Wa, the people of the Confederate States, each State the its over ign and independent character, in to form a permanent federal government, estabhastire domestic tranquility, and secure the es of Libercy to ourselves and our posterity-invaring the tayor and guidance of Almighty God-do in and Stablish 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.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed you members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qual-

hall be allowed to vote for any officers givil or politiscal, State or Federal. 2. No person shall be a representative who shall not she attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a or the Confederate States, and who shall not o'cle ted, he an inhabitant of that State in which

half be chosen: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apporg the overal States which may be included Cart lerney according to their respectivedetails at di be determined by adding to the be persons, including those bound rhuon shall be made within three years after the fifst meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, Lie within every subseq ent term of ten years, in such representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty the usand, But each State shall have at least one repreartitive; and intil such enumeration shall be made State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose 1

4. When vaconcies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall sieste writs of election to fill such vacancies, 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sile power of hapsichment, except that any policial or diger deleral officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeashed by a chte b) two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be apposed of two Senators from each State, chosen for the same. six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular sion next inaucdiately, 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 wats of the Semilers of the first class shall be varied at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourty year; and of the third and so class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-r mes. raird may be chosen every seem byers; and if victordes harden by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Light thre of any State the Exemple thereof may make temporary appointments until the mist meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

Namerson shall be a Senator who shall not have artimed the agreef thirty years, and be a citizen of the Omiederate States, and who shall bet, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be

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

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President production in the absence of the Nice Tresident, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all unipeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on outh or affirmation. When the President of the Chief letate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted withof the concurrence of two-timels of the members

7. Judgment in eases of impeachment shall not exend further than to removal fr m offi e, and d. qualfratien to hold and enjoy any office of h per, trust or | Congress, profit, under the Contederate States; but the party coneted, shall, nevertheless, be hable and sul ett to incurrent; trial, judgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elecof Senators and Representatives shall be pre la I in each State by the Legislature thereof, subat ; the provisions of this Constitution; but the Cons sening at any time, by law make or alter such is | Julions exce that to the times and places of choos-

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every vine; and shell neeting shall be on the first Monday in I sember, unless they shall, by law, up point a different

1. Fach House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a

majority of each shall constitute a qu cram todo business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to fay, and may be authorized to compel the attendance absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide, 2. Each House may determine the rules of its pro-

edings, maish its members for disoff rly behavior. and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its pro-

ocedings, 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 one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, hall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for me re 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 con pensation 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, felony 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 emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Conederate States shall be a member of either House duumg his conti uance in office. But Congress may, by aw, gr at to the principal officer in each of the Ex-

Bjontive Departments a seat upon the floor of either leuse, with the privilege of discussing any measures opportaning to his department. Section 7 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose properr with amendments as on other bill

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses

V) J. [.]

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 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 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

fications requisite for electors of the most numerous the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-tranch of the S are Legislature; but no person of ings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States proved by the President. 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on 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 twothir sof both Houses according to the rules and limi-

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case,

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

propriations, with his objections, to the House in which

shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropria-

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 charges for a cally cars, and excluding Indians, for the common defence, and carry on the government and 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 dut es. the manufer of 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 six the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama' among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; inge, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi | but heither this, nor any other clause contained in scien, the State of Loftisiana six, and the State of 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 bucks, 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-

4.1To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall discharge any lebt 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 counterfeiting 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 ay of Morch 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 inventors the exclusive right to their respective writingsand discoveries. 9. To constitute tribunals inf rior to the Supreme

10 To define and punish piracies and felonies committed 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

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

of the land and naval forces. 14. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-

cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections 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 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases what year, 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 ike authority over all places purchased by the consent 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 powrs, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, in Territories of the United States of America, s hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same,

21 Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member | a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a r Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. . . 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 lenving or impairing the right of property in negro laves shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unie's 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

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 : 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 appropriaand the purposes for which it is made; and figress shall grant no extra compensation to any file 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 Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the corsent the Congress, accept of any present emoluments

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, erate States, or any of them. 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 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 | dons for offences against the Confederate States, exthings 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; to be twice put in jeopardy of hife 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 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 common law.

sive 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 enfer into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal coin money; make anything but gold and s'lver coin a tender in payme: t 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 duries 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 delay. But when any river divides or flows through 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 Confeder- and under such regulations as the Congress shall ate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, | Congress may by law have directed. 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 the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be th 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 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 Presi-. dent, as in case of the death or other constitutional

disability of the President. 4. The person having the greatest number of vote. 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 Senafe 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 civizon thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 29th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be cligible to that office who shall not have attain I 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 | make all needful rules and regulations concerning the

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 re- tory belonging to the Confederate States lying withmoval, death, resignation, or inability both of the Pres- out the limits of the several States, and may permit ident and Vice President, declaring what officer shall, them, at such times and 'a such manner as it may by then act as President, and such officer shall act accord- law provide, to form the States to be admitted into ingly 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

his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confed-

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office. he shall take the following oath or affirmatio: -"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate security of a free State, the right of the people to keep | 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 parcept 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, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence 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 informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; 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 vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court | by granting commissions which shall expire at the of the Confederacy than according to the rules of 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 shalls 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 foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually inva- made under their authority; to all cases affecting amded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of | bas-a lors, other public ministers and consuls; to all 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 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 ad the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall beheld 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 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 proceedings of every other State. And the Congres; may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the

1. The citizens of each State shall oe entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the sever-States, and shall have the right of transit and soourn 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 shad 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 Lelong, 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

of the Congress. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and property of the Confederate States, including the

lands thereof. 3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all terriof negro slavery as it now exis s in the Confederate TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

One square, first nsertion 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. 85

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

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 domes-

ARTICLE V .- Section 1.

assembled in their several conventions, the Congress

shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take

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

in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of

Constitution. But no States shall, without its con-

sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

ARTICLE VI.

