

TERMS: WI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum,.... EEKLY EDITION, Invariably in Advance.)

The Southern Republic.

e Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State in its sovereign and independent character, in r to form a permanent federal government, estabs of liberary to ourselves and our posterity-inthe favor and guidance of Almighty God-do and establish this Constitution for the Confedestates of America.

AHTICLE I.-Section 1. islative powers herein delegated shall be Congress of the Confederate States, shall consist of a Senate and House of Rep-

out attycs Section 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed sen every second year by the people of tost and the electors in each State shall Confederate States, and have the qualas requisite for electors of the most numerous to vote for day officers, civil or politi-

state or F all be a representative who shall not

age of twenty-five years, and be a nfederate States, and who shall not. le an inhabitant of that State in which

Febresental aves and direct taxes shall be apporthe several States which may be included Condeletacy according to their respective shall be determined by adding to the raber of free persons, including those bound in of years, and excluding Indians litths of all slaves. The actual enue-made within three years after the the Congress of the Confederate States, subsequent term of ten years, in such ict as they shall, by law, direct. The number of entatives shall not exceed one for every fifty and but each. State shall have at least one repreuve; and unif such enumeration shall be made | rate States.

h Carolina shall be entitled to choose of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama the State ne, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi ven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

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 instice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the 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 any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case,

President of the Confederate States ; if he approve, he

Vol. II.

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 proceed-State Legislature; but no person of ings shall then be had as in case of other Lille dice

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 twothirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power-

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the Confederate States. 2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confede-

8. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

STE

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862,

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right I the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar-

tered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to, be prescribed by law.

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

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 defence.

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 mied by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces-

shall have been elected ; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

he shall take the following oath or affirmation-

fully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof."

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 par-dons 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 Su-preme 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, n the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

8. The principal officer in each of the executive de-partments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, inca-pacity, 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 end of their next session ; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

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.

No. 14.

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 constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by. States-and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof-as the one or the other mode of ratification' may be proposed by the general convention-they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ABTICLE 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 abolished.

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.

8. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in persuance thereof, and all trea-ties 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 mentioned, and the members of the several State Lewislaoct. 3, 1861.

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 abov rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERT ISING

One square, first nsertion

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisem en inserted in the Weekly Edition.

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weeky

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford 11 education of the same scientific and practical charac er as that obtained in the State Military Institu-tions of Virginia and South-Carolina.

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First Year, 5th Class-Arithmetic, Algebra, French History United States, English Grammar, Geography, Or

thography. Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geometry, Trigonom etry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.

Third Year, 3d Class-Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Survey-ing, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History ' England, Litera-

ing, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History / England, Litera-ture, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philoso-phy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Class.-Agricultural Chemistry, Astron-omy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Forti-fication, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christi-anity, Constitution of the United States. Infantry and Artillery Drilf will form a feature of the whole course.

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS.

Academic year will commence on the first Wednes-The Academic year will commence on the first wednes-day in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without in-termission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the neces sities of a Military Academy. The main building is 215 feet long and three stories high ; another building, 190 fee long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

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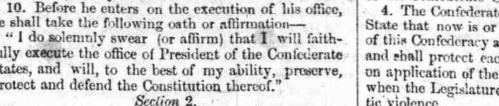
April 10, 1861.

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Any number, from 1 to 1,000, of the best and most im proved styles can be supplied as fast as needed. N. B. Officer's tents made to order and warranted to suit.

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S. A. MYERS, Corner Main and Pearl street, Richmond, Va.



Sommal,

4. When vacuncies happen in the representation an any State the Executive anthority thereof shall me writs of elegion to fill such vacancies,

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Specier and other officers, and shall have the sole over of imperialment, except that any judicial or ther federal officer resident and acting solely within he limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

Section 3:

I. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be uposed of two Senators from each State, chostn for , yearsder the Legislature thereof, at the regular inginediately preceding the commencenat of the term of service; and each Senator shall,

ive one vote. 2. Inquedictory after they shall be ascembled, in asequence of the first election, they shall be divided equally as may be into three classes. . The seats of e Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the spiration of the second year; of the second class at expiration of the fourth year; and of the third is at the experation of the sixth year; so that one-I may be chosen every second year; and if vacanassignation or otherwise during the reo he Legislaure of any State, the Executive re any make temporary appointments until the meeting of fee Legislature, which shall then fill

i pers in Maill be a Senator who shall not have t the age multity years, and be a citizen of the the States, and who shall not, when elected, inhibitant of the State for which he shall be

Vite President of the Confederate States shall he Schate, but shall have no vote, un-A SIL OF Some of the second straight.

