The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States the people of the Confederate States, each State

its sovereign and independent character, in form a pesmanent federal government, estabsice insure domestic tranquility, and secure the f liberty to ourselves and our posterity-inhe favor and guidance of Almighty God-do and and stablish this Constitution for the Confede-

ARTICLE I .- Section 1.

legislative polyers herein delegated shall be in a Congress of the Confederate States, shall consist of a Senate and House of Rep-

The House of Representatives shall be composed mbers chosen every second year by the people of eral States; and the electors in each State shall ons of the Confederate States, and have the qualas requisite for electors of the most numerous of the State Legislature; but no person of haith not a citizen of the Confederate States allowed to vote for any officers, civil or politi-

person shall be a representative who shall not hard the age of twenty-five years, and be a Confederate States, and who shall not, be an inhabitant of that State in which

sentiatives and direct taxes shall be apporin theseveral States which may be included Confederacy according to their repective which shall be determined by adding to the umber of free persons, including those bound for a term of years, and excluding Indians k three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enube, made within three years after the ing of the Congress of the Confederate States, an every subject ent term of ten years, in such is they shall, by law, direct. The number of ittes shall mit exceed one for every fifty shit, but each State shall have at least one reprethe of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama | rate States, State of Florigh two, the State of Mississippi state of Louisiana six, and the State of

enhvacancies happen in the representation State, the Executive authority thereof shall all election to fill such vacancies.

House of Representatives shall choose their and other officers, and shall have the sole of imperchadat, except that any judicial or belevil officer resident and acting solely within mits of any State, may be impeached by a vote thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and ex-

Section 3.

Senate of the Confederate States shall be del di two Senators from each State, chosen for drs by the Legislature thereof, at the regular | the same. next immediately preceding the commenceof the term of service; and each Senator shall

Immediately after they shall be assembled; in equance of the first election, they shall be divided outly as may be into three classes. The seats of enators of the first class shall be varated at the ration of the second year; of the second class at expiration of the fourth year; and of the third s at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onerel may be chesen every second year; and if vacanappear by resignation or otherwise during the re-The Legislature of any State the Executive of may make temporary appointments until the

neeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill to person shall be a Senator who shall not have sidinge of therty years, and be a citizen of the center States, and who shall not, when elected, inhabitant of the State for which he shall be

Vice Presidentiof the Confederate States shall ident of the Single but shall have no vote, unberequally divided.

ic Senate shall choose their other officers, and Resident pro tempore in the absence of the Vice rit, as when he shall exercise the office of Presithe Confederate States.

The Sinate shall have the sole power to try all nancuts . When sitting for that purpose, they win path or attirpation. When the President Confe larate States is tried, the Chief Justice process: and no person shall be convicted withse openirened of two-thirds of the members

idement in cases of impeachment shall not exud farther than to removal from office, and disqualborhold and enjoy any effice of honor, trust or and the Confiderate States; but the party coudevertheless, the liable and subject to inunent, that, judgment and punishment, according

The times places and manner of holding elecos for Senators and Representatives shall be pre. oct hi while State by the Legislature thereof, subie provisions of this Constitution; but the Con- tor the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockpay, but any time, by law make or alter such | yards and other needful buildings; and ions except as to the times and places of choos-

id such meeting shall be on the first Monday in the government of the Confederate States, or in any oler, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different | department or officer thereof.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, and qualifications of its own members, and a ty of each shall constitute a quorum to do busis; but a smaller jumber may adjourn from day to and thay be authorized to compel the attendance absent hembers, in such manner and under such 2. Each House ntly determine the rules of its pro-

lings, purish its members for disorderly behavior, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole mber expel a member.
3. Each House shall keep a journal of its prohalings, and from time to time publish the same, exting such parts as may in their judgment require resy; and the yeas and nays of the members of ther House, on any question, shall, at the desire of he-fifth of those preget; be entere I on the journal.

1. Neither House, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other, adjourn for fore than three days, nor to any other place than that bich the two Houses shall be sitting. Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive pensition for their services, to be ascertained by al paid out of the treasury of the Confederate

They shall, in all cases, except treason and of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective and largoing to and returning from the same; any speech or debate in either House they shall questioned in any other place.

1.2. No Separator or Representative shall, during the who office under the authority of the Confederate tes which shall have been created, or the emoluuts whereof shall have been increased during such e; and no person holding any office under the Conederate States shall be a member of either House dumg his confinuance in office. But Congress may, by grant to the principal officer in each of the Excutive Departments a seat upon the floor of either Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any quase, with the privilege of discussing any measures aning to his department.

