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- MANUFACTURERS OF Improved Triple Flange Fire and Burglar Proof

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS OF

MESSRS. RODMAN AND GAHAGAN.

To the People of North-Carolina: The Convention which met under the Recon struction acts of Congress, to form a Constitu-tion "republican in form" for the State of North Carolina, preparatory to its re-adminission into the Union, have finished their labors, and now present the Constitution to the people of the State for their ratification. The undersigned have been appointed to prepare a brief statement of its most important provisions and of the principal changes which have been made in the former system of government. THE BILL OF RIGHTS

states clearly "the general and essential princed by this Bill of Rights is, that it removes every argument on which the doctrine of the right of secession has been advocated, and secures forever the integrity of the United States. To the Union-loving people of North-Carolina no defence need be made for the bold assertion of this great principle.

John a ought to be a great, rich and happy State.

Laying aside all mutual crimination and all prejudice, and leaving the past to bear its proper burden of sorrows and guilt, let us all nite to make her what she ought to be. You have but to will it aud by the blessing of God, it will be done.

WILL. B. RODMAN.

WILL. B. RODMAN.

WILL. B. RODMAN.

The previously declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, no expect fisco law ought to be made. No law taking retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other burden of sorrows and guilt, let us all nite to make her what she ought to be. You have but to will it aud by the blessing of God, it will be done.

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The previously declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, unjust and incompatible with liberty.

In the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT the changes appear to be much greater than they really are. The names of some officers have been changed, and instead of being elected by the General Assembly as heretofore, the choice of these high agents of the people's will is given directly to the people. This is in conformity with the acknowledged principles of Republican government. But two officers have been created. 1st. Lieutenant Governor. The necessity for this officer to supply the place of the Governor, in case of a vacancy in his office, was so apparent that it was provided for in the proposed Constitution of 18.5. No additional expense is incurred, as he will receive no pay, except while acting as Governor or presiding over the Senate. 2nd. A Superintendent of Public Works. A proper care of the interests of the State in the great and expensive public works in which it is engaged renders such an officer manifestly necessary. It is a measure of economy. The State | dependence upon Him, for the continuance of has lost hundreds of thousand of dollars hereto- those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for for for want of the watchful attention which this | the more certain security thereof, and for the money on internal improvements.

Under the heads of the LEGISLATIVE DEPART-MENT and SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE. the changes which will challenge attention is the giving the right to vote and hold office to all the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color or previous condition. This change was inevitable. Without it there can be no return to the Union, no escape from the hopeless ruin which is inseparable from a con-Greceries, Provisions. Wines, thuance in our present unnatural condition. But apart from this convincing reason, reflecttinuance in our present unnatural condition. ing men must see that a prudent regard for the welfare of both races and for the peace and harmony of society required the extension of the great privilege of voting to the colored people, and just men must admit that all who are expected to bear their share of the manifold-burdens of the government at all times, and to expose their lives for its defence in war, should be allowed a full participation in its direction. To refuse this right to any class of the people would be to continue slavery in a modified form,

a course too abhorrent to the spirit of the age to be permitted. While giving suffrage to the colored people. the Convention has not been so inconsistent with itself, and with the great principles of Republican government, as to deny it to any portion of the whites. It is an undeniable monument to the wisdom, and fequity, and magnanimity, of the Union people of North Carolina, that in three years after the close of a blood y and devastating civil war, in which wrongs and outrages were endured that can never be forgotten, they have framed a Constitution, in which not a trace of animosity or vindictiveness can be found; in which the wrong of the past are ignored for the sake of the peace of the future, and all who are now true to their country, are invited to participate in its government. Such wise forbearance is certain of its reward in the ap-

proval of reflecting men now, and of all posterity This may be the proper place to speak of a CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON & NAVAL Constitution, by those who have never seen it, Istores solicited. Usual-advances made and and have determined to defeat it, be it what it may. The charge is, that it favors the social equality of the races. It is untrue, nothing can be found in the constitution looking in that direction. With the social intercourse of life, government has nothing to do; it must be left to the taste and choice of each individual. Some person has been so bold or so ignorant

IRON AND COPPER WORKS. as to allege, that white and colored people are required to be enrolled in the same miltia company, and white and colored children to attend the same schools, and that intermarriages between the races are encouraged. All these assertions are false, as any reader of the constitution will see. All these matters are left now, as they were by the proposed Constitution of 1865 to be regulated by the representatives of the people in the General Assembly. Any one who denies the propriety of thus leaving them both impeaches the wisdom of our ancestors and distrusts the people of the fu-

