

WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

NEW SERIES.]

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 10, 1868.

[VOL. I, NO. 14

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.
Weekly paper, One Year, \$3.00
Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, \$0.75
Tri-weekly Old North State.
Tri-weekly, One Year, \$3.00
Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, \$0.75

Writes for the Watchman and Old North State.
A. S. CARR
TO THE MEMORY OF HIS FATHER.
Rest, dear one, rest, in thy peaceful sleep,
Love at thy tomb, and light beams
Allusion to his father's life.
And cast a halo round thy home.
Ab! love and joy have lost their bloom,
For both lie buried in the tomb.
Friendship and love shall wreath the bed
These art lost to earth, but on yonder shore
Love's sacred links unite once more.
Salisbury, April 4, 1864.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE

(No. 2.)
TAXATION! TAXATION!! UNDER THE
NEW CONSTITUTION!!!
To the People of North Carolina.
The poverty of our people is in every one's mouth. The statements of our poverty have not been exaggerated. No question, therefore, is more important to us than that of taxation. In our condition it is one of the highest interest.

We therefore desire that when the people vote on the new Constitution, they may understand what burdens they are assuming. We have therefore made a careful estimate of the money necessary to be raised within the next twelve months, if the Constitution goes into operation. The estimate cannot be disputed, being calculated from official data.

1. Interest on the public debt.
The new Declaration of Rights declares "that the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion shall be inviolate." In article V, sec. 4, it is provided that the General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after 1869, it shall levy a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

It thus appears that if the people ratify the Constitution, they expressly command the General Assembly to commence promptly the payment of the interest on the public debt by TAXATION.

The Convention was not satisfied with this Constitutional provision. They framed an ordinance directing how the interest shall be paid. It is provided that the first General Assembly under the Constitution shall pay in cash, on the 1st of January, 1869, the interest on the bonds, dated before May 20th, 1861.

21. All interest due before the 1st of January, 1869, and interest on bonds dated since the war and before the 1st of July, 1869, shall be funded into new bonds, and

31. The interest on all the debt due as of July, 1869, must be paid in cash.

It must be noticed here that internal improvement bonds issued during the war, although under acts passed before the war, and used for building our railroads, not for war purposes, amounting to \$1,053,000, are totally ignored by this ordinance. This is peculiarly unfortunate, as they are the only State bonds held by our citizens, while forty-nine dollars out of every fifty raised by the ordinance will go out of the State. Many other bonds and notes issued during the war, not for war purposes, are ignored, the ordinance only providing for bonds dated before the war. We have carefully calculated the interest to be paid in cash on and before the 1st of July, 1869, and the result is as follows: On this there must be paid 1st of January, 1869, in cash, \$267,000. The debt dated since the war is \$3,011,500. The Convention authorized \$3,050,000 more, in all \$3,061,500. To this add interest fundable into new bonds, under the ordinance, as follows: Interest authorized to be funded by the act of March 20th, 1866, not yet presented, (estimated), \$200,000. Interest on bonds dated before the war accruing since 1866, \$1,053,000.

Interest on bonds dated since the war, \$450,000
\$2,500,000
And new bonds, \$3,061,000
\$10,570,000
Add bonds dated before the war, \$8,900,500
Total on which interest is to be paid July 1st, 1869, \$19,470,500 or one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars annually! Of this \$534,000 is to be paid 1st July, 1869 in addition to the \$207,000 payable 1st January next.

In other words, the people must raise, by taxation, to pay interest on the public debt, out of their next crop, \$534,000!!
In the above estimate we include the \$1,000,000 guaranteed by the Convention for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as that Company is not able, and has not been since the war, to pay the interest on its debt.

The tax levied under the Revenue act of February 26, 1867, yields about \$70,000, so that for the item of interest only more than three times the present tax must be added to the levy—that is, where a man paid 51 last year, he must pay \$4 this year. This is on the supposition that the expenses of the proposed State government will not be greater than heretofore. This is far from being the case. A little consideration will show that the expenses of administering the government under the new Constitution will be beyond measure greater than has ever been known in North Carolina. Prudent men will stand against at the result. It will be seen that where a tax-payer paid \$1 last year, he will have to pay at least \$5.

