

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

St. John's Lodge No. 1. Meets last Friday evening in each month. HORACE H. MUNSON, W. M. Wm. M. POISSON, Sec'y.

Wilmington Council No. 4.

Meets last Wednesday in each month. ALFRED MARSH, W. M. I. D. RYTTENBERG, Recorder.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS OF MESSRS. RODMAN AND GAHAGAN.

To the People of North Carolina: The Convention which met under the Reconstruction act of Congress, to form a Constitution "republican in form" for the State of North Carolina, preparatory to its re-admission into the Union, have finished their labors, and now have the honor to present to the people of this State for their ratification.

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.

IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT: The changes appear to be much greater than they were in 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 and SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE, the changes which will challenge attention is the giving the right of suffrage to all the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

White giving suffrage to the colored people, the Convention has not been so inconsistent with itself, and with the great principles of Republican government, as to deny it to any portion of the whites.

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

Experience will soon demonstrate that the changes made in this branch of the government taken together, are of great value.

General Assembly shall carry out in good faith the ideas 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. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons named, whose offences are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. All rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to be exacted for the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people have a right to assemble to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 24. The people have a natural and unalienable right to worship 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.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

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Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Caldwell and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

Forty-fourth District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Forty-fifth District—Rockingham and Guilford shall elect one senator.

Forty-sixth District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Forty-seventh District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Forty-eighth District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Forty-ninth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Fiftieth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fifty-first District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifty-second District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fifty-third District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifty-fourth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

If it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

ARTICLE III. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor in whom shall be vested the Supreme Executive Power of the State.

Section 2. The Governor shall hold office for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected.

Section 3. 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 he may think proper.

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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.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Justices, to be appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the General Assembly.

Section 3. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of all cases at law and in equity, and of all criminal actions, and of all appeals from the inferior courts.

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