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W. Terwilliger, J.S. Lockwood, WH. Terwilliger, now in use, anless otherwise provided for by said dec ?

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1868.

NORTH CAROLINA

Concluded:

ARTICLE IV.

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 the enforcement or protection of private rights sues of fact requiring a jury.

Sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each such a substitution of private wrongs which shall be sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each such a substitution of private wrongs which shall be sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each such as the substitution of private wrongs which shall be sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each such as the substitution of the substitutio denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party, against a person charged with a public offence, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed abolished and the fact at issue be tried by order

of court before a jury. Sec. 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed by this convention to report to the General 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 convention shall provide for the Commissioners a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 3. The same commissioners shall also report to the General Assembly as soon as practicable, a code of law of North Carolina. The Shades, Wall Paper, &c., also Governor shall have power to fill the vacancies occurring in this Commission.

Sec. 4. The judicial power of the State shall be shall be filled by the appointment or the doron or, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointment of the appoin Sec. 5. The Court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Schate; a majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold office in this State; but the

party shall be liable to indietment and punishment according to law. Sec. 6. The House of Representatives solely, shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of have exclusive original jurisdiction under such two-thirds of the Senators present. When the regulations as the General Assembly shall pre-

only in levying war against it, or adhering to its estate shall not be in controversy; and of all enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person eriminal matters arising within their counties, shall be convicted of treason unless on the testi- | where the pun shment cannot exceed a fine of mony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or | tifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month. on confession in open court. No conviction of | When an issue of fact shall be joined before a

Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. the State in each year, commencing on the first dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole mat-Monday in January, and first Monday in June, ter in the appellate court; but if the judgment and continuing as long as the public interest may shall be for twenty-five dollars or less; then the

Sec. 10. The Supreme Court shall have jurisinference; 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 Sec. 11. The Supreme Court shall have original

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

First District.-Currituck, Camden, Pasque tank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Second District.—Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe. Third District.—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Ons

ow, 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, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville. Seventh District.—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamarce, Caswell, Rock-

Eighth District. -Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Davie, Rowan. Yadkin, Surry. Ninth District.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklen, burg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Tenth District .- Iredell, Burke, Caldwell,

Wilkes, Alexander, McDowell. Eleventh District.—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, 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 specified terms of said courts in lieu of the Judge in

whose district they are. Sec. 15. The Superior Courts shall have exclufine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one

Peace, where the matter in controversy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all

Sec. 17. The clerks of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing 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

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 value of not exceeding three hundred dollars. the force and effect of a verdict of a jury. Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide 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 oftice 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

during their continuance in office. pugnant to this Constitution, or to the Constitution deemed an elector. tion and laws of the United States, shall be in

force until lawfully altered. Manufactory, 180 to 192 West Houston Street, Depot, 100 Maiden Lane, near Pearl Street, N. Y. heard and determined, according to the practice shall be viva voce.

shall be elected by the qualified voters of the shall hold their offices for eight years; but the Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the first election under this Constitution, shall, alter their

office for four years, the other for eight years.

Sec. 27. The General Assembly may provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts. Sec. 28. The Superior Courts shall be at all times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of is-

judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, 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 Assembly, 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 section, the Commissioners for the county may appoint to such offices for the unexpired term. sec. 31. All vacancies occurring in the offices

> 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

Sec. 33. The several Justices of the Peace shall Governor is impeached the Chief Justice shall scribe, of all civil actions, founded on contract reside.
Sec. 7. Treason against the State shall consist hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real treason or attainuer shall work corruption of Justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned Sec. 8. The Supreme Court shall consist of a who shall try the same. The party against whom thief Justice and four Associate Justices. judgment shall be rendered in any civil (action, Sec. 9. There shall be two terms of the Su- may appeal to the Superior Court from the same, preme Court held at the seat of Government of and, if the judgment shall exceed twenty-five case shall beheard in the appellate court, only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal diction to review, upon appeal, any decision of nature, the party against whom judgment is giv-the Courts below, upon any matter of law or legal en may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a Justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings, and file the same with the Clerk of

he Superior Court for his county.
Sec. 34. When the office of Justice of the Peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by expiration 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 shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a fulfure by the people to elect, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to buttle vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