> The attempt to excite a false prejudice on these subjects. is made for partizan purposes it can only tend to excite ill-will between races that are destined to live on the same soil, and ought to live together in peace, and it should be frowned down by every lover of the peace and prosperity of the country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Experience will soon demonstrate that the charges made in this branch of the government taken altogether, are of great value. Some may SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, people. I the people select wisely, no harm but by indictment, presentment, or impeachcan possibly result. The abolishment of the assure the people of North Carolina, that if the COTTON GINS, General Assembly shall carry out in good faith the idea of the Convention, they will save hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, by the SUPER-PHOS PHATE, increased despatch, cheapness and certainty of the administration of justice. We confidently invite the approval of the people to this part of the constitution, it will stand the test of experience, and be more valued with every year of its exis-

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

nent, which has been so fertile a source of good effects in the North-Eastern and North-Western States, has been applied to the administration of the local an airs of counties and town-ships. These County Legislatures, composed of five Commissioners of each county; will be schools, where the lessons of statesmanship will be learned, which may be atterwards displayed in the government of the State. By these various bodies, almost every man is brought directly to par-ticipate in public affairs. It may seem a little awkward at first, but it has approved itself elsewhere, and will do so here.

EDUCATION.

The Constitution framed by our ancestors in 1776, recognized the value of education. It provided for a University. This Constitution provides for a University and for free public schools for all the children of the State. All may see the vided for a University. This Constitution provides for a University and for free public schools for all the children of the State. All may see the difference between the success in life of the educated and the uneducated man, yet as often as cated and the uneducated man, yet as often as not, the uneducated man has been gifted with the greater degree of intellectual power; the cause of his ill success is that it has not been developed. We propose to "level upwards," to give to the child, as far as the State can, an opportu-nity to develope to the fullest extent, all his in-tellectual gifts. So noble an effort needs no vin-

People of North Carolina! such is the Constitution which we invite you to adopt. Read it carefully, consider it calmly; upon you and yours will the consequences of your decision fall. You will the consequences of your decision fall. You may not approve every part of it. We cannot leges of education, and it is the duty of the State assert that it is perfect in every part. You must to guard and maintain that right. allow somewhat for the differences of opinion inevitable among thinking men, and each manmust yield something of his own views for the sake of harmony. If you approve the general scope and object of the Constitution, vote to ratify it. Do not be misled by the unfounded denunciation of men heated by passion and reck-less of consequences. If you adopt it, the gates of the Union will be opened for our entrance, we will once again enjoy the inestimable blessings of Constitutional Liberty, and may hope for a continuance of peace and for a return of our for-mer prosperity. With a climate and soil unsurpassed, with a people highly giftedby nature

OFFICIAL.

CONSTITUTION

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 existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our Detter government of this State, ordain and tablish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. That the great, general and essential principles | Senators biennially chosen by bal ot of liberty and free government, may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this 8 ate to the Union and government of the the Senate shall be composed of members elect-United States, and those of the people of this | od from Districts constituted as follows: 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 fruit 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 of right originates from the people, is founded upon one Senator. 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 of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of attering and abolishing their 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 this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, that the people there-of 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 said Union, or to sever said nation ought to be resisted with the senator. 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 senator. law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding

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

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of pub-

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

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 elect one senator. injurious to their rights, and ought not to be ex-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, nuless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any

County Courts, rendered necessary a small in- | Sec. 18. No person shall be convicted of any Being AGENTS for the Manufacturers are Counts, rendered accessary and the Superior crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, and the General of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, and it may be charged that thereby the good and lawful men in open court. The Legis- Rutherford shall elect one senator. Courts; and it may be charged that thereby the good and lawful men in open court. The Legis- Rutherford shall elect one senator. uew system will be more expensive than the old. lature may, however, provide other means of We have considered this well, and we confidently | 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, whereby any officer

or messenger may be commanded to search sus-pected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not wood named, whose offence is not particularly deator. scribed and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted. Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for

by the law of the land. Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if un- and shall reman unaltered antil the return of

or delayed. Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting the divided in the formation of a Senate District, property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one unless a ch county shall be equitable entitled to their office ten days after the approval of this of the best securities of the rights of the people, two or more senators. and ought to remain sucred and inviolable.

