

CONVENTION.

Election, August 5th, 1875.

FOR DELEGATES:

BRUNSWICK COUNTY. DAVID S. COWAN,

DUTCH COUNTY. J. N. STALLINGS, WILLIAM FARRIOR,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. JOSEPH A. WORTH, NEILL R. BLUE,

ROBERSON. DUNCAN SINCLAIR, CALVIN A. McEACHERN.

BLADEN. J. W. RUSS.

CARTHERET. JAMES RUMLEY.

COLUMBUS COUNTY. FORNEY GEORGE.

If, in spite of protest and challenge, an illegal vote is polled, let the proper affidavit be at once made before the proper officer, so that the parties thus illegally voting may at once be arrested and thereby prevented from escaping the penalty provided by law in such cases.

Remember that the election law requires "That when a voter is challenged at the polls upon demand of any citizen of the State it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Election to require said voter before being allowed to vote to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

Remember also that the election law says: "No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual or bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given."

THE MILITARY VS. THE JUDICIARY. HOW RADICALISM LIVES. In view of the extraordinary powers usurped by the Supreme Court in its opinion in the Wilmington City Charter case, a brief reference to the history of the Radical party may not be uninteresting.

For the first three years of its existence brute force was relied upon to accomplish its ends, coupled with insult of the grossest character. In 1868 the women of the State were grossly insulted by the advice to Radical candidates to throw their arms around them when their husbands were not present.

In the same year the white people were threatened openly with starvation and the destruction of their homes from the vengeance of the negroes. In 1869 the Radical Governor publicly proclaimed his power to suspend all laws at his own pleasure. In 1870 the Shofer Bill was passed empowering the Governor to declare every county in the State in insurrection, and thereupon followed the Holden-Kirk war, during which a Radical Governor asked a Radical Congress to authorize a Radical President to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, so that citizens of the State might be tried before military tribunals and shot.

In the same year the Radical Governor declared publicly that if he were even "menaced," certain leading Democrats who could be named, would "be instantly put to death."

But the people rose in their might and the age of force passed away. Then came the age of fraud.

Until 1870 the Radical party was upheld by the military arm of the Government; since then the burden has fallen upon the Judiciary. Violence is now discouraged. Partisan ends are no longer carried at the point of the bayonet, but are reached at the end of the law, so-called. How well the men now upon the bench of the Supreme Court have served the party that placed them there, the recent decision in the Wilmington City Charter case plainly shows. The members of that Court and their party are in thorough accord. The one has never yet failed the other.

But it is time, we think, for those who do not belong to that party to pause and consider whether it be not prudent to break up that intimate union that has long existed between it and the Court.

Five years ago the people put an end to bayonet rule in North Carolina. It is not now time they should put an end to Court rule also. Have the men, who by the help of 70,000 ignorant negroes, sign themselves judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina the interests of the people of North Carolina any more at heart than had Holden and Kirk and Canby and Sikes? We rather think these negro-made judges are a blotch in the nostrils of the true people of North Carolina.

The University of North Carolina. The committee of nine Trustees of the University appointed to take steps for reorganizing the University on the first Monday of September next, met in Raleigh on the 25th inst., and continued to session through Friday. There were present Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, Chairman, S. F. Moore, Rev. N. McKay, P. C. Cameron, D. M. Carter and W. J. Saunders.

The Faculty were present by invitation: Rev. Dr. C. Phillips, Prof. J. Dell Hooper, Prof. A. W. Mangum, Prof. A. F. Redd, Prof. Geo. T. Winston.

The Faculty were requested to make a report of what in their judgment is necessary to carry into effect the object proposed, whereupon they retired and after deliberating submitted a provisional report, which with amendments adopted after consultation, was approved and the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to publish the same.

The following is the amended report, which will be subject to revision: To the Trustees of the University of North Carolina the Faculty make the following provisional report, which may contain suggestions requiring the modifications of experience:

They recommend that each professor control the teachings of his own department, within a time allotted to him by the Faculty.

