

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

a gogiNSON. Assistant Editor. TERMS: EDITION, per TELLY EDITION, Invariably in Advance.

The Southern Beaublic.

Constitution of the Confederate States of Americ 1.

of the Confederate States, each State preign and independent character, in premainent federal government, estab-ic domestic tranquility, and secure the riv to ourselves and our posterity-inand guidance of Almighty God-do olish this Constitution for the Confede-America.

ARTICLE I.-Section 1.

nowers herein delegated shall be Chigress of the Confederate States, neist of a Senate and House of Rep-

#### Section 2.

ase of Representatives shall be composed hosen every second year by the people of ates; and the electors in each State shall lederate States, and have the qualin for electors of the most numerous State Legislature; but no person of ta citizen of the Confederate States is yote for any officers, civil or politi- proved by the President.

shall be a representative who shall not in inhabitant of that State in which

frives and direct taxes shall be apporseveral States which may be included a dedersoy laccording to their repective hall be determined by adding to the the persons, including those bound m of years, and excluding Indians hils of all slaves. The actual enuaddie within three years after the 12 Longress of the Confederate States. side ent team of ten years, in such Full by how direct. The number of exceed one for every fifty heich shall have at least one reprefill sich enamieration shall be made Courses tes, the State of Atabama Flothia two, the State of Mississippi of Louisiana six, and the State of



. 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 suchreconsideration, 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 y 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 cas , chaings to be seized. he shall, in signing the lift, design at the appropria-16. No person sh tions disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated ; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disup-

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the con-currence of both Houses may be necessary (except on black of tweaty-five years, and be a a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Disclerate States, and who shall not, President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by twothirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill,

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power--

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and exises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of 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 importations from foreign nations be laid to pronote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties,

of the Congress, accept of any present emoluments, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, creased nor diminished during the period for which he 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 grievances.

18. 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 cuartered in any house without the consent of the owner:

nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed by law.

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

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-+ President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads tion

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall onjoy 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 | and when so removed, the removal shall be reported defence

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy 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 daring their ensuing recess. common law. 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments the Congress information of the state of the Confedinflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law," eracy, and recommend to their consideration such shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be exhe may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both pressed in the title. houses, or either of them; and in case of disagree-

his services a compensation, which shall neither be inof the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and slaves law shall have been elected ; and he shall not receive withfully held by them in any of the States or Territorie in that period any other emolument from the Confedof the Confederate States. erate 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 alimn) 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.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

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,

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 of departments.

partments, 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, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

Section 3.

journment, he may adjourn them to such time as he

Section 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil offi-

cers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from

office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason,

ABTICLE III.-Section 1.

Section 2.

party; to controversies between two or more States;

between a State and citizens of another. State where

under grants of different States, and between a State-

or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or

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 origi-

nal jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mon-

tioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate juris-

subject of any foreign State.

make.

1 The judicial power shall extend to all cales

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States

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The ensuing Session will be re-opened for the admission f pupils on THURSDAY, 10th day of January, 1861.--Promptness solicited.

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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 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 as embled in their several conventions, the Congress hali summon a Convention of all the States, to take nto 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

and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardoes for offences against the Confederate States, exceph in cases of impeachment. 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 Sepate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate

3. The principal officer in each of the executive de-

tics made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law 4. The President shall have power to fill all vacan-

provides happen in the representation Size and fixe utive authority thereof shall Heating to fill such vacancies.

shall Representatives shall choose their or one ers. and shall have the sole iment, except that any judicial or in grasident and acting solely within State, may be impeached by a vote tight both branches of the Legislature

Sec im 3.

the Confederate States shall be and Senttors from each State, chosen for whe Logislabure thereof, at the regular the terminately, preciding the commence-

after they shall be assembled, in SHALLA first election, they shall be divided or inter three classes. The sears of | States, first class shall be vacated at the t tar wit Hison every second year ; and if vacan- hales. resignation or otherwise during the re-The Legislature, which shall then till | and discoveries,

Sall-be a Senator who shall not have | Court. fairty years, and be a citizen of the Astano which shall not, when elected. and of the Stale for which he shall be of nations.

