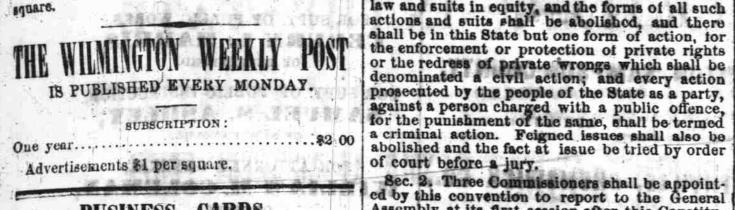


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Sec. 26. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be dected in fike manner, and shall hold their offices for eight years; but the Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the first election, under the superintendence of the Jus-tices of the Superior Courts, be divided by the office for iour years, the other for eight years. Sec. 27. The General Assembly may provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, in-stead of being elected by the oters of the Superior Courts, in-stead of being elected for shall be elected by the voters of the Superior Courts, shall be elected by the voters of the Superior Courts, in-stead of being elected for shall be elected by the voters of the Superior Courts, and that is will faithfully discharge the state, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of the Superior Courts, and the stall times, open for the transaction of all business. Sec. 28. The Superior Courts and be at all times, open for the transaction of all business. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Section 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits shall be abolished, and there shall be in this State but one form of action, for

times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of is-sues of fact requiring a jury. Sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof,

as is prescribed for members of the General As-sembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the offices of justice in his district.

and advise the offices of justice in his district. Sec. 30. In each county a Sheriff and Coroner, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof as is prescribed for members of the General As-sembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a Constable, elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no Coroner in the county, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause, in any of the offices created by this port to the General Assembly as soon as practi-cable, a code of law of North Carolina. The for any cause, in any of the offices created by this section, the Commissioners for the county may Governor shall have power to fill the vacancies occurring in this Commission. appoint to such offices for the unexpired term. Sec. 31. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of this Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the ap-pointees shall hold their places until the next regular election.

> Sec. 32. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respecttively, next ensuing after the next regular elec-tion for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

shall have the power of impeaching. No person Sec. 33. The several Justices of the Peace shall shall be convicted without the concurrence of have exclusive original jurisdiction under suc regulations as the General Assembly shall pre-scribe, of all civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and lof all criminal matters arising within their counties, where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month. When an issue of fact shall, be joined before a Justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil faction, may appeal to the Superior Court from the same, and, if the judgment shall exceed twenty-five dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole mat-ter in the appellate court; but if the judgment shall be for twenty-five dollars or less, then the case shall beheard in the appellate court, only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is giv-en may appeal to the Superior Court, where the their duties ten days after the approval of this matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought | Constitution by the Congress of the U. States. before a Justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings, and tile the same with the Clerk of he Superior Court for his county. Sec. 34. When the office of Justice of the five and six of this Article shall have been carthe Superior Court for his county. Peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by ex- | ried into effect. piration of the term, and in case of the failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county, shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. Sec. 35. In case the office of clerk of a Superior Court for a county and to the clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in any tax be levied, or collected for the payment of cuse of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contractof the Superior Court for the county shall ap-point to fill the vacancy until an election can be rebellion. regularly held.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. In each County, there shall be elected, biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the Gen-eral Assembly, the following officers : A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Commissioners

-Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission-crs to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitatable institutions, Schools, Roads, Bridges, levying of taxes and finances of the County, as may be prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be ex officio Clerk of the oard of Commissioners.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commission-ers, first elected in each county, to divide the same into convenient districts, to determine the boundaries and prescribe the names of the said districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869. Sec. 4. Upon the approval of the reports pro-vided for in the foregoing section, by the Gener-al Assembly, the said districts shall have corpor-

ate powers for the necessary purposes of local government and shall be known as townships. Sec. 5. In each township there shall be bien-nially elected, by the qualified voters thereot, a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county Commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the Township as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of Justices of the Peace in cities and towns and in those Townships. in which cities and towns are situated. In every

Township there shall also be bienially elected a School Committee consisting of three persona whose duties shall be prescribed by law. Sec. 6. The township Board of Trustees, shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make return to the County Commissioners, for revision as may be prescribed by law. The Clerk shall also be ex officio Treasurer of the townships. Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other muni-cipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied, or collected by any officers of the same, ex-cept for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein. Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or Township Treasure, except by authority of law.

