

IOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor AND PRINTER TO THE STATE. WH. ROBINSON, Assistant Editor.

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### The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovercign and independent character, in acting it form a permanent federal government, estabish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the lish justice, 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 herein delegated shall be visted in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives

#### Section 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall the several 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 shall be allowed to sets for any officers, civil or politi-cal, State or Federal.

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

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 numbers, whe h 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 enumerition 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 manner 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 the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi siven, the Slate of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six.



# RALEIGH, N. C., SATUR DAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

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 origiexercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to ournal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such assemble and petition the government for a redress of reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree grievances. to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the ob-

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right 1 the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, hin time of peace, be quar-House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and tered in any house without the consent of the owner; nays, and the names of the persons voting for and nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each by law. House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonaafter it shall have been presented to him, the same ble scarches and seizures, shall not be violated; and shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it. no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supunless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The Presiported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or . dent may approve any appropriation and disapprove things to be scized.

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 biberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private propcrty be taken for public use without just compensa-

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his 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 tried 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 excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an shall have been elected : and he shall not receive with establishment of 'religion, or prohibiting the free | in that period any other emolument from the Confed erate 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 faith

fully execute the office of President of the Confederat 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 o the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States ; he may re-

quire the opinion, in writing, of the principal offices' in each of the Excentive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. and he shall have power to grant reprieves and part 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 treatics, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and

THE STATE JOURNAL. RALEGIL.

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, n the courts of law or in the heads

of departments. 8. 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 du-

ring their ensuing recess. Section S.

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. 18.

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 thein 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.

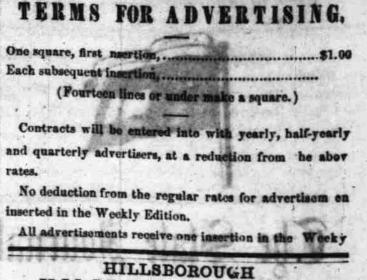
1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should 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.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified ; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their accessors 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. 3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in persuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary Lotwithstanding. 4. The Senators and Representatives before men-

tioned, and the members of the several State Legislaoct. 3, 1861. tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of



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Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford it education of the same scientific and practical charac er as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South-Carolina.

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ture, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Bhetorie, Logic, Moral Philoso-phy, Latin, Drawing, Slocution.

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 Drill will form a feature of the

whole course. ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS.

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. 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 nee-s 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. office and hospital.

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

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

#### \*Section 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be conjosed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular sission next impactiately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the reelss of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill uch Tacat.cres.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have thained the ge of thirty years, and be a citizen of the intederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be dusen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be Presidents of the Senate, but shall-have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Semite shall 'choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, of when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on eath 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 present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

#### Section 4.

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

2. The Ongress 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

#### Section 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority officach shall constitute a quorum todo busi-

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 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

ections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise

be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that

by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted)

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

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

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

propriations, with his objections, to the House in which

the bill shall have originated ; and the same proceed-

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

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

currence of both Houses may be necessary (except on

a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the

President of the Confederate States; and before the

same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or

being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-

thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

Section 8.

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

cises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide

for the common defence, and carry on the government

of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be

granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes

on importations from foreign nations be laid to pro-

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

imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the

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

proved by the President.

Confederate States.

rate States.

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power-

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

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

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

States 7. To establish post offices and post routes ; but the xpenses of the Post office Department, after the first ay 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 and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inf-rior to the Supreme Lourt.

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 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 exeute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress inurrections 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 ness; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to introduction of slaves from any State not a member by, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law,

shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title-Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money : make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States ; and all such laws shall be subject

to the revision and control of Congress. 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through

with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

two or more States, they may enter into compacts

ARTICLE II.-Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as 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 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 Vicc 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 high-, est 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 Bresident 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 choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not

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 ad-

journment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States. Section 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdeanors

ARTICLE III.--Section 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States

shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and 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 cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to ctroversies to which the Confederate States shall be party; to controversies between two or more State between a State and citizens of another State wh the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lan

under grants of different States, and between a St or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens subjects; but no State shall be such by a citizen subject of any foreign State. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other pul

ministers and cousuls, and those in which a St shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have or nal jurisdiction. In all the other cases before m tioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate ju diction, both as to law and tact, with such exception and under such regulations as the Congress sl make

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of peachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall held in the State where the said crimes shall h been committed; but when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed. Section 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall o sist only in levying war against them, 'or in adher to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. person shall be convicted of treason unless on the timony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare punishment of treason, but no attainder of treas shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, exc during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1: 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in ea 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 cutitled to all

the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sothe Co-federate 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.