ARTICLE V. REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall levy a a capitation tax on eyery male inhabitant of the State over Awenty-one and under fifty years of ere, which shall be equal on each, to the tax on roperty valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined, shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and County apitation 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. Sec. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform 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. Bec. 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 ness of mankind, schools and the means of edufund, to be devoted to the payment of the public

Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at sion under this Constitution, shall provide by par, the General Assembly shall have no power taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform sive 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 contract any new debt or pecuniary! obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a castlone in behalf of the State, except to supply a castlone in the state, except to supply a castlone in the state of the state shall be at part, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary! obligation in behalf of the State shall be at part, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary! ual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrec-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 Pages, where the matter is a page of the page where the matter is a page of the tion, unless it shall, in the same bill levy a speassociation or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unflinished 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 thereon. Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and the property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a Sec. 7. The taxes levied by the Commissioners of the several counties, for county purposes, shall be securely invested and sacredly preshall be levied in like manner with the State of which, together with so much of the ordinary 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 which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE. Section 1. Every male person born in the Uniand regulate the fees, salaries, and emoinments | ted States and every male person who has been of all officers provided for in this article; but the naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished shall have resided in this State twelve months salaries of the ordings shall not be difficult and the shall be dividends or distributive shall be deceased persons, shall be deceased persons and the deceased persons are deceased persons.

to no other purpose.

Sec. 3.Fit shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the reg-With Combination and Powder-proof Locks, being when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the Courts having feet, shall be transferred to the Courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change, and all such actions and suits, of the change, and all such actions and suits, of the Courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith.

Manufactory, 180 to 190 W. C. W. C istration of all electors, and no person shall be Sec. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter pro-vided shall be eligible to office, but before enter-

Sec. 26. The Justices of the Supreme Court ling upon the discharge of the duties of his of- hall be elected by the qualified voters of the fice, he shall take and subscribe the following of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations shall be exempt therefrom. State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected in like manner, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent to the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent to the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent to the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent to therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the

duties of my office. So help me God. election under this Constitution, shall, alter their election, under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold

Sec. 5. The tollowing classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First. All persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second.

All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal-practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

ARTICLE VII.

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 General Assembly, the following officers : A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Com-

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners 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 board of Commissioners.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, 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 provided for in the foregoing section, by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local

government and shall be known as townships.

Sec. 5. In each township there shall be biennially 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 bignially elected a School Committee consisting of three persons 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 municipal 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, exa vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein. Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or Township Treasure, except by author-

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 the provisions of this article shall enter upon

their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the U. States. Sec. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this Article shall have been carried into effect.

Sec. 12. All Charters, ordinances and provi sions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution. Sec. 13. No County, City, Town or other mu-nicipal corporation, shall assume or pay, or shall any tax be levied, or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contract ed directly or indirectly in aid or support of the

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL. Section 1. Corporations may be formed under, general laws, but shall not be created by specia act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporations cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed, pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured 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 associapossessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and for her or their own use, free from all the claims shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like of the representatives of her husband, or any of It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature power of taxation, assessments, borrowing mon-ey, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and coutracting debts by each municipal corporation.

ARTICLE IX. EDUCATION.

cation shall forever be encouraged

Sec. 2. The General Assembly, at its first sessystem of Public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charges to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

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 States to this State and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore 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, penaltia and forfeitures; a'so, the proceeds of all sales of swamp lands belonging to the State; also, all money that shall 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 room or cell. otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift or de-

sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and tranchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be field to an inseperable connection with the Free Public lishment of one or more orphan houses, where School system of the State.

that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State mee of expense for tuition; also, that at: the property which has heretofore accreat to the state, or suall hereafter accrne from escheats, unclaimed use of the University.

Secretary of State, Treasure: Anditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, shall conwith the purposes of their creation. stitute a State Board of Education.

