The Daily Journal.

VOL. XX—NO. 242. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 5,895

INSURANCE.

Wilmington North Carolina

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. ATKINSON.....President.
JOHN DAWSON.....Vice-President.
S. D. WALLACE.....Secretary.
Dr. E. A. ANDERSON.....Medical Director.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

☞ No restrictions on travel or residence.
☞ New mode of monthly payments of premium
☞ No extra charge upon the lives of Females.
☞ Policies incontestible.

may 14 194-1ych

INSURANCE ROOMS!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE Citizens of Wilmington indemnity against Fire and Marine losses by insurance upon favorable terms in the following leading Companies:

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
NORTH AMERICAN F. I. COMPANY of New York,
NORTH AMERICAN F. I. COMPANY of Hartford.
ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY of Cincinnati,
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of Richmond

Upon desirable risks we carry full lines, with rates as low as those of any reliable and prudent Companies.

Apply to JOHN WILDER ATKINSON, General Fire and Marine Insurance Agent. No. 5 North Front street

may 14 194-1ych

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TO ITS MEMBERS AND THOSE INSURING ARE

High Interest upon investments, Low rates of Mortality and a High Reserve Fund.

About one and one half millions of dollars of its earnings were loaned during the year 1870 upon unencumbered real estate security worth from two to three times the amount loaned thereon, at ten per cent. interest payable semi annually.

It holds a reserve on all policies of four per cent. This is the highest security known to American experience and is recommended by the best Insurance authorities.

Assets, January 1871.....$9,000,000

J. H. VAN DYKE, President.
HEBER SMITH, Vice President.
AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.
F. A. PAGE, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
S. T. AGNEW, Agent, Principes street between Front and Water street, Murphy's Building, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Canvassers wanted. ☜

June 22 231-3mch

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE!

THIS COMPANY PAYS ITS LOSSES FAIRLY and circulates its earnings at home. It has just paid its losses by the conflagration at Henderson, fully and promptly. Its rates are as moderate as safety will justify.

Agents in All Parts of the State.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.....President.
SEATON GALES.....Secretary.
W. H. MUNDOCH.....Assistant Secretary.
J. W. ATKINSON.....Agent

may 7 3-tf

$1,000.

WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COPY OF RECEIPT FOR CLAIM UNDER POLICY NO. 11.

Received of the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Com any ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in full for all claim under Policy No 11, now terminated by the death of Henry C. Ireland.

(Signed) VIRGINIA A. IRELAND,
New York, May 25th, 1871.

June 6 213-tf

BUTTER! BUTTER!

5 KITS MOUNTAIN BUTTER, FRESH AND SWEET, Just received and for sale by O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

june 29 235—

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
IN PROBATE COURT, JUNE 5th, 1871.

W. A. Atkinson, administrator of Jno. W. Anders, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Anders.

Petition to sell Land to create Assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William J. Anders, one of the defendants in the above entitled action, resides beyond the limits of the State—therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL for six weeks, requiring the said defendant, William J. Anders, to appear at my office in the town of Elizabeth, N. C., on the 16th day of July, 1871, and answer or demur to this petition or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to heirs.

D. BLUE,
Judge of Probate for Bladen County.

june 10 217-1w6ach

CORN! CORN! CORN!

10,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, now landing Ex Brig "Margaret," and for sale from wharf by F. W. KERCHNER.

july 8 240—

FLOUR AND COFFEE.

875 BBLS. FLOUR,
495 SACKS COFFEE,
For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

july 6 238—

TOBACCO GOODS

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE TAX PAID PRICES,

By D. PIGOTT, Tobacconist.

july 2 236—

Nails, Soap and Candles.

200 KEGS NAILS,
275 BOXES SOAP,
25 " CANDLES,
For sale by F. W. KERCHNER,
27, 28 and 29 North Water St.

july 239—

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIVER REGULATOR.

Simmon's Liver Regulator

The symptoms of Liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with laxe. The head is troubled with pain and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the Liver with

DR. SIMMON'S

Liver Regulator.

