

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Per Month, 75 cents. For the Political Campaign, 50 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Advertisements will be inserted at \$1.00 per square for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY POST

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. SUBSCRIPTION: One year, \$2.00. Advertisements \$1 per square.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Office Furniture.

JOSEPH H. NEFF, SHIP CHANDLER, AND DEALER IN SHIP STORES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, BOATS, OARS, &c.

GEO. Z. FRENCH, No. 10, South Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., Wholesale Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liqueurs, Cigars.

W. DOLLNER, G. POTTER, J. CAMERON, Commission Merchants, New York.

HATCH, ESTES & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 132 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF PINE NEW YORK.

L. A. HART, J. NO. C. BAILEY, WILMINGTON, IRON AND COPPER WORKS.

MACHINE SHOP, L. S. O. Manufacturers of TURPENTINE STILLS, AND COPPER WORK in all its branches.

HART & BAILEY, Proprietors.

PETTEWAY & MOORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. KIDD'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS, ZELL'S RAWBONE SUPER-PHONOPHATE.

BROWN'S COUNTER, PLATFORM AND RAILROAD SCALES.

J. C. MANN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN STAVES, SHINGLES, LAST BLOCKS, &c.

TERWILLIGER & CO., Improved Triple Flange Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES.

Jewelers' and Bankers' Safes, Made to Order and lined with Hardened Steel.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS OF MESSRS. RODMAN AND GAGAAN.

To the People of North Carolina: The Convention which met under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, to form a Constitution for the State of North Carolina, has finished their labors, and now present to the people of the State for their ratification.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS states clearly "the general and essential principle of liberty and good government, and secures them by the safeguards which experience can suggest.

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.

Under the heads of the LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT all proceed upon the principle of giving the right to vote and hold office to all the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and good government, may be retained and established, and that the relations 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, that we hold it to be our duty to do so.

That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; that all rights originate from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

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

That this State shall ever remain 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 said Union, or to sever said nation ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

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.

To maintain the honor and good faith of the State unimpaired, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never questioned; but no State shall 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 slave.

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

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

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.

All elections ought to be free. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers.

No person shall be convicted of any crime until he has had a fair and open trial by a jury of his peers, 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.

No person shall be convicted of any crime until he has had a fair and open trial by a jury of his peers, 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.

OFFICIAL.

CONSTITUTION OF 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 for the preservation of the American people, do hereby declare, that we hold it to be our duty to do so.

ARTICLE I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and good government, may be retained and established, and that the relations 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, that we hold it to be our duty to do so.

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.

Section 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 for more than three days, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators biennially chosen by ballot. Section 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be held after the year 1871, the Senate shall be composed of 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.

Section 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from Districts constituted as follows: First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Representatives.

Section 6. Each member of either house may discontinue his office at any time, and any member which he may think injurious to the public or otherwise, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the Journal.

Section 7. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 9. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 10. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 11. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 12. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 13. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 14. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 15. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 16. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 17. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 19. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 20. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Section 21. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers. Section 22. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, until the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Section 23. All men have a natural and unalienable right by 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.

Section 24. The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Section 25. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be held by the people, and the mode of electing shall be prescribed by law.

Section 26. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Section 27. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be granted.

Section 28. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, and ought not to be made.

Section 29. No law shall be made which shall tax retroactively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, or to be passed.

Section 30. Slavery and involuntary servitude, other than in punishment whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within this State.

Section 31. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be as they now are.

Section 32. All courts shall be open, and every person for 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 delay.

Section 33. 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.

Section 34. 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.

Section 35. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and an Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and place, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly.

Section 36. The Governor shall have the honor and the custody of the Great Seal of the State, and shall be the depositary of the public moneys, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Section 37. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 38. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 39. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

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

Section 40. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation, that he will support 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 elected.

Section 41. 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.

Section 42. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 43. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 44. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 45. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 46. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 47. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 48. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 49. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 50. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 51. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 52. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 53. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 54. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 55. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 56. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 57. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 58. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 59. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 60. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 61. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 62. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 63. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 64. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 65. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 66. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 67. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 68. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 69. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 70. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 71. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 72. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 73. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 74. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as may be thought proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR, Improved! It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair. It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully. It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy. It invigorates the Roots of the Hair. It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly. It immediately stops Hair Falling Out. It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age. It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color. It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years. It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances. It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians of high standing. It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Deans, Barnes & Co; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schellfeldt & Co., New York. April 4th, '68.