Section 7. 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the resentatives; but the Senate may propose profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent nts as on other bills.

nated, 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 ob-

jections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise

be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall 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)

after 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 Presi-

dent may approve any appropriation and disapprove

any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropria-

tions disapproved, and shall return a copy of such ap-

propriations, with his objections, to the House in which

the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-

ings, shall then be had as in case of other bills disap-

currence 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 two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

Section 8.

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and ex-

cises 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 taxes

on importations from foreign nations be laid to pro-

mote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties,

imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confede-

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

but neither 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,

obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases

such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, through-

out the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the

expenses of the Post office Department, after the first

day of M orch 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 in-

ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and re-

prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropria-

14. To make rules for government and regulation

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-

cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-

as may be employed in the service of the Confederate

States: reserving to the States, respectively, the ap-

intment of the officers and the authority of training

he militia according to the discipline prescribed by

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases

whatsoever, 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

like authority over all places purchased by the consent

of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and

proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-

ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in

1. The importation of negroes 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

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall

introduction of slaves from any State not a member

not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or

of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over

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 esti-

mated 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

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in

federal currency the exact amount of each appropria-

tion and the purposes for which it is made; and

public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such

contract shall have been made or such service ren-

of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy

such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

avasion the public safety may require it.

slaves shall be passed.

time to time.

inbefore directed to be taken.

duty of Congress to establish.

tion of money to that use shall be for a longer term

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

of the land and naval forces.

surrections and repel invasion.

mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law

and the improvement of harbors and the removing of

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the con-

proved by the President.

Confederate States

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power-

State

Somunal,

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his ob-12. Congress shall make no law respecting an jections to that House in which it shall have origi-

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

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 cuartered in any house without the consent of the owner;

nor in time of war, but in a magner to be prescribed 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 scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or | cept in cases of impeachment.

· 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; nor 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 Executive Department may be removed at any time informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; by the President, or other appointing power, when to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his pacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his and when so removed, the removal shall be reported

18. In suits at common law, where the value in 4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancontroversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of cies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by granting commissions which shall expire at the by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court | end of their next session; but no person rejected by of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the | the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office du-

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

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

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 discharge aty-debt contracted before the passage of 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 foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. ing the securitie and current coin of the Confederate

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, they 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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manper 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 Confeder-16. To provide for organizing, arming and discip-lining the militia, and for governing such part of them ate 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 | confession in open court. 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 highby States, the representation from each State having one | effect thereof. vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as Presi- in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired. dent, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro 4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice Presdent, if such 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid number be a majority of the whole number of electors | State from which he fled, be delivered up to be reuble's in proportion to the census or enumeration hereappointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose | in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Sen- under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried ators, and a majority of the whole number shall be ne- into another, shall in consequence of any law or regu-7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation

cessary to a choice. 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the bor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice Pres- to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but ident of the Confederate States. in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a 6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing regular statement and account of the receipts and exthe electors, and the day on which they shall give their penditures of all public money shall be published from votes, which day shall be the same throughout the

born in the United States prior to the 20th of Decem- or more States, or parts of States, without the consent ber, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible 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

8. In case of the removal of the President from

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants

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

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the 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 pardons 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 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.

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 to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

ring 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

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.

the officers of the Confederate States.

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 dung good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be minished during their continuance in office.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases trising 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 all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptionsand under such regulations as the Congress shall

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 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

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 est numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those | State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedvoted for as President, the House of Representatives | ings of every other State. And the Congress may, shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken | acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the

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 sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property

> 2. 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 autority of the moved to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. No slave or other person held to service or labor lation therein, be discharged from such service or la-

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 7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two

> 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

lands thereof. 3. The Confederate States may acquire new territooffice, or of his death, resignation, or inability to dis- ry, and Congress shall have power to legislate and charge the powers and duties of the said office, the provide governments for the inhabitants of all terrisame shall devolve on the Vice President; and the tory belonging to the Confederate States lying with-Congress may, by law, provide for the case of re- out the limits of the several States, and may permit moval, death, resignation, or inability both of the Pres- them, at such times and in such manner as it may by ident and Vice President, declaring what officer shall law provide, to form the States to be admitted into then act as President, and such officer shall act accord- the confederacy. In all such territory the institution ingly until the disability be removed or a President of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress

of the several Confederate States and Territories sha have the right to take such territory and slaves law

No. 50.