A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. It takes regularly and persistently; it is sure to cure

Regulator,

Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhœa, affection of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy or depression of spirits, heart burn, colic or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Druggists, Macon, Ga.

For sale only by JAS. W. LIPPITT & CO., Wilmington, N. C.

feb 10 115—1ych

FISH--FISH.

275 BOXES HERRING,
100 Barrels, ½ Bbls. and Kits Mackerel,
For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

july 6 238—

ALL STYLES OF JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wm. H. Horstmann & Sons,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Dress Trimmings,

BERGMANN & CO'S

Zephyr Worsted,

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

Small Wares, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

Upholstery, Blind, Shade and

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

HEARSE AND COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

PHILADELPHIA: Fifth & Cherry Sts., NEW YORK: 412 Broadway.

Horstmann Brothers & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Military, Regalia, Church, Theatrical, Masquerade,

—AND—

COSTUMER'S GOODS,

Flags and Banners,

AGENTS FOR THE

United States Bunting Company,

Fifth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

mar 6 133 3mltaw

Election Notice!

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY VESTED IN me, by an "Act entitled an Act to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the People, and to provide for the Election of Delegates," I hereby call an Election as above recited to take place on the first Thursday in August, 1871, at the following places in this County:

WILMINGTON.

First Ward—At Engine House on Fourth st.
Second Ward—City Hall.
Third Ward—North East intersection of Fifth and Princess streets.
Fourth Ward—Ann Street Engine House.
Fifth Ward—North side of Castle, between Sixth and Seventh streets, (Mitchell's house).

Federal Point Township—	At Siddle's Store.	
Masonboro "	" Wagner's.	
Barnett "	" Humphrey's.	
Grant "	" Chadwick's store	
Cape Fear "	" Thos. Williams's	[old place.
Holden "	" Rocky Point.	
Union "	" South Washington.	
Franklin "	" Oaks.	
Columbia "	" Piney Woods.	
Lincoln "	" Lillington.	
Caswell "	" Point Caswell.	
Holly "	" Shaking Creek.	

I further give notice that at the same time and places there will be held an election for the officers of the different Townships required by law.

I further give notice that at the same time and places, by virtue of an order received this day from the Governor of the State, there will be an election for a member of the House of Representatives for this County, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo Z. French.

J. W. SCHENCK, Jr.,
Sheriff New Hanover County.

july 4 227 tdece

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BROWN & ANDERSON was dissolved on the 15th day of June, 1871, by the death of William S. Anderson. All persons indebted to the said firm will please make immediate payment to the surviving partner, Thomas W. Brown, and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present them for settlement to the said surviving partner.

THOMAS W. BROWN,
Surviving partner of the late Firm of BROWN & ANDERSON.

july 8 243 6tch

Smoked Salmon and Halibut.

POTTED TONGUE, SALMON, HAM, Turkey; Chutna and Worcestershire Sauces. The most popular brands of Teas at

J. G. STEVENSON'S.

july 7 232—

BURDON IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING ENGINE for Water Works, High and Low Pressure Engines Portable Engines and Bolters of all kinds sugar Mills, Screw, Lever, Drop and Hydraulic Presses; Machinery in general.

HURDSES & WHITAKER, 102 Front street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

april 19 179-1ytf

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

The South and the Democratic Party.

ROCKINGHAM, July 7th 1871.

To the Editor of the Journal:—

I beg to dissent from the position taken by you in regard to the next Democratic National Convention. Unless I have mistaken your meaning, you think that the pride of the Southern people, as well as their true policy, forbid their being represented in the Convention, and they should content themselves with "a wise and masterly inactivity"—determined, however, to support the principles promulgated and the nominees put forward by the Convention. I cannot concur in these conclusions.

To my mind it is clear that the preservation of American liberty depends, in a very great degree, upon a speedy return to those "ancient landmarks which our fathers set," and this desirable end can only be attained by a restoration of the Democratic party to power. This party, as now composed, comprises nearly all the true friends of Constitutional liberty, which the degeneracy and corruptions of the times have left; and it is surely wisdom in its members to allow neither jealousy, the feelings of pride, impracticable adhesion to past opinions, upon past subjects, nor sectional distrust, to distract the harmony of its counsels or the unity of its action. All personal feelings—all differences upon points originating in, or derived from, the issues of former years, should be subordinated to the great end of wresting the country from the hands of the spoilers and placing its powers in the keeping of those who have a sacred regard for the principles upon which its former greatness and prosperity were attained.

