. I know what it is to ask a mother for bread when she has none to give. I left my home at ten years of age and served an apprenticeship of eleven years, receiving a month's schooling each year, and at the end of eleven years of hard work, a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which brought me eighty-four dollars. Eighty-four dollars for eleven years of hard toil! I never spent the amount of one dollar in money, counting every penny, from the time I was born until I was twenty-one years of age. I know what it is to travel weary miles and ask my fellow-men to give me leave to toil.

I remember that in October, 1833, I walked into your village from my native town, went through your mills, seeking employment. If anybody had offered me nine dollars a month I should have accepted it gladly. I went to Salmon Falls, I went to Dover, I went to Newmarket, and tried to get work without success, and I returned home footsore and weary, but not discouraged. I put my pack on my back and walked to where I now live, in Massachusetts, and learned a mechanic's trade. I know the hard lot that toiling men have to endure in this world, and every pulsation of my heart, every conviction of my judgment, every aspiration of my soul, puts me on the side of the toiling men of my country—ay, of all countries. I became an anti-slavery man thirty-six years ago, because the poor bondman was the lowest, most degraded, and helpless type of manhood. An anti-slavery man from conviction is by logical necessity not only the inflexible foe of the doctrine that capital should own laborers, but the unyielding friend of the rights of the sons and daughters of toil.

Let us see what the Republican party has done for the laboring men of this country during the last twelve years. It struck the fetters from four and a half million laboring men and women; converted them from things into men and women. In making them free, it struck down that proud, haughty and domineering aristocracy of the South that held the doctrine—and proclaimed it, too—that "capital should own labor;" that the men who toiled for wages were "the mud-sills of society;" that the slavery of workingmen produced "a class of gentlemen, who were the substitutes for an order of nobility." Those were the doctrines proclaimed in our ears for forty years by the Calhouns, the McDuffies, the Hammonds, the Rhetts, the Ruffins, the Fitzhughs, the Herschell V. Johnsons, and men of that class, who laid down the doctrine boldly everywhere that "slavery was the normal condition of laboring men, black and white." In emancipating these four and a half million black men and women we struck down the power of the owners of workingmen and workingwomen in this country forever. They made labor dishonorable in eight hundred thousand square miles of the United States, in the sunny South, as they were wont to call it. Laboring men from abroad would not go there to toil; northern laboring men would not go there to live; they would not stand by the side of the fettered bondmen where labor was dishonored. But by the steady, persistent adherence to principle of the men trained in the faith of opposition to slavery, who now stand in the ranks of the Republican party, all this has been changed, so that to-day the laboring men of New England can stand up in South Carolina by the graves of Calhoun, of McDuffie, of Pickens, of the leaders of the slave power, who proclaimed free society a failure—that free men and women when they emerged from bondage into freedom were classed in four subdivisions, "the hireling, the beggar, the thief, and the prostitute"—and "look up and be proud in the midst of their toil."—We have made labor honorable, even in the rice swamps of the Carolinas and Georgia; we have taken the brand of dishonor from the brow of labor throughout the country; and in doing that grand work we have done more for labor, for the honor and dignity of laboring men, than was ever achieved by all the parties that arose in this country from the time the Pilgrims put their feet upon Plymouth Rock up to the year 1860.—[Applause.]

And that grand and immortal achievement is not all. We have opened that eight hundred thousand square miles to free laboring men; they can go there now, they are going there now. The German, the Englishman, the Irishman, the New England Yankee, the man of the middle States, of the Northwest, can go there now, engage in the mechanic arts, cultivate the soil, and, in all the pursuits of life, no longer feel the degradation that rested upon workingmen when labor was extorted only by the lash. Let the man who toils for wages, whether in the mill, on the farm, or in the mechanic shop, realize what has been done during these last dozen years to lift from toil the badge of dishonor, and to open the great South to the free laboring men of the world. Let him remember with grateful heart that he owes it all, under Providence, to the Republican party.

The Republican party was brought especially into being, and won the victory, when it elected Abraham Lincoln to save the magnificent territories of the United States to the free laboring men of our country, their children, and their children's children, "while grass shall grow and water run." It saved that magnificent territory to freedom. Auction-blocks, bloodhounds, the lash, chains, manacles, cannot go there now. They have sunk down to the place from whence they came—to the bottomless pit, and the lower deep of the bottomless pit.

