

Constitution of the Confederate States of America. The Confederate States, each State, shall have an equal vote in the Senate, and an equal representation in the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be exercised in the name of the Confederate States, and shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to a citizen of the Confederate States for at least seven years, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 3.

The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service, and each Senator shall hold office for three years.

Section 4.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

Section 5.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall have the power to demand the attendance of any member who may be absent, and may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

Section 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and any member who shall be absent during the session of either House, shall be deemed to have resigned his office.

Section 7.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

The State Journal

WELLMAN, Editor and Proprietor, AND PRINTER TO THE STATE. TERMS: WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, \$4.00. DAILY EDITION, per annum, \$12.00. (Invariably in Advance.)

Constitution of the Confederate States of America. The Confederate States, each State, shall have an equal vote in the Senate, and an equal representation in the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be exercised in the name of the Confederate States, and shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be exercised in the name of the Confederate States, and shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to a citizen of the Confederate States for at least seven years, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 3.

The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service, and each Senator shall hold office for three years.

Section 4.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

Section 5.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall have the power to demand the attendance of any member who may be absent, and may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

Section 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and any member who shall be absent during the session of either House, shall be deemed to have resigned his office.

Section 7.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

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

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

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or infringing the right of the people or 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 quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner 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 describing the place to be searched, and the persons or 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; and shall enjoy the right of 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 informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; and to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

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 informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; and to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his 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 tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

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

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. 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.

Section 11. 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 the inspection laws; and the net 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.

Section 12. 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 to not admit of delay.

Section 13. When any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compact with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

Section 14. 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:—

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; and 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 seat 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 number, not exceeding three, the electors shall choose the President; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority of the whole number of electors.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority of the whole number of Senators, 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 eligible to that office who shall not have attained 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 accordingly act as President until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased 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 Confederate 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."

11. 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 pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

12. 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 Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate 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.

13. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when they are incompetent, or for dishonesty, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

14. 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 the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased 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 Confederate 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."

11. 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 pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

12. 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 Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate 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.

13. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when they are incompetent, or for dishonesty, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

14. 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 the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Section 3. 1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, 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 misdemeanors.

Section 5. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme 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 during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 6. 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 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.

Section 7. 1. In 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 all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Section 8. 1. 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 9. 1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying 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.

Section 10. 1. 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 attainted.

Section 11. 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 12. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

Section 13. 1. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, 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 authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Section 14. 1. 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 another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 15. 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 Representative 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.

Section 16. 1. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

Section 17. 1. 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 living 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

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.

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

ARTICLE 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 proposing.

2. All amendments to the Constitution proposed by the States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—shall be one of the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State 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 until 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 Confederate States, made in pursuance 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 notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, 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 be 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.

J. G. DE CARSTERE, JOHN ALBRIGHT, NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDER (OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE), DeCarster & Armstrong, BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

E. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Jones and Johnston counties, and the County of Johnston 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 Haywood, Jr.

B. R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counties. Collections promptly made.

R. H. DICKINSON, K. B. HILL, C. B. HILL, DICKINSON, HILL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NORTH CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WALL STS., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Attend particularly to the selling of slaves at public and private sale.

GREENSBORO Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company. This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits; not only on the premiums paid, but in active and increasing deposit capital kept in active operation.

A dividend of 67 per cent., at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the life members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR, Treasurer, Greensboro, Feb. 11, 1860.

N. F. RIVES & Co., wholesale and retail Druggists, 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 also keep on hand a large and liberal stock, 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 immediate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. N. F. RIVES, M. D., WALTER B. JORDAN, JES. GERR.

MANSSION HOUSE. WILMITS TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF THE DEPOT, now open for the reception of TRAVELING CUSTOMERS and BOARDERS. Tables supplied with the best market affords. J. MONTAGUE, Proprietor, Jan. 7, 1861.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North-Carolina, now sitting, to incorporate the State of North-Carolina, No. 147, of Ancient York Masons, in the county of Harnett. ANSON PARKER, Jan. 2, 1861.