shall be provided for by the General Assembly. Sec. 13. The Board of Ecucation shall elect Trustees for the University as follows: One Trustee for each county in the State, whose term of office shall be eight years. The first meeting of the Board shall be held with a ten (10) days after their election and at this and any appendix their election, and at this and every subquent meeting, ten Trustees shall constitute a querum. The Trustees, at their first meeting shall be divided as equally as may be into tour classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the ex-piration of two years; of the second class, at the expiration of four years; of the third class, at the exiration of six years; of the tourth class at the expiration of eight years; so that one fourth may

be chosen every second year Sec. 14. The Bord of Education and the Presisec. 14. The Bord of Education and the Freed-dent of the University shall be ex offers members of the Board of Trustees of the University; and shall, with three other Trustees, to be appointed by the Board of Trustees, constitute the Execu-tive Committee of the Trustees of the Universitive Committee of the Trustees of the Universi-ty of North Carolina, and shall be clothed with the powers delegated to the Executive Committee under the existing organization of the Institu-tion. The Governor shall be *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Ex-ecutive Committee of the University. The Board of Education shall provide for the more perfect organization of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 15. All the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore granted to, or con-ferred upon the Board of Trustees of the University of N. Carolina by the Charter of 1789, or by any subsequent legislations, are hereby yested in the Board of Trustees authorized by this Constitu-tion for the perpetual benefit of the University. Sec. 16. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the University, a Department of Agriculture, of Mechanics, of Mining and of Normal Instruction. Sec. 17. The General Assembly is hereby em-

averse to bearing arms, from religious scrup Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for

the organising, arming, equipping and discipling of the Millitia, and for paying the same when called into active service. Sec. 3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and have power to call out the Millitia to executs the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion. Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed ne-cessary, and to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the Millitia.

ARTICLE XHI AMENDMENTS.

AMERDMENTS. Section 1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. Sec. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly and agreed to by three-sifths of the whole number of members of each House, respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first mestor thereatter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Representative through-out the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon have ap-proved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. same shall become a part of the Constitution.

> ARTICLE XIV. GOL TO COME MISCHILANBOUS.

Section 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before this Constitu-tion takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper Courts, but no punishment shall be in-flicted which is forbidden by this Constitution. Sec. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept or through the same as a second, or send,

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two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Concluded.

ARTICLE IV.

Assembly at its first session after this Constitu-

tion shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the con-vention shall provide for the Commissioners a

Sec. 3. The same commissioners shall also re-

Sec. 4. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of Impeachments, a

Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace and Special Courts, Sec. 5. The Court for the trial of impeachments

shall be the Senate; a majority of the members

shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and dis-

qualification to hold office in this State; but the

party shall be liable to indictment and punish-

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives solely,

reasonable compensation.

ment according to law.

Sec. 8, The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. Sec. 9. There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held at the seat of Government of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interest may require.

Sec. 10. The Supreme Court shall have juris-diction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this court; and the court shall have power to issue any remedial writs necessary, to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior courts.

Sec. 11. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next ses-sion of the General Assembly for its action.

Sec. 12. The State shall be divided into twelve udicial districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a Superior Court in cach county in said District, at least twice in each ycar, to continue for two weeks, unless the busi-ness shall be sconer disposed of.

Sec. 13. Until altered by law, the following shall be the Judicial Districts :

First District.-Currituck, Camden, Pasquo-tank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District .- Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington,

Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe. Third District.-Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson. Fourth District .- Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus. Bladen, Sampson, Robeson. Fifth District.—Cumberland, Harnet, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanley, Union. Sixth District.-Northampton, Warren, Hali-fax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville. Seventh District.-Person, Orange, Chatham, Kandolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District.—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, Yadkin, Surry. Ninth District.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklen,

Tenth District.-Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowell.

Eleventh District.—Alleghany, Ashe, Watanga, Mitchell, Yancy, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District.—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee. Sec. 14. Every Judge of a Superior Court shall reside in his District while holding his office. The Judges may exchange districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor for good reasons which he shall report to the Legislature at its current or next session, may require any judge to hold one or more speci-fied terms o said courts in lieu of the Judge in whose district they are.