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

uccessors 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 treaties made, or which shall be made under the authori-

ty 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

4. The Senators and Representatives before men-

tioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of

the Co federate States and of the several States, shall

be bound by eath or affirmation to support this con-

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

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States

shall be sufficient for the establishment of this consti-

2. When five States shall have ratified this consti-

for holding the election of President and Vice Presi-

and for counting the votes and inaugurating the Presi-

constitution, and the time for assembling the same.

under the provisional constitution shall continue to

tending beyond the time limited by the constitution

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wno says he is a runaway, and belongs to James Fuller

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and says his name is Frank. This boy is about twenty-

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D. P. WEIR,

N. F. RIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN.

L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor.

RALEIGH, May, 25th, 1861.

WM. JOHNSTON,

Commissary General.

JGS. CNRR.

WITHIN TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF THE DEPOT.

11-ly.

management, and prompt in the parment of its losses.

and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

f the provisional government.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

ties. Collections promptly made.

the life members of the Company.

Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859.

their friends and the public generally.

MANSION HOUSE,

UBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,

five barrels, until 15th of July, 1861.

ddressed to the Commissary General.

Jan. 7, 1861.

May 29. 1861.

J. Q. DE CARTERET.

Jan. 23, 1861.

iam H. Haywood, jr,

Jan. 26, 1861.

Aug. 28, 1860.

tution between the States so ratifying the same.

of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Confederate States.

the people thereof.

constitution as under the provisional government.

1. The Government established by the Constitution

Upon the demand of any three States legally

of the Confederate States.

tic violence.

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement

inserted in the Weekly Edition. All advertisements receive one insertion in the Week of

The Neuse Manufacturing Company AVE on hand a general assortment of News and Book paper—also, Post office, Newspaper and and Cartridge Wrappers, prime quality, and a large quantity of common wrapping paper.

Address

H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.

Raleigh Register, Greensboro' Times, Western Demoeast, Goldsboro' Tribune and Newbern Progress 4 weeks

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 South-ern Parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in

into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at 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-States ... and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions

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. ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall henceforward form a part of this June 26.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the Jall of Meck-lenburg county, on the 8th 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.

Charlotte, N. C. May 29, 1851.

W. W. GRIER,
Mecklenburg county.

SPRING TRADE. N. F. RIVES & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

E ARNESTLY invite the merchants of Virginia North-Carolina and Tennessee, to examine their extensive stock of

Drugs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Brushes of all kinds, Chemicals, Dve Stuffs. Tobacco, Window Glass, Cigars, Patent Medicines. Seeds,

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 stitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as goods in their line of business, at such low prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be promptly a qualification to any office or public trust under the attended to. All goods sent from their establishment, war-ranted as represented by them.

N. F. RIVES & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists. Petersburg, Va.

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 lines pledging entire satisfaction in quality and price. His stock tution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for hydring the election of President and Vian Decident and Vian 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

Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1860. WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF CARRIAGES, Rockaexercise the legislative powers granted them, not ex-WAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North-Carolina. They are of the latest style and supe-

No. 123 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD.

Agent Methodist Depository,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Wolld respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the store COUNSELEOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

> below Messrs. Kent, Pain & Co. His stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES. lar, moral publications as soon as published. Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis. 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.

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,

Hilfsboro' 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 the Mineral Water from the Kirkham Spring, which equal to any in the State in medicinal properties, which is well known to all who have tried the water.

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't. Jan. 26, 1861. \$50 SEWING MACHINES .-- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making able lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if very fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the carsest 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 ityr and pronounces it far better than any before in use. All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale 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

AND FOR SALE .-- The subscriber wishing to nove 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 Said tract contains about 640 acres.; there is enough land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a four horse farm, cultivating one-half alternately. There is on the tract a good two story dwelling house containing eight

October 13, 1860. NORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS,...The

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.

DR. N. F. RIVES, WALTER B. JORDAN,

dent; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; He will pay particular attention to the Undertaking Dedent. They shall also prescribe the time for holding partment, for which purpose he will keep a good assortthe first election of members of Congress under this ment of Burial Cases of every description. He will have in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress

> rior workmanship. Also, SADDLES and HARNESS of the best materials, and of my own manufacture. Call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
> A. C. HARRISON,

> > REMOVAL.

BOOKSELLER,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, NO. 161 MAIN STREET. Recently occupied by Mr. Chas. A. Gwatkin, and one door Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Han-

> 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 popu-The trade can be supplied with our own own Books upon the same terms as at the Nashville house. For terms, see Merchants, Ministers, Colporteurs and Consumers, wil

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

to the public which few possess. It is economical in its respectfully solicits the patronage of the TRAVELING 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 the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or the themselves, as promises might be made and not complied

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.

Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well-regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in the yard. The farm is well dapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton Wheat and Oats.

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

of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to urnish for all the North-Carolina Military Companies, at cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere.

All applications must be made to the Captain,

M. D. CRATON Goldsboro,