Sec. 8. The Governor shell be President and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall

be Secretary of the Board of Education.
Sec. 9. The Board of Education shall succeed be Secretary of the Board of Education shall succeed Sec. 9. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the make all needful rules and regulations in relation make all needful rules and regulations in relation of the Militia; Provided, That all persons who may be

cation shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined to the Board of Edu-

Sec. 11. A majority of the Board shall con-stitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Sec. 12. The contingent expenses of the Board shall be provided for by the General Assembly. Sec. 13. The Board of Education 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 within ten (10) days after their election, and at this and every subquent meeting, ten Trustees shall constitute a quorum. The Trustees, at their first meeting shall be divided as equally as may be into four classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years; of the second class, at the expiration of four years; of the third class, at the

be chosen every second year Sec. 14. The Bord of Education and the President of the University shall be ex officio 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 Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Universitive Committee of the Trustees of the University shall be a said General Assembly shall y of North Carolina, and shall be clothed with he 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 Executive 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 conferred upon the Board of Trustees of the University of N. Carolina by the Charter of 1789, or by any subsequent legislations, are hereby vested 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 adop ion 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-

powered to enact that every child of sufficient sical ability shall attend the pub lic 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 resicept for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by | 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 be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu 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 resident of this State and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be excepted from sale under executionfor 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 ond, performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the Sec. 5. If the owner of a homostand die lagu-ing a widow, but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debte of her husband, and the

rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner 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 female, and shall not be liable to any debts, obligations or engage-ments of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, 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 chiltions and joint stock companies having any of dren, and in case of the death of the husband the the powers and privileges of corporations not amount thus insured shall be pa d over to the

Sec. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing secto provide for the organization of cities, towns tion of this article shall operate to prevent the and incorporated villages, and to restrict their owner of a Homestead from disposing of the same it restores Grey Hair to its Original Color. by deed, but no deed made by the owner of a Homestead shall be valid without the voluntary It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC 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-

nt under this State. Sec. 2. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offenders, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, Sec. 3. Each county of the State shall be divi-ded into a convenient number of districts, in able wit death, if the General Assembly so enact. Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first the meeting, make provision for the erection and the Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co; F. C. if the Commissioners of any county shall fail 'o | conduct of a State prison or Penitentiary at comply with the aforesaid requirements of this | some central and accessible point within the State Sec. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the crection of Houses of Correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed. Sec. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interest may require it, for the correction and instruction of

other classes of offenders.
Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation 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 fe-male prisoners be never confined in the same

Sec. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphans, being one of the first | Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Mill Work, &c., duties of a civilized and christian State, the Gen of which, together with so much of the ordinary eral Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint revenue of the State as may be necessary shall be and define the duties of a Board of Public Charifaithfully appropriated for establishing and per- ties, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision feeting education in this State, a system of of all charitable and penal State institutions, and Free Public Schools and for moother purposes or | who shall annually report to the Governor upon their conditions, with suggestions for their im-

School system of the State.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide taught some business or trade. Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf nutes, the blind, and the insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of se of the University.

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Sec. 7. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities,

ARTICLE XII.

to the said partition show of the

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the Militia, and for paying the same when

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 Militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

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 threefifths of the whole number of members of each House, respectively; nor shall any alteration take extration of six years; of the fourth class at the expiration of eight years; so that one fourth may 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, 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 throughout 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 approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper Courts, but no punishment shall be in-nicted 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 knowingly carry a challenge therefor,

shall hold any office in this State. Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts 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

aborers an adequate lien on the subject matter Sec. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether heretofore 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. Scc. 6. The seat of Government in this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh. Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative 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 purposes, 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 thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-sec

> CALVIN J. COWLES, I resident of the Conststutional Convention.

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.

T. A. BYRNES, Secretary,

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair wife and children, or the guardian, if under age, It forces the Hair and Beard to grow laxuriantly

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely

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

timonials 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 Bot-Wells & Co.; Schleffelin & Co., New York.

aprfl 4th, '68. Union Machine Company,

Steam Engines; Machinists' Tools; Woodworth Planers and Matchers; Improved Stave and Barrel Machinery; Barrel, Tub, and Pail Stave Saws; Chair and Hoop Machinery; Wood Turning Lathes; Sawing Machines and Saw Arbors; Improved Circular Saw Mills;

D TORTUNE CHINESON TURBINE WATER WHEELS, WATER STREET.

FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS. WANTED.ogong salt

AT ALL TIMES, AT MY MILL, POOT OF CASTLE STREET, CYPRESS LOGS,

cut from 7 feet 4 inches in length up, not less than 15 inches in diameter, and free from knots or shakes.

TERMS:-CASH ON DELIVERY J. C. MANN.

NOTICE. HAVING CONTRACTED WITH THE SEC-retary of the Treasury for the salvage of all "Blockade runners" and other wrecks, and prop-erty belonging to the United States on and adja-cent to this coast. contracts will be made with

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