The Daily Journal.

VOL. XX—NO. 255. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 5,908.

INSURANCE.

Wilmington North Carolina

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. ATKINSON.....President.
JOHN DAWSON.....Vice-President.
S. D. WALLACE.....Secretary.
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 14 194-1yeh

INSURANCE ROOMS!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE Citizens of Wilmington indemnity against Fire and Marine losses by insurance upon favorable terms in the fol owing 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 to carry full lines, with rates as low as those of any reliable and prudent Companies.

Apply to
JOHN WILDER ATKINSON,
Ge eral Fire and Marine Insurance Agent.
No. 5 North Front street
may 14 194-1yeh

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 surp us funds 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.
REBER SMITH Vice President.
AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.

F. A. PAGE, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
S. F AGNEW, Agent, Princess street between Front and Water street, Murphy's Building Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Canvassers wanted. ☜

june 27 231-3mch

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.

B. H. BATTLE, Jr.....President.
SEATON GALES.....Secretary.
W. H. MURDOCH.....Assistant Secretary.
J. W. ATKINSON.....Agent.
oct 7 9-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 Company 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

STUDWELL BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 17 Murray Street,
J. E. MOOSE, Salesman. | NEW YORK.

Southern Trade A SPECIALITY.

june 4 212-3mch

FURNITURE

AT COST FOR CASH.

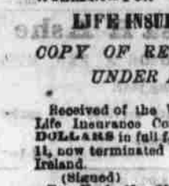
TO AVOID REMOVING MY IMMENSE Stock of Furniture, I have determined to offer the same, for the next sixty days, commencing Monday, 17th instant, at COST for CASH ONLY. The stock embraces every variety of

CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.

Parties in want can now supply themselves at Manufacturer's prices.

D. A. SMITH,
South Front St.
Wilmington, N. C.
july 16 247-SuTuThurstf

INVALIDS'



TRAVELLING CHAIRS,

FROM $15 to $40,
FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR USE.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one.

Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about.

Invalids' Carriages to order.
Patent Indian Cabinized Chairs.
State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
90 William Street, New York.
mar 7 136-1tawSmch

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water,

THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Diseases of the Kidneys Sold by Hotels and Druggists. Send for circular to

PAVILION & U. S. SPRING CO.
General Depot, 113 Chambers St., N. Y.
June 20 224-1mch

LIVER REGULATOR.

Simmon's Liver Regulator

The symptoms of Liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is to the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes altering with lax. 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

Simmon's Regulator,

Dyspepsia, headache, sour stomach, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhœa, affection of the bladder, cramp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy or depression of spirits, heart burn cordic 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—1yeh

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

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 Biddle's Store.
Masonboro " " Wagner's.
Harnett " " 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 " " Mouth of Moore's [Creek
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, as follows:

Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and School Committee of three, except in Wilmington township, in which there are to be elected seven Magistrates instead of two, as follows, viz: One from each Ward and two from the Township at large, and in Lincoln Township, in which there are to be elected one Magistrate for the town of Lillington and two from the Township at large.

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 X French.

J. W. SCHENCK, Jr.,
Sheriff New Hanover County.
july 4 227 tdeos

1,000 POUNDS CHOICE N. C. HAMS.

MASON'S PATENT PORCELAIN TOP PRESERVE JARS,

At JAMES C. STEVENSON'S.
july 21 251—

To Our Patrons.

BEING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE manufacture of

Clothing

at 62 DUANE STREET, N. Y., under the supervision of our Partner, Mr. E. L. HARDING, (who has had twenty-five years experience in the trade in North Carolina) and, having bought our piece goods before the recent rise, we confidently expect to hold out inducements to our Patrons the coming season second to none.

MUNSON & CO.,
CITY CLOTHIERS.
july 25 255—

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT No. 178, at James Dawson's Bank, for $200, dated July 16th 1867, and payable to order of John T Platt. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for same, as payment has been stopped.

JOHN T. PLATT.
july 23 253-1*

Spirit Casks--Spirit Casks.

1,000 NEW SPIRIT CASKS to Arrive per steamship Rebecca Clyde and

For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
july 25 253—

FOR SALE!

MY HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF FRONT and Nun streets, at present occupied by Col. J. G Burr. The house occupies two Lots I will sell for Eight Thousand Dollars (cash), or Two Thousand on time—Three Thousand cash, the balance scattered in payments of four years. I will sell with this a handsome building Lot adjoining (or separate) for Two Thousand Dollars, or I will take Eleven Thousand for the whole—payments made as above. Clear title and possession given as soon as sale is made. For further particulars apply to Cronly & Morris, or Col. S. L. Fremont or Edward Everitt.
July 4 227-1awtf

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS INSTITUTE has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the States, principally South and Southwest.—Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For Circulars address

MRS. M. M. ARCHER,
Ellicott City P. O., Md.
july 18 249—6mscd

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871.

STATE SECRETS UNVEILED.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

LETTERS FROM MESSRS. SLIDELL, BENJAMIN AND OTHERS—MEXICO AND TEXAS—A BRITISH SPY.

