WM. ROBINSON, Assistant Editor.

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The Southern Republic.

anest Constitution of the Confederate States

he people of the Confederate States, each State its sovereign and independent character, in form a permanent federal government, estabospre domestic tranquility, and secure the of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-inthe favor and guidance of Almighty God-do and establish this Constitution for the Confede-Sistes of America. ARTICLE I .- Section 1.

lative powers herein delegated shall be Congress of the Confederate States. hall consist of a Senate and House of Rep-

House of Representatives shall be composed. bers chosen every second year by the people of eral States; and the electors in each State shall sof the Confederate States, and have the qualrequisite for electors of the most numerous of the State Legislature; but no person of irth not a citizen of the Confederate States wallowed to vote for any officers, civil or politi-

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

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apporamong the several States which may be included this Confederacy according to their respective embers, which shall be determined by adding to the cole number of free persons, including those bound recycle for a term of years, and excluding Indians taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumain shall be made within three years after the a meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States. within every subsequent term of ten years, in such sinner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of appreciatives shall not exceed one for every fifty d but each State shall have at least one repreand until such enumeration shall be made Je of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama State of Florilla two, the State of Mississippi State of Lbuisiana six, and the State of

ien vacancies happen in the representation State, the Executive authority thereof shall wests of election to fill such vacancies. he House of Representatives shall choose their

taker and other officers, and shall have the sole overlof imperchment, except that any judicial or federal officer resident and acting solely within of any State, may be impeached by a vote thirds of both branches of the Legislature

Section 3.

Senate of the Confederate States shall be all of two Senators from each State, chosen for is by the Legislature thereof, at the regular mext immediately preceding the commencethe term of service; and each Senator shall

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in once of the first election, they shall be divided ally as may be into three classes. The seats of nators of the first class shall be vacated at the tion of the second year; of the second class at piration of the fourth year; and of the third. the expiration of the sixth year; so that op may be chosen every second year; and if anabout hy resignation or otherwise duen, one reamay make temporary appointments until the thereang of the Legislature, which shall then fill

person shall be a Senator who shall not have If the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Erroe States, and who shall not, when elected,

the Vice President of the Confederate States shall Provident of the Schate, but shall have no vote, unsthey be equally divided. he Senate shall choose their other officers, and President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice

dent or when he shall exercise the office of Presint of the Confederate States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all assiments . When sitting for that purpose they

on outh or affirmation. When the President hellConfederate States is tried, the Chief Justice heside; and no person shall be convicted withthe concurrence of two-thirds of the members

Indignest incases of impeachment shall not ex-Bither-than to removal from office, and disqualation to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or under the Confederate States; but the party conshall nevertheless, be liable and subject to intheir, trial, judgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

The times, places and manner of holding elec-Selators and Representatives shall be prein each State by the Legislature thereof, subthe provisions of this Constitution; but the Conat any time, by law make or alter such us, except as to the times and places of choos-

he Congress shall assemble at least once in every and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in other, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different.

Section 5.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections. buts, and qualifications of its own members, and a porty of each shall constitute a quorum to do busistant a smaller number may adjourn from day to s as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, invasion the public safety may require it. with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole iller, expel a member.

Hach House shall keep a journal of its prohigs, and from time to time publish the same, expuig such parts as may in their judgment require crests and the yeas and nays of the members of her House, on any question, shall, at the desire of -figh of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other, adjourn for

te than three days, nor to any other place than that which the two Houses shall be sitting. Section 6.

I. The Sénators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by w, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony besich of the peace be privileged from arrest during arriattendance at the session of their respective ouse and in going to and returning from the same;

r any speech or debate in either House they shall a questioned in any other place. to Senator or Representative shall, during the or which he was elected, be appointed to any lice under the authority of the Confederate which shall have been created, or the emoluwhereof shall have been increased during such and no person holding any office under the Con-States shall be a member of either House ducontinuance in office. But Congress may, by The principal officer in each of the Ex-cut Departments a seat upon the floor of either onse will the privilege of discussing any measures

appenanting to his department. Section 7. tills for raising revenue shall originate in the Representatives; but the Senate may propose condition with amendments as on other bills

bill which shall have passed both Houses,

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VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

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 year 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 law.
by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted)

15. T 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 proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disap-

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.

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 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 Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the severa 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 bunys, 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 ex-

penses 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 crin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures

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

to establish post offices and post routes; but the enses of the Post office Department, after the first ay 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

arts, by securing for limited times to authors and in-

ventors 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 reorisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation f the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling, forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and discipliming 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

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

and may be authorized to compel the attendance | introduction of slaves from any State not a member absent members, in such manner and under such | 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

> 4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law deaying 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 those of another.