That these departments be combined so as to form four regular courses of study, each leading to a degree of the University.

That students be invited to avail themselves of the instructions given by the professors even if they do not seek a diploma. To such students certificates of proficiency may be given by the teachers in the several departments. This shall be known as the Optional Course.

That the degrees granted to students of the University be Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Agriculture, and Master of Arts.

That the course of study for a Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) shall be as follows, for each week of instruction: 1st Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in Latin, 5 in Greek and 1 in Bible.

2nd Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 4 in Latin, 4 in Greek, 2 in History and 1 in Bible.

3rd Year—3 recitations in Natural Philosophy, 3 in Chemistry, 3 in French, 3 in German, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric and 1 in Bible.

4th Year—3 recitations in Astronomy, 3 in Mineralogy, and Geology and Chemistry, and 3 in Mental and Moral Science, International and Constitutional Law, Political Economy and English Literature.

That the course for Bachelor of Science (B. S.) shall be: 1st Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in English, 2 in History, 3 in French and 1 in Bible.

2d Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 3 in Chemistry, 3 in German, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric, 2 in Zoology and 1 in Bible.

3d Year—3 recitations in Natural Philosophy, 3 in Astronomy, 3 in Mineralogy and Geology, 5 in Mental Science, &c., and 1 in Bible.

That the course for Bachelor of Agriculture (B. Agr.) shall be: 1st Year—5 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in English, 2 in History, 2 in Botany and 1 in Bible.

2d Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 3 in Chemistry, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric, 2 in Zoology, 3 in Agriculture and 1 in Bible.

3rd Year—3 recitations in Mineralogy and Geology, 3 in Political Economy and Constitutional Law, 8 in Agriculture, Engineering, &c., and 1 in Bible.

That the course for Bachelor of Arts without the Latin and Greek languages. That the requisites for admission into the course of Bachelor of Agriculture be a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, the English language and Geography.

That the attendance on the Religious service of Sunday morning shall be at such church as the student shall choose, notes being made of such attendance, and on the daily prayers, and the absence reported to the parents and guardians of the students.

That the instructions of each day begin at 8 A. M. and end with 2 P. M., with the exceptions of those in practice Chemistry, and that the recitations of each day be preceded by the daily prayer.

That a student ought to be sixteen years of age when he begins his studies at the University.

The Faculty would also recommend to the Trustees the adoption of rules requiring the students to preserve the utmost decorum and courtesy towards each other forbidding the formation or maintenance of secret societies or clubs other than the two well known Societies of the University—without the express permission of the Trustees, and giving authority to the Faculty to remove from the University any student who in neglect of his duties or excess an evil influence on his fellows.

The Faculty assure the Trustees that they will be, at all times, ready to co-operate in furnishing all the instruction that may be needed at the University and they are competent to do so long as such extra outside of each professor's own department may be necessary.

reasonable rate at licensed boarding-houses, under the control of the Trustees and the Faculty. The publication will be made of these rates. The price of Tuition and room rent was fixed by the Board of Trustees at twenty dollars per annum, viz: \$10 for tuition and \$10 for room rent and board, payable half in advance, the other half by the beginning of the term in January.

Prof. Saunders, unable to be present at the meeting on account of engagements, and Prof. Givens is absent at the North collecting models, &c., to be used in illustrating the subjects taught in his department.

SEAWARD UNIVERSITY.

Address: Seaside, N. C. Speech of Gen. W. F. Bartlett, at Richmond.

In proposing the health of Gen. W. F. Bartlett, the married soldier whose patriotic speech at the Concord Convention awakened so general and hearty a response, Mr. Lowell said:

I see some one sitting below me who has, perhaps, the right of us all to speak in this hall. It is certainly no fault of his that he was not one of those to whom it was dedicated. He left a leg and I know not how many other limbs as pledges to the South, and nobly has he redeemed them.

Is one of those men whom we measure like the Sibyl's books—we value him the more the less there is of him, [Applause.] But I assure him the more we have of him here the better. I give you General William F. Bartlett. [Tremendous applause.]

General Bartlett said in reply: I console myself with the fact that had you called on one who had the gift of eloquence, though he spoke "with the tongue of men and of angels," he could not, by words, add any fame to the deeds of those for whom you bid me speak. And as for their dear memories, what need of words to recall them? Are not those silent tablets more eloquent than any living tongue? And do they not go straight to our hearts as they do a name nearer and dearer than the rest, and thus remember that to some circle somewhere each name there was the nearest and dearest? To many of you who were their comrades in arms, there is no need to tell how well deserved is this memorial had which loving hands have reared. You shared their dangers and sacrifices, their hopes and fears, and would have shared their fate. Aye, on some bitter day of defeat, worn out with fatigue or pain, you envied them the perfect rest to which they passed. And I am conscious that to you, too, belongs a share of the fame. This their monument? Comrades, there is yours? Not yet complete. The fame achieved by dying glorious deaths is not for us. Our monument must yet be built by living useful lives; by doing bravely and faithfully the work we find to do; and, so far as in us lies, striving, by whatever sacrifice of ease or tastes, to elevate and purify the life of the nation which they died to save. We are entering on the new century of our existence as a nation with brighter hopes than seemed possible a few years since. The one great obstacle in the way of national unity has been cut away by the sword, and the sad wounds of war are healing fast. It is your duty, sons of Harvard, to extend the influence which, if you will, you may wield in so moulding and guiding public opinion that a higher standard of public morals shall prevail; that corruption and incompetency shall not be treated with public levity, but punished with political death; that good men shall not shrink from public office and the duties of citizenship; that though the "private station" may still be the "post of honor" public office may cease to bear a doubtful trade-mark; that the Government shall be adorned with nobility, dignity, justice, and integrity; that the South as well as the North shall one long proclaim that ours was a national, not a sectional, victory. Do this, or strive to do this, and you shall write an inscription more lasting than these—an inscription on the history of the nation for which they died. And as it was made dearer and safer by their dying it shall be made better and greater by your living.

That the course for Bachelor of Science (B. S.) shall be: 1st Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in English, 2 in History, 3 in French and 1 in Bible.

2d Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 3 in Chemistry, 3 in German, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric, 2 in Zoology and 1 in Bible.

3d Year—3 recitations in Natural Philosophy, 3 in Astronomy, 3 in Mineralogy and Geology, 5 in Mental Science, &c., and 1 in Bible.

That the course for Bachelor of Agriculture (B. Agr.) shall be: 1st Year—5 recitations in Mathematics, 5 in English, 2 in History, 2 in Botany and 1 in Bible.

2d Year—4 recitations in Mathematics, 3 in Chemistry, 2 in Logic and Rhetoric, 2 in Zoology, 3 in Agriculture and 1 in Bible.

3rd Year—3 recitations in Mineralogy and Geology, 3 in Political Economy and Constitutional Law, 8 in Agriculture, Engineering, &c., and 1 in Bible.

That the course for Bachelor of Arts without the Latin and Greek languages. That the requisites for admission into the course of Bachelor of Agriculture be a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, the English language and Geography.

That the attendance on the Religious service of Sunday morning shall be at such church as the student shall choose, notes being made of such attendance, and on the daily prayers, and the absence reported to the parents and guardians of the students.

That the instructions of each day begin at 8 A. M. and end with 2 P. M., with the exceptions of those in practice Chemistry, and that the recitations of each day be preceded by the daily prayer.

That a student ought to be sixteen years of age when he begins his studies at the University.

The Faculty would also recommend to the Trustees the adoption of rules requiring the students to preserve the utmost decorum and courtesy towards each other forbidding the formation or maintenance of secret societies or clubs other than the two well known Societies of the University—without the express permission of the Trustees, and giving authority to the Faculty to remove from the University any student who in neglect of his duties or excess an evil influence on his fellows.

The Faculty assure the Trustees that they will be, at all times, ready to co-operate in furnishing all the instruction that may be needed at the University and they are competent to do so long as such extra outside of each professor's own department may be necessary.

Submitted for the Faculty by CHARLES PHILLIPS, Chairman.

Raleigh, July 24, 1875.

The Committee came to the conclusion to recommend to the Board of Trustees to elect a President of the University as soon as in their opinion the funds at their command will justify the offer of a sufficient salary.

A committee was appointed to ascertain what the price should be obtained for the same. It was decided that the price shall be kept at the true value of the property.

A Canadian exchange says: It has been discovered that during the race at Matchmore Park, 150 kegs of gunpowder were stowed away under the grand stand. Only a thin board partition, full of holes, divided the powder from a smoking room. If a lighted cigar had got among those kegs there would have been Matchmore firing.

completed and the result thereof declared. Sec. 21. Whenever there shall be a Convention of the County Commissioners, the day of election shall be held on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall in the presence of each person as aforesaid to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so forth. County Officers, Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, whose the Senatorial District consists of but one county are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. Should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the Commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected. And if for any cause the returns of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then, and in that case, the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock, M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff or one of his deputies to suppress 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 proclaim the results at the Court House door of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register and with the Sheriff of their county or in case there be no sheriff and no deputy a certified copy of the same. Provided the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Sec. 22. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 23. Any registrar or judge or judge of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioner, registrar of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act for the non-performance of which no penalty has been heretofore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 24. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be 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 at the discretion of the Court and registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 25. The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1872, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited: (Chapter 185, Acts of Assembly 1871-'72.)

Section 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their 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 re-registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open 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 in the revised list.

Sec. 7. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until sunset of the day following, when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day where he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 12. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Registrar of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 13. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together and any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in putting the ballot, but shall be void, and no counting of votes shall be continued until adjournment until

Sec. 14. The act calling the Convention pro- hibitor: Sec. 15. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which number one the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec. 16. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1875, the sheriff of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for members of the House of Representatives, shall be held and conducted: the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election appointed; the votes counted and compared; the results proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

Sec. 17. The following are the provisions of the act of 1874 relating to the election of members of the General Assembly. Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That there will be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874), and every two years thereafter: Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, registrar of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 12. That all elections heretofore ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted, and that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1872, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited: (Chapter 185, Acts of Assembly 1871-'72.)

Section 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their 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 re-registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open 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 in the revised list.

Sec. 7. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until sunset of the day following, when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day where he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 12. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Registrar of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 13. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together and any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in putting the ballot, but shall be void, and no counting of votes shall be continued until adjournment until

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completed and the result thereof declared. Sec. 21. Whenever there shall be a Convention of the County Commissioners, the day of election shall be held on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall in the presence of each person as aforesaid to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so forth. County Officers, Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, whose the Senatorial District consists of but one county are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. Should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the Commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected. And if for any cause the returns of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then, and in that case, the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock, M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff or one of his deputies to suppress 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 proclaim the results at the Court House door of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register and with the Sheriff of their county or in case there be no sheriff and no deputy a certified copy of the same. Provided the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Sec. 22. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 23. Any registrar or judge or judge of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioner, registrar of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act for the non-performance of which no penalty has been heretofore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 24. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be 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 at the discretion of the Court and registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be liable to the same penalty.

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Sec. 12. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Registrar of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 13. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together and any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in putting the ballot, but shall be void, and no counting of votes shall be continued until adjournment until

Sec. 14. The act calling the Convention pro- hibitor: Sec. 15. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which number one the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec. 16. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1875, the sheriff of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for members of the House of Representatives, shall be held and conducted: the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election appointed; the votes counted and compared; the results proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

Sec. 17. The following are the provisions of the act of 1874 relating to the election of members of the General Assembly. Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That there will be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874), and every two years thereafter: Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, registrar of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 12. That all elections heretofore ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted, and that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1872, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited: (Chapter 185, Acts of Assembly 1871-'72.)