The Commune of Paris, when it found itself in possession of the private papers of the Napoleonic Court, commenced an attempt to blacken the reputation of the fallen Emperor by printing a variety of the documents, chiefly such as referred to private or personal scandals which had long been sufficiently notorious among the class of persons who care to interest themselves in that sort of knowledge. Consequently the publication quite failed of their desired effect. Before the Communists had taken up the more serious papers of the curious and interesting collection which had fallen into their hands they found other and more pressing work to do, and finally, before the publication could be resumed, the Commune had passed away. But the documents had not. They pertained to what was called "the Cabinet of the Emperor," in which it would appear that every paper of whatever character that was ever addressed to his Majesty was carefully filed away. A considerable number and assortment of them have been collated and forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald.

CONFEDERATE STATES DIPLOMACY.

Some interesting points of Southern diplomacy are developed. In presenting the Emperor with a large map of Virginia, for which he had expressed a wish, date January 13 1865, Mr. John Slidell pleasantly remarks that "none can better appreciate the genius of Lee than the historian of Cæsar," and then takes occasion to suggest that "from the 4th of March next the government at Washington will present itself in a new aspect before the world. Mr. Lincoln, at his first election, was chosen President in accordance with the forms of the constitution, and foreign powers were necessarily obliged so to consider and treat him. All this will be changed, and Mr. Lincoln will claim to be President of the United States, while eleven of the States which participated in his first election have taken no share in the second. To the sagacious and comprehensive mind of the Emperor any attempt to develop this idea would be superfluous. It is offered to the consideration of his Majesty on the hypothesis that reasons may present themselves for modifying the policy heretofore pursued by France towards the Confederate States."

On April 16, 1863 Mr. Slidell writes concerning the steamer Japan or Virginia, which was then reported as having left Greenock, believed for the Confederate service, to ask that, if she be compelled to put into a French port for repairs, the Emperor may command all necessary facilities to be extended her, and then he goes on to contend for an oil in addition to the initial inch. He writes: "It is further submitted that the fitting out of ships for the service of one belligerent is not a violation of neutrality under the laws of nations so long as the same privilege is equally accorded to the other. As the undersigned is informed, no special legislation on the subject exists in France, and consequently either the Confederate or Federal Governments may, without violation of the municipal or public law, freely build and equip in France vessels of war. About the year 1833, the Chilian Government, then at war with Peru, caused to be built and equipped for war purposes by Mr. Arman, the well known constructor at Bordeaux, a large frigate. The fact becoming known to the Peruvian Minister at Paris, he made a formal representation and protest to the French Government and required that the ship should not be allowed to proceed to sea. The answer to this protest was that the sailing of the ship would be permitted; that Peru could not complain of any breach of neutrality, inasmuch as she was free to build and equip in French ports all such vessels as she might desire. The frigate accordingly sailed from France under the French flag, and was delivered to the Chilean Government, fully armed and equipped, at the port of Valparaiso. The undersigned had this statement from a gentleman of high standing at the ministry of foreign affairs, and it has been fully confirmed to him by Mr. Arman."

Mr. Slidell encloses and submits a report made to him by Caleb Huse, Major Confederate States artillery, and purchasing agent in Europe of military supplies, in which that gentleman gives a list of the vessels regularly engaged in running the blockade with Confederate Government property. Major Huse writes:

"The names of the steamers that have been used are as follows: Steamers Herald, Leopard, Nashville, Nassau, Kate, Cecile, Giraffe, Cornubia, Hero, Miseho, and Columbia. Other steamers have run between Charleston and Wilmington and Bermuda and Nassau. The above, however, are the only vessels on board which there has been Confederate States government property. Of the above the Columbia has been fallen in with at sea, when only a few hours out from Nassau, by a vessel of the United States—not, however, belonging to the blockading squadron.—The Columbia has since been recaptured by the Confederate States forces off the coast of North Carolina. The Nassau was unsuccessfully given up when she was in sight of pursuing ship, and actually within sail of the cruisers at Wilmington. It is generally believed that the Master was bribed by the enemy. None of the other vessels that I have named had, up to the latest dates been captured. During the year 1862, therefore, the only vessels with munitions of war on board for the Confederate States government actually captured while running the blockade was the steamer Nassau, and, as I have stated, it is believed that she was treacherously given up by the master."

The purpose of the above document was to show the ineffectiveness of the blockade, and here the Herald correspondent remarks that if any of the British claims for damages which may be put in under the treaty of Washington should be based on the performance of one or another of the above ships, the present documents may be sufficient ground for their disallowance.