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—f

50 DOLLARS REWARD!—Look out for the Rascal!—The subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confinement in the Raleigh Jail, of a negro by the name of HENRY BAILEY. 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 ran 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 has a mark 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, Charlotte Democrat copy until forbid, and forward account to above address.

ADVERTISING. Each square, first insertion, \$1.00 Each subsequent insertion, 25 (Fourteen lines or under make a square.) Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from the above rates. No deduction from the regular rates for advertisements inserted in the Weekly Edition. All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weekly. [No. 43.]

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. LIBRARY SCHOOL. THIS School comprises eight permanently organized classes, which studies commence with the school and are continued in the summer months. The studies are: Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Science, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental" work are executed. MUSIC SCHOOL. Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Sacred Music. Usual attention is given to Vocal and Harmonized Music. EXPENSES. Tuition in Elementary Branches, \$15 College Classes, 12 " " Drawing, (materials included), 20 " " Painting in Water Colors, 15 " " Wax Work, (materials included), 20 " " Embroidery, (materials included), 10 " " Music, (instrument furnished), 25 " " Board, (washing included), 50

REMARKS. Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers—Provision pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required. Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages. The school year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Monday in August. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes on the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May. Students received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.

SPRING TRADE. N. F. RIVES & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! A large and extensive building on Seymour street, nearly opposite to the residence of Messrs. Johnson, has been purchased the most modern and extensive stock of furniture ever established in the city, to which he invites the attention of housekeepers and others in want of superior articles in his line—giving entire satisfaction in quality and price. His stock is composed of Sofas, Divans, Parlor chairs, Mahogany wardrobes, and Book cases, Marble top Bureau, Centre tables, Spring mattresses, Bedsteads, Scaffolds, &c. He will also make to order any article in his line, at as low a price as the best workmen in the city in his employ. He solicits a call from his friends and the public. He will pay particular attention to the undertaking Department, for which purpose he will keep a good assortment of Burial Cases of every description. He will have in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and gold hearse. Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1860.

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North-Carolina. They are of the latest styled and superior workmanship. SADDLES and HARNESS of the best materials, and of my own manufacture. Call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. A. C. HARRISON, No. 123 Seymour street, Petersburg, Va., April, 1860.

REMOVAL. GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, BOOKSELLER, Agent Methodist Depository, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the store No. 161 MAIN STREET. Recently occupied by Mr. Cain & Co. His stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES, will compare favorably with any house South. He has selected with great care a splendid assortment of stationery, to suit the most fastidious. Also, a large stock of CELLAR, GROCERIES, STANDARD AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS, of the newest editions, and indeed the latest popular, moral publications as soon as they are published. The trade can be supplied with our own Books upon the same terms as at the Nashville House. For terms, see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis and sent by mail. Merchants, Ministers, Clergymen and Consumers, will find it to their advantage to patronize the Depository. The store has been elegantly and comfortably fitted up with a view to the easy conduct of the business as well as the comfort and ease of the customer. Also polite and accommodating clerks are employed. Orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Don't forget the place. No. 161 Main street, one door below Messrs. Cain & Co's.

THE Undersigned having taken charge of the house 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, under the name of the TRAVELING PUBLIC. Hillsboro' street is noted for good water and beautiful shade during the summer months. The Proprietor desires to keep a House for BOARDERS, during the summer and months for FAMILIES, and the country 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 the benefit of it. The public are respectfully solicited to call and judge for themselves, as pronouns might be made and not complied with. SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Agent, Feb. 25, 1861.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES.—The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two the desks making double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if very fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the coarsest Lanes or the finest Mullin, and is undoubtly the best machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers and Housekeepers, are invited to call and examine for themselves. 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 used. All persons wishing to secure an agency for the sale of the 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 Raleigh, and the county of Forsyth, 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 for the Quaker City Machine. The subscriber wishing to secure an agency for the sale of the 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 Raleigh, and the county of Forsyth, 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 for the Quaker City Machine. JOHN MITCHNER, Auburn, Wake Co., N. C., October 15, 1860.

NORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS.—This is the Goldboro' Rifle, having advertised a company of 100 of the North-Carolina Military Companies, at 33 per cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere. All applications must be made to the Captain, Jan. 12, 1860.