The Republican party maintains the policy of the small farms against the great plantations. The Democratic party joined with the South on that issue, as it did in everything and on every issue. We passed the homestead bill, and James Buchanan vetoed it, and the Democratic party supported him in that veto. The object of that bill was to save the vast public domain to landless men, that they might have small farms, rather than that a few men might have great plantations. We were defeated; but the first year the Republican party came into power, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, it passed the homestead bill, and saved the public lands to the free laboring men of this country forever and forever.

Here to-night I point you to these magnificent achievements; I point you to what has been accomplished in these twelve years for the workingmen, the mechanics, the free laborers, the men who toil for wages; and I say again to you that those achievements surpass all that had been achieved in our country from the earliest settlement of the colonies up to the year 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. What claim, then, has the Democratic party to the vote of a workingman in America? None, none whatever. The workingman who supports the Democratic party, with its history of forty years' hostility to the equal rights of millions of toiling men, is not only illogical and inconsistent, but indifferent and careless. I can see how the lawyer, the manufacturer, the banker, even the farmer, who stands on his fee-simple acres, may vote the Democratic ticket, but I cannot see how the emancipated black man of the South can do it, or how the laboring white man who works for wages can do it.

Persistent efforts are making to convince the laboring men of New Hampshire and to make them believe they have a very hard time of it; that they have to pay taxes; are, indeed, almost taxed out of existence. A document is circulated to prejudice the laboring men against the Administration, on account of the high rates of duties. In my judgment, the wise and sound policy is to tax luxuries highly; to put the burden of taxation upon articles that come in competition with our own, and to make a free list as large as possible. We have a great debt to pay. We shall have taxation enough for many years. That burden, the legacy of the slave Democracy, will rest upon the labor of the nation for years to come.

It was my privilege last summer to spend a few weeks in England. I hardly heard anything else there but complaints of our tariff. If I went to a dinner-party, or met Englishmen on ship-board or anywhere, they had much to say about our exorbitant rates of duties. English importers, German importers, French importers, all berate our rates of duties. These identical documents that the Democrats are circulating in New Hampshire are not paid for by the Democratic party, but by men who want to take care of foreign interests rather than our own. [Applause.]

I asked these men abroad what they wanted. "Why," they said, "we want to sell more goods in your country." I had no doubt of that. They said, "You are a great agricultural country; you ought to raise agricultural products, and we ought to make the manufactured articles." "Well," I said, "I find that you bought thirty-two million dollars' worth of wheat last year, and only eight millions of it in the United States. I find that you bought millions of dollars of corn, and only a few thousand dollars of it in the United States." I asked them if they would give up their agriculture if we would give up our manufactures, and they said their agriculture was worth a great deal more than their manufactures. They came right to the point, for they could tell the truth on the subject in England; their friends do not like to tell it here. They said, "The price of labor is too high in the United States. You pay too much for labor. It has a bad effect. It causes a great many of our laboring people to go to the United States to seek better wages; it makes those discontented who remain at home; they demand higher wages, and we have had to pay higher wages in this country this year than ever before." "Well," I said, "that does not hurt my feelings a great deal. I am very glad they get good wages in the United States; I rejoice that the toiling men and women over here are getting better wages."

I saw everywhere I went, especially on the continent, women engaged in the roughest and hardest work. Women have to bear heavy burdens there. I saw women doing all kinds of hard work. You have heard a great deal said by our women's rights people—of whom I count myself one—about the right of women to work. They have that right in the Old World to their hearts' content. [Laughter and applause.]

I am glad that workingmen are complaining. I am glad the workingmen in Europe are getting discontented and want better wages and fewer hours. I thank my God that a man in the United States to-day can earn from three to four dollars in ten hours' work, easier than he could forty years ago earn one dollar, toiling from twelve to fifteen hours. The first month I worked after I was twenty-one years of age I went into the woods, drove team, cut mill-logs, wood, rose in the morning before daylight and worked hard until after dark at night, and I received for it the magnificent sum of six dollars. Each of those dollars looked as large to me as the moon looked to-night. [Laughter.]