Taxes to pay the expenses of the Convention.
The expenses, we learn from the Public Treasurer, already paid, are \$77,165. The charges for printing the Constitution, and other printing charges, are not yet presented. The sum total will be more than \$80,000. To meet this, the Convention has levied a special tax of five cents on the \$100 value of land (on the valuation of 1860) and on all personal property in the State. This taxes everything—stock, farming utensils, provisions, &c., &c., down to milk cows, and chickens, and babies' cradles.

2. Expenses of General Assembly.
The General Assembly must meet within 15 days after the acceptance of the Constitution by Congress. They will, of course, vote themselves \$3 per day, one third more than has been usual heretofore. The Assembly of 1866-7 cost \$58,000. As the convention with 120 members cost \$60,000, each member costing on an average \$500, the General Assembly, with 170 members, if they sit no longer, will cost \$107,000. They will sit much longer, as they will have more business to do. The new constitution totally changes our laws and will call for a great deal of unusual legislation.

3. Salaries of the officers.
More officers have been created than heretofore. For example:
1. Lieut. Governor.
1. Superintendent of Public Works.
1. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
1. Attorney General.
2. Supreme Court Judges.
4. Superior Court Judges.
3. Commissioners to revise the laws.
Boards of Public Charities, enjoined by Article 11, Sec. 7, at least 3 we presume.

We must the Attorney General as a new officer, because he will be different from what they are now, and there is to be a solicitor to ride the Raleigh Judicial Circuit. The Attorney General is to be merely an advisory officer. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is created, because his salary is to be paid by the State, not as heretofore by the Literary Board. Without counting 4 new Solicitors and other minor officers, here are 16 important officers, whose salaries will not be less than \$35,000, in addition to those heretofore in use.

Besides, from the example set by the convention in having useless officers in their pay, such as Sergeant-at-arms and reporter, and from their liberality with the public money to themselves and others, it seems clear that all salaries will be on a larger scale than heretofore—it is safe to say at least one-third more.

4. Penitentiary.
The General Assembly is required to build a Penitentiary. This will cost at least \$250,000. Not less than \$50,000 will be spent the first year. Probably a Superintendent, with a salary, will be appointed.

5. Schools.
It is enjoined on the General Assembly at their first session to provide, by taxation and otherwise, for a general and uniform system of Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children (of all colors) of the State between the ages of 6 and 21.
There are about 200,000 children in the State, white and colored, between the aforesaid ages. It is impossible that the tax for this purpose can be less than \$500,000. For white children only, before the war, the Literary Board distributed \$175,000, the counties raising the same amount in all \$340,000.

6. Insane, Blind, Deaf and Dumb.
The General Assembly is required to provide that all insane, deaf, dumb and blind shall be supported by the State. Heretofore the State only supported the white poor of these afflicted classes. This provision throws on the State the support of the rich as well as the poor, colored as well as white, which will cost at least \$50,000 more, and the estimate is very small.

7. Militia.
Sec. 2, Art. xii, declares that "the General Assembly shall provide for the organization, arming, equipping and disciplining the militia, and for paying the same when called into actual service."
Ex-Provisional Governor Holden, in a late editorial in the Standard, said "that when the blue coats shall be withdrawn from the State, the State militia, organized on a legal basis, i. e. black and white, will take their place." He has often praised the policy of Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, whose militia cost last year about \$300,000. The Standard, of March 19th, says, "we must sit at the feet of Brownlow, as Paul sat at the feet of Gamaliel." If Holden be elected, of course he will carry out the same policy and we cannot expect our State to pay less than Tennessee. We set down not less than \$300,000 for the militia, white and colored.

To recapitulate: Increase of expenses of the proposed State government over former years:
1. General Assembly, at least, \$50,000
2. New offices and increase of salaries, \$60,000
3. Penitentiary, \$50,000
4. Common Schools, \$500,000
5. University, \$25,000
6. Asylums, \$50,000
7. Militia, \$300,000
\$985,000

Now add the interest on the public debt, and we have a grand total of \$1,836,000 more than has heretofore been required to support the State Government.

As said before, where a tax payer was taxed \$1 last year, he will, under the proposed Constitution, pay \$5. To this must be added all county and city taxes.

County Taxes.
The county taxes aggregated about \$600,000. We have no data for estimating the city taxes. The State and county taxes, under the new Constitution, to be raised out of the people next winter, must exceed \$2,600,000.

