Invariably in Advance.) The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate 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, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of 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 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 be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreignabirth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Febral.

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

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 enumeration 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 Confederate States. 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 six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama

from ally State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of imperenment, except that any judicial or other it deral 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 composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall

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 one- | mes. third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the pest meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be

- 4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be Presidente of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and

also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or 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 with-

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 Congress. profit under the Confederate States; but the party conviet small, nevertheless, be liable and subject to into law. -

Section 4.

1 The times, places and manner of holding 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 Senators. 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

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; 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 penalties as each House may provide.

21 Each House may determine the rules of its procedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior. and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole

paber, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its procoedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secusy, and the yeas and navs of the members of either House, on any question, stall, at the desire of tweshifth 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 three days, nor to any other place than that u which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid 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 divil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such ime; and no person holding any office under the Conederate States shall be a member of either House duing his continuance in office. But Congress may, by faw, grant to the principal officer in each of the Exlecutive Departments a scat upon 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 bills 2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses

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President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the 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 ap-propriations, 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 disap-

proved by the President. 3. Every order, 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 repassed by twothirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

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

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

3. To regulate commerce with foreign uations, and among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi | but neither this, nor any other clause contained in seven sthe State of Louisiana six, and the State of the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any 4. When vacancies happen in the representation internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, The House of Representatives shall choose their, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which, cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

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

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

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

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own 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 inferior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-

mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law 11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and re-

prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropria-

tion of money to that use shall be for a longer term 13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and haval 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 out the concurrence of two-thirds of the members | 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

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases 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 the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; and

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

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

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law denving or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported

from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of 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 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 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 compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the corsent to the Congress, accept of any present emoluments office or title of any kind whatever from any king, hall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the prince or foreign State.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

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

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

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be guartered 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 seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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

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

pressed 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, or the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not contlict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the 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 term of 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 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 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, scaled to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of th Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Hous of Representatives, open all the certificates, and th votes shall then be counted; the person having th greatest number of votes for President shall be th President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vete; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice Presdent, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a civizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his

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

shall be elected. .9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he

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

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

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

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

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported

to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. 4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancigs 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.

1. The President shall from time to time, give to 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, the Congress information of the state of the Confedhall relate to but one subject, and that shall be ex- eracy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

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

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the 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 between a State or the citizens thereof and toreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases' affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be neld 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.

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

confession in open court. 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

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

journ in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property: and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired. 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another

State, shall, on demand of the executive autority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or 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. 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

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 sha

ands thereof.

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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. 4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every

State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V .- Section 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by States-and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

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 constitution as under the provisional government. 3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confeder-

abolished.

ate 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 Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Co federate States and of the several States, shall be bound by eath 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 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

tending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government. Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

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

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

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4.1861. 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 cat 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 intermation address G. W. HEGE, President.

HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of 1 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

chara : 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 thography. 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 Year, 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

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS.

The Academic year will commence on the first Wedneswhole course. 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. H. M. A.

Large Mammoth (from this county,)

April 10, 1861. TURNIP SEED. TURNIP SEED. Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed,

Red Top Turnip, Large Norfolk.

And other kinds of Turnip seed, PESCUD'S Drug Store. For sale at August 19 A FINE LOT OF SPONGE. ralad Oil, Baker's Bitters, Black Tea, English Mustard. A large stock of Fancy Soaps,

F. PESCUD'S, Received at Drug Store. Our Own Primary Grammar. JUST PUBDISHED BY

STERLING & CAMPELL, GREENSBORO' N. C. 72 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents per copy. For sale by them and all booksellers. Teachers and School officers desiring copies for examination will receive them on remitting 15 cents to the author. C. W. SMYTHE,

dec.11, 186

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

(Fourteen lines or under make a square.)

Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisors, at a reduction from the above

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement nserted in the Weekly Edition. All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weeky.

North Carolina Shoe Factory,

THE Subscribers Adopt this method of informing the public that they have established, and have now in operation in Raleigh, a manufactory of WOODEN now in operation in Raleigh, a manufactory of WOODEN SHOES, which they can confidently recommend as the cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as an article which will prove valuable and lasting. Their shoes are made of gum and poplar wood, and are lined, and finished off with leather tops and ears. These shoes are lighter than leather brogans of the same number. They are impervious to water, and, while they will last a long time, they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railroad and field hands, and also for sentingly and soldiers who are much armsed. The for sentinels and soldiers who are much exposed. The poplar shoes are very light and can be easily worn by any

The subscribers have also in operation at their establishment a machine for making SHOE LASTS; and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispensable to shoemakers, at fair prices.

They are selling their shoes at \$1,75 per pair wholesale, and \$2 retail. Terms, cash on delivery.

