The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States

of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and se ure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America. , ARTICLE I .- Section 1.

All legislative powers berein 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 chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be Litizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States small be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Federal,

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a vitigen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective humlers, which shall be determined by adding to the Whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumetation shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such natured as they shall, by law, direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi Seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

.4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, he Executive authority thereof shall lissue writs of election to fill such vacancies. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their

Speaker and other officers, and shall have the solo ion r of imperclayent, except that any judicial or domi efficer resident and acting solely within the hours of any Sate, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

1. The Sender of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for the same. six years by the Lagislature thereof, at the regular session next tramediately preceding the commence- foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mexment of the term of service; and each Senator shall sures.

consequence of the first election, they shall be divided | States. as only by as may be into three classes. The seats of | 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the the Sunton of the first class shall be vacated at the expenses of the Pest office Department, after the first Expiration of the second year; of the second class at | day of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reveclass at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one- mues. third and the chosen every second year; and if yacrn- | B. To promote the progress of science and useful thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

8. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be I'resident 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 President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate sixtle have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath 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 extend further than to removal from office, and disqual- the willtin according to the discipline prescribed by ification to hold andenjoy any office of honor, rust or | Congress profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be hable and subject to in-· dictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

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

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 qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum todo business; but a smaller 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 each House may provide.

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

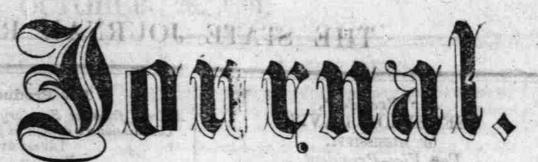
number, expel a member. 8. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require seriesy, and the yeas and mays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire ene-fifth of these present, be entered on the isurnal

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, athours for more than three days, por 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 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 duging his continuance in office. But Congress may, by ow, gr nt to the principal officer in each of the Exupontive Departments a seat upon the floor of either w use, 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. Iconcur with amendments as on other bills. 2. Every bill which shall have passed both H



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shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shaif 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 e 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 House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings, shall then be had as in case of other bills disap-

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

The Congress shall have power-1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay t e debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrew money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and busys, 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. To establish uniform aws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of

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

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in | ing the securities and current coin of the Confederate

cies happen by resignation or otherwise during the re- aris, by securing for limited times to authors and in cess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive | ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Suprema

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies conattained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the | mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exccute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-

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

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

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

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

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habcas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. 4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law

denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over these of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a gular statement and account of the receipts and exenditures of all public money shall be published from

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

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

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

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 be 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech,

or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of 13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep

and bear arms shall not be infringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each 1 nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed

prince or foreign State.

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

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be. compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensa-

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty donars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law.

shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be ex-

pressed 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 attaidder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-

tion 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, faid 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 net con-Hies 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, th y 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 effices 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-

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, 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 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 atroduction of slaves from any State not a member , a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

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

cessary to a choice. 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be charble 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 eitizen 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 resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his

-8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President | the confederacy. In all such territory the institution ,9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for | States shall be recognized and protected by Congress

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 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 aljournment, 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

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.

laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all

ARTICLE III. - Section 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting anbassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to ali 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 sucd 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 effect thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all be 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, fel-

ony, 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.

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 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 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 of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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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

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

into consideration such amendments to the constitu-

tion as the said States shall concur in suggesting at

the time when the said demand is made, and should

any of the proposed amendments to the constitution

be agreed on by the said convention-voting by

States-and the same be ratified by the Legislatures

of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions

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

ratification may be proposed by the general conven-

tion-they shall henceforward form a part of this

Constitution. But no States shall, without its con-

sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

1. The Government established by the Constitution

is the successor of the provisional government of the

Confederate States of America, and all the laws pass-

ed by the latter shall continue in force until the same

shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers ap-

pointed by the same shall remain in office until their

necessors are appointed and qualitied, or the offices

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered

nto 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 mon-

tioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

be bound by oath or affirmation to support this con-

5. The commercation, 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-

tution, in the manner before specified, the Congress

under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time.

for holding the election of President and Vice Presi-

deut; and for the meeting of the Electoral College;

and for counting the votes and inaugurating the Presi-

dent. They shall also prescribe the time for holding

the first election of members o' 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 ex-

tending beyond the time limited by the constitution

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OXFORD, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE WILL

In consideration of the imperious necessity for military

education, the Trustees have resolved to connect to this

Institution a Military Department, which will be under

The price of board per session is from \$55 to \$60 includ

ing washing and fuel. For further particulars see circular.
THOMAS C. TULEY, Principal.

NOTICE.

BEIT KNOWN THAT I, HENRY T. CLARK, GOV-ernor, ex-officio, of the State of North Carolina, do hereby forbid the exportation beyond the limits of this State

of all oacon, leather, and shoes except by and through the

orders of the proper officers or agents of the Confederate States. The Adjutant General of the State has been di-

rected to take all proper measures to secure, by force, if necessary, the faithful execution of this notice, which shall continue in operation till the further order of this

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 13th of September,

Charlotte Bulletin and Charlotte Democrat copy.

HENRY T. CLARK.

commence on the 2d Monday in July:

the charge of a competent instructor.

Advanced English Ancient and Modern Languages

Elementary English

Higher Mathematics

The rates of tuition are as follows:

tity of common wrapping paper.
H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.

D. P. WEIR,

Treasurer.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

16-1v

(OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY,

of the provisional government.

Jan. 23, 1861.

liam H. Haywood, jr.

B. R. MOORE,

ties. Collections promptly made.

the life members of the Company.

Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859.

lives of their slaves, will please address

Jan. 26, 1861.

Jan. 26, 1861.

R. H. DICKINSON.

private sale.