State that 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 suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should 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 conveution-they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

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'

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 persuances 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 botwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both the Co federate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religons test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the

5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage ranted as represented by them.

N. F. RIVES & CO., 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; dent. 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 in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and exercise the legislative powers granted them, not ex- | good hearse. tending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

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RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 23, 1861.

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liam H. Haywood, jr.

Jan. 26, 1861.

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REENSBORO' 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 parment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits; not only on the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing desposit capital kept in active A dividend of 67 per cent., at the last Anual 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

N. F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Drug-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 conduct 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 disspatch. N. F. RIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN. JGS. CNRR.

MANSION HOUSE, 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. Jan. 7, 1861.

PPLICATION will be made to the General Asate Palmyra Lodge, No. 147, of Ancient York Masons, in ANSON PARKER the county of Harnett.

Nash," which will be disposed of at \$2 per gallon if application be made immediately at the Planter's Hotel.

50 DOLLARS REWARD! --- Look out for the Rasthe apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confin ment in the Raleigh jail, of a negro boy named 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 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 ferbid, and forward acount to above address.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

(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

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement inserted in the Weekly Edition.

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weekly.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

fully held by them in any of the States or Territorie of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shalf guarantee to every alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Vatural Science of the Confederate States shalf guarantee to every Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, 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.

FINE-ARTS SCHOOL. Sepcial attention is devoted to Drawing; Oil Painting; and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught. MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and and as an art. Instruc-tion is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unu-sual attention is deved to Vocal and Sacred Music.

EXPENSES. Tuition in Elementary Branches,

" College Classes, " Drawing, (materials included,) " Painting in Water Colors,
" Oil Painting (materials included,)

" Wax Work, (material included.) " Embroidery, (materials included,) " Music, (instrument furnished,)
" Board, (washing included,)
" 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 .-Picayune 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 scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commence-

Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to
MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.

ment on the last Thursday in May.

Seeds.

SPRING TRADE. N. F. RIVES & CO.

Pure Medical Wines,

Brandies, Gins, &c.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. E ARNESTLY invite the merchants of Virginia North-Carolina and Tennessee, to examine their ex-

tensive stock of Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Brushes of all kinds, Dve Stuffs. Tobacco, Window Glass, Patent Medicines,

Having facilities unsurpassed by any house in the trade, they feel authorized in saying they can, and will sell all goods in their line of business, at such low prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be promptly 5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain attended to. All goods sent from their establishment, war-

Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va. DR. N. F. RIVES, WALTER B. JORDAN,

JOSEPH CARR.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

LFRED OVERTURE, having removed to the A large, new and extensive building on Sycamore street, nearly opposite Donnans & Johnson, has purchased the most superior and extensive stock of Furniture ever exhibited in the city, to which he invites the attention of houseeepers and others in want of superior articles in his line. pledging entire satisfaction in quality and price. His stock is composed of Sofas, Divans, Parlor chairs, Mahogany was drobes, and Book cases, Marble top Bureaus, Centre Tables, Spring and other Bedsteads, Sociables, &c. He and for counting the votes and inaugurating the Presi- will also make, to order any article in his life, as he has some of 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 De-

> Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1860. WAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North-Carolina. They are of the latest style and superior workmanship. Also, SADDLES and HARNESS of the best materials, and of my own manufacture. Call and see

partment, for which purpose he will keep a good assortment of Burial Cases of every description. He will have

my stock before purchasing elsewhere,
A. C. HARRISON, A. C. HARRISON, No. 123 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

> 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. Chas. A. Gwatkin, and one door below Messrs: Kent, Pain & 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 sait the most fastidious. A collection of choice MIS-CELLANEOUS, STANDARD AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS, of the newest editions, and indeed the latest popular, moral publications as soon as published. The trade can be supplied with our own own Books upon the same terms as at the Nashville house. For terms, see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis. Merchants, Ministers, Colporteurs 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 Kent, Pain & Co's.

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

COLLEGE HOTEL.

Hilisboro' 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. The public are respectfully solicited to call and judgs for themselves, as promises might be made and not complied 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 oarsest Linsey or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the et machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers and 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 Raleigh, 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, 7858. AND FOR SALE .-- The subscriber wishing to I move to the Southwast, 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 Oats.

For further particulars address JOHN MITCHENER, Auburn, Wake Co., N. C.

October 13, 1860. ORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS .--- The "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.