The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate Sta

of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its searcing and independ at character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the sings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-iteking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—to dain and establish this Constitution for the Confederrate States of America. AleTICLE 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.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chisenevery second year by the pe ple of the several States; and the electors in each State shall becitizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualiterations requisite for electors of the most it merous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political State or Fellera

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

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apporfined among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to t'eir respective numbers, while shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians mot taxed, three fifths of all slaves. The actual enuperation shall are made within three years after the first morning of the Congress of the Confederate States, manaer as they shall by law, direct. The number of imposts and excises confederate States. consand, but each State shall have at least one repreentative; and until such enumeration shall be made rate States. Sinte of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose Lax, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

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

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

1. The Senale of the Confederate States shall be empered of two Senators from each State, chosen for the same. six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular ssion next in mediately preceding the commenceboot 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 | States. as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year; and if vheancas bappen by assignation or otherwise during the re- | arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inof Sof the Logislature of any State the Executive thereforely made temperary appointments until the and discoveries. bear meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill 2. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have

attained the size of thirty years, and be a citizen of the | mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law Chatederite States, and who chall not, when elected, of nations. be an inhabitant of the wrate for which he shall be

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall The President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, un-

less they be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and than two years. also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice

President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presidont of the Confiderate States. 6. The Schate shall have the sole power to try all

impeachments When sitting for that purpose, they shall be mostle or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members-

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not exfond further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold mideniov any office of honor, trust or | Congre profit, under the Confederate Stares; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indistincut, trial, judgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

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

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

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections. returns and quidifications of its ewn members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum todo business; but a stiller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as cacli House may, provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior. and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole

number, expel a member.

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

Section 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States, They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in sping 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 during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by ow, gr nt to the principal officer in each of the Exmontive Departments a seat upon the floor of either lease, with the privilege of discussing any measures oppertaning to his department,

Section 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose Jeoneur with amendments as on other bills. 2. Every bill which shall have passed both House

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 Presi-

dent may approve any appropriation and disapprove

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

he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropria-

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

propriations, with his objections, to the House in which

the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-

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

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the con-

currence 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 two-

thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

Section 8.

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and ex-

ises 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 pro-

mote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties,

imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the

2. To horrow money on the credit of the Confede-

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce,

except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and

buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts,

and the improvement of harbors and the removing of

obstructions in river navigation, in all which eases

such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated

thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and ex-

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, through-

out the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall

discharge any debt contracted before the passage of

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-

ing the securities and current coin of the Confederate

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the

expenses of the Post office Department, after the first

day of Murch in the year of our lord eighteen hundred

and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reve-

ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings

9. To constitute tribunals inf rior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and re-

prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropria-

14. To make rules for government and regulation

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-

16. To provide for organizing, arming and discip-

cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-

lining the militia, and for governing such part of them

as may be employed in the service of the Confederate

States a reserving to the States, respectively, the ap-

pointment 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

squared 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 Hegislature of the State in which the same shall

be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-

proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-

ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in

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

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the

introduction of slaves from any State not a member

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 denying or impairing the right of property in negro

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation

of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but

in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

regular statement and account of the receipts and ex-

penditures 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 nays, unless it be asked and esti-

mated 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;

r for the payment of claims against the Confederate

States, the justice of which shall have been judicially

declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims

against the government, which it is hereby made the

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in

federal currency the exact amount of each appropria-

tion 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 Con-

federate States; and no person holding any office of

profit or trust under them, shall, without the corsent

to the Congress, accept of any present emoluments

from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration here-

of or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

invasion the public safety may require it.

the government of the Confederate States, or in any

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and

yards and other needful buildings; and

department or officer thereof

slaves shall be passed.

those of another.

inbeford directed to be taken.

duty of Congress to establish.

tion of money to that use shall be for a longer term

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

of the land and naval forces.

surrections and repel invasion.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful

penses thereof.

proved by the President.

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power-

State



VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1861.

shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the prince or foreign State. President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his obestablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free jections to that House in which it shall have origiexercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such assemble and petition the government for a redress of reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the ob-13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the jections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise security of a free State, the right of the people to keep be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that and bear arms shall not be infringed. House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by year and

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be guartered 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 propcrty 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

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excesamong the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments 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.

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

cessary to a choice. 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December. 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President: neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attain d the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resment within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall actaccordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

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

office or title of any kind whatever from any king, his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

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, except 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 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 during their ensuing recess,

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

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.

the officers of the Confederate States.

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 timeordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to 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 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 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 Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive autority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. No slave or other person held to service or labor

in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

· Section 3. 1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as 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 without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress [No. 87

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

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws 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 Confeder-

ate 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

tioned, 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 eath 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 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 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 to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Aflopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

JOHN ARMSTRONG. NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY, (OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE.) Decarteret & Armstrong,

BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC TURERS.RALEIGH, N. C.

Jan. 23, 1861.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Hanover and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh.
Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. William H. Haywood, jr. Jan. 26, 1861.

B. R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counties. Collections promptly made. Jan. 26, 4861.

R. H. 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 rivate 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 kept in active

A dividend of 67 per cent., at the last Anual Meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the life members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR.

Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859.

Treasurer.

N. gists, have and will keep on hand a full supply of F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Drugall 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 Department will be under the immedi-

ate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with noatness and disspatch. N. F. RIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN. JGS. CNRR.

MANSION HOUSE,
WITHIN TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF THE DEPOT. Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTOM and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the mar-L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor.

Jan. 7, 1861. SUBSISTENCE 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 twentyfice barrels, until 15th of July, 1861. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for flour," and

iddressed to the Commissary General. WM. JOHNSTON, Commissary General. May 29, 1861.

C OMMITTED to Jall, in the town of Salisbury Rowan county, by Cornelius Kestler, a negro slaves who says he is a run way, 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.

May 4, 1861.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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

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

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY. 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 readers 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 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.

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

SPRING TRADE. N. F. RIVES & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, EARNESTLY invite the merchants of Virginia North-Carolina and Tennessee, to examine their ex-

tensive stock of Drugs, . Chemicals, Perfumery. Fancy Articles. Brushes of all kinds, Dve Stuffs. Tobacco, Patent Medicines, Snuff. Seeds. Pure Medical Wines

Brandies, Gins, &c. Having facilities unsurpassed by any house in the trade, they feel authorized in saving 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.

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

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! A LFRED OVERTURE, having removed to the A 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 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 De-

partment, for which purpose he will keep a good assort-ment of Burial Cases of every description. He will have in attendance on fineral associans a constant Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1860. WAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North-Carolina. They are of the latest style and superior workmanship. Also, SADDLES and HARNESS of the

best materials, and of my own manufacture. Call and sec

my stock before purchasing clsewhere, A. C. HARRISON, No. 123 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

> REMOVAL. GEORGE L. BIDGOOD,

BOOKSELLER, Agent Methodist Depository, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Would respectfully inform 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. 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 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 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 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. The public are respectfully solicited to call and judge for

themselves, as promises might be made and not SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't. Jan. 26, 1861. \$50 SEWING MACHINES .-- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making acouble 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 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 Northhe 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: GARRETT, Agents.

Greensboro', N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1858. I 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 Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. 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 out 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 Oats.

For further particulars address JOHN MITCHENER, Auburn, Wake Co., N. C. October 13, 1860.

NORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY BUTTONS ... The "Goldsboro Kifles," having procured a complete of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to u. aish for all the North-Carolina Military Companic, at cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere.

All applications must be made to the Captain,

M. D. CRATON Goldsboro, V.C.