

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 advertisement inserted in the Weekly Edition. All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weekly.

OFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL. This school comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the studies of the students are properly prepared for the duties of life. The necessary apparatus is freely supplied, and comprehensive and Cabinet embraces rare and extensive collections.

Expenses: Tuition in Elementary Branches, \$15. College Classes, 20. Drawing, (materials included), 15. Painting in Water Colors, 15. Oil Painting, (materials included), 20. Wax Work, (materials included), 10. Embroidery, (materials included), 10. Music, (instrument furnished), 25. Board, (washing included), 50.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Groceries, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, and all other articles of Groceries. Also, in all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, and other articles of Iron and Steel.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! A large and new extensive building on Sycamore street, nearly opposite Donnan & Johnson, has purchased the most superior and extensive stock of furniture ever exhibited in the city, to which he invites the attention of housekeepers and others in want of superior articles in his line.

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North Carolina. Also, the latest styles and superior workmanship. Also, SADDLES and HARNESS of the best materials, and of my own manufacture.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Agent Methodist Depository, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 125 MAIN STREET.

COLLEGE HOTEL. The undersigned having taken charge of the hotel formerly occupied by the Proprietor, and situated 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 a HOUSE OF RESIDENCE, respectfully solicits the patronage of the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES. The Quaker City Sewing Machine, which will not rip or ravel, even if you sew on the thickest material. It is a great improvement on all other machines in the market.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber wishing to move to the Southwest, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying between the waters of Swift Creek, and in a healthy and fertile soil.

50 DOLLARS REWARD. Look out for the Basaloid. The subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confinement in the Edinboro' Jail, of a negro boy named HENRY BAILEY.

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, or any of them.

ARTICLE V. Section 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.

ARTICLE VI. Section 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 remain 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.

ARTICLE VII. Section 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.

ARTICLE VIII. Section 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.

ARTICLE IX. Section 1. The legislative 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.

ARTICLE X. Section 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.

ARTICLE XI. Section 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.

ARTICLE XII. Section 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 deprived, impaired, or destroyed, except by the laws of the State in which they are held.

ARTICLE XIII. Section 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.

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.

Section 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

Section 3. 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.

Section 4. The President shall have power to fill 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 5. 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.

Section 6. 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 7. 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.

Section 8. 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 9. 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 10. 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.

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

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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; or in any case, in which the victim is a member of the armed forces of the Confederate States.

Section 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; 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.

Section 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 Confederate States according to the rules of the common law.

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

Section 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 21. 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 objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it.

Section 22. 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.

Section 23. 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.

Section 24. 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.

Section 25. 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.

Section 26. 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; or in any case, in which the victim is a member of the armed forces of the Confederate States.

Section 27. 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; 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.

Section 28. 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 Confederate States according to the rules of the common law.

Section 29. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 30. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

The Southern Republic. The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

Article I. Section 1. We the people of the Confederate States, each State holding its sovereignty and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and give to ourselves and to our posterity, the following Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Section 2. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 3. 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 qualifications requisite for Electors in that State; but no person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and who shall not, when elected, have seven years residence in that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 4. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves.

Section 5. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years, and divided into three classes, the seats of which may be vacated at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the second class the seats of the second class shall be vacated at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies shall exist in the Senate, the President may fill such vacancies during the term of which they occur.

Section 6. The President shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be removed from office, or disqualified, unless by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Section 7. The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, but he shall not grant such pardon or reprieve to any Senator or Representative, or any officer or agent of the Confederate States, who shall have been impeached by the House of Representatives, or to any person who shall have been convicted by the Senate.

Section 8. The President shall have the 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 9. 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.