

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..... \$3.00. Advertisements \$1 per square.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, Meets last Wednesday in each month. HORACE H. MUNSON, Wm. M. Poisson, Sec'y.

Concord Chapter No. 1, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. THOS. M. GARDNER, M. E. H. P. S. L. R. S. Sec'y.

Wilmington Council No. 4, Meets 1st Wednesday in each month. ALFRED MARTIN, T. I. G. M. Sec'y. I. D. RYTTENBERG, Recorder.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS OF MESSRS. RODMAN AND GARAGAN. To the People of North Carolina: The Convention which met under the Reconstruction act of Congress, to form a Constitution for the State, has now completed its task. It has drafted a new Constitution, which it has adopted, and which it has recommended to the people of North Carolina for their ratification. The undersigned have been appointed to prepare a brief statement of the substance of the Constitution, and of the principal changes which have been made in the former system of government.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS states clearly "the general and essential principle of liberty and good government," and secures them by all the safeguards which experience can suggest. The great change introduced by this Bill of Rights, is that it removes every argument on which the doctrine of the right of secession has been advanced, and secures forever the integrity of the Union, and the peace and prosperity of the United States.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT changes appear to be much greater than 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 officers is now vested in the people. This is in conformity with the acknowledged principles of Republican government. But two officers have been created. First, the Lieutenant Governor, the necessity for this officer to supply the place of the Governor, in case of a vacancy in his office, was so apparent that it was provided for in the proposed Constitution of 1858. No additional expense is incurred, as he will receive no pay, but will act as Governor or pro-vice during the absence of the Governor, or in case of a vacancy in his office, was so apparent that it was provided for in the proposed Constitution of 1858. No additional expense is incurred, as he will receive no pay, but will act as Governor or pro-vice during the absence of the Governor, or in case of a vacancy in his office, was so apparent that it was provided for in the proposed Constitution of 1858.

THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Article I. Section 1. We the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him, for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I. DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Section 1. The Legislative Department shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent upon the people to-wit; a Senate and House of Representatives.

ARTICLE II. DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Section 1. The Executive Department shall be vested in one person, to-wit; the Governor, who shall hold office for four years, and be eligible to re-election.

ARTICLE III. DEPARTMENT OF THE JUDICIAL.

Section 1. The Judicial Department shall be vested in a Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as may be created by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1. The term of office of the Governor shall be four years, and he shall be eligible to re-election.

ARTICLE V. ELECTIONS.

Section 1. The Governor shall be elected by the people at a general election, to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year in which the Governor's term of office expires.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Section 1. The Governor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

ARTICLE VII. THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE.

Section 1. The sense of the people shall be ascertained by a referendum vote on any proposed amendment to this Constitution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL carry out in good faith the intent of the Convention, they will save hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, by the increased despatch, cheapness and certainty of the administration of justice.

Sec. 1. The Republican principle of local self-government, which has been so fertile a source of good effects in the Northern and Western States, has been applied to the administration of the local affairs of counties and townships. These County Legislatures, composed of five members of each county, will be schools, courts, and places of instruction, and will be the means of extending the benefits of civilization, which may be afterwards displayed in the government of the State.

EDUCATION.

Sec. 1. The Constitution framed by our ancestors in 1776, recognized the value of education. It provided for a University, and for free public schools for all the children of the State.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Sec. 1. A liberal HOME-STEAD is reserved to the unfortunate debtor. The barbarous punishments of whipping, branding, and cropping, will be forever unknown. Crime is as often the result of a want of the means of getting an honest living, as of a criminal disposition.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. The General and essential principles of liberty and good government, are secured by all the safeguards which experience can suggest. The great change introduced by this Bill of Rights, is that it removes every argument on which the doctrine of the right of secession has been advanced, and secures forever the integrity of the Union, and the peace and prosperity of the United States.

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