Sec. 15. The Superior Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions, whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to-some other Courts; and of all criminal actions, in which the punishment may exceed a SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PROmonth Sec. 16. The Superior Courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or fact, determined by a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace, where the matter in controversy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all cases. Sec. 17. The clerks of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters testamentary and of adminis-tration, the appointment of guardians, the ap-prenticing of orphans, to audit the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and of such other matters as shall be prescribed by law. All issues of fact joined before them shall be transferred to the Superior Courts for trial, and appeals shall lie to the Superior Courts from appeals shall lie to the Superior Courts from their judgments in all matters of law. Sec. 18. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the fact, shall have the force and effect of a verdict of a jury. Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under iffty years of age, which shall be equal on each, to the tax on property valued at three hundred do llars in cash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, a **nd** the State and county capitation tax combined, shall never ezceed two dollars on the head.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and County capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose. Scc. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uni-

form rule, all monies, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises and incomes, Provided, That no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived, is taxed,

Sec. 4. 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 the year 1880, it shall lay 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

Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrec- between the ages of six and twen. v-one years. tion, unless it shall, in the same bill levy a completion of such railroads as may be unflin-ished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thercon. Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and the property hold for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious pur-poses; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanies and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value of not exceeding three hundred dollars. Sec. 7. The taxes levied by the Commissioners ot the several counties, for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly. Sec. 8. Every act of the General Assembly, levying a tax, shall state the special object to

Sec. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city; town or township, shall be uniform, and ad valorem, upon all property in the same, except pro-perty exempted by this Constitution.

Sec. 10. The county officers first elected under Sec. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county

nicipal corporation, shall assume or pay, or shall

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the ob-jects of the corporations cannot be attained un-

der general laws. All gener- laws and special acts passed, pursuant to this section, may be al-tered from time to time or repeated. Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secur-ed by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means, as may be prescribed by law Sec. 3. The term corporation, as used in this Article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not

possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessments, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and contracting debts by each munic 'al corporation.

ARTICLE IY

EDUCATION.

Section 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and happi-ness of mankind, schools and the means of edu-

cation shall torev, 'r be encouraged. Sec. 2. The Genera.' Assembly, at its first ses-sion under this Constitution wha'l provide by par, the General Assembly shall have no power | taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of Public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charges to all the chi. dren of the State Sec. 3. Each county of the state s ball be diviburglary, and rape, and those cial tax to pay the interest annually. And the ded into a convenient number of d. stricts, in Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its fir meeting, make provision for the erection ar General Assembly shall have no power to give or | which one or more Public Schools shall b.9 mainlend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the if the Commissioners of any county shall fail for conduct of a State prison or Penitentiary some central and accessible point within the Sta comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment. Sec. 4. The proceeds of all lands that may have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United Sec. 4. The General Assembly may provide 1 the erection of Houses of Correction, where grants and persons guilty of misdemeanors sha be restrained and usefully employed. States to this State and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore by this State; also, all monies, stocks, bonds and by this State; also, all monies, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds that may accrue to the State, from sales of es-trays, or from fines, penaltise and forfeitures; also, the proceeds of all sales of swamp lands belonging to the State; also, all money that shall other classes of offenders. be paid as an equivalent for expemptions from be paid as an equivalent for expemptions from military duty; also, all grants, gifts and devise that may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift or de-vise, shall be securely invested and sacredly pre-served as an irreducable fund, the annual income room or cell. Sec. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the of which, together with so more of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and per-fecting education in this State, a system of Free Public Schools and for mother purposes or uses whatsoever. Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under provement. Sec. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the estab-lishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade. the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseperable connection with the Free Public School system of the State. Sec. 6. The General Asserbly shall provide Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates. that the benefits of the University, as far as practi-cable, be extended to the youth of the State iree of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accreate to the State, or Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide shall hereafter accrue from eacheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University. the State. Sec. 7. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Scoretary of State, Treasuret, Auditor, Superin-tendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Pub-lic Instruction and Attorney General, shall con-stitute a State Board of Education. Sec. 8. The Governor shall be President and ARTICLE XII. the Superintendent of Public instruction shall be Secretary of the Board of "ducation. MILITIA. ballot and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. Sec. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter pro-vided shall be eligible to office, but before enter-Sec. 9. The Board of Education shall succeed Mikraitzie Pittern Setter (Builes Levien allerien allerithe one allerithe parties at the formation of the fo NEW BOOK OF STREET STREET Filler of the original sector strategy and

powered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

Section 1. The personal property of any resi-dent of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such residents, shall be and is hereby exempt from sale under execution, or other formal process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. Every homestead and the dwelling and building used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to beselected by the owner thereof, or in licu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in the city, town or village, with the dwelling or buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any residert of this State and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be excepted from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for the taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

Sec. 3. The homestead after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority or his children or any one of them.

Sec. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemp-tion, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leav-ing a willow, but no children, the same shall be exem_program the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her bene-fit during her widowhood, urless she be the own-

fit during her widowhood, urless she be the own-er of a homestead in her own right. Sec. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State, acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may after marriage become in any manner enti-tled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such iemale, and shall not be liable to any debts, obligations or engage-ments of her husband, and may be devised or be-queathed, and, with the written assent of her hus-band, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried. Sec. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and chil-dren, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or the guardian, if under age,

for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband, or any of his creditors.