On March 2, 1865, one month before Appomattox, Mr. Slidell writes the following:

"*Sire*: The marks of good will with which your Majesty has deigned to honor the undersigned on several occasions emboldens him to solicit a favor which he would fain hope your Majesty will graciously be pleased to accord. It is that he may be permitted to present himself before your Majesty for the purpose of making a communication of the very gravest importance, and which, for reasons he believes your Majesty will deem sufficient, cannot well be submitted through an intermediate channel. Should your Majesty condescend to receive the undersigned, he feels assured that your Majesty will not consider that he has exaggerated the importance of the matter which he wishes to submit. He begs your Majesty to accept the homage of the profound respect of his Majesty's most obedient and humble servant.

A TEXAN MARE'S NEST.

Among the papers communicated to Mr Slidell by the Confederate government were copies of the complete correspondence of the proper departments in the affair of a Mr. B. Theron, who was a French and Spanish consul at Galveston. That functionary was so indiscreet as to write to Governor Lubbock to the following effect:

"*Sir*: Will you be kind enough to inform me confidentially of your personal opinion on the following questions: First. The annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States—was or was it not a good political measure? Second. The act of disunion, and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States—was or was it not another good or bad political step taken by the State? Third. The re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas—will or will it not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country? Your answer to these questions will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the governments which I have the honor to represent."

Other circumstances inspiring simultaneously led the Confederate Government to infer that a movement was on foot, inspired by the French Government, which, as it will be remembered, was operating in Mexico at the time, to procure the secession of Texas from the Confederacy.—Accordingly Mr. Benjamin, secretary of State, writes promptly to General Magruder as follows:

"*Sir*—Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French consular agent and vice-consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy. The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoras, or any other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, when he can depart for Europe if he chooses. Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of his books and papers as he may deem proper."

Finally there is the following, which the Herald correspondent asserts is from a functionary of the British Government, who, it appears, used his position to facilitate his operations as a spy in the Emperor's service. It is dated Boston, July 24, 1865, addressed to the Emperor's private secretary. This person writes:

"SIR—I forward to you under the seal of confidence the *resume* of a conversation I had accidentally to day with General Meade, commander of the great district from the southern boundary of Maine to the confines of Georgia. The general's intimacy with the administration must make this communication of great value and importance, and I wish you to submit it to his Majesty the Emperor for his personal inspection.

"General Meade and staff having a special carriage for themselves on the L— Railroad, I was invited to join them. I had the opportunity of asking, among other matters, 'What about Mexico?' The General said he feared there would be trouble about it; that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced thus far, viz: that the Emperor would be probably invited to withdraw his troops, so as to give the Mexicans a fair and full opportunity of expressing their real wishes on the form of government they wished to adopt, without being influenced by a foreign force; that the refusal of the Emperor would probably be followed by an inability on the part of the United States authorities to restrain their people in asserting the Monroe doctrine; that the existing force in Texas of 40,000 picked troops could be at once and indefinitely augmented; in a word, that 'no French protectorate would be tolerated.' Profoundly impressed with the reality of this peep behind the scene, and in accordance with the personal affection (if I may risk such a term) that I have always felt for the Emperor, I think it most useful to his majesty that he should be acquainted with this, as forwarned, forearmed. I must, in veracity, add that subsequently the general wished me to understand that he had only expressed his own views, and has had no communication with the cabinet at Washington, which is manifestly absurd, but which, from *politesse* I affected to believe.

"I need not point out to you, sir, that this note is quite confidential, and trust to your good taste not to compromise me about it, my sole object being to render a service to his Imperial Majesty, for whom I have the profoundest respect. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

X. X.

"P. S.—I request to hear if you have safely received this. I also asked: 'Supposing the people choose the imperial form of government, would you then object?' He replied, 'No; they can choose what form they wish, but without the control of foreign bayonets.' It would be easy, with sufficient means at command, to direct the expression of public opinion *mais ce ca sans dire.*"

Americans in the Egyptian Army

Gen. W. W. Loring is a Brig. Gen. commanding a division, and is commandant of the City of Alexandria; General C P Stone is chief of the staff of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General; General T. P. Mattie is chief of the staff of the Viceroy's personal staff, with the rank of Major-General; General Libby is chief of artillery, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Col. S. Arrow Purdy, of California, is Col. of engineers; Colonel Thomas Rhett, of South Carolina, is chief of ordnance, and is now building large powder-works at Cairo; Mr. McComb Mason is a Major in the artillery; and besides these officers, General Reynolds and his son, Col. Frank Reynolds, hold commissions under the Kedive; also, Col. James M. Morgan, of South Carolina, now on leave in New York, who is Captain on the staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

FOR SALE!

MY HOUSE ON FRONT STREET, between Wa ter and Red Cross streets, next south of the building formerly known as the American Hotel The house is brick, containing eight rooms Kitchen, servant's rooms, and all modern conveniences. Apply corner Front and Red Cross streets.

E. SCHULKEN.
july 22 252-3ch

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 presence of such electors as may desire to be present, 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 Mechanics and Laborer's Lien Law;

4th. To pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, 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 this act, or any County Commissioner, of Register or 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 months, 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.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
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The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

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HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THAT BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL REMEDY THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

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Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, sore Eyes, Rheum from discharge from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fevers sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its power to cure them.

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

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