

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor AND PRINTER TO THE STATE.

WH. ROBINSON, Assistant Editor.

TERMS:

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum WEEKLY EDITION, 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 erder 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 foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or politi-

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

- 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, 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 thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such conuncration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose

six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the Stare of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of



Vol. II.

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 Honse 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 proceed-ings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved 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 exciscs 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 Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an shall have been elected : and he shall not receive withestablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the

· RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

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 quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed

by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasona-

ble 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 defence.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces- ring their ensuing recess. sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title Section 10.

in 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 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 ad-

vice 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, 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 dinlomatic 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, inca-pacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported

to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. 4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate. by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session ; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office du-

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.

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

No. 33.

omenal,

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 conven-tion—they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

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

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this constitution as under the provisional government. 3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in persuance thereof, and all trea-ties 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 notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of

the Confederate States and of the several States, shall

be bound by oath or affirmation to support this con-

stitution, 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

ARTICLE VII.

2. When five States shall have ratified this consti-

tution, in the manner before specified, the Congress

under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time

tution between the States so ratifying the same.

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Contracts .	vill be entered into with yearly, half-yearly
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No deductio	on from the regular rates for advertisement
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	ements receive one insertion in the Wetky.