The Schatchshall choose their other officers, and a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice all n of white he shall exercise the office of Presid Wile Confiderate States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all prachments, When sitting for that purpose, they bein outlier affirmation; When the President of Candel and States is tried, the Chief Justice preside; and no person shall be convicted with concurrence of two-thirds of the members

in class of impeachment shall not ex-Andersa to ienfoyal from office, and disqual-Differenting ad chiev any office of honor, trust or 183 to hold Confederate States; but the party conertheless, he liable and subject to inabout and punishment, according te traul.

Section 4.

acks and manner of holding elec-Representatives shall be prestate by the Legislature thereof, subious of this Constitution; but the Conby time, by law make or alter such tions, except as to the times and places of choos-

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

Section 5.

lat Each Horse shall be the judge of the elections, Thus and qualifications of its own members, and a willy of each shall constitute a quorum fodo busi-" but a smaller number may adjourn from day to

- 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 shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be exthe power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, pressed in the title. 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 cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

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

5: To coin money, regulate the value thereof and o foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-

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

7: To-establish post offices and post routes; but the xpenses of the Post office Department, after the first lay of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reve-

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings und discoveries. 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

Court.

10. To define and pani-h piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of mathema

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

nd water. 12. To raise and support armies ; but to appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

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 execute 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

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

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

Section 9. 1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America. is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. 4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles-exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law.

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 fucto 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, 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 pavigation thereof. ARTICLE II.-Section T.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice Fresident shalf hold their offices for the term of six years ; but the President shall not be re-cligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:-

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

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President. one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of 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

vete; 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

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 Su-preme 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 citizeus claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and toreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be such 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 make.

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 the same State with themselves; they shall name in 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 enemics, giving them aid antl 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 manuer in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the fleet thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the sever-

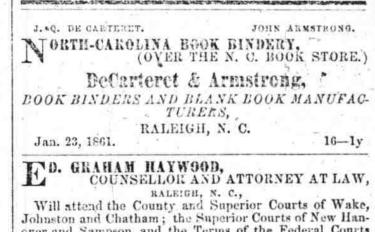
tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by he 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 State 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.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.



over 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, ir.

Jan. 26, 1861.	17—			
TO D MAADD				

B. R. MOORE. ATTORNEY AT LAW. SALÍSBURY, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counties. Collections promptly made.

NOTICE. HAVING lost or mislaid my certificate, No. 353, for four shares of stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, I shall make application to the Board

Methodist Prot. Female College,

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1861 under the charge of G. W. HESE, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy lacation,

large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophial and chemical apparatus, &c.

Faculty, five in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Juition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50.

Large Flat D Red Top Turn Large Norfol Large Mammo And other kin For sale at August 19	hip, k, oth (from t : county,)
A FINE LOT OF SP Salad Oil, Baker's Bitters, Black Tea, English Mustard, A large stock of 1 Received at. aug 12.	and a strange to a set of any
L to the citizens of Rale	EGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE igh that he has made arrange- constant supply of Coal from

gypt, in Chatham county. Persons wishing to have Coal delivered at their residence can have it by making carly application.

2.4	1.000	P. FERRELL,
gust 28, 1861.		Wilmington street. 78-tf.
		and the second se

Quartermaster's Department.

DROPOSALS will be received at this office for furnishing the North Carolina troops with Hats. Proposals must be accompanied by a sample of the hat, and must state price and number which can be delivered per week, and also at what time the delivery will commence. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. 20-tl.

Map of North Carolina and Virginia. FEW COPIES OF PEARCE'S NEW MAP OF A North Carolina and Virginia, embracing Virginia as astar Richmond, Yorktown, Bethel, Fortress Monroe, &c. The Coast Defences of North Carolina. Fort Macon, Hatteras, &c. Send soon if you want a copy. Worth \$10. Sold for \$6. SAMUEL PEARCE. Hillsboro' N. C.

September 14. 82-6m.

NORTH CAROLINAINSTITUTE For the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. THEnext session of this Institute will com-I incace on Monday, the 2nd of September, and con tinue ten months. Pupils should be sent in punctually at the commencement of the session. Having a full corps of teachers in the different departments it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will send them here to receive the benefits of an education.

Any information as to the method of admitting pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal. otherwise. Aug. 17. 75-wasw3m.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, I shall sell no goods, except for

CASH ON DELIVERY.

I am compelled to do this because I can buy no goods now except at from two to two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than I bought them 4 months ago-and I can get no time on them, but must plank down the cash or go without the goods. I therefore advise all my customers and the public generally, who will favor me with their calls, that they must bring the change hereafter, as I shall certainly refuse my best friends.

I also earnestly request all parties owing me accounts due 1st July or previous thereto, to come forward and set-tl: the same, either by cash or note-parties failing to comply with this notice by 20th October next, will be charged per cent. on the whole amount due, from 1st July last, so long as their accounts remain unsettled. J. SCHEIB.

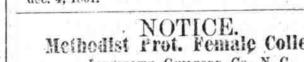
87-9t.

Raleigh, sept. 28.

Sequestration Aolice.

LIAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. ASA Biggs, Judge of the District Court States of America, for the District of North Carolina, the Receiver for the Counties of Northampton, Chowan, Gates, and Hertford in said Stafe, I hereby notify every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling, within said counties, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render to me an account thereof, and so far as practicable to pay over the same to me, or to place the same in my hands. Any such person willfully failing to do so shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than six months, and shall further be liable to be sued by said Confederate States, and subject to pay double the value of the estate, propert or effocts of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control. I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate . States speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any ang all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owped and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien

Jan. 6 1861. 17-1y of said Company for a re-issue of same. JOHN WATShN, 7-1m. dec. 4, 1861.



JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

The President and family, with the other members of the Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; V-

We authorized to compel the attendance sent members, in such manner and under, such es as each, House may provide.

Each Heise may determine the rules of its prois, numisly its members for disorderly behavior, incurrence of two-thirds of the whole tu the espei i member.

ch House shall keep a journal of its proand from time to time publish the same, exsits as may in their judgment, require the yeas and nays of the members of any question, shall, at the desire of bi mase ? present; be entered on the journal. ust, during the session of Congress, Scitherhe consent of the other; adjourn for 1237 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 dilays, nor to any other place than that the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

" Senators and' Representatives shall receive or their services, to be ascertained by dut of the treasury of the Confederate "They hall, in all cases, except treason, felony is pence be privileged from arrest during at the session of their respective , and brigging to and returning from the same : "noy speechlor debate in either House they shall' d in any other place.

attr or Representative shall, during the which he was elected, be appointed to any high shall have been created, or the emoinbereoffshall have been increased during such and no person holding any office under the Con-States shall be a member of either House dus continuance in office. But Congress may, by ive Departments a seat upon the floor of either pertaning to his department. Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the Jeoncur with amoudments as on other bills. shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the prince or foreign State.

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

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a voic 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 playing its own expenses and contingencies or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially finder the authority of the Confederate 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 gr at to see principal officer in each of the Ex- Congress shall graut no extra Compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such e, with the privilege of discussing any measures contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose profit or trust under them, shall, without the corsent fo the Congress, accept of any present emoluments 2. Every hill which shall have passed both Houses | office or title of any kind whatever from any king,

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 necessary 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 bern 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 election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the. Vice President ; and the

Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the Pres2 ident and Vice President, declaring what officer shall

shall be elected.

creased nor diminished during the period for which he of the several Confederate States and Territories sha

al 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 Confed-

eracy 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 consont' 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 then act as President, and such officer shall actaccord- 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 of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate 1 +,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 in- and by the territorial government and the inhabitantl

	month, including washing and mes, nam in duringer								
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	June	26	R.	3	ť.	.1			tf

ROANOKE FEMALE SEMINARY. THE next session of this institution, at the residence of Dr. J. T. Watson, near Roanoke P. O., Martin Co., N. C., will begin on the fourth Monday in July-Miss Sae Willfams, of N. C., teacher.

TERMS: Spelling, reading and writing per session ... Higher English Branches..... 12.50 Stor. French ... 20.00 Music on Piane ... 3.60Ise of Instrument ... 10.00 Board, per month " 5 days in a week, with washing at home 7.00 For further particulars address J. T. WATSON. 64-4tf:

July 10, 1861. (Register copy 4 times weekly)

Proclamation. N pursuance, and by view of, a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, 1, Henry T Clark, Governor ex-officio of our State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North-Carolina where their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hercof : and I do hereby declare. as an plien enemy, subject to ail the pains, penaltics and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy,

every person failing to obey the requirement of this proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison or de tained by force. HENRY T. CLARK,

Governor Ex-Officio. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1861. Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy. oct 3, 1801. THE North Carolina State Agricultural Society

are requested to meet at the Court House in this city at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 19th day of November instant. Business of very great importance requires a full and

punctual attendance. By order of the President. P. F. PESCUD, Sect'y. 96-td.

Ralei gh, N. C., nov. 6, 1861.

My office is at Jackson, Northampton county, N. C. W. W. PEEBLES. Receiver for the Counties aforesaid. 92-w61, oct. 19, 1861.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,]

Raleigh, Oct 3rd, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State II do hereby prohibit the exportation be-yond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, lindseys and blankets-except through the orders of the proper officers of e Confederate Government, or of the State Government. The order of the 13th alt. is hereby revoked. The Ad jutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order. Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK. Governor Ex-officie

89-41 oct. 5, 1861. Western Democrat, Favetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal copy four times and send bills to ex-office.