

SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor. AND PRINTER TO THE STATE.

WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, TEDITION, Invariably in Advance.)

The Southern Republic.

TERMS:

Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

of the Confederate States, each State main and independent character, in and a permanent federal government, estabv to ourselves and our p sterity-infashr and guidance of "Almighty God-dohigh tids Constitution for the Confedeof America. "

AETHLE I.- Section 1.

Section 2.

powers herein delegated shall be ongress of the Confederate Sta es. Besnalk consist of a Scuate and House of Rep-

House of Representatives shall be composed ets chosen every second year by the people of ical States; and the electors in each State shall softine Confe ferate States, and have the qualregitisite for electors of the most numerous f the S ate Legislature; but no person of rtle not a citizen of the Confederate States allowed to vote for any officers, civil or politi-

Federal. shall be a representative who shall not of the age of twenty-five years, and be a e shiderate States, and who shall not, the an inhabitant of that State in which

intatives and direct taxes shall be appora these veral States which may be included us Confederacy according to their repective is shall be determined by adding to the torof free persons, including those bound watterm of years, and excluding Indians stillis of all slaves. The actual enuthe inside within three years after the the Congress of the Confederate States, subseq ent term of ten years, in such stiall; by law, direct. The number of shill not exceed one for every fifty ach State shall have af least one reprenutil such enumeration shall be made th Carolina shall be entitled to choose Georgia ten, the State of Alabama State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi of Louisiana six, and the State of



RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, bef it bec mes a law, be presented to the President f the Confederate States ; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have origi-Juffed, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shalls become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) alter it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it. unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its

return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated ; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by twothirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

"The Congress shall have power-1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and exises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxeson importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; aut welther this nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce. except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts. and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and ex-

of the Congress, accept of any present emoluments, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

State

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the

security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be cuar-

tered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de dons for offences against the scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or cept in cases of impeachment. things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger: an shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensa-

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office ducommon law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments

his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-creased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected : and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confelerate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation-

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof

Section 2. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and par-dons for offences against the Confederate States, ex-

2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senete, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the C afederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate. by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by ring their ensuing recess.

Section 3. 1. The President shall from time to time, give to

of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States,

[No. 43.

Soutemal.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy a Republican form of government. and shall protect each of the a against invasion; and on application of the Legislature for of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestie violence.

ABTICLE V .- Section 1 ..

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the s id demand is made, and should Tui any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by States and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof-as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified ; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office nutil their successors are appointed and qualified; or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this constitution as under the provisional government.

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederat. States, made in persuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary Lotwithstanding. 4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Co federate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this con-

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and vacancies happen in the representation state; the Executive authority thereof shall of election to fill such vacancies.

House of Representatives shall choose their and other officers, and shall have the sole imperchment, except that any judicial or eral officer resident and acting solely within of any State, may be impeached by a vote hirds of toth branches of the Legislature

Section 3.

Senate of the Cinfederate States shall be two Senators from each State, chosen for w the Legislature thereof, at the regular ext inamediately preceding the commencee term of service; and each Senator shall

aneilistely after they shall be assembled, in-Enchoe id the first election, they shall be divided Filly as may be into three classes. The seats of mators of the first class shall be vacated at the fior of the second year; of the second class at piration of the fourth year; and of the third expiration of the sixth year; so that onebe chosen every second year ; and if vacan- nues. by resignation or otherwise during the reenisiature of any State the Executive make temporary appointments until the

ag of the Legisliture, which shall then fill netson shall be a Senator who shall not have Court. e igo of thirty years, and be a citizen of the States, and who shal not, when elected, anabitiant of the State for which he shall be

Mise President of the Confederate States shall at of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unbe equally divided.

President pro-tempore in the absence of the Vice | than two years. when he shall exercise the office of Presi-C ufederate States

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all when sitting for that purpose, they be on oath or affirmation. When the President Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice de; and no person shall be convicted withconcurrence of two-thirds of the members

further than to removal from office, and disqualin to hold audeniov any office of honor, trust or under the Confederate States; but the party con- Congress. ishail, nevertheless, be liable and subject to inent; trial, judgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

times, places and manner of holding elecof or Senators and Representatives shall be prein each State by the Legislature thereof, subthe provisions of this Constitution; but the Conmay, at any time, by law make or alter such ations, except as to the times and places of choos-

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in mber, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different

Section 5.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections. ns and qualifications of its own members, and a wity of each shall constitute a quorum to do busibut a smaller number may adjourn from day to and may be authorized to compel the attendance. Sent members, in such manner and under such Filties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proing a punish its members for disorderly behavior, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole for, axpel a member.

penses thereof 4. To establish uniform 'aws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of

the same. 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

ing the securities and current coin of the Confederate States 7. To establish post offices and post routes ; but the

expenses of the Post-office Department, after the first day of Morch in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reve-

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inf rior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felouies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprish, and make rules concerning captures on land und water.

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriaate shall, choose their other officers, and tion of money to that use shall be for a longer term

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces. 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-

starections and repel invasion. 16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate

Jargment in cases of in eachment shall not ex- States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by

> 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsbever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise ike authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the crection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockvards and other needful buildings ; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The importation of negrocs of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass. such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, of Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money : make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts : or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States ; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, 'except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels ; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through

two or more States, th y may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. ARTICLE II.-Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years ; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:-

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate ; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, ou the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and

the Congress information of the state of the Confed eracy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all

the officers of the Confederate States. " Section 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdeanors.

