The Daily Journal.

VOL. XX—NO. 256. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 5,909.

INSURANCE.

Wilmington North Carolina

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. ATKINSON.....President.
JOHN DAWSON.....Vice-President.
S. D. WALLACE.....Secretary.
H. 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 NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY TO ITS MEMBERS AND THOSE INSURING ARE

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

About one and one half millions of dollars of its surplus 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.
HEBER SMITH, Vice President.
AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.

F. A. PAGE, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
S. T. 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 O. Ireland

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

June 6 213tf

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-SunTuhThursf

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 SPRAN CARRYING CHAIRS.

State your case and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
99 William Street, New York.

May 7 136-1tsmthmch

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, 115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

June [illegible] 206-3mch

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 laxity. 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

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, heartburn, 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

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	Biddie'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	"	" Stinking 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 Z French.

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

July 4 227 tdecs

1,000 POUNDS CHOICE N. C. HAMS.

MASON'S PATENT PORCELAIN TOP PRESERVE JARS,

At JAMES C. STEVENSON'S.

July 21 251—

A BARGAIN

IN THOSE ELEGANT PIG HAMS, so favorably known, at

JAS. I. METTS'.

EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NICS.

Choice Smoked Tongues, French and English Pickles, Sardines, Anchovies, Lobsters, Oysters Preserves Albert Biscuit, Peek, Frean & Co's Crackers, Cream Crackers, Ginger Schnapps, choice Lemon Cakes, &c., &c, are kept constantly on hand and sold at very low prices by

JAS. I. METTS,
57 Market Street.

THAT well known Goshen Butter is sold rapidly at 45 cents by

JAS. I. METTS.

July 23 253—

LOST OR STOLEN,

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT No. 178, at James Dawson's Bank, for $200, dated July 15th 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 23 253-1t

Spirit Casks--Spirit Casks.

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

For sale by F. W. KERCHNER.

July 23 253—

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 Ten 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 4 237-1awtf

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 North and Southwest.—Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For Circulars, address

MRS. H. H. ARCHER,
Ellicott City P. O., Md.

July 18 243—5mwd

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Romance of Reality.

THE STRANGE STORY OF THE EARL WHO TURNED SAILOR.

THE TENDENCY TO REACT FROM HIGH CIVILIZATION.

From the London Saturday Review.

The law courts are running the novelists hard, and the romance of real life threatens to cast into the shade the most thrilling sensations of Mr. Mudie's purveyors. While Lord Chief Justice Bovill and his patient jury are engaged in their interminable inquiry as to whether Roger Doughby Tichborne, supposed to have been drowned at sea seventeen years ago, has survived in Tom Castro, the horse-breaker of Dargo in the Australian bush, one of the Scotch sheriffs has been very busy with a somewhat similar question as to the identity of George H. Osborne, second mate of the Hera, from Boston to Melbourne, who was washed overboard in January, 1870 and George Hamilton Gordon, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, whose family had lost all trace of him some time previously. It is a striking and very creditable proof of the discipline of the English press, that as regards the Tichborne case it has been content simply to report the proceedings, and has scrupulously abstained from all further reference to a question which is probably uppermost in the minds of most of the readers of newspapers, which everybody is talking about with the utmost freedom in private society, and which is every day the subject of innumerable rumors, comments and conjectures of the most extraordinary character. In the Aberdeen case, however, the same reasons for reticence do not exist, for it has practically, though not formally, been decided, and there are no hostile interests at issue in regard to it. The story of the young Earl is very curious and romantic, and has, perhaps, something more than a mere personal interest. What physiologists tell us of the difficulty of keeping up a highly cultivated breed, and the constant tendency it displays to return in one respect or another to its primitive wildness, is also in some degree applicable to society. In a very highly civilized community there may be observed a similar tendency to revolt from the artificial developments and refined tameness which mark the social condition. There is a vague longing for the rude simplicities of life when "wild in woods the noble savage ran," or when at least the limitations of personal freedom were less oppressive than they are now, and there was more room in the world for the swing and play of individual character. In most of us this remains a mere sentiment, but in some cases it breaks out in startling eccentricities which puzzle many worthy people very much. There was evidently some influence of this kind at work on young Aberdeen, when he suddenly threw up his name and rank and plunged as a common sailor, under an assumed name into the dirty drudgery and obscure companionship of a seafaring career. When this happened he was twenty five years of age, and just succeeded his father in the title and estates, and had, as it seemed, every promise of a happy and distinguished career. He had shown good parts in his college course at St. Andrews, though his tastes led him rather towards athletic exercises. He was one of the best rifle shots in the country, and could bring down his stag with the best of them. He was on good terms with his family, and deeply attached to his mother. An alert, resolute, thoughtful youth, with something both of his grandfather's still reserve and hard headed common sense, mingled with his father's earnestness and tenderness of character, regarded hopefully by his elders and pre-eminent in those exercises which suited his age and position and made him popular with his companions, he seemed to start in the race with no ordinary advantages. But the race was not to his mind, and he turned away from it. On his father's death his own health had shown some signs of delicacy, and he resolved to travel. Accompanying two friends, Lord Gosford and Mr. Peterkin, to America, he parted with them at Boston in the spring of 1866, and was never afterwards seen by any one who knew him by his real name. He dropped his title, chose a pseudonym, and seems to have been adopted at once and without challenge into the nautical society at Boston.

