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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. FELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND ITS REVIEWERS.

The mongrel Convention which passed the odious Constitution now submitted to the people of North Carolina for ratification or rejection, made no arrangements for the dissemination of the new Constitution among the Conservative people of the State. They meanly confined its publication to three or four Radical papers in the State, which the Conservatives do not read.—They ordered its publication in hand bill or pamphlet form and it is to be accompanied with one sided reviews or apologies rather, for it.

We have determined to publish the Constitution in the *Sentinel*, that the Conservatives and all others may see it. The first instalment appears to day. Other Conservative papers, in the State, will do the same. We want every white man in the State to read it for himself and to hear both sides pro and con.

No less than three reviews or apologies for the new Constitution, have already appeared. One by Wm. B. Rodman, another by Wm. B. Rodman and G. W. Gahagan and a third by Tourgee. These may all reasonably be termed notices. They are mere apologies for that odious instrument, supported by just such quibbling as one might expect from those sources.

We have space only to notice briefly, to-day the address of Col. Rodman, to the people of North Carolina. He notices but three points in the new Constitution, in order to reply to what he calls "palpably false charges made against that instrument, i. e. first, that the Constitution *allows or requires*, the enrolling and mustering whites and negroes in the same companies or regiments; secondly, that it *requires or allows* white and colored children to attend the same schools; or thirdly, that it *forces or allows* intermarriages between the whites and blacks. Col. Rodman denies that any member of the Convention favors this mixture of the races, or that it was intended so to mix them in the militia, in the public schools or by intermarriage.

Let us see what reliance can be placed upon Col. Rodman's disclaimer. He cannot, dare not deny, that the whole tenor of the Constitution palpably inculcates and enforces the Radical idea of the inherent *equality* of all men, that by virtue of their *creation all men are entitled to the same equality of rights*. In North Carolina this can only mean the inherent and rightful *equality* of whites and blacks. This principle lies at the basis and permeates the superstructure of the entire new Constitution. Its framers were determined to avoid all language which allowed even by implication, any admission, either by the Convention or by the future Legislatures or officers, a law created for them, that whites and blacks were not equal in all respects. As a lawyer, he cannot, he dare not deny, that if the new Constitution is ratified, the Legislatures under it, are not prohibited from passing any law which places the whites and blacks living in the same company or regiment, which provides schools for both, having officers over white persons, which provides equal rights for both, being empowered by the Universal Suffrage Law, being required by the new Constitution to use public schools. The Legislature elected, therefore, under the Constitution is ratified, pass any law which establishes a school for whites or a school for blacks only, or a law to prohibit the intermarriage of blacks and whites, or a law to prohibit white children from being bound as apprentices to black masters, or a law to prohibit blacks from being guardians of white children, or indeed any law which makes the slightest distinction whatever between blacks and whites. As a lawyer, we say he cannot deny it. We defy him, we challenge him, to deny it.

And yet Col. Rodman dares to say, that it is "palpably false" to charge upon the new Constitution, that it "*requires* white and black men to be enrolled and mustered in the same Company;" that it *requires* "white and colored children to attend the same schools;" and that it "*favors* intermarriages between the different races."—What will he not deny, after this? Yet, we challenge him as a lawyer, to say, that the Legislature, under this new Constitution, can pass a *constitutional* law which *allows* any distinction whatever, between blacks and whites.

But Col. Rodman admits, that if the Board of Education and the General Assembly, were to choose to sanction the mixture of blacks and whites in the same schools, it would be lawful, yet, he says there is "no danger of white by white having a majority. But it seems probable that all the whites in the State and blacks besides, desired to have seperate public schools for blacks and whites, yet under this new Constitution it could not be done.—And every body knows that if the Constitution is ratified and the Radical State ticket is elected, with Ashley, the Pilgrim, in charge of the schools, that the whites and blacks will be thus mixed. They are all *pledged* against making such distinctions. Indeed it was his own idea with Ashley. That is what he came to North Carolina for, to break down the "foolish distinction" as he considers it, between black and white, and to unite whites and blacks in the same schools.