What would be the effect of declining to have delegates in the Convention? Would it not give a fatal stab to our national unity? Would it not be a *practical* acknowledgment, which would cheap all *words* to the contrary, that the party had lost the confidence of one section of the country, and was, therefore, not to be trusted? Would it not cause us to lose the good opinions of the friends of the Constitution at the North, who, disguise it as we may attempt to do, have, in their efforts to preserve its integrity upon matters peculiarly interesting to us, staked their own success, and lost—when time-serving would have produced a diff rent result? Would it not cause a forfeiture of their sympathies? It seems so to me. If we are not represented, and a declaration of principles is set forth by a *sectional* party, how can we stand forth and advocate the success of a *sectional* party, with any prospect but defeat ahead of us?

We must let *judgment*, not *feeling* guide us in our course. Practical men in view of the course of the party does not become us, and a refusal to co operate in deliberation is practical dictation. It is neither more nor less than holding out a threat, that if the Northern Democracy does not come up to the standard which we have erected, we will fold our arms and give no aid in the great battle which is to be fought. Our standard must be lowered.—Living issues must take the place of dead ones and make the inscriptions on its folds. We must take, in other words, the best that we can get. We must content ourselves with a half loaf, if we cannot get a whole one; and the experience of the last few years must have convinced us that if the Radical party continues in power, we shall get nothing but stones for our portion.

We cannot and ought not to expect the Democratic party at the North to concur with us in many of the opinions and feelings connected with the late war. The South affords too many lamentable examples of men, "natives here and to the manner born," who have yielded all the principles which they so valorously proclaimed and have embraced a "hideous monster" from a professed belief that it was "the best that circumstances allowed." Seeing that our own people are not spotless, can we expect that the people of the North are better than they, and may not yield to the demands of the times? Far be it from me to compare the two. The Democracy of the North have been recklessly true to principle, and, as has already been said, have often jeoparded their success when a graceful yielding would have brought office and emolument. When we have yielded ourselves and accepted practical facts, though denouncing the foul means by which they were accomplished, it is but just that we should allow others to follow our own example, and then join them in devising means to save what little is left of constitutional liberty.

But then it is said, although we stand aloof from the Convention, we shall nevertheless endorse its action by a support of its nominees. This is giving a pledge in advance without being a party to the contract. I cannot agree to it, and honestly think it is asking too much of our people to expect them to give any assurances of support, unless they participate in the work which they are called upon to uphold. Your correspondent will, probably, give all the aid he can to the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, but he desires the Convention to be entitled to the confidence by being composed of delegates from every Congressional District within the limits of the country. If it is not, he *may*, as mere choice of evils, sustain its action, but he will not *pledge* himself to do so. If, however, *all* the enemies of the Radical party shall get together and *consult* for the public good, he has no hesitation in declaring that he will give his zealous aid towards carrying out the wishes of *our* National organization.—With such unity as would be produced by a free and equal interchange of opinion among our friends in *all* parts of the country, I entertain no doubt of success and the consequent safety of the public liberties. If from a feeling of false pride, an overweening sensitiveness, we destroy the nationality of deliberation, I see nothing ahead but defeat and the loss of constitutional republicanism.

These opinions are expressed in great deference to those whose positions and intelligence entitle their judgments to great weight, but they are sincerely entertained by one who yields to no man in the depth of his devotion to those principles in whose defense the South lost nearly all, save her honor.

SCANDERBEG.

The Connecticut Poisoning Case—Examination of Mrs. Sherman—A Frightful Record of Crime.

