## The Southern Republic.

The Perma cent Constitution of the Confed rate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, estab-The spirite, insure domestic franquility, and secure the essings of liberty to ourselves and our pesterity—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 Rep- unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its rescutatives Section 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed M members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be dizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States proved by the President. shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or politi-

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

1 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enunegation 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 small have at least one repreentative; had until such commercation shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be cattiled to choose six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; nice, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi | but neither this, nor any other clause contained in seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate

4. When vacancies happen in the representation | internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, from any State, the Executive natherity thereof shall . issue writs of election to fill such vacancies,

56 The House of Representatives shall choose their and the improvement of harbors and the removing of Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases power of imperehment, except that any judicial or such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated other federal officer resident and acting solely within thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and exthe limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote | penses thereof. of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

Section 3. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be discharge any debt contracted before the passage of composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for | the same, six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of session next immediately preceding the commence- foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-. ment of the term of service; and each Senator shall sures.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in ling the securities and current coin of the Confederate consequence of the first election, they shall be divided | States. as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of | 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the the Senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first expiration of the second year; of the second class at | day of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reveclass at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one- nues. third may be chosen every second year and if vacan- 8. To promote the progress of science and useful cles happen by resignation or otherwise during the re- arts, by securing for limited times to authors and incess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive | ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings thereof may make temporary appointments until the and discoveries. next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

. 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have 10. To define and punish piracies and felonies comattained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the | mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, of nations, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall and water. be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, un- 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropria-

less they be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and I than two years, also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice | 13. To provide and maintain a navy. President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi-

dent of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power-to try all | 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exeimpeachments. When sitting for that purpose; they cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress inshall be on dath or affirmation. When the President | surrections and repel invasion.

of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice. 16. To provide for organizing, arming and discipshall preside; and no person shall be convicted with- lining the militia, and for governing such part of them out the concurrence of two-thirds of the members | as may be employed in the service of the Confederate 7. Judgment in cases of imreachment shall not ex- | pointment of the officers and the authority of training

tend further than to removal from office, and disqual- | the militia according to the disciplines prescribed by ification to hold and enjoy any office of bonor, trust or | Congress. profit, under the Contederate States; but the party con- | 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases victed shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to in- whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles dietment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according square) as may, by cession of one or more States and to law.

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

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

Section 5. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a querum to do busitess; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to lay, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its pro- not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole ... raber, expel a member.

t. Each . House shall keep a journal of its proccollings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the year and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of twe-lifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Cagress. shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that | of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over n which the two Houses stall be sitting. Section 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Canfederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace he 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 cime; and no person holding any office under the Conederate States shall be a member of either House dumg his continuance in office. But Congress may, by raw, grant to the principal officer in each of the Ex-Isentive Departments a scat u; on the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaning to his department.

Section 7. \* 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose to concur with amendments as on other bilis

Every bill which shall have passed both Houses before it becomes a law. Le presented to the prince or foreign State.

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

House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the

votes of both Houses shall be determined by year 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,

return; in which case it shall not be a law. The Presi-

dent may approve any appropriation and disapprove

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

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

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

propriations, with his objections, to the House in which

the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-

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

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

currence of both Houses may be necessary (except on

a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the

President of the Confederate States; and before the

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

being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-

thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

Section 8.

1. To lay and collect taxes, daties, impost: and ex-

ises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide

for the common defence, and carry on the government

of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be

granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes

on importations from foreign nations be laid to pro-

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

imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the

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

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

the power to Congress to appropriate money for any

except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and

buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts,

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, through-

out the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

9. To constitute tribunals inf rior to the Supreme

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

prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

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

14. To make rules for government and regulation

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

the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the

government of the Confederate States; and to exercise

like authority over al! places purchased by the consent

of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall

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

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and

ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in

the government of the Confederate States, or in any

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

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the

introduction of slaves from any State not a member

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid

unic s in proportion to the census or enumeration here-

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

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

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation.

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

in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

regular statement and account of the receipts and ex-

penditures of all public money shall be published from

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the

treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses,

taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and esti-

mated for by some one of the heads of department, and

submitted to Congress by the President; or for the

purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies;

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

federal currency the exact amount of each appropria-

tion and the purposes for which it is made; and

Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any

public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such

contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

federate States; and no person holding any office of

profit or trust under them, shall, without the corscut

to the Congress, accept of any present emoluments

office or title of any kind whatever from any king,

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Con-

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in

denying or impairing the right of property in negro

such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

casion the public safety may require it.

proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-

vards and other needful buildings; and

department or officer thereof.

slaves shall be passed.

inbefore directed to be taken.

duty of Congress to establish.

of the land and naval forces.

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

Confederate States.

The Congress shall have power-

somumal.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

Vol. II.

President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his obstablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free jections to that House in which it shall have origiexercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such assemble and petition the government for a redress of reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the ob-13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the jections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise

security of a free State, the right | the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be cuartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed

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

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

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

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty 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

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor crael and unusual punishments

shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be ex- eracy, and recommend to their consideration such

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 experts, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and fill 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 tomnago, 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 nto the common treasury; ner shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.—Section 1.