With the State governed as it has been, by the Convention, Mr. Rodman sees, that however large the white majority is, yet the black power will hold the control. For, it matters not whether blacks or mean whites have the majority in the General Assembly—the result will be the same—the *black power* rules.

To mislead the reader, on the subject of intermarriage between blacks and whites, Col. Rodman quotes from Sec. 24 of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary Department, which says, "the laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, shall be in force until lawfully altered," and says "the effect of this is to continue the present law which prohibits mixed marriages," &c. Does not the Rodman know that the Convention refused directly to prohibit these, and had he forgotten that the Convention passed an ordinance legalizing the white and black marriages that had taken place since the war? And does he not know that *that law is repugnant to this Constitution?*

But suppose, the General Assembly were to disregard the whole tenor and spirit of the Constitution, and were to authorize the enrolling and mustering in companies and regiments black and white men apart, and to establish schools for whites and blacks separate, does not he know and do not the people in the Western Counties know, that there are at least thirty Counties in the West, where there are not negroes enough to form separate companies and regiments for the blacks? What is to be done with the few blacks in the West who are required by this new Constitution to do militia duty? Will they not have to be mixed in those Counties? And does he not know that there are not negro children enough in those Counties to establish schools for them separate from the whites, and will not Ashley institute mixed Counties? Certainly! The Western people are therefore to be degraded by being compelled under this new Constitution to do militia duty with negroes, and to send their children to schools with negro teachers. Down with this odious Constitution we say, and let all the people say, Amen!

SAMPSON. A Mass Meeting of the Conservatives of this county, was held in Clinton, on the 15th. Dr. Thomas Dunning presided. The county organization was perfected and executive resolutions were adopted. The meeting was very ably addressed by Col. A. A. McLean, and Alex. Williams, Esq. Of the latter, says the official report:

"Mr. Alexander Williams was next called for, and in a telling speech he portrayed the evil doings of the stamped Convention, from which he had just been invited by legal participation in voting. His speech was full of incidents and abounded with illustrations of the tyranny exercised by the dominant party in the Convention. He was enthusiastically received by the Conservatives who took upon him as a second edition of Henry Clay. His speech was one of unusual power and interest. His expulsion from the Convention was a tribute to his ability. His exposure of the tyrannical course pursued by the motley mixture of rebel traitors, Yankees and negroes, will now, we trust, secure to our distracted State a speedy deliverance from the rule of the ignorant and vicious."

HOKE'S CONVENTION. The Standard, we learn, is very much vexed at the fact that Hoke's convention, held in this city, last week, was a Conservative gathering. An account of the meeting seems to be highly gratifying to the Radicals, as well as the Conservatives. Speeches were made by Gen. Battinger, Mr. Holden and Captain Settle. Gen. Battinger gave a long and entire devotion to the Radical party, and was proud of being called a scallawag. The Charlotte *Bulletin* in giving an account of the speeches, mentions the coming of a notorious character. We are glad that our friend Capt. Settle was in better form, than he was said to have been at Beaufort and Newbern. The crowd consisted of blacks and a few whites. If there is anything to be learned from Holden's campaign thus far, his defeat is inevitable.

POPULATION OF ALABAMA. The intelligent correspondent of the New York World states that the census of Alabama was well taken in 1866, under an order of the Convention of 1865-'66, which makes a different exhibit from the census of 1860. By the census of 1866, there were in that State, 322,799 whites and 428,445 blacks, showing upwards of 99,000 more whites than blacks, and showing a larger decrease of negroes than whites in six years. From this statement, it would seem that if the white males of that State had registered, they could legally vote the blacks.

PROVOST COURT.—We learn that Col. Hontoon had been instructed by Gen. Canby to organize a Provost Court in this city. The extent of the jurisdiction we have not learned. The people of North Carolina are satisfied with Courts, unless we had more business and more rather to keep our people employed.

ROBESON said at Charlotte, that he did not look at the color of the man. He looks at the heart. That is just what the people of North Carolina have done and are doing. They have been voting 10 and a whitecapped in Hillsboro for some time, but alas! it is all dead.