President of the Confederate States shall He Sounde, but shall have no vote, un- | and water.

he is a group to the alsence of the Vice than two years. Contraction of the share of the second states of the second states of the second states.

single shall have the sole power to try all as When sitting for that purpose, they differ all rmation. When the President' Called States is tried, the Calei Justice stid; and no person shall be convicted withcontarvage of two-thirds of the members

mint in cases of impeachment shall not exthat to reproval from office, and disqualal and caloy any office of honor, trust or and Contedepute States; but the party conunsortheless, he liable and subject to inunity independent and punishment, according

#### Section 4.

Thekins, places and manner of holding elec-Schaurs and Representatives shall be preeach State by the Legislature thereof, subprovisions of this Constitution ; but the Conat the fine, by law make or alter such extrapt as to the times and places of choos-

ngress shall assemble at least once in every meeting shall be on the first Monday in much unrest they shall, by law, appoint a different

uposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the unfederate States. 2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confede-

ate States. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

boug the severa States, and with the Indian tribes ; t neither this, nor any other clause contained in Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate e power to Congress to appropriate money for any ernal improvement intended to facilitate commerce. cept for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and oys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, d the improvement of harbors and the removing of structions in river navigation, in all which cases ch duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated hereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and exenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and nliform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughut the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of same.

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

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the the second year; of the second class at expenses of the Post office Department, after the first is the fourth year; and of the third day of Murch in the year of our lord eighteen hundred which of the "sixth year; so that one- | and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reve-

- 8. To promote the progress of science and useful fature of any State the Executive arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inmake temptionry appointments until the ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings

9. To constitute tribunals inf rior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish biracies and felonies conimitted on the high seas, and offences against the law

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisa!, and make rules concerning captures on land

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

> 13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation

of the land and naval forces. 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-Ente the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciphighing the militia, and for governing such part of then is 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 he militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

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

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and anoper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in he government of the Confederate States, or in any lepartment or officer thereof. Section 9.

rtation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America. s hereby forbidden ; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of 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:

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or ment between them, with respect to the time of adconfederation : grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin shall think proper ; he shall receive Ambassadors a d a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainother public ministers; he shall take care that the der, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligalaws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confiderate States. tion of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Con-

gress, 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 | bribery, or other high crimes and miscleanors. 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. shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such in-3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, ferior courts as the Congress may from time to time lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Sufor the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigapreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices duted by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conring good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive flict with any treaties of the Confederate States with for their services, a compensation, which shall not be foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus dediminished during their continuance in office. rived shall, after making such improvement, be paid nto the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Conrecement or compact with another State, or with a federate States, and treatics made or which shall be foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually inva- made under their adthority ; to all cases affecting anyded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of baseadors, other public ministers and consuls; to di delay. But when any river divides or flows through | cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to contwo or more States, they may enter into compacts | troversies to which the Confederate States shall be a with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

#### ARTICLE H.-Section 1.

the State is plaintiff; between eitizens claiming laids 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Presideut of the Confederate States of Americal He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term subjects; but no State shall be such by a citizen or of six years ; but the President shall not be re-eligible." The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:-

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

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the

greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole 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 | ings of every other State. And the Congress may, 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 a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a 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 Presdent, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors 'appointed ; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be ne- into another, shall in consequence of any law or regucessary to a choice.

the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senate.

abolished.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Co-federate States and of the several States, shall 1. The President shall from time to time, give to he bound by eath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; Confederate States.

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

n two-thirds thereof-as the one or the other mode of

ratification may be proposed by the general conven-

tion-they shall henceforward form a part of this

Constitution. But no States shall, without its con-

sent, be deprived of its equal representations in the

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by the Constitution

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-

constitution as under the provisional government.

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

#### ARTICLE VIL.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the provisional constitution shall continue t exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extonding beyond the first limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861,

ETERNINE NON VARIABLE PROPERTY OF STATE

J. O. DE CARTELET. JOHN ARMSTRONG. VORTH-CAROLINA, BOOK BINDERY. OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE. DeCarteret & Armstrong. BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC TURERS. RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 23, 1861. 16-17 L'B. GRANAM HAYNOOD, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

BALEIGH, N. C., Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Hanover and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh. Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wil-

R. MOORE. ATTORNEY AT LAW. SALISBURY, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counties. Collections promptly made. 17-1y Jan. 26, 1861.

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

NORTH CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WALL STS., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Attend particularly to the selling of slaves at public and private sale. Aug. 28, 1860.

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 kep operation. 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,

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

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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 in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and good hearse.

Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1869.

WAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North-Carolina. They are of the latest style and sugarior workmanship. Also, SADDLES and HARNESS of the best materials, and of my own manufacture. Call and see my stock before purchasing elsew Lere. A. C. HARRISON,

No. 123 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. April, 1860.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD. BOOESELLER.

