

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested 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 have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to 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.

Section 3. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the electors thereof, at the regular session in next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Section 4. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States, who shall hold his office for four years, and shall be eligible for re-election only once; but no person shall be a President who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

Section 5. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, and laws of the Confederate States; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States may be a party; to suits between the Confederate States and citizens of the Confederate States; to suits between citizens of different States; to suits in which the Confederate States shall claim the benefit of its laws; and to suits in which the Confederate States shall claim the benefit of its laws.

Section 6. 1. The Congress shall have the sole power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Confederate States; but no tax or duty shall be laid on imports from foreign countries, and no tax or duty shall be laid on exports from the Confederate States.

Section 7. 1. The Congress shall have the power to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Section 8. 1. The Congress shall have the power to establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

Section 9. 1. The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Confederate States; but no tax or duty shall be laid on imports from foreign countries, and no tax or duty shall be laid on exports from the Confederate States.

Section 10. 1. The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Confederate States; but no tax or duty shall be laid on imports from foreign countries, and no tax or duty shall be laid on exports from the Confederate States.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of Col. C. C. TAYLOR, formerly Instructor of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford a education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South Carolina.

COURSE OF STUDY: First Year, 6th Class—Arithmetic, Algebra, French History, United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography. Second Year, 5th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.

ACADEMIC YEAR—BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 4, 1861), and continue, without interruption, to the fourth Wednesday in November.

TENTS FOR THE VOUNTEERS. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order WOLL, SIBLEY, BELL AND A. TENTS. Any number, from 1 to 1,000, of the best and most improved styles can be supplied as fast as needed.

TURNIP SEED. Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed, Red Top Turnip, Large Norfolk (from this county), and other kinds of Turnip seed.

A FINE LOT OF SPONGE. Palud Oil, Baker's Hitters, Blacking, English Mustard, A large stock of Fancy Soaps, Received at P. F. PESCUDES, Drug Store, 76-1st.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Raleigh that he has arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of Coal from Egypt, in Chatham county.

Quartermaster's Department. PROPOSALS will be received at this office for furnishing the provisions for the army. Proposals must be accompanied by a sample of the fat, and must state price and number which can be delivered per week, and also at what time the delivery will commence.

Map of North Carolina and Virginia. A FEW COPIES OF PEARCE'S NEW MAP OF North Carolina and Virginia, embracing Virginia as far as Richmond, Yorktown, Bethel, Fort Mifflin, &c. The Coast Defences of North Carolina, Fort Mifflin, Hatteras, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE For the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The next session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 2nd of September, and continue ten months.

NOTICE. Any information as to the method of admitting pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise. WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal, Raleigh, N. C., 76-1st.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, I shall receive all bills for goods and services rendered on CALL ON DELIVERY.

Sequestration Notice. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. ASA H. BIGGS, Judge of the District of North Carolina, 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 hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any estate of North Carolina, to inform me of the same, and to tender 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.

PROCLAMATION. By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina. I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, and all other articles of the property of the State, except the order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect the provisions of this Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION. By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina. I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, and all other articles of the property of the State, except the order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked.

THE North Carolina State Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House in this city at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 19th day of November instant.

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

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof."

Section 2. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed by the President, or other appointing power; and 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 which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person appointed by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Section 3. 1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4. 1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—Section 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; but they shall 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; and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Section 3. 1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Section 4. 1. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—Section 1. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their families and other property; and the right of property in land slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

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.

Section 4. 1. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

Section 5. 1. 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 within 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 territories 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 inhabitant of the several Confederate States and Territories sha

President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

2. Every resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power— 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for the revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no duties shall be laid on imports from foreign nations, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing harbors, beacons and lights, and other aids to navigation upon the coast, and the improvement of harbors and the removal of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation, facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same. 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States. 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the business of the Post Office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues. 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court. 10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years. 13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion. 16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; and— 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. 1. The importation of slaves of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. 4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. 7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. 8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Section 10. 1. 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 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. 2. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered, unless authorized by Congress before the making of the contract; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

Section 11. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. 2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, before it becomes a law, be presented to the