Gen. Sickles is now in Richmond, and intends to bring his wife to Johnston County, Va. It is reported that a good portion of the County in Saturday said they intend to Africa or the Railroad. The people come out before.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. FELL, PROPRIETOR.

FOR GOVERNOR—THOMAS S. ASHE.

We have hoisted at the head of our column the name of the candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We thank the State Executive Committee for this nomination. It carries us back to the Radical days of the Republic, when such patriots as JAMES MADISON and JOHN JAY, and other worthy successors filled the Executive chair, with honor to themselves and honor to the State.

We hoist, as the name of our Hanover or this Congressional District. The name of Ashe is a tower of strength among our people. It has been eminent among our great men from the days of the Revolution of 1776 down to the present time, maintaining the highest character for truth, conferring lustre upon the history of the State; and there is no man living more worthy of the name, with all its prestige, than Col. S. Ashe, of Anson county. In his District he is pledged to principle only, and we shall be able to support the nominee without the chain to bear the white man's yoke, this name alone is worth two thousand votes to the Conservative ticket.

In the central tier of counties, where Mr. Ashe's professional engagements have confined him, he is stronger than any other man in the State; in the counties of Randolph and Stanly alone, which are considered as debatable ground, he can poll five hundred more votes than any other living man—in the whole State of North Carolina, wherever he shall be able to show himself, his eminent abilities and his purity and dignity and force of character will cause themselves to be felt, and an honest and upright people, who love honesty and uprightness, will reward the learned, capable and honest public servant, and the pure and honest christian gentleman, without any fuss.

In political connections, Mr. Ashe was an old Whig, but he is honest and upright. He was a member of the Secession Convention and he stood alone. He was a just and strong Confederate during the whole of the war, bearing the burdens of his fellow citizens without a murmur.—Since the war he has been faithful to all of his obligations, thoroughly loyal to the United States government, to the constitution and her laws; but equally opposed, without compromise or qualification, to the radical, leveling, inconsistent, unprincipled course of his contemptible competitor. Nothing mean, nothing cowardly, nothing inconsistent, nothing reproachable, nothing which is not dictated by high-toned honor and Christian purity, can be found in the record of Thomas S. Ashe.

We commend his nomination to the Conservatives of the State, and in behalf of the State, for the sake of her proud past, her buoyant hope of a glorious future, we again thank the Executive Committee for his nomination.

GOOD DECISIONS. The results of the election in Richmond, which we gave in full yesterday, should open the eyes of the negroes and their allies in the Congressional District to their standing in Virginia. The people with no longer trouble themselves about the negroes, but will do what they think best for themselves. The white men of Virginia, who refused or neglected to register, had rather have property all now like we! The truth is, this city, notwithstanding that the blacks did register more than both of last year, amounts to over one thousand; Richmond contributes less than one-twentieth to the State, and as the whites of the country generally were negligent, and yet they did those of Richmond, it may be safely assumed that when the facts are all in, we shall add twenty thousand to the white majority in the State, thus making that majority between thirty and forty thousand, in a fair election.

We have constantly maintained all the while that there could be no danger, as to the *future* of Virginia. A white majority of fifty thousand was confident assurance that the whites would have the rule in this State; for while no negroes are coming to this country from other parts, there are many whites constantly coming hither from both Europe and the Northern United States, and the natural increase of the whites will be much more rapid than that of the negroes, who take little care to carry the species, but who a majority of EIGHTY THOUSAND VOTES—which indicates a majority in population of two hundred thousand—is a guarantee to renewed "Godly Fire." We simply have the *Status Richmond Disputes.*

TENNESSEE.—The stories telegraphed by Gen. Thomas about the condition of things in Tennessee are quite as ridiculous as Forney's in regard to Col. Mosby and the Maryland militia. What trouble we poor people have had upon the shoulders of our northern "brethren" for four years! Even to think that the Southern people are always ready for a fight. We need only tell them that they are entirely mistaken; for they won't believe us. But if they would only listen to us, we could tell them that the Southern people have as little idea of going to war again as the Northern people can possibly have.