On the farm on which I served an apprenticeship I have seen the best men who ever put scythe in grass working for from fifty cents to four shillings a day in the longest days of summer. Yesterday I visited that farm. I asked the men who were there what they paid men in haying-time last summer, and they said from two dollars to two and a half a day. This was paid on the same ground where men worked forty years ago for from fifty cents to four shillings, and took their pay in farm products, not money. I have seen some of the brightest women go into the farm-houses and work for from fifty cents to four shillings a week, milking the cows, making butter and cheese, washing, spinning, and weaving—doing all kinds of hard work. I was told yesterday that many young women were earning in the shops a dollar a day, and that those who worked in houses were getting from two dollars and a half a week to three dollars and a half.

In 1832, in the great debate in the Senate on the tariff, it was said by those who advocated protective duties that they had raised the price of labor in the United States so that it averaged fifty cents a day. How is it now? This winter is the most prosperous winter the United States has seen in its history. Everybody is at work. There is very little suffering anywhere. Why this change? Why this improvement? It is because we have smitten down the slave system, broken down the slave power, lifted up, dignified, and honored labor, and tried to protect and diversify our own industries. To-day the laboring men and women of our country are earning from three to four times as much in a day as they could earn forty years ago, and a days' work is shorter now than it was then. After I had learned a mechanical trade in the place where I now live I worked fourteen and fifteen hours a day, month after month, to earn forty dollars a month. There are hundreds of men there now who in ten hours can earn a hundred dollars more easily than I could earn forty in fifteen hours. I am greatful to God that this is so. I do not care anything about a few men or corporations piling up a great amount of money. The wealth of the Astors, the Stewarts, and the Vanderbilts has no allurements for me. I believe God made this world to grow good men and women, and not to pile up money. That is my belief, and I want to see the men and women who bear the burdens and do the work have a full share of all they earn, and that an honest days' work shall always have a fair days' pay. [Loud applause.]

Pleasant Garden Classical Schools,

MALE AND FEMALE,

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal, will open the 7th Session the 30th July, 1872, and continue 20 weeks. Board, in good families, near the Institution, $8 per month—all found except lights. Tuition from $10 to $16.50. Contingent fee fifty cents.

Students coming by Railroad will stop at Greensboro', where conveyances will meet them, if we are advised of the time.

Terms cash, in advance.

For particulars, address the Principal at Greensboro', N. C.

June 8, 1872. 1—5tpd.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Superior Court.

William L. Brame, James A. Brame, and others,

against

Andrew Bowden, and Arabella G. Bowden, his wife, James Stanback, and others.—Petition to sell Land for partition.

This cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew Bowden and Arabella G. Bowden, his wife, are non-residents of this State, and supposed to be residents of the State of Tennessee:

On motion of John W. Hayes, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Era*, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., notifying the said defendants of the filing of the complaint in this proceeding; that the same is for sale of real estate, for partition amongst the heirs at law and next of kin of Samuel Brame, deceased, and that they make appearance at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for Granville county, in Oxford, on or before the 6th day of July next, and answer, plead or demur as they may see fit, and that upon their failure to appear, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, and an order for sale made according to law.

CALVIN BETTS, Clerk
Superior Court of Granville county.

may 25. 51—w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 2d, 1872.

The following act is published for the information of the holders of bonds of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned, in compliance with the requirements of the act, hereby invite proposals, to be forwarded to this Department on or before the 10th day of October, 1872, for an exchange of the stocks of this State in any Railroad company, or other corporation, for the bonds of the State. Said proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Exchange of State Stocks."

It is deemed unnecessary to set forth the details of exchange, as the act is explanatory of itself.

D. A JENKINS,
State Treasurer.
W. M. SHIPP,
Attorney General.

AN ACT for Exchanging the Stocks of the State for Bonds with which such Stocks were obtained and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That the Public Treasurer and Attorney General shall advertise for six months in such newspapers as they may select, and invite proposals for an exchange of the Stocks held by the State in any Railroad or other corporation, for the bonds by which the State acquired such stocks; or any other bonds of the State (not special tax) where the stock is not specially pledged for the redemption of bonds issued to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; *Provided*, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three bonds of same nominal value, issued in aid of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; *and provided further*, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless in the same offer it is proposed to take twenty shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, ten shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and twenty shares in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company (Eastern Division,) and to pay therefor two bonds of one thousand dollars each of the State, issued to the North Carolina Railroad under acts of 1848-'49, chapter eighty-two, or 1854-'55, chapter thirty-two, one bond of one thousand dollars, issued to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, under acts 1854-'55, chapter two hundred and thirty-two, or acts of 1856, chapter seventy-four and seventy-six, and two bonds of one thousand dollars, issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad (Eastern Division,) acts of 1866-'67, chapter one hundred and six or in the aforesaid proportion.

Sec. 2. That any Railroad or other corporation, which has heretofore received bonds of the State in exchange for bonds of said corporation or person holding such State bonds, shall be entitled to a surrender of a bond of such corporation, upon the return to the Treasury of any State bond of equal amount, issued under the acts of the General Assembly or Ordinances of the Convention, authorizing such exchange, and upon a return of all bonds issued under any particular act or ordinance, the corporation shall be entitled to a cancellation and surrender of any mortgage executed to the State for securing payment of such corporation bonds, or State bonds; coupons on said bonds may be exchanged in like manner and cut off and retained on either side to make equality.

Sec. 3. To facilitate the exchange proposed in this act, the State does hereby relinquish all claim for stock in the Western Railroad above one million one hundred thousand dollars, and surrenders to the said Company two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars coupons now in State Treasury withheld on a former exchange of Company bonds for stock in said Railroad; and also the State does hereby relinquish all claims to stock in said company above six hundred thousand dollars upon the return to the Treasury of the five hundred thousand dollars of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford company bonds, and coupons heretofore issued to said Western Railroad company; *Provided*, That any person acquiring a share of State stock in said corporation, shall be entitled to all rights and privileges with the private stockholders in voting, and in the election of the directors whose number shall be determined by the stockholders of said company. The State also relinquishes all claim to stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad above four millions of dollars.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the proportion of shares of stock for which the State appoints one director in any corporation, is exchanged, the right of the State to appoint such director shall cease and determine, and one director to be selected by lot shall be deducted from the number appointed on the part of the State; and upon acceptance of this act by any corporation and such guarantees given for its fulfillment as shall be deemed sufficient by the Treasurer and Attorney General, all further rights to representation by the State either by directors or proxy, shall cease and determine.

Sec. 5. That as soon as may be practicable, the Public Treasurer shall receive the bonds offered in exchange, and in the presence of the Auditor and Attorney General, shall cancel the same. It shall also be his duty to transfer the stocks and execute such conveyances of the other interest hereinbefore mentioned as shall be deemed necessary, such conveyance to be in a form approved by the Attorney General.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to make a minute of what shall be done by the Treasurer in the premises, and to make therefrom such entries in the books of his office as may secure a just accountability on the part of the Treasurer because of the transaction hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 7. The Public Treasurer shall make special reports upon the subject of this act to the General Assembly at every session.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 1st day of February, A. D., 1872. 44—wtd.

New York Office, 27 BEEKMAN ST.

January 20, 1872. 59—6m

ANT-PROOF PROVISION SAFES.

A new article, made light and airy, covered with fine woven painted wire, and are entirely secured from the *encroachment of all insects, creeping or flying.* They are convenient to ship, being nested together, three in a nest.

Three sizes.

No. 1, Stained and Varnished,		$6 50
No. 2,	" "	8 00
No. 3,	" "	9 50

Grained Oak or Walnut, 50 cents extra on each.

Also, LARGE SAFES, with deep Drawers for Bread and Cake; lined with tin: drawers lock. Two sizes, both large.

No. 2, with Drawers, $13, Stained and Varn.
No. 3, " " 15, " "
Grained Oak or Walnut, 50 cents extra each.

N. B. LARGE SAFES or MILK HOUSES—Can be taken apart and shipped in a small package.

PURE SPARKLING WATER!

E. S. FARSON'S NEW PATENT WATER FILTER AND PURIFIER, is the only practical Filter in use. They are made to fit in all sizes of *Water Coolers.* Persons having a Cooler, have only to bring or send the inside diameter of the Cooler and get a Filter to fit at a trifling cost. Those not having Coolers can be supplied with Porcelain lined or Galvanized Coolers, of any size of our own manufacture, at as low prices as elsewhere and a Filter to fit. These Filters entirely remove all impurities and foul odors from water in passing through them.

Liberal Discount to Dealers.

E. S. FARSON,
No. 209 Pear St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 16, 1872. 51—w3m.

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,
Secretary of State.

jan. 25.—w6m.

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