Rate of Taxation.
If it were possible to raise the rates on all subjects of taxation eight times the present rates, then land would pay for State purposes, on the valuation of 1866, eighty cents on the \$100. On the valuation of 1868, it would be probably \$1.60 on the \$100. But if the rates are made eight times higher than now, many subjects of taxation will be destroyed. Under the new constitution, the poll tax cannot be higher than \$2. Hence, as the rates cannot be raised on other subjects, the deficiency must be assessed on land. The land tax will necessarily be ten or twelve times higher than at present.

Of course such taxation is confiscation. Nearly all the land in the State would be exposed to sale and bid in by State or by those fortunate enough to have money, generally Northern speculators. And here we call the attention of our readers particularly to the important piece of information. The Homestead granted by Sec. 2, Art. x, can be sold for taxes, as is expressly therein declared. Under this provision nearly every acre of land in the State, Homestead and all, will steadily pass into the hands of capitalists and strangers.

A Homestead under this constitution is a delusion and a mockery. Of what use is a Homestead, when taxed more than its owner can pay?
The whole plan seems to be a cunningly devised scheme to rob our people of their lands. And it must always be remembered that whoever votes for the Constitution votes to ratify this enormous tax heretofore estimated, and votes, also to sacrifice the Homestead, hypocritically provided for in this constitution.

We have thus made plain, and within the comprehension of all, the enormous cost of the new government proposed to be inaugurated by this new Constitution. We have, in several particulars, underestimated, rather than over-estimated, the taxation for the present and successive years, if the new constitution is ratified. We defy contradiction of the foregoing facts.

Fellow-citizens of North Carolina; in your impoverished condition, can you bear such a load of taxation? Will it not crush out all your enterprise, your vitality? If, then, you wish not all your real property put under the Sheriff's hammer and sold for taxes! If you would not have your Homesteads sold for taxes and your wives and children turned out to beg and die, and your once pleasant homes pass into the hands of strangers and State bond holders, rally, rally to the polls, at the approaching election, and vote down the Constitution!

THE MILITIA, THE SCHOOLS, &c.
The new Constitution declares every male person born in the United States, or who has been naturalized, who is twenty-one years of age and shall have resided in this State twelve months preceding an election, and thirty days in the county where he proposes to vote, an elector, and, by consequence a citizen of the State. This, of course, includes blacks and whites. All such persons are included in the term "the people," mentioned in the first Article, or Bill of Rights, in and from whom all political power is invested and derived. Throughout the entire Constitution, no distinction whatever is made between white and black. The doctrine of equality between the two is rigidly observed. Blacks and whites are equally eligible to the State Senate and "House of Representatives," and to Congress, as well as to any other office in the State.

"The people," meaning whites and blacks, are, by the "Declaration of Rights," declared to be equally entitled to every privilege, franchise or benefit which the State can confer. It is, therefore, perfectly plain that the General Assembly can pass no law making distinction between black and white, which the Courts of the State, under the new Constitution, would not be compelled to declare unconstitutional.

If the Legislature were to pass a law, requiring the enrolment of blacks and whites in different companies and regiments; if it were to pass a law, requiring white and black children to attend different schools; if it were to pass a law prohibiting whites and blacks from intermarriage; if it were to pass a law requiring whites and blacks to ride in different coaches or public conveyances; if it were to pass a law prohibiting whites and blacks from sitting in the same seats at Church or at the same table at Hotels; if it were to pass a law forbidding white children to be apprenticed to black masters; if it were to pass a law forbidding blacks from being guardians to white children, or being executors or administrators on the estates of white men, such laws, if brought before the Courts, would be pronounced unconstitutional.

Radicals deny that this is so. But upon what ground? They deny it without a reason. Various attempts were made to get the Convention to speak out on these subjects, but every proposition was VOTED DOWN.

In the Convention, on the 10th of February last, while the report on the militia was under consideration, Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to amend the first section, as follows:
"That colored persons shall be organized into separate companies, and that no white man be required to obey a negro officer."
The amendment was DEFEATED by a vote of 83 to 9.

On the 15th of Feb., while Article first, "Declaration of Rights," was being considered, Mr. Durham, of Cleveland, moved to insert the following section:
"The Caucasian and African races are distinct by nature and color; therefore, all marriages between the Caucasian, or white race, and the African, or black race, are forever prohibited."
Mr. Durham demanded on this the yeas and nays, but the Convention refused to grant them, and, by a strict party vote, laid his proposition on the table.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Durham moved to amend the report on Corporations by adding the following proviso:
"Provided, that institutions of learning, in which black and white pupils are educated promiscuously, shall not be incorporated under general laws or special acts."
The amendment was REJECTED promptly.