A letter to the New York Tribune, dated Birmingham, Conn., July 6th, says:

The primary examination of Mrs. Lydia Sherman for the poisoning of her husband, in May last, was begun in the public hall of this village to-day. The case has occasioned great excitement in this vicinity, as suspicion has been fastened upon her for the murder of eleven persons, three husbands and eight children. The prisoner is only held now, however, for the murder of Horatio Sherman, but, by permission of the presiding Justice, testimony was also introduced concerning the death of two children, Ada and Frank Sherman, and a previous husband, Dennis Hurlbert. The court room was filled this morning with an excited crowd anxious to learn of any new developments. The prisoner is a woman 47 years old. Her appearance through the day has been that of apparent indifference concerning the result of the trial, but the close attention she paid to every question and answer evinced a keen interest in the progress of affairs. The State was represented by Messrs. W. B. Wooster of Derby, and E. K. Foster, Jr., of New Haven. The prisoner's counsel are Messrs. Sam. M. Gardner, of Ansonia, and George H. Watson, of New Haven.—The examination has been conducted before Seabury J. Platt, Justice of the Peace. Col. Wooster arraigned the woman on the charge of poisoning, on the 8th of May, Horatio Sherman, with white arsenic mixed with his food and drink. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and the examination produced a son of the deceased as the first witness. His testimony occupied all the morning's session, and was in effect that, on the day mentioned, he had carried the dinner prepared by his mother to his father at the shop in the village; that, on his return that evening, his father was taken with violent pains in the stomach and continual vomiting. The doctor was called the next morning, at Mr. Sherman's request, and prescribed. The violent retchings, vomitings, and intolerable thirst continued, however, and increased until Friday morning, when the patient died.—The young man also testified to the death of his sister Ada on December 31, her symptoms being precisely like those of his father. One day, soon after the sister's death, the young man proposed to his father to set a trap for rats. Mr. Sherman thought a better plan was to poison them with arsenic, and, on going into the cellar to get some of the poison he had left there ready for use, no trace of it was to be found. Mrs. Sherman was called, and suggested that probably the rats had carried it off, paper and all. Young Sherman also testified to the death, a few months previous of a babe, Frank, the symptoms being similar in character to the other two cases.

The prisoner retained her appearance of stoical indifference through the entire evidence, excepting when reference was made to the arsenic, when she suddenly started, but almost immediately recovered self-possession.

In the afternoon session the first witness called was Dr. B. Beardsley, the family physician, who attended Mr. Sherman during his last illness. His testimony only confirmed that of the young man, though more full concerning the symptoms preceding the death of Sherman. The prisoner told him that deceased had just returned from one of his periodic sprees, and she did not seem to regard his case at first as serious. After the death of her husband Dr. Beardsley proposed to Mrs. Sherman that a post mortem examination be made, and she offered no objection. The stomach and one half of the liver were, therefore, sent to Professor Barker, of New Haven, for examination. Dr. Beardsley also testified as to Ada's sickness and death, the same symptoms attending the child's and the father's disease. Mrs. Sherman, in this case, refused to permit the post mortem to be held, but after her death the grave was opened unknown to the mother, and the stomach also sent to Professor Barker. In regard to the baby, Frank, the Doctor is inclined to the opinion that death resulted from an attack of cholera infantum, but from a suspicion that it might have been poisoned he had the stomach and liver exhumed and sent to New Haven at the same time.

Dr. Pinney was called, and testified at length, but without eliciting anything new. The next witness was Dr. Gould Shelton, of Huntington, who attended Dennis Hurlburt, a former husband, who died under suspicious circumstances in July, 1870. Mr. Hurlburt's symptoms were great pain at the pit of the stomach, continued vomiting. On the last day of his sickness the patient had six convulsions, in the last of which he died. The opinion was given at that time that death was caused by acute inflammation of the stomach, though the doctor confesses that he even then had his suspicions aroused that this was a case of poisoning; yet, strangely enough, he neglected to order a post mortem. When suspicion has been raised against the woman, examinations have been made; one half the liver and the decomposed mass lying in the region of the stomach also undergoing analysis by Prof. Barker.