We make the following extract from the Patent Office Report of 1859: Experience has shown that a number of diseases, often

esulting in impaired constitutions, and even in the loss of

life, have been contracted by a portion of the laboring population, in consequence of wearing leather shoes, when engaged in their operations, during cold weather, or in wet situations. To prevent these evils to some extent, wooden shoes are extensively worn in France and Germany. They are highly recommended by the Agricultural Societies and governments of Europe. Impressed with their importance, the Board of Commerce and trade with their importance, the Board of Commerce and trade of Wirtemberg, called a practical workman from France to give instruction in their manufacture. * * * Not allowing water to penetrate as leather shoes do, they are naturally dryer, capable of keeping the feet warm, prevent diseases by promoting the requisite and salutary perspiration, and are regarded, to a great extent, as life preservers. * * There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm-house in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about stables, where leather shoes are exposed to the destructive attacks of dung water, in plowing, mowing, harvesting, in doing earth work in vineyards, chopping wood, and in marketing. With these advantages, in a salutary point of view, they combine such durability as to last almost a life time.

ing population of the counsry. THEIM & FRAPS. Raleigh. N. C., Dec. 31, 1861. Jan. Standard and Register copy. Jan. 8, 14-tf

BETHEL ACADEMY.

These advantages will certainly entitle them to the atten-

tion of a portion of the farming, manufacturing and labour-

T. J. HORNER, PRINCIPAL. THE PRESENT PRINCIPAL HAS HAD CHARGE of this school three sessions, and is gratified to be-live that he has given entire satisfaction to his patrons, and that the school is now permanently established. He will strive to make thorough scholars, and to train his pupils to steady and studious habits; and his long experience in teaching and governing a school justifies the expectation that he will be successful in his efforts.

The school is located in a healthy section of county, among the moral and refined people, so t

students will meet with few temptations to vice . The course of studies is designed to prepare young men for college, and also to fit those who may not expect or desire to obtain the benefits of a full collegiate course, for respectable stations in life, by instruction in the ordinary branches of a sound English education. To attain these ends with the greatest efficiency, the classes will be few, and ample time devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson; and whilst the systems recommended by experience will be strictly adhered to, the textbooks and modes of instruction will be adapted to the latest advancement of knowledge in each of the several branches. A student will not be retained who habitually

neglects his studies, or is addicted to profane swearing or any other species of immorality. Parents and guardians will be advised of the deportment and progress of their sons or wards regularly at the middle and close of each term-oftener, if circumstances seem to

Two terms of twenty-one weeks each, compose the scholastic year. The Spring term opens the 2d Monday in January, and the Fall term the 2d Monday in July. The price of board and tuition is sixty dollars per under the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not ex-Elder J. E. MONTAGUE

Jan. 18, 1862.

J. F. NEAL. R. D. BUMPASS, Trustees. D. A. HARRIS, W. H. LAWSON,

WANTED. Five Hundred Free Negroes * TO WORK ON FORTIFICATIONS. I Want 500 free Negroes to work on the fortifi-

cations on Neuse and Pamlico Rivers. They will be furnished transportation, quarters, subsistence, and will be paid ten dollars per month. They are absolutely necessary to the public defence, and appeal to county and city authorities, and to patriotic private citizens to aid me in procuring them. If you intend to aid in the defence of the State, now is the time. The soldiers are now at work, and have been for weeks, I wish to take the spade from them and give them their muskets. Citizens now at home must furnish laborers to

The government will pay for labor; but laborers we must have. a They should report without an hours' delay to Major W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer, Newbern; or to Capt. W. S. G. Andrews, 10th N. C. Troops, at Washington. Each party of 20 should, if possible, be accompanied by an energetic white man, to attend to the supply of their wants, and to overseer them at work. Axes, Spades and Picks, or Grubbing Hoes, are not to

be bought, and should be brought: they will be paid for.
Letters on this subject must be addressed as above.
L. O'B. BRANCH, Brig.-Gen'l C. S. C. Head Quarters, Dist. of Pamlico, Newbern, Feb. 12, 1862-3t. HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, 1

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh, February 13th, 1862. GENERAL ORDER) The undersigned announces for the information and guidance of the North Carolina Forces, the following officers Lieutenant Colonel A. Gordon, Asst. Adjutant General.

Major John Devereux, Quarter Master. Major John C. Winder, Aid.de-camp. Major Thomas D. Hogg, Commissary, Surgeon Richard B. Haywood. J. G. MARTIN, General in chief of North Carolina Forces.

THE subscribers baving built a large HARD-BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Raleigh, and the State, with fresh Crackers, and of the best quality, such as

Cracker Bakery.

Feb. 15.-3t.

Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, etc., etc. We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Navy

Navy Bread, Pilot Bread, Wine Biscuit, etc., etc., etc., at the lowest market rates. Cash orders securely packed

JAS. SIMPSON & SCN. and promptly by WANTED .- Empty Flour Barrels in good condition, for which we will pay 25 cents each. JAS. SIMPSON & SON.

nev. 30, 1861. Somerville Female Seminary,

LEASBURG, N. C. TIME Exercises of this Institution will be resumed the the second Wednesday in Feb. 1862.

Board, including washing, fuel, &c. per session of twenty one weeks, Tuition in the English Branches from \$10 to \$15 Music on the Piano, with Singing, ... French, Latin and Greek, each, Lights \$1, Contingent expenses 50 cets.

Payment not required in advance, but considered duat the clost of each session, and when not paid, interest will be charged. Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance. SOLOMON LEA,

Jan. 4th, 1862) Administrator's Notice,

HAVING Qualified at August Trem, 1861, of Rowan County Court, as Administrator of the estate of John W. Ellis, deceased, notice is horeby given to all per ous indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and to those having claims against said deceased, to present them duly authenticated, within the time preecribe! by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their

recovery. JOHN HUGHES, Adm'r. Lexington, N. C. Newbe.n, N. C. Jan. 10th, 1862.