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

not dependent upon, or modified by property, by the General Assembly at the respective times therefore no property qualification ought to ettherefore no property qualification ought to ef-

therefore no property qualification ought to effect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 28. 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 neces-

ary will be at once a place for the repression of crime, and a school for teaching the useful arts to those who are more unfortunate than crimitatives. Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unaliental assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives sively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties have

See 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws elections should be often held. Sec. 29. A frequent 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

hereby forever prohibited within this State.

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

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open, and every person fee an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or celay. Sec. 36. No soldier 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. This 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 rested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people to-wit; a Senate and House of Kepresentatives. Sec 2. The Senate and House of Representa-

November and when assembled, shall be denom that thirty days notice of application to pass insted the General Assembly. Neither House such law shall have been given, under such direc- Assembly. shall proceed upon public business, unless a ma- | tion, and in such manner as shall be provided by jority of all the members are actually present. Sec. 3. The Senat shall be composed of fifty Sec. 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year 1871,

First District-Perquimans, Chowan Pasquoank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect of the State directly or ind rectly for the pay-

Second District-Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one Senator. Third District-Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Senator. Fourth District-No thampton snall elect one Fifth District-Bertie and Hertford shall elect

Sixth District-Halifax shall elect one senator. Seventh District-Edgecomie shall elect one Eighth District-Pitt shall elect one senator. Ninth Di trict-Nash and Wilson shall elect

Tenth District-Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators. Eleventh District-Jones and Lenoir shall elect

elect one senator. Thirteenth District-Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators. Fourteenth District-Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator. Fifteenth District-Robeson shall elect one

Sixteenth District-Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators. Seventeenth District-Johnston shall elect one Elgiteenth District-Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator. Nineteenth District-Franklin and Wake shall

elect two senators.

Twentieth District-Warren shall elect one Twenty-first District-Granville and Person shail elect two senators. Twenty-second District-Orange shall elect one Twenty third District Chatham shall elect one

Twenty-fourth District-Caswell shall elect one senator. Twents-fifth District-Rockingham shall elect Twenty sixth District-Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District-Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator Twenty-eighth District-Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator. Twenty-ninth District-Anson and Union shall

Thirtieth District-Mecklenburg shall elect one senator. Thirty-first District-Cabarrus and Stanley 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-Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator. Thirty-fifth District-Surry and Yadkin shall-

elect one senator. Thirty-sixth District-Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator. Thirey-seventh District-Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator. Thirty-ninth District-Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator. Fortieth District-Buncombe, Hendemon and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District-Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator. Forty-second District-Madison, Mitchell, Mc-Dowell and Yancy shall elect one senator. Forty-third District- Clay, Cherokee, Hay-

wood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one sen-Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants o the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or oned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or sembly, at the first session after the return of sembly, at the first session after the return of of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, sist of contiguous territory; and no county shall

Sec. 6 House or Representatives shall be com- Stales, an dshall hold thei offices four y posed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, and after the first day of January 1869. biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their popula- or or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have tion, and each county shall have at least one kep-resentative in the house of Representatives, al-citizen of the United States five years, and shall though it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made

comprehended within those counties which do With Combination and Powder-proof Locks, warranted free from dampness.

Jewelers' and Bankers' Safes, Made to Order and lined with Hardened Steel. Manufactory 180 to 192 West Houston Street, Depot, 100 Malden Lane, near Pearl Street, N. Y. W. Terwilliger, J.S. Lockwood, WH. Terwilliger.

W. Terwilliger, J.S. Lockwood, WH. Terwilliger.

dication.

Sec. 24. A well regulated militia being necessatives, he right of the population of the State by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and is ascentatives, who shall open and problem the people to keep and bear arms shall not be included. To saigned to such counties; and is ascentatives, who shall open and problem to such counties; and is ascentatives, who shall open and problem to such counties; and is ascentatives, who shall open and problem to such counties; and is ascentatives, who shall open and problem to such counties; and is ascentative, as tanding armies, in time of the population of the State by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and is ascentative, as the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be included; and, as standing armies, in time of Representatives, less the number of Representatives, less the number of Representatives, less the number of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be in time of the population of the State by the number of Representatives, less the number of Representatives, less the number of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be included. To saigned to such counties; and is ascentatives, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be founded; and, as standing armies, in time of Representatives, the saigned to such counties; and is ascentatives, the saigned to such counties; and is ascentatives, the saigned to such counties; and is abolished except in case of the General Assembly. The bear arms shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be seen to the population of not severally contain the one hundred and twen-

sively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties hav-

able right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience. ded, the House of Representatives shall be com-posed 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, Comborland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Nortnampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph. Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Way e shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beautort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarras, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates Green, Harnet, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison Wartin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Unalow, Pasquotank, Purquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson Stanley Stokes. Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yaney 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 as a citizen two years, and shall have usually 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 qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his