Agent Methodist Depository. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Would respectfully inferm 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 suit 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.

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Morchauts, 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 case of the customer. Also polite and accom-

modating 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.

#### 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 vards west of the Capitol, towards the N. C. Depot, and having opened the same as a PUBLIC HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE. respectfully solicits the patronage of the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

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

diction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress sifali liam H. Haywood, jr. 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im-Jan. 26, 1861. peachment, 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

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 proceedby general laws, prescribe the manner in which such

#### Section 5.

Lune shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications of its own members, and a ead shall constitute a quorum to do busiat a smaller number may adjourn from day to imay be authorized to compel the attendance seat members, in such manner and under such les to cash House may provide.

House may determine the rules of its protudish its members for disorderly behavior, there is herebee of two-thirds of the whole rapel a member.

Filings, shall keep a journal of its prois, and from time to time publish the same, exsath parts as may in their judgment require did yeas and mays of the members of on any question, shall, at the desire of busy present, be entered on the journal. T Il lase, during the session of Congress, with ut the consent of the other, adjourn for that three days, nor to any other place than that which the polo Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive possible of their services, to be ascertained by and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate They shall, in all cases, except treason and of the paper, be privileged from arrest during attendade at the session of their respective es, and in using to and returning from the same ; or any speech or debate in either House they shall Justi and in any other place.

" Senator or Representative shall, during the which is was elected, be appointed to any onice mader the authority of the Confederate which shall have been created, or the emoluwhereof shall have been increased during such 3344 no person holding any office under the Conste Stales shall be a member of either House duhis continuum e in office. But Congress may, by grant to the principal officer in each of the Exlive Departments a seat upon the floor of either ise, with the privilege of discussing any measures ertaining to his department.

#### Section 7.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the use of Representatives; but the Senate may propose concur with superalments as on other bill:.

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

6. So 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 f commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a egular 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, an abinitied to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies for the payment of claims against the Confederat States, the justice of which shall have been judicial. declared by a tribunal for the investigation of clair against the government, which it is hereby made to daty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall speerfy federal currency the exact amount of each approprition and the purposes for which it is made; an Congress shall grant no extra compensation to at public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after su contract shall have been made or such service redered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Co: federate States; and no person holding any office profit or trust under them, shall, without the conoffice of President shall be eligible to that of Vice Pres- to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service ident 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 Decemher, 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 election.

,8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accord- the confederacy. In all such territory the institution ingly until the disability be removed or a President of pegro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate shall be elected.

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

acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to ali 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 fied, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 8. 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 lation therein, be discharged from such service or Ja-5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the | bor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party

> or labor may be due. Section 3.

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

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying with-out 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 States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants

Treasurer. Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859. 11-1v.

N. F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Drug-gists, have and will keep on hand a fall supply of all such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug House. They will conducs 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 Bepartment 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. CNRK.

MANSION HOUSE. Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTOM and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the mar-L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. 12-t

# 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 twenty-

depot within the State, in quantum and five barrels, until 15th of July, 1861. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for flour," and addressed to the Commissary General." WM. JOHNSTON,

Commissary General.

May 29, 1861,

May 4, 1861.

COMMITTED to Jail, in the town of Salisbury Rowan county, by Cornelius Kestler, a negro slaves who save he is a runaway, and belongs to James Fuller and save his name is Frank. This boy is about twenty-one or two years old, about six feet high, of rather a light-dark or two years old, about six feet high, of rather a light-data 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. 46-tf

\$50 SEWING MACHINES.--- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if avery fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the acarsest Linsey or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the st machine in market. Mcrchant Tailors, Mantua Makers n d 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 nee.

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 appry soon to the undersigned agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable.per cent. to all persons taking agencies. J. & F. GARRETT, Agents. Greensboro', N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1858.

LAND FOR SALE.... The subscriber wishing to move to the Southwest, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Raleigh, and one mile north of Rand's mill on the waters of Swift Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. Said tract contains about 649 acres. there is enough land cleared, and in a bigh 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 basenient, newly fitted up. There are also all the processry, outhouses of a well-regulated farm, with a the necessary outhouses of a well-regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in the yard. The farm is whit dusted to the growth of Corn, Cotton Wheat and Oats. For further particulars address JOHN MITCHEVER,

October 13, 1860 NORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BITTONS.--The "Goldsboro Biffes," 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.

Auburn, Wake Co., N. C.

ket affords. Jan. 7, 1861.

5-tf.