An occasional scrap of letter to his mother alone testified to his existence, and gave a hint of his erratic movements. In October he had come back to Boston from a voyage, and found himself much stronger after "the long spell of warm weather and sea air," but not disposed then to risk a return to the bleak English winter. Besides he had become enamored of the social liberty he enjoyed, and could not bear to leave that "land of freedom and common-sense." He had had an invitation from some missionaries to join them in an expedition to Honolulu and the Friendly Islands, and thought of accepting it. A few months later he gave a spasmodically vivid account of his life at sea, showing great zest for all the little adventures of the voyage. "I never told you," he wrote, "my adventures on an African voyage, or about loading salt in the West Indies, or about the mysterious man, or about the wounded cook turned sailor, or the amorous mate, or the mate in fits calling on his mother, or about the cook drunk, a Frenchman crying, the second mate bullying, or about the captain drunk, the mate three quarters drunk, the second mate green, and the ship running on George's Shoal, and being saved by the undersigned, who was not drunk; about the talking parrot overboard, saved, saved, saved—about the honest soldier—about the happy island, the Arcadia of the Atlantic—about the French cook—good times now for the shell backs, plenty to eat, and good at that—or 'A shark, a shark!' pork the hook—he is caught, haul him aboard; frantic terror of the parrot—he tries to commit suicide—the shark is killed—shark steaks for breakfast; or about the undersigned sick with cholera; he gets well; he gets his toe crushed; he knocks off at 5:30 p. m., he turns to again at 6 a. m. next day—Spanish pilots," and much more in the same strain.

After a time all letters ceased; his family naturally became anxious, and his former tutor, the Rev. W. B. Alexander, was dispatched to America to search for him. While thus engaged, Mr. Alexander in 1870, heard of the loss of one "George H. Osborne," second mate of the Hera, who was washed overboard and drowned in mid-ocean, and who, it was thought might prove to be the young man he was seeking. The evidence laid before one of the Scotch sheriffs to show the identity of George Osborne and Lord Aberdeen seems to be sufficiently conclusive, though some further information in minor points has yet, for the sake of legal completeness, to be adduced. American photographs of the mate tally with English photographs of the Earl, and Lady Aberdeen has "recognized them all as without doubt portraits of her deceased son." Osborne and the Earl were alike capital rifle shots, and the Earl's rifle, (identified by the maker,) was proved to have been sold by Osborne to a man at Richmond in the United States.—A peculiarity of gait was noticed in each, and they both displayed a conspicuous "fondness for the sea, mechanics, mathematics, pictures, drawing and music."—Further, they resembled each other in a liking for children, in strict moral conduct, and regular attention to religious duties. The handwriting of Osborne's accounts, journals, and other memoranda relating to the Hera is the same as that of the earl's letters, and the captain of the Hera produced a song in this handwriting, called "The Rainy Day," which Lady Aberdeen had often sung to her son, and which was a great favorite of his. The chain of evidence has thus been put together link by link, and the sheriff might probably have given his decision at once had it not been for a natural desire to make the records of identity so absolutely complete and conclusive that there should be no possibility of any question being raised on the subject hereafter, or any strange claimant from beyond the seas putting forward pretensions to the earldom and estates. When Lord Aberdeen, dropping his title, first entered nautical society at Boston, as "Geo. H. Osborne," he had probably no settled plan of any kind, beyond that of shaking himself free for a time existing associations and trying what he could make of life on his own personal merits and by his own exertion. He soon picked up a knowledge of navigation, which he improved on board ship. In the African voyage he seems to have taken service as a seaman, judging from a passage in one of his letters describing a trick by which he procured release from a distasteful task—"undersigned painting yards—tired and hot, lets bucket fall—covers clean white boat with paint—spatters captain over with paint—captain swears—mate runs—undersigned tries to look serious—gets soap and water and cleans boat—no more painting for undersigned—just what he wanted." In February, 1867, he had gone as a passenger in a brig to Galveston, but during the voyage volunteered to act as a sailor, and showed great knowledge of navigation. The passion for an active, roving life grew upon him as he indulged it, while service on board ship presented new charms as he became more skilled in his work.