Sec. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sec-tion of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a Homestead from disposing of the same by deed, but no deed made by the owner of a Homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Section 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: Death, imprisonment, with or without hard labor, fines, removal from offices and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or pro-fit under this State.

offenders, and thus prevent crime, murder, arso

cept, or knowingly or agree to go out of this State to fight a duel, shall bold any office in this State, and and any shall hold any office in this State. Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the re-ceipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published. Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject matter of their labor.

of their labor.

Sec. 5. In the absence of any contrary provisec. 3. In the absence of any constary provi-sion, all officers in this State, whether heretefere elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified, according to the pro-visions of this Constitution.

visions of this Constitution. Sec. 6. The seat of Government in this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh. Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lu-crative office, under the State, at the same time; Provided, That officers in the Militla, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special pur-poses, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section.

Done in Convention at Raleigh, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thonsand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-sec

CALVIN J. COWLES, (Signed) I resident of the Conststutional Conception. T. A. BYRNES, Secretary. **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, oo add It invigorates the Roots of the Heir. It forces the Hair and Beard to grow inxuriantly. 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

It is composed entirely of simple and purely

vegetable substances. It has received over six thousand voluntary tes-

timonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians of high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bettles (the name Sec. 2. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in

DUCE. Boing AGENTS for the Manufacturers are prepared to fill, on the most reasonable terms, orders for

GEO. KIDD'S CELEBRATED

COTTON GINS, ZELL'S RAWBONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE, BROWN'S COUNTER, PLATFORM and RAIL-

ROAD SCALES. Have constantly on hand FERTILIZERS of all descriptions. 9ug 5

STRADE A J. C. MANN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STAVES, SHINGLES

LAST BLOCKS, &c.

CASH PAID FOR WHITE OAK AND CY-press timber delivered at his Mill at wharf bot of Castle street.

Prompt attention given to orders. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 5, 1867.

TLRWILLIGER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Triple Flange Fire and Burglar Proof

rules, Coll Put Man Stort & in hand grinni It

for the establishment of Special Courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns, where

the same may be necessary. Sec. 20. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court, and shall hold his of-

tice for eight years. Sec. 21. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each County, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General

Assembly. Sec. 22. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 24. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or to the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States, shall, be in

SAFES. 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 Maiden Lanc, near Pearl Street, N. Y W. Terwilliger, J.S. Lockmond With manufactory, 180 to 192 West Houston Street, Depot, 100 Maiden Lanc, near Pearl Street, N. Y W. Terwilliger, J.S. Lockwood, WH. Terwilliger. now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said ATERNIAL INSTAN

STINGER, MANAGERERTS,

which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be

deemed an elector. Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General As-sembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to regis-ter, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith. Sec. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot and all elections by the General Assembly

able wit death, if the General Assembly so ena

Sic. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be tablished whenever the public interest may duire it, for the correction and instruction

Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legis-lation that the structure and superintendent of penal institutions of the State, the county jails, and city police prisons, secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same

unfortunate and orphans, being one of the first duties of a civilized and christian State, the Gen who shall annually report to the Governor upon their conditions, with suggestions for their im-

that all the deaf mutes, the blind, and the insane, of the State shall, be cared for at the charge of

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the

1.1.1		st One Dollar per Bot-
We	3 A. INTACK	in & Co., New York. 137-ddw-ly
TO	SHINGLE M	ANUFACTURERS.
TH to m	s undersigned offer anufacture and use s, the	for sale the patent right in any of the Southern

MILLER SHINGLE MACHINE.

which is one of the best machines for sawing

This machine was patented on the 13th of July, 1858, and has been much improved since; but owing to the war, has not been introduced into the South. It is adapted for Staves as well as shingles, cutting them even, or with any taper desired.

r.t

The saw first enters the bolts on the side, and consequently turns out better work than can be done by most other machines. It is simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and is built entirely of iron.

It occupies a space of four feet by six, but can be built of any size, the ones now in use being for staves or shingles from 33 inches down. COUNTY or STATE RIGHTS

FOR SALE ON

Very Liberal Terms.

Machines can be manufactured in this city, where all the patterns are on hand, if desired. A machine can be seen in operation at the sub-scriber's mill, on Castle street wharf. For fur-ther particulars, address or call upon

J. C. MANN, Wilmington, H. C.

oct 8-tf

STOVES, &c. 100E, PARLOR, and HEATING STOVES,

Mental Sector Sector Mile P. Busin

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