On March the 6th, the report on Education being under consideration, Mr. Durham moved to add the following section:
"Section 6. The General Assembly shall provide schools for the black children of the State, separate and apart from those provided for white children."
The section, as proposed, was REJECTED by a vote of yeas 15, nays 90.

On the same day, Mr. Graham moved to amend section 13 of the Education report, by adding the following proviso:
"Provided, there shall be separate and distinct schools for white and black children."
The amendment was LOST by a strict party vote.

Mr. Durham, on the 10th of March, proposed to amend the 12th section of the Judiciary report, as follows:
"Provided, that white orphan children shall not be bound as apprentices to colored masters, and that

no colored person shall be appointed guardian of a white ward.
Upon the amendment Mr. Durham asked the yeas and nays, which were refused. The amendment was LOST, and the section adopted as reported by the Committee.

Now, here is evidence sufficient, (and more could be given, if needed,) to prove, that the Mongrel Convention intended to leave no gap open, by which any distinction shall be made between black and white, in the legislation of North Carolina. Is any one fool enough to suppose, if the new Constitution is ratified, that the Legislature can alter these things, as the Radicals intimate? Such an idea is ridiculous, if a Constitution means anything.

GEN. CANBY'S ELECTION ORDER.

H'D'S. SECOND MILITARY DIST.,
Charleston, S. C., March 23, 1868.
GENERAL ORDER,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforesaid laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March 1868, provided that the said Constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act (March 23, Section 4) at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as heretofore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said Convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance, that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution, and further, that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday the 23rd day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the aforesaid ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days, the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the name of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be struck from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867 and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is especially directed to the supplementary Act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the County in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the County to which he has removed, and he shall be registered for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the County in which he was originally registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the Registrars, upon the receipt of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the County and precinct in which he was originally registered and the length of time he has resided in the County in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases, the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters, and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each County at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept

open during these hours without interruption or adjournment.
Seventh. All Judges and Clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open and until the election is completed, and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the County is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers to the other polling places as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report those arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections, to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Orders No. 10 of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given one member each.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:
1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant-Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney-General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.

10. One Judge of the Superior Court, for each of the following Judicial Districts:
First District—Carrick, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.
Second District—Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.
Third District—Crawen, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilcox, Sampson, Robeson.
Fourth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Fifth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.
Sixth District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.
Seventh District—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.
Eighth District—Gaston, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk.
Ninth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowell.
Tenth District—Allegany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Bannockburn.

Eleventh District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.
The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.
11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof:

11. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:
First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Carrick, 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—Pitt shall elect one senator.
Eighth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.
Ninth District—Crawen and Carteret shall elect two senators.
Tenth District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.
Eleventh District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.
Twelfth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.
Thirteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.
Fourteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.
Fifteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.
Sixteenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.
Seventeenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.
Eighteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.
Nineteenth District—Warren shall elect one senator.
Twentieth District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.
Twenty-first District—Orange shall elect one senator.
Twenty-second District—Chatham shall elect one senator.
Twenty-third District—Catawba shall elect one senator.
Twenty-fourth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.
Twenty-fifth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.
Twenty-sixth District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.
Twenty-seventh District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.
Twenty-eighth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.
Twenty-ninth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.
Thirtieth District—Catawba and Stanly shall elect one senator.
Thirty-first District—Caldwell and Stokes shall elect one senator.
Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.
Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.
Thirty-fourth District—Forsyth and Surry shall elect one senator.
Thirty-fifth District—Yadkin and Lincoln shall elect one senator.
Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.
Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.
Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.
Thirty-ninth District—Allegany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.
Fortieth District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one senator.
Forty-second District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.
The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Orange, 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 Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Bannockburn, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, 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, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The County officers to be voted for at this election are:
1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. County Clerk of Superior Court.
4. Register of Deeds.
5. Surveyor.
6. Five Commissioners.
To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth.—The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Carrick, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort.
Second District—Pitt, Orange, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin.
Third District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson.
Fourth District—Wake, Franklin War-

ren, Johnston, Granville, Wayne, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin.
Fifth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson.
Sixth District—Wake, Franklin War-

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Seventh District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson.
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Fourteenth District—Wake, Franklin War-