J. Q. DE CARTERET.	JOHN ARMSTRONG.
NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK (OVER THE	and the second s
DeCarteret & A EOOK BINDERS AND BLAI TURER.	NK BOOK MANUFA S,
Jan. 23, 1861. RALEIGH,	N. C. 16—13
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD COUNSELLOR AND RALEGH, N Will attend the County and S Johnston and Chatham; the Sup over and Sampson, and the Terr and Supreme Court of North-Car Office, the one formerly occupi liam II. Haywood, jr. Jan. 26, 1861.	. C., uperior Courts of Wak erior Courts of New Ha- ns of the Federal Cour olina, at Raleigh.
B. R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT L SALISBURY, S Will practice in the Courts of R ties. Collections promptly made Jan. 6 1861.	s. c., lowan and adjoining cou
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NOTIC Methodist Prot. Fe JAMESTOWN, GUILFOI THE FIFTH SESSION WII	male College, a Co., N. C. L OPEN JULY 4,156

under the charge of G. W. HEGE, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophi-

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Quartermaster's Department.

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co' N. C

82-6m

September 14.

NORTH CAROLINAINSTITUTE For the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. THEnext session of this Institute will com-incree 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 Any morination apon application to me by letter or otherwise. Aug. 17. WILIE J. PALMER, Principal. 75-Wksw8m. otherwise. Aug. 17.

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

I am compelled to do this because I can buy no goods now except at from two to two hundred and lifty 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 triends.

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

J. SCHEIB. Raleigh, sept. 28. 87-9t

Sequestration Notice. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. ASA Biggs, Judge of the District Court of the Confederato States of America, for the District of North Carolins, the Receiver for the Counties of Northampton, Chowan, Gates, and Hertford in said State, I hereby notify every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling, within said countles, 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, property or effocts of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control. 1 also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law todo) 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, Northampton county, N. C. W. W. PEEBLES, Receiver for the Counties aforesaid. oct. 19, 1861.

CASH ON DELIVERY.

NOTICE.

of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each. House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, plutish its members for disorderly behavior. and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole bunber, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its procogings, and from time to time publish the same, exinting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of twe-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than alree days, nor to any other place than that n 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 aw, and thid 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 Skates shall be a member of either House duving his continuance in office. But Congress may, by ow, gr at to the principal officer in each of the Exviontive lapartments a scat upon the floor of either oppertaning to his department.

Section 1.

1. All alls for raising revenue shall originate in the louse of Representatives; but the Senate may propose Jeoneur with amendments as on other bills. 2. Every bitt which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the grince or foreign State.

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 miess in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over 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 vote of two-thirds of both houses. taken by yeas and navs, 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 ... ompensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such suse, with the privilege of discussing any measures contract shall have been made or such service rendeted.

> 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of publit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present emoluments office or title of any kind whatever from any king,

choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall levolve 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 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 restorat 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 actaccordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

journ in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property: and the right of property 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. s ho shall fice 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. 8. 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 la-

bor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

## Section 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of

Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State : nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the ands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate

1 ',9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for States shall be recognized and protected by Congress s services a compensation, which shall neither be in-hieased nor diminished during the period for which he of the several Confederate States and Territories sha

further information address G. W. HEGE, Prevident. June 26

ROANOKE FEMALE SEMINARY. THE next session of this Institution, at the residence of Dr. J. T. Watson, near Boanoke P. O., Martin Co., N. C., will begin on the fourth Monday in July-Miss Sue Williams, of N. C., teacher. TERMS : Spelling, reading and writing per session. \$10.00 Higher English Branches..... 12.50 7.50 French ..... 29.00 Music-on Piane 3.00

Use 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.

IN pursuance, and by virtue of, a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, 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 hereof : and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirement of this pro-clamation, 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-Othicio

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 instant.

Business of very great importance requires a full and unctual attendance By order of the President.

P. F. PESCUD, Sect's. Raleigh, N. C., nov. 6, 186I.

### PROCLAMATION

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

EXECUTIVE DEPASIMENT, } Raleigh, Oct 3rd, 1861.

Starlar.

Raleigh, Oct 3rd, 1861. J 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, I 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 a Confederate Government, or of the State Government. The order of the 13th ult. is hereby revaked. The Ad jutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order. Done at the city of Balcigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK. where we are shown and the Governor Ex-offici

oct. 5, 1861. Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer and Wilefing a Journal copy four times and send bills to ex-office.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1861. Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy.