

**The Southern Republic.**  
President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the yeas and nays 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 both Houses may be present 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 in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

**Section 3.** Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be required, 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 yeas and nays of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

**Section 4.** 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 duties 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 throughout the Confederate States.  
2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.  
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several 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, lighthouses and beacons, 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 of such improvements.  
4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.  
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and fix the standard of weights and measures.  
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.  
7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post Office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.  
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 and discoveries.  
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.  
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.  
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.  
12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.  
13. To make 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; respecting 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 5.** The impatriation 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 this Confederacy.  
3. The privileges of free commerce shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.  
4. No bill of attainder, 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 upon any State, Territory, or District, or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.  
6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.  
7. No procractions shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.  
8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.  
9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury to pay any debt or obligation, or to make any appropriation, unless it shall be made in pursuance of a law of Congress.  
10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in full the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and no public contract shall be made or any 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 profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

12. Congress, shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.  
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; nor in time of war, but in a manner 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 describing 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 shall any person be appointed to any office of honor or profit, 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 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 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, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

**ARTICLE III.—Section 1.**  
1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme 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 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 the Citizens of another State; when the State in which the suit is brought is plaintiff, citizens of the State in which the suit is brought shall have the advantage of their own laws; 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 fact, 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 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 by 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 attainted.

**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 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; they shall also have the right of property in said slaves and other property, in any State in which they may be lawfully held, and they shall be thereby protected.  
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 authority 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, who shall have fled from the service, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.  
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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 attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his election.  
8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.  
9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for 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 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; he may also grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but he shall have no power to grant any pardon or reprieve to any person convicted of treason, unless the Congress shall have authorized him to do so.  
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**HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.**  
THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of Col. C. T. ...  
**COURSE OF STUDY:**  
First Year, 5th Class—Arithmetic, Algebra, French History, United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography.  
Second Year, 4th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History, English, Literature, Drawing, Education.  
Third Year, 3rd Class—Differential and Integral Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Education.  
Fourth Year, 2nd Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.  
Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course.  
**ACADEMIC YEAR—BARRACKS.**  
The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1862), and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the needs of a Military Academy. The main building is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building, 100 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.  
**TERMS:**  
The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing instruction, text books, medical attendance and clothing.  
For catalogue containing full information address  
COL. C. T. TRAW, Supt. J. R. A. —d-w-l-y.  
April 10, 1861.

**TENTS FOR THE VOUNTIERS.**  
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order WALL, SIBLEY, BELL AND A TENTS.  
Any number from 1 to 1,000, of the best and most improved styles can be supplied as fast as needed.  
W. O. O'NEILL'S tent made to order and warranted to suit.  
S. A. MYERS, Corner Main and Pearl streets, Hillsborough, N. C. 68-3m.  
Oct. 3, 1861.

**TURNIP SEED.**  
Large Flat Dutch Turnip, Red Top Turnip, Large Norfolk, Large Mammoth (from 1 county), And other kinds of Turnip seed.  
For sale at PESCUD'S Drug Store, 76-11.  
August 19, 1861.

**A FINE LOT OF SPONGE.**  
Salad Oil, Baker's Bitters, Black Tea, English Mustard, A large stock of Fancy Soaps, Received at P. F. PESCUD'S, Drug Store, 76-11.  
aug 19.

**THE SUBSCRIBER SEES LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE**  
to the extent of his ability, the best and most advantageous arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of Coal from Egypt, in Chatham county.  
Persons wishing to have Coal delivered at their residence can have it by making early application.  
P. FERRELL, Wilmington street, 78-11.  
August 28, 1861.

**Quartermaster's Department.**  
PROPOSALS will be received at this office for furnishing the North Carolina troops with Hats. Proposals must be accompanied by a list of the material and state price and number which can be delivered per week, and also at what time the delivery will commence.  
J. DEVEREAUX, A. Q. M.  
sept. 5.

**Map of North Carolina and Virginia.**  
A FEW COPIES OF PEARCE'S NEW MAP OF North Carolina and Virginia, embracing Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the Coast Districts of North Carolina. Fort Mifflin, Harpers, &c.  
Send soon if you want a copy. Worth \$10. Sold for \$6.  
SAMUEL PEARCE, Hillsborough, N. C. 82-6m.  
September 14.

**NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.**  
THE next session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 2nd of September of the next month. Pupils should be sent in punctually at the commencement of the session. Having a full corps of teachers in the different departments, and well equipped with the latest and best apparatus for the deaf and dumb and the blind will send them where to receive the benefits of an education.  
Any information as to the method of admitting pupils, &c., will be given upon application by mail or letter or otherwise.  
WILLIAM J. PALMER, Principal, 75-10-w-m-d-n.

**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 have no goods more except at from the 2nd of September of the next month. 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 herewith, 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 settle the same, either by cash or note—partially in notes payable with interest by the 1st of October, and will be charged 10 per cent. on the whole amount due, from 1st July last, so long as their accounts remain unsettled.  
J. SCHEIDT, Raleigh, sept. 28. 87-21.

**Sequestration Notice.**  
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. ASA HIGGINS, Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States of America, for the District of North Carolina, the said District Court of the Confederate States, at Chowan, Gates and Hertford in said State, I hereby notify every attorney, agent, partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling, within said counties, any lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, specially to inform me of the same by written notice by the 1st of October, and to 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, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control.  
I do hereby notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States specially to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien enemy.  
My office is at Jackson, Southampton county, N. C.  
W. W. PEEBLES, Receiver for the Counties aforesaid.  
oct. 19, 1861. 82-6m.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1861.  
In pursuance of the power given by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of Hides, skins, furs, beaver, seal, walrus, and every other article, which is hereby revoked. The Adjutant 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-officio.  
oct. 5, 1861. Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal copy four times and send bills to ex-officio.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor, ex-officio of our State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State now in the country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, to show their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hereof; and I do hereby declare as my duty, that I will not incur the expense of a military force to enforce the requirement of this proclamation, except for the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison or detained by force.  
HENRY T. CLARK, Governor Ex-officio.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1861.  
Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy 88-11.  
oct. 3, 1861.

**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, D. 1861.  
Business of very great importance requires a full and prompt attendance.  
By order of the President.  
P. F. PESCUD, Sec'y. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 6, 1861. 96-1d.