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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State, may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or person olding 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 veted for as President, and in distinct ballets 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 the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Hous of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the 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 | during the life of the person attained. 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 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 | journ in any State of this Confederacy, with their following, then the Vice President shall act as Presi-slaves and other property: and the right of property dent, as in case of the death or other constitutional in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired. 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 | State, shall, on demand of the executive autority of the appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from | State from which he fled, be delivered up to be rethe two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be ne-

cessary to a choice. office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice Pres- bor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party

ident of the Confederate States. 6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing or labor may be due. 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 national 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 resment within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his

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

shall be elected. .9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for 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 solemuly swear (or affirm) that I will faith-

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.' 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 treatics, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, n 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 b. 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 29. Every law or resolution having the force of law, the Congress information of the state of the Confedmeasures as he shall padge 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.

> 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 all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and Letween 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 ad 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

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

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 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 so-

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 moved 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 regu-5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the lation therein, be discharged from such service or la-

to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

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

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

have the right to take such territory and slaves law fully held by them in any of the States or Territories

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of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence. ARTICLE V .- Section 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the 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 henceforwa. I form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this c ustitution 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 f any State to the contrary notwithstanding. 4. The Senators and Representatives before men-

tioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Co federate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as qua ification 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 hall 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 Presilent. 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.

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

BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-

RALEIGH; N. C. 16-1v Jan. 23, 1861.

F. D. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

RALEIGH, N. C .. Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Hanover and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh.

Jan. 26, 1861. B. R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SALISBURY, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counies. Collections promptly made. 17 - 1yJan. 6 1861.

liam H. Haywood, jr.

NOTHEE.

HAVING lost or mislald my certificate, No. 353, for four shares of stock in the Raleigh and Gaston ailroad Company, I shall make application to the Board of said Company for a re-issue of same. JOHN WATSHN,

NOTICE.

Methodist Prot. Female College. JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD Co., N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1561, under the charge of G. W. Hege, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c.

The President and family, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session, Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50. Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; V. cal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For further intormation address

G. W. HEGE, President.

ROANOKE FEMALE SEMINARY. THE next session of this lastitution, 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 Sue Williams, of N. C., teacher.

TERMS: Spelling, reading and writing per session,. Higher English Branches.. l'se of Instrument. Board, per month ... " 5 days in a week, with washing at home....... 7.00 For further particulars address J. T. WATSON.

(Register copy 4 times weekly)

Proclamation.

I y pursuance, and by virtue of, a resolution of I 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 enquiy, 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 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-Odicio. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1861. Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy.

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

Business of very great importance requires a full and unctual attendance. By order of the President. P. F. PESCUD, Sect'y.

Raleigh, N. C., nov. 6, 1861.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

(Fourteen lines or under make a square.) Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from the above

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement 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 at education of the same scientific and practical charac er as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South-Carolina.

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

Second Year, 4th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition,
Third Year, 3d Class—Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Survey ing, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History England, Literature, Drawing, Elocution.

Fourth Fear, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural

Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Class.—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences 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 Wednes-day in February, (Feb. 6, 1861.) and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building, 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's

office and hospital. 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 circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW, Supt. II. M. A.

TENTS FOR THE VOUNTEERS. THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order WALL, SIBLEY, BELL AND

Any number, from I 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

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

oct. 3, 1861. TERNIP SEED. TURNIP SEED. Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed,

Large Norfolk, Large Mammoth (from this county,) And other kinds of Turnip seed, e at PESCUD'S Drug Store, For sale at August 19 FINE LOT OF SPONGE.

Red Top Turnip,

Baker's Bitters. Black Tea. Ringlish Mustard. A large stock of Fancy Soaps, P. F. PESCUD'S. Received at Drug Store. 76- tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER BESS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Raleigh that he has made 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. August 28, 1861.

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 or 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. Map of North Carolina and Virginia. FEW COPIES OF PEARCE'S NEW MAP OF A North Carolina and Virginia, embracing Virginia as as far Richmond, Yorktown, Bethel, Fortress Monroe, &c. The Coast Defences of North Carolins. Fort Macon, Hat-

terns, &c. Send soon if you want a copy. Worth \$10. Sold for \$6. SAMUEL PEARCE,

September 14. 82-6m. NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE

For the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institute will com-I mence on Monday, the 2nd of September, and con tinue ten months. Pupils should be sent in punctually at Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wilthe 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

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

NAND 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 cert. 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 cu-tomers 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 settle 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, long as their accounts remain unsettled. J. SCHEIB.

Raleigh, sept. 28.

Sequestration Notice. LAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. ASA Biggs, Judge of the District Court of the Confederate

States of America, for the District of North Carolina, 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 orcontrolling, 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 thous-and 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 also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate State: speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any met 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

My office is at Jackson, Northampton county, N. C. W. W. PEEBLES,

Receiver for the Counties aforesaid. 92-w6t. oct. 19, 1861. PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Ralligh, 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, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, lindseys and b'ankets—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 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-offici

Western Democrat, Fave teville Observer and Wi ming-ton Journal copy four times anciend bills to ex-o. c r.