The startling results of these several examinations were reported by the next witness, Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College. On the 13th of May, the stomach and liver purporting to be that of Horatio Sherman, were received, and the tests for metallic poisons made, enough of both bismuth and arsenic being found to have caused death. On June 30, the same organs, represented as belonging to the bodies of Ada and Frank Sherman and Dennis Hurlburt, were given the doctor, and were subjected to analysis. The liver of Dennis Hurlburt "contained an enormous amount of arsenic." In the case of Ada, the same poison, in small quantities was detected, and in the liver of Frank unmistakable traces of the same were distinguishable. The Professor gave his opinion unhesitatingly, that Dennis Hurlburt came to his death from arsenical poisoning, and, with the symptoms and the traces found, he felt convinced that both children died from a similar cause. After some further testimony in regard to poisoning and its symptoms, the witness sat down, and the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

While Prof. Barker was giving his testimony it was observed that the prisoner exhibited a little seeming nervousness, notably when the case of Hurlburt was referred to, as no intimation had been made public that poison had been really detected in his body, the mere fact and circumstances of his death making such a suspicion strongly probable. The prosecuting expect to close their testimony to-day, and the case promises to be one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime in Connecticut.

CONVENTION ACT.

An Act Entitled "An Act to Submit the Question of Convention," or "No Convention," to the People, and to Provide for the Election of Delegates."

WHEREAS, The present Constitution is, in many respects, burdensome and oppressive to the people of the State, and is, in many of its provisions, ill adapted to their wants and condition; and whereas, the taxes required by said Constitution to be levied upon the citizens of the State by this General Assembly, are, in the judgment of this General Assembly, too grievous to be borne, and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of our people; and whereas, the General Assembly, having reason to believe that a majority of the voters of the State are anxious to amend the said Constitution in many particulars, consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect when ascertained; therefore,

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State shall open polls at the various precincts in their respective counties as now established by law on the first Thursday in August, A. D., 1871, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, under the restrictions hereinafter prescribed; those who wish Convention voting a printed or written ticket, "*Convention*," and those who do not wish such Convention, voting in the same way, "*No Convention*;" also to open separate polls at the said time and places, for the election of delegates to the Convention to be assembled in the city of Raleigh at such time as is hereinafter prescribed, said polls to be superintended by the Registrar of the precinct, and by two judges or inspectors at each of said places of holding the election, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said counties respectively.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of said registrars and said judges or inspectors immediately after the closing of the polls, to count the ballots in the respective boxes, and make out a correct statement under their hands, of the polls at their respective places of holding said election, which shall be sealed up and returned to the Commissioners of their respective counties, by 12 o'clock on Saturday, after said day of election; *Provided* The counties of Carteret, Dare and Hyde shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns; and said Commissioners, (or any two of them in the presence of five or more of the citizens of said county,) shall compare said returns at the court house, or other place of holding court in their respective counties, and make duplicate statements of said returns, sworn to before some person authorized to administer oaths, which shall be deposited in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county; and if, for any cause, the return for any precinct be not in by three o'clock, p. m., then and in that case the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at 12 o'clock, m., when the polls of the various precincts of that county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff, or one of his deputies, to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall make proclamation at the court house door of the vote cast for and against the Convention, and the names of the person or persons duly elected as delegates.

Sec. 3. The Register of Deeds for each county shall transmit by mail, on or before the 10th day of August, A. D., 1871, to the office of the Attorney General, under his hand, one of the certified statements provided for in the foregoing section and shall, on or before the same day give to the person or persons duly elected delegate or delegates a certificate of his or their election; and if for any cause there be no Register of Deeds in any county, the Commissioners of such county when they declare the result shall appoint one for this purpose.

Sec. 4. The Attorney General shall endorse upon the returns thus made to his office the time when the same were received, and shall file them away until the fourth Thursday in August, A. D., 1871, when they shall be opened and counted by the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the State, or any two of them; and the result shall be by them announced in such manner as they may deem best. If a majority of the votes be against a Convention they shall so declare in a proclamation, and in that case the delegates shall not assemble. But if a majority be for a Convention they shall so declare, and in that event the delegates elected at said elections in the various counties shall assemble in the city of Raleigh on the third Thursday in September, A. D., 1871, for the purposes herein declared.