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

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nave, 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

duty of Congress to establish. 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 public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service ren-

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Conederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the cerseut of the Congress, accept of any present emoluments,

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 cuartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or 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 trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

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

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

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for 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 delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts

with each other to improve the navigation thereof. ARTICLE II.—Section 1. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as

2. Each State shall appoint, in such 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 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 th Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Hous of Representatives, open all the certificates, and th votes shall then be counted; the person having th greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest 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 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-

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: 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 actaccordingly until the disability be removed or a President | the confederacy. In all such territory the institution

shall be elected. 9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for | States shall be recognized and protected by Congress

office or title of any kind whatever from any king, his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-prince or foreign State. shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

> 10. Before he enters on the execution of his office. he shall take the following oath or affirmation-"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve protect and defend the Constitution thereof.

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-

cept 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 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, or 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 vacaneies 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 du-

Section 3. 1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall-receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all

the officers of the Confederate States. Section 4. 1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and 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 liminished during their continuance in office. Section 2.

1 The judicial power shall extend to all cases rising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or

subject of any foreign-State. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such 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 shail be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any their ballots the person voted for as President, and in | 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 during the life of the person attained.

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

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

n 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 re-

moved 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.

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 neither shall any person be eligible to that office who of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

> 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof. 3. The Confederate States may acquire new 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 'n such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate.

and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and slaves law fully held by them in any of the States or Territorie

[No. 7.

of the Confederate States. 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 their against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V .- Section 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by the Constitution s the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this constitution as under the provisional government.

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in persuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before menioned, 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 be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States. 5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain

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

ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same. 2. When five States shall have ratified this 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.

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Aug. 28, 1860.

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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

ate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night.

Orders will be attended to with neatness and disspatch.

and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the mar-L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. ket affords. Jan. 7, 1861.

CUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, May, 25th, 1861. Scaled 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.

Commissary General.

May 29. 1861.

COMMITTED to Jail, in the town of Salisbury O Rowan county, by Cornelius Kestler, a negro slaves who says he is a runaway, and belongs to James Foller 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.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

One square, first insertion Each subsequent insertion (Fourteen lines or under make a square.)

Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from he above

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

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Week

The Neuse Manufacturing Company HAVE on hand a general assortment of News and Book paper—also, Post office, Newspaper and and Cartridge Wrappers, prime quality, and a large quan-

and Cartridge Wrappers, paper.
tity of common wrapping paper.
H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer. Raleigh Register, Greensboro' Times, Western Demo-coat, Goldsboro' Tribune and Newbern Progress 4 weeks

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBOROUGH N. C.

This institution has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present The course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern Parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in

The Faculty consists of five Gentlemen and Four La-dies. The Institution is, and has been THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization. Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position ren-

ders it a quiet and safe retreat. The next Session will commence August 1st, 1861. For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, Greensborough, N. C.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the Sth day of September last, a negro boy, who says his name is "Jim," and that his master's name is "John Worthy," living in Gaston county, N. C. Said boy is of medium heighth, very black and has very ordinary intelligence-no marks or scars by which to identify him. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise on the 9th day of September next, he will be exposed to public sale, to pay fees, as the law directs.

Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. Charlotte, N. C. May 29, 1851. SPRING TRADE. 1861.

N. F. RIVES & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, E ARNESTLY invite the merchants of Virginia North-Carelina and Tennessee, to examine their extensive stock of Chemicals,

Fancy Articles, Brushes of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Window Glass. Cigars, Pure Medical Wines Brandies, Gins, &c. Having facilities unsurpassed by any house in the trade, they feel authorized in saying they can, and will sell all

goods in their line of business, at such low prices as cannot

fail to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be promptly

attended to. All goods sent from their establishment, war ranted as represented by them. N. F. RIVES & CO., DR. N. F. RIVES,

Petersburg, Va. WALTER B. JORDAN, JOSEPH CARR. FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

Wholesale Druggists,

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

in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1860. WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF CARRIAGES, Rocka-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

my stock before purchasing elsewhere. April, 1860 No. 123 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, BOOKSELLER,

Agent Methodist Depository, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, A TOULD respectfully inform his friends and NO. 161 MAIN STREET,

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. The trade can be supplied with our own own Books upon the same terms as at the Nashville house. For terms, see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis. Merchants, Ministers, Colporteurs and Consumers, wil

Recently occupied by Mr. Chas. A. Gwatkin, and one door

find it to their advantage to patronize the Depository.

The store has been elegantly and comfortably fitted up with a view to the easy conduct of the business, as well as the comfort and ease of the customer. Also polite and accommodating clerks are employed. Orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place. No. 161 Main street, one door below Kent, Pain & Co's.

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 respectfully solicited to call and judge for themselves, as promises might be made and not complied SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES .-- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making adouble lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if very fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the parsest Linsey or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the ast 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.

AND 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.

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

Said tract contains about 640 acres.; there is enough and cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a four horse farm, cultivating one-half alternately. There is on the tract a good two story dwelling house containing eight rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well-regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in the yard. The farm is well dapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton Wheat and Oate.

For further particulars address
JOHN MITCHEVER, Auburn, Wake Co., Y. C. October 13, 1860.

TORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS .--- The Goldsboro Rifles," having procured a complete set of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to furnish Buttons for all the North-Carolina Military Compania, 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.