We the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign 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 our posterity-invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I .- Section 1.

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 2. 3

1. 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 becitizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualrifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their repective 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. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States. and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

.4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shallissue writs of election to fill such vacancies,

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impendment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

1. 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 the same. session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided. as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year; and if vacan- | nues. cies happen by resignation or otherwise during the rethereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, und less they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice | than two years. President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi-

dentiof the Confederate States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on eath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice

shall preside; and no person shall be convicted withthe concurrence of two-thirds of the members, Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqual-

ilication to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convidted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indidment, trial, judgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choos-

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

Each House shall be the judge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own members, and majority of gach shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to lay, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its procoedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

36 Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of ple-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a 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 for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emduments whereof shall have been increased during such times and no person holding any office under the Con- daty of Congress to establish. federate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such appertating to his department. Section 7.

1. 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.

State



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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12,

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 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. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it 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 President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-

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

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

Section 8. The Congress shall have power-

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises 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 promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties. imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the 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, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof. 4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

ing the securities and current coin of the Confederate 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first day of March 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 cess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings

> and discoveries. 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme 10. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-

> mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law 11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

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

surrections and repel invasion. 16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them, as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States: reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by

Congress. 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 be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; and

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

- Section 9. 1. The importation of 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 such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the ntroduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses. 7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation

of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over 8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but

in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

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

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

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

of the Congress, accept of any present emeluments, 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 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

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 quar-

tered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasona-

ble 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. 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; 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 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

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of

ive 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 ex-

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces-

pressed 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 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 Conress, lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of lelay. But when any river divides or flows through wo or more States, they may enter into compacts ith 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 manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

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

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be ne-

cessary 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 of the Congress. 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 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 actaccordingly until the disability be removed or a President

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

his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-creased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the 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 solemuly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof.

Section 2. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and 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 Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, for other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate. 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 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.

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

ARTICLE III. - Section 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices 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 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversics 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 exceptions and 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 con-

sist 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.

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

ARTICLE IV. Section 1. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a | the privileges and immunities of citizens in the 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.

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 State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into 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 3.

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

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 territo-

ry, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying 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

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of the several Confederate States and Territories sha

have the right to take such territory and slaves law

fully held by them in any of the States or Territorie

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every

State that now is or hereafter may become a member,

of this Confederacy a Republican form of government,

and shall protect each of them against invasion; and

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 constitu-

tion 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 convention—they shall henceforward form a part of this

Constitution. But no States shall, without its con-

sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

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 pass-

ed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers ap-

pointed 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

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confeder-

ate States, made in persuance thereof, and all trea-

ties made, or which shall be made under the authori-

ty of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law

constitution as under the provisional government.

of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

of the Confederate States.

tic violence.

Senate.

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of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws Brushes of all kinds. Dye Stuffs, Tobacco. Window Glass, 4. The Senators and Representatives before men-Cigars, Patent Medicines. tioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-Pure Medical Wines tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of Brandies, Gins, &c. Having facilities unsurpassed by any house in the trade the Confederate States and of the several States, shall they feel authorized in saying they can, and will sell all be bound by oath or affirmation to support this congoods in their line of business, at such low prices as cannot stitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as fail to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be promptly

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 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. 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 consti-

tution, 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. Q. DE CARTERET. JOHN ARMSTRONG. NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY. (OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE.)

DeCarteret & Armstrong. BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC TURERS,

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

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Hanover and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh. Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wil liam H. Haywood, jr.

B. R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining coun-

ies. Collections promptly made. Jan. 26, 1861. R. H. DICKINSON. N. 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

Aug. 28, 1860. REENSBORO' Mutual Life Insurance and to the public which few possess. It is economical in its nanagement, 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 D. P. WEIR, Treasurer. Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859.

N. F. RIVES & Co., wholesale and retail Brug-gists, have and will keep on hand a full supply of all such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug House. They will conduce the business on a large and 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 immediate 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. ket affords. Jan. 7, 1861. SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, May, 25th, 1861. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department for

the delivery of good merchantable flour, at any railroad depot within the State, in quantities not less than twentyfive barrels, until 15th of July, 1861.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for flour," and addressed to the Commissary General.' WM. JOHNSTON.

May 29, 1861.

May-4, 1861.

COMMITTED to Jail, in the town of Salisbury

Commissary General.

Prowan county, by Cornelius Kestler, a negro slaves who says he is a runaway, and belongs to James Fuller and says his name is Frank. This boy is about twenty-one or two years old, about six feet high, of rather a light-dark color, had on brown woolen clothes, badly torn, appears to be a boy of good quality, and a number one negro. The owner will come for him, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

W. A. WALTON, Sheriff of Rowan county.

Agent Methodist Depository, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

Would respectfully inform his friends and 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, lar, 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

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

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

Hillsboro' street is noted for good water and beautiful shade during the summer months. The Proprietor designs keeping a House for BOARDERS, during the summer and fall months for FAMILIES, who can have the benefit of the Mineral Water from the Kirkham Spring, which is equal to any in the State in medicinal properties, and which is well known to all who have tried the water. The public are respec themselves, as promises might be made and not complied SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't. with. Jan. 26, 1861.

avery fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the aparsest Linsey or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the s st machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers nd Housekeepers, are invited to call and examine for them-

Mr. P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, Winston, N. C. having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use. All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of he 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. GARKETT, Agents.

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

on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Raleigh, and one mile north of Rand's mill on the waters of Swift 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

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

October 13, 1860. TORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS The "Goldsboro Rifles," having procured a comple of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to furnish Buttons for all the North-Carolina Military Companies, at 33 per

Departments four—Preparatory, Academic, Collegiate and University or Art, with a Regular Course of study in

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attended to. All goods sent from their establishment, warranted as represented by them.

N. F. RIVES & CO.,

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

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! A LFRED OVERTURE, having removed to the 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 housekeepers 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 wandrobes, and Book cases, Marble top Bureaus, Centre Tables, Spring and other Bedsteads, Sociables, &c. He will also make to order any article in his line, 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 Department, for which purpose he will keep a good assort-ment of Burial Cases of every description. He will have

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

in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and

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

REMOVAL. GEORGE L. BIDGOOD.

BOOKSELLER,

will compare favorably with any house South. He has selected with great care a splendid assortment of statiouery, to suit the most fastidious. A collection of choice MIS-CELLANEOUS, STANDARD AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS, of the newest editions, and indeed the latest popu-

Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis. Merchants, Ministers, Colporteurs and Consumers, will

below Kent, Pain & Co's.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES .-- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making double lock stifch, which will not rip or ravel, even if

AND FOR SALE ... The subscriber wishing to Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. Said tract contains about 640 acres.; there is anough land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a four horse farm, cultivating one-half alternately. There is on dapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton Wheat and Oats.

cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere.

All applications must be made to the Captain,

M. D. CRATON, Goldsboro, N. C.