Sec. 5. The elections shall be held in all respects in strict conformity to the existing laws of the State regulating elections for members of the General Assembly, and according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. That the inspectors of election mentioned in section 1st of this act, shall be appointed by the Commissioners of each county respectively, at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in June, 1871, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and said Commissioners shall at the same time appoint a registrar of voters for each voting precinct or township, whose duty it shall be to revise the existing registration books of his precinct or township, in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrar shall also at all times, after his appointment, up to, and on the day of election aforesaid, keep open said books, and be at the polls on said day, with said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township, and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear on the revised list; no certificates of registration shall be given, and no elector shall be entitled to register or to vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election. Any person offering to vote, although his name may be on the registration books, may be challenged as to his right to vote on the day of election and the question shall be decided by the inspectors of the box and the registrar of the precinct or township, before the ballot is received.

Sec. 7. That if a vacancy shall occur by death or otherwise, of any person elected delegates as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the Convention may order, to open polls to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for election of delegates.

Sec. 8. That said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty one delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Representatives, under the present apportionment, and the county of Dare shall be entitled to one delegate.

Sec. 9. That said Convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers and members, and shall provide for other expenses to be paid out of the Treasury as it may direct.

Sec. 10. The said Convention shall have power to elect its officers, and shall be the judge of the qualifications and election of its members, who shall be electors of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 11. The said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, except as is hereinafter provided, to wit: The said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever—

1st. To offer or propose any amendment to, or alteration of, or in anywise interfere with, repeal or modify the Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, as provided for in Article 10 of the Constitution of the State;

2d. To modify, repeal, or do any other act to restrict, impair or in any way interfere with the rights, privileges and immunities of any person in the State on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; or to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State in any wise impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities.

3d. To modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for a Mechanic's and Laborer's Lien Law;

4th. To pass any ordinance or ordinances inconsistent with the laws, except such as are necessary for the purpose of submitting the Constitution as amended to the people for their ratification or rejection, and except ordinances in relation to the public debt and in relation to the Convention itself.

Sec. 12. That said Convention may revise the Constitution of the State, embodying in it such alterations and amendments as may be agreed upon, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; but no such revised Constitution shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, to whom the same shall be submitted according to the mode to be prescribed by the ordinance of said Convention.

Sec. 13. That no delegate to said Convention shall be permitted to take his seat in said Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any Justice of the Peace of Wake county, to wit: I A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and will not either directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or limits fixed to this Convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1871, entitled 'An act to submit the question of Convention or No Convention to the people,' and to provide for the election of Delegates, which act was ratified by the people:' So help me God."

Sec. 14. That any Registrar or Judge, or Judges of election, appointed under the provisions of the act, or any County Commissioner, of Register of Deeds, or sheriff, failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two month, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 15. Any person who shall knowingly and fraudulently register or vote or induce another to do so contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; and any registrar of voters who shall make or cause to suffer to be made, any entry with intent to commit a fraud, shall be subject to indictment and liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 16. That the Joint Committee on Printing shall immediately have printed ten copies of this act for each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives, and shall have printed and transmitted by mail one hundred copies to the Board of Commissioners for each county, whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy to each Registrar in their respective counties, and one copy to the inspectors of election at each precinct before the day of election.

Sec. 17. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall operate as an entire suspension of the act ratified the 8th day of February, 1871, entitled "An act concerning a Convention of the People."

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.,

RALEIGH, March 20 h, 1871.

THIS BANK, (under resolution of the Stockholders and authority from the Comptroller of the Currency) has passed books at its Banking House in this city for subscriptions to the increase of the Stock to half a million dollars, being the Authorized Capital.

O. DEWEY, Cashier.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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The fifty-ninth term of this school will open July 19 h, 1871, and continue 20 weeks.

For a circular, containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

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Rheumatism, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Pimples, Sweeney, Scratches or Grease, Strengthen Weak Joints, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Sore Feet, Broken Heels, Fine Cuts, Sore Throat, Rough in Poultry, Lame Back &c &c

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