Sec. 11. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General As embly by the Constitution, the vote shall be Sec. 12. The General assembly shall have pow-

er to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case. 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 lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass gen-

eral laws regulating the same. Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall not pass ves shall meet annually on the third Monday in | any private law, unless it shall be made to appear,

See 15. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Govenor under such regulations as may be prescribed by Sec. 16. No law shall be passed to raise money

on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith ment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the peopl of the State, or to a low the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and un ess the yeas and pays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the Journa

Sec. 17. The Gen ral Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuties. Sec. 18. Each house shall keep a journal o its proceedings, which shal be printed an made public immediately after the adjournment of the

General Assembly. Sec. 19. Any member of either house may dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public or any Twelfth District-Duplin and Onslow shall individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the Journal.

> shoose their own Speaker and other officers. Sec. 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided. Sec. 22. The Senate shall choose its other officers, and also a speaker, (pro tempore,) in the abshall exercise the office of Governor.

sence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he Sec. 23. The style of the acts shall be-"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact." Sec. 24. Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, eral election that occurs more than thirty days prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two after the vacancy has taken place and the person . houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day,

or other place. 8 Sec. 25. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they pass into laws and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

Sec. 26. Each member of the General Assemand laws of the United States, and the constitution of the State of North-Carolina a d will faith fully discharge his duty as a member of the sen-

ate or house of representatives. Sec. 27. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commen e at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this constitution shall terminate at | Department. the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election. Sec. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in

either House, by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays, upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals. Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts, and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be dir cted hereafter to be held in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every issued in the name and by the authority of the two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections-The first election shall be held when the vote | countersigned by the Secretary of State. shall be taken on the ratification of this constiday after the approval thereot by the Congress | tions as the General Assembly may provide. of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the embers then elected shall hold their Seats until their successors are elected at a regu-

lar election.

ARTICLE III

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor (in whom shall be vested the Supreme executive power of the State) a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public instruction and an Attorney General, who shall be elected every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next, after lawful, and such remedy ought not to be denied another enumeration, and shall at all times con- their election, and continue until their successors are elected, and qualified: provid d, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of Constitution by the Congress o the United Stales, an dshall hold thei offices four years from

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governhave been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two office be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unles the om e shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or Presd-

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and tran-mitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the

determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be

prescribed by law.

Sec. 4 The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assmbly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation, that he will sup ort the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North-Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor to which he has been

Sec. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall

deem expedient. Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and perdons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall anusity communicate to the General Assembly each ease of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation pardon, or reprieve, and the reasons therefor,

Sec. 7. 'The officers of the Executive Department and of the Public Institutions of the State, shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly severally report to the Governor, who shall trasmit such r ports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the E ecutive Department upon any subj ct relating to the duties of their respective effices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be commander-inchief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly, in extra session by his proclamation stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this contitution, or which shall be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise previded for, and no such of cer shall be appointed or elected by the General

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Schate be equally divided. He shall whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as

Sec. 12. In case of the imprachment of the Governor, his failure to quality, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the offi e of Governor shall in anywi-e become vacant, the powers, dutie and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disabilities shall ccase, or a new Governor hall be elected and qualified. In every case in which he Lientenent Governor shall be anable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties, and emouments of t, coffice of Jovernor shall develve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, or any re so, e prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and be shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities be e moved or a new Gov rnor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the G noral Assemily it shall become neces ary for a President of the Sec. 20. The House of Representatives shall Senate to administer the Government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they

may elect such President. Sec. 13. The respective duties of he Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintended of Public Instruclaw. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to . ppoint auother until the disability be removed or tis successor be elected and qualified. Every such va cancy shall be filled by election, at the first genchosen, shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of

this Article. Sec. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superint ident of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute & officio the Council of State who shall bly, before taking his seat, shall take an ath or advise the Governor in the execution of his office, affirmation that he will support the constitution and three of whom shall constitute a quorum : their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signer by the memb rs present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney Gen ral shall be ex officio: the legal adviser of the Executive

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this Article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shalf have been elected. and the said officers shall receive no other emolu-

ment or allowance whatever. Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, a d shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of North State of North Carolina, sealed with "the Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and Sec. 17. There shall be established in the office

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