ARTICLE III.-Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time. ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices duing good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority ; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party ; to controversies between two or more States ; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In ad the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court -hall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such 'trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed : but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall conist only in levving war against them, or in adhering to their 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.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a the privileges and immunities of citizens in the severchoice. And if the House of Representatives shall not al States, and shall have the right of transit and sochoose a President, whenever the right of choice shall journ in any State of this Confederacy, with their devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next slaves and other property; and the right of property

stitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not Le construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same." 2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

NG. J. Q. DE CARTERET. JOHN ARMSTRONG. NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY. (OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE. DeCarteret & Armstrong. BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC TURERS. RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 23, 1861. 16-1v

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, COUNSELLOP AND COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

BALEIGH, N. C., Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake Johnston and Chatham ; the Superior Courts of New Hanover and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh, Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. William H. Haywood, jr. Jan. 26, 1861. 17-1v

B. R. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. SALISBURY, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining coun-

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C. B. HILL. R. H. DICKINSON. N. B. HILL. DICKINSON, HILL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

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1y.

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COLLEGE HOTEL.

THE Undersigned having taken charge of the houses formerly occupied as a Female College in the city of Raleigh, on Hillsboro' street, 200 yards west of the Capitol, towards the N. C. Depot, and having opened the same as a PUBLIC HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE, respectfully solicits the patronage of the TRAVELING PUBLIC. Hillsboro' street is noted for good water and beautiful

shade during the summer months. The Proprietor designs keeping a House for BOARDERS, during the summer and

fall months for FAMILIES, who can have the benefit of

the Mineral Water from the Kirkham Spring, which is

equal to any in the State in medicinal properties, and

which is well known to all who have tried the water.

Each House shall keep a journal of its pro-Each House shall keep a journal of the same, exsy, and the yeas and nays of the members of flouse, on any question, shall, at the desire of hith of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither House, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other, adjourn for than three days, nor to any other place than that high the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive inpensation for their services, to be ascertained by ad baid out of the treasury of the Confederate, They shall, in all cases, except treason and ich of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance, at the session of their respective is, all in going to and returning from the same ; for any speech or debate in either House they shall

be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the e for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the Confederate tos, which shall have been created, or the emoluits whereof shall have been increased during such te; and up person holding any office under the Conrate States shall be a member of either House dughis continuance in office. But Congress may, by grant to the principal officer in each of the Exwe Departments a seat upon the floor of either use with the privilege of discussing any measures Pertaining to his department.

Section 7. 4. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the the of Representatives: but the Senate may propose " concur with amendments as on other bills.

not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebelli invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law denying or immairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unles in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. .

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9 Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses. taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies : or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service ren-

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent

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ollowing, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional

disability of the President. 4. The person having the greatest number of votes

as Vice President shall be the Vice Presdent, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Sen-ators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution; or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December. 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be c gi le to that office who shall not have attain d the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for

in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired. 2. A person charged in any State with treason, fel-

ony, or other crime against the laws of such State. who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive autority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into anot er, shall in consequence of any law or regu-lation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party

to whom such slaves celong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States ; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State ; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the ands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lving without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants

N. F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Brug-gists, have and will keep on hand a full supply of all such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug House. They will conduce the business on a large and House, They will conduce the business on a large and liberal scale, having ample experience, force and facilities for doing so, and hope by their promptness, energy and untiring efforts to please, to secure the liberal patronage of their friends and the public generally. The Prescription Department will be under the immedi-ate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

N. F. RIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN. JGS. CNRR.

MANSION HOUSE,

5-tf.

WITHIN TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF THE DEPOT. Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTOM and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the mar-L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. ket affords. Jan. 7, 1861. 12-tf

A PPLICATION will be made to the General As-A sembly of North-Carolina, now sitting, to incorpor-ate Palmyra Lodge, No. 147, of Ancient York Masons, in ANSON PARKER. th : county of Harnett. Jan. 2, 1861. 11-tf.

NASH BRANDY .--- A few kegs of genuine "Old Nash," which will be disposed of at \$2 per gallon if application be made immediately at the Planter's Hotel. 18-tf

50 DOLLARS REWARD !--- Look out for the Rasthe apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confine ment in the Raleigh jail, of a negro boy named HENRY BAILEY. Said boy was once free, but was sold for jail BAILET. Said boy was once free, but was sold for jail fees, in January, 1860, having been convicted of house-breaking, and was bought by the undersigned. He run away in May last, and is supposed to be lurking about Charlotte, N. C., where his mother and sisters reside. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is spare built, of light complexion and pox marked in the face. He has free papers, is a great liar, and is no doubt trying to pass for a free negro. M. C. T. LEE. Conwayboro', S. C., Jan. 5, 1861.

Charlotte Democrat copy until forbid, and forward account to abrive address.

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't. Jan. 26, 1861.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES .--- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if very fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the parsest Linsay or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the st machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers nd Housekeepers, are invited to call and examine for them-

Mr. P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City. and pronounces it far better than any before in use. All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of h e Quaker City machine, in any of the towns in North-Carolina, except in the county of Wake, which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Releigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies. J. & F. GARRETT, Agents.

Greensboro', N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1858.

AND FOR SALE .--- The subscriber wishing to move to the Southwest, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Raleigh, and one mile north of Rand's mill on the waters of Swift Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. Said tract contains about 640 acres.; there is enough land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a four horse farm, cultivating one-half alternately. There is on the tract a good two story dwelling house containing eight rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well-regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in the yard. The farm is well dapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton Wheat and Oata. For further particulars address JOHN MITCHENER,

Auburn, Wake Co., N. C. October 13, 1860.

VORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS .--- The N "Goldsboro Rifles," having procured a complete set of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to furnish Buttons for all the North-Carolina Military Companies, at 33 per cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere. All applications must be made to the Captain, M. D. CRATON, Goldsboro, N. C. Jan. 12, 1860.

LEPTON CONTRACTOR STATES