A STRAW.—A gentleman from Thomasville, N. C., informs us that the white men of that section who went to Raleigh to be delegates to the Raleigh Convention will, now, he thinks, to a man, vote against the Constitution, and that some dozen negroes who went to Raleigh, to be delegates, have changed their minds and will vote against the Constitution. The negroes of those parts are not fools, and they know that the Constitution is against their interest. We think, from the tone of our exchanges, that the negroes will not vote for the Constitution in any part of the State.

Thad Stevens has been doing quite fine and Prentice thinks there can be nothing wanting in writing him out of misery.

PREPARING FOR THE NEW REGIME.—In the House of Representatives Monday Mr. Washburne introduced a bill repealing so much of the provisions of the act of 1866 "To fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court" as provides "That any vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two." The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PROPOSED RADICAL CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the restoration of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self evident that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government rests on the will of the people, is founded in their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their State constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That the State shall not hold a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve the Union, or to war against it, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State inviolable, the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, expressed or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim on the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Sec. 7. No man is born of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 8. The Legislative, Executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence unless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as laid down after indictment, or by indictment of presentment, or impeachment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whether by any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or detained, of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people and ought to remain sacred and inviolate.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. All political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, but elec ho property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and reason; than authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 27. The people have a right to the privilege of education and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A firm recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore no ex post facto law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and are hereby forever prohibited within this State.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 36. No suitor shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 37. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall adjourn upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be held after the year 1870, the Senate shall be composed members elected from Districts constituted as follows:

First District: Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District: Martin, Washington and Tyrrell, shall elect one Senator.

Third District: Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District: Northampton shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District: Bertie and Hertford shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District: Halifax shall elect one Senator.

Seventh District: Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.

Eighth District: Nash shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District: Nash and Wilson shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District: Craven and Carteret shall elect one Senator.

Eleventh District: Jones and Lenoir shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District: Duplin and Onslow shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District: Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect one Senator.

Fourteenth District: Richmond and Cumberland shall elect one Senator.

Fifteenth District: Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Sixteenth District: Cumberland shall elect one Senator.

Seventeenth District: Johnston shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District: Wayne and Wilson shall elect one Senator.

Nineteenth District: Franklin and Warren shall elect one Senator.

Twentieth District: Vance, Granville and Person shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District: Orange and Chatham shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-second District: Alamance and Caswell shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-third District: Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fourth District: Moore and Lee shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fifth District: Anson and Richmond shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-sixth District: Mecklenburg shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-seventh District: Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District: Iredell and Davie shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District: Rowan and Davidson shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District: Surry and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District: Alexander and Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-third District: Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District: Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-ninth District: Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one Senator.

Fortieth District: Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one Senator.

Forty-first District: Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Forty-second District: Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one Senator.

Forty-third District: Clay, Cherokee, Haywood and Macon shall elect one Senator.

Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter, and the said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid or by order of Congress. That each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided into the formation of a Senate District unless such county be entirely entitled to two or more Senators.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the Districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Sec. 7. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and, in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed, shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Sec. 8. Until the General Assembly shall have made the apportionment as hereinbefore provided, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Anson, Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrell, Transylvania, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Sec. 9. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State three years and shall have actually resided in the district for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 10. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector in the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 11. In the election of all officers and appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by this Constitution, the vote shall be viva voce.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any model instance.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of infamous crime, but shall have no power to dispense with laws requiring the same.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall not have any private law unless it shall be upon petition of persons who shall have been given notice, which direction must in each instance be expressed in the bill to be passed granting the same.

Sec. 15. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. No man shall be elected to any office in the State, or in any county, who shall have been guilty of any defalcation in public money, or who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime, or who shall have been guilty of any violation of the laws of the State, or of the United States, or who shall have been guilty of any violation of the laws of the State, or of the United States, or who shall have been guilty of any violation of the laws of the State, or of the United States