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. Upon the demand of any three States legally

of the Confederate States.

tic violence.

Senate.

BANKS.

BANK OF FAVETTEVILLE. John D. Starr, President Wm. G. Matthews Teiler; W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier; Wm, A. Rose Cierk; Alexander McPherson, Book keeper.

BANK OF WASHINGTON. James E Hoyt, President; Thomas H. McCluer, Teller; Martin Stevenson, Cashier; Thomas J Latham, Jr., Clerk. Discount Day, Thursday of carle week.

MERCHANTS' BANK AT NEWBERNE. Charles Slover, President; W. W Clark, Cashier oseph Fulford, Teller. Discount Day, Fiday of each week.

COMMERCIAL BANK, WILMINGTON. O. G. Parsley, President; John McRac, Teller l'imothy Savage, Jr., Cashier; Asa H. Walker

BANK OF WADESBORO'. J. A. Leak, President; H. F. Hammond, Cashier. BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. Principal Bank at Raleigh.

George W Mordecai, President ; C. Dewey, Cashjer : Wm. E. Anderson, Teller; Jordan Womble, Jr. Book-keeper, Seaton Gales, Clerk. Branch .! Fayetteville. A. W Steel, President : H. C. Lucas, Cashier ;

Wm. Huske, Teller; W S Rose, Clerk. Branch at Wilmington. E. P. Hall, President; William Reston, Cashier;

W. D. Smith, Teller, J H. Wright, Book-keeper Branch at Newberne. Edward R. Stanty, President; T J. Jones, Cashier; 2. L. Haskins, Teller,

Branch at Tarborough. R. R. Bridgers, President, R Chapman, Cashier. E. D. McNair, Telier. Branch at Charlotte. J. H. Carson, President; T. W. Dewey, Cashier,

. E. Belk, Teller Branch at Morganton. T. Geo, Walton, President, E. J. Erwin, Cashier. Branch at Millon Geo. A. Snith, President. W. R. Hill, Cashier.

Branch at Salisbury. tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of David P. Caldwell, President, Moses Jarvis, Casnier, Philip A. Wiley, Teller. the Confederate States and of the several States, shall Agency at Statesville. stitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as C. A. Carlton, Agant. a qualification to any office or public trust under the Agency at Goldsboro'.

E. B. Borden. Agent. Agency at Warrenton John G. Yancey, Agent.

Discount Day, Wednesday of each week. BANA OF CAPE PEAR-OFFICERS NAD BRANCHES, Principal Bank at Wilmington. Thomas H. Wright, President : Heary R. Savage

lashier; J. D. Gardner, Teller; Joseph McLaurin, As sistant Teller ; J. A. Bradley, Book-keeper ; J. G. Burr Branch at Washington. John Myers, President ; W. R. S. Burbank, Cashier.,

Branch at Salisbury. D. A. Davis, Cashier. Branch at Salem. 1. G. Lash, Cashier. Branch at Fayetteville.

Charles T Haigh, President; A Metean, Cashier; W. Anderson, Teller; Joshia Carman, Clerk; Wright uske, Book-keeper. Branch at Raleigh. W H Jones, Cashier ; James A Moore, Telle Branch at Asheville.

J F E Hardy, Cashier,

4 F Overman, Cashier.

Jesse H Lindsay, Cashier : Robert Sloan, Teller. Discount Day, Tuesday of each week, THR PARMERS' BANK, GREENSBORO' C P Mendenhall, President; W A Caldwell, Cashier,

Branch at Elizabeth City:

Branch at Greensboro'.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE. John J Blackwood, President; M P Peg. an., Cashier

BANK OF YANCEYVILLE, Thomas D Johnston, President; Joseph J L. wson J.hn D Williams, President ; John W Sandford, Cashie

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Han-Wm Warden, Teller ; James McGilvary, Clerk. over and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wil-BANK OF WILMINGTON. John McRae, President; S Jewett, Cashier; Wil

B Kittrell, President; CF Lows, Cashier Branch at Graham. SALESCRY, N. C., []
Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining coun-James H Holt, Cashier.

Stop Thief! STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF CAPTAIN O. R. RAND, seven miles south of Raleigh, on Saturday

some five or six years old, medium size, dark bar, an which paces under saddle . The thief is a man about 2 years old, good looking, some 6 feet high, was dressed i white coat and black pant s, and a moustache. He wa travelling with a woman represented to be his wife, with three children, the youngest twins at the breast. He left on taking the mule, an old sore-backed blind mare loose CREENSBORO' Mutual Life Insurance and in the woods, and was afterwards seen, mule in an old buggy towards Raleigh. A suitable reward will be public which few possess. It is economical in its to the public which few possess. It is economical in its covery of the mule by the subscriber.

Raleigh, N.C. Register and Standard copy three times. Headquarters North Carolina Troops. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

RALEIGH, October 15th, 1861, GENERAL ORDER, No. 20. All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor will HAVE on hand a general assortment of News and Book paper—also, Post office, Newspaper and

remain at home, without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN. Adjutant General. All papers in the State copy four times and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retall Druggists, have and will keep on hand a fall supply of all such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug House. They will conduce the business on a large and liberal scale, having ample experience, force and facilities for doing so, and hope by their promptness, energy and untiving efforts to please, to secure the liberal patronageo! their friends and the public generally. The Prescription Department will be under the immediate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night.

Orders will be attended to with neatness and disspatch.

N. F. BIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN. JGS. CNBR. MANSION HOUSE,

WITHIN TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF THE DEPO Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTO and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the ma L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. Jan. 7, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, Sealed proposals will be received at this Department the delivery of good merchantable flour, at any railry depot within the State, in quantities not less than two five barrels, until 15th of July, 1861.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for flour," a addressed to the Commissary General."

WM. JOHNSTON,

Commissary General, May 29, 1861.