As might be expected, Lord Aberdeen's romantic story has excited a good deal of vulgar amazement. That a young nobleman, who might have had a fine house, good dinners, the best of hunting and shooting, "warm corners" wherever he went, servants to wait on him and toadies to flatter—who might any day have married a pretty girl, picked from a score, with another fortune to add to his own, should renounce all the pleasures and advantages of such a position, and start for himself, unknown and unbefriended, as a common sailor before the mast, in a dirty Yankee trading bark, seems to some people so utterly inexplicable that it must be set down as sheer insanity. Certainly the life of our young aristocrats, who are described so rapturously by Mr. Disraeli as living constantly in the open air, never reading, and speaking only one language, their own, is in many ways a very pleasant one; but its full enjoyment is reserved for those who have no conception of anything beyond, and who give themselves up to it with a serene simplicity which knows no doubt or aforethought. If any scruples begin to insinuate themselves, if the faintest question arises whether, after all, amusement is the sole duty of man and the proper and sufficient fulfilment of existence, the charm is broken. It is certainly possible to conceive a young fellow oppressed with a burden of physical energy which he finds it difficult to work off so as to satisfy any theory of useful service in this world.—Field sports begin and end with sport. As relaxation for a man who can show a good set-off of other work they are all very well, but they will hardly bear reflection as in themselves the be-all and end-all of existence. The destructive propensities so bitterly satinized in the saying "What a fine day, let us go and kill something," have not been reduced to a system involving the smallest conceivable amount of skill and trouble. There is a fantastic cruelty in the fopperies of Harlingham, where our golden youth, in kid gloves and with cigar in mouth, beguile the summer afternoons with killing pigeons to the exhilarating strains of the Guards' band, under the eyes of beauty and sustained by frequent draughts of gin and seltzer. The best excuse for this wretched travesty of sport is, perhaps, the insanity of its votaries. It is easy to understand a young fellow of spirit revolting against the effeminate slaughter of helpless and bewildered birds; but even the more manly enterprises of the chase would fail to satisfy a craving for real useful work, with a definite object beyond that of mere amusement and some direct practical results. A young lord casting about for employment in the service of humanity might, indeed, follow the example of one distinguished member of his order, and become an amateur fireman, or join another in *chasse aux gueux*. But the field of activity is limited, and it is not easy to strike out a new line. A born legislator, it may be said, should have no difficulty in finding appropriate occupation, since he can introduce bills and make speeches condemn the poor Lord Chancellor to an over-dose dinner any night he pleases; but labors like these are too barren to have much relish, and besides it is physical rather than mental employment of which a young noble man is usually most in want, and for which, indeed, it must be said he is by previous training usually best fitted. In another age he could have buckled on his armor and slashed about him to his heart's content on behalf of distressed virgins and other objects of compassion. But nowadays there is hardly any outlet for importunate physical energies, except in sport; and sport, in its very nature, palls after a time on a thoughtful, earnest nature, if too exclusively pursued. It is probable that something of this kind happened to Lord Aberdeen, and many another young man in similar circumstances perhaps envies the mechanic or even the navvy his honest hard day's work, with the legitimate satisfaction which attends it. In Germany the old tradition of bringing up every youth, no matter of what rank, to some handicraft, is still maintained, the Emperor being, we believe, a printer, and the Crown Prince having also his trade, and even as a formality the practice might perhaps be introduced with advantage in other countries. The longing for a simple life of direct physical activity is a natural reaction from the restraints and perplexities of a complex, highly elaborated social system.

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."

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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 wastes 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, Strumous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, 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 Secretions 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.

If the patient, only becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, one dose in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; once so once this remedy commences its work of purification, and at each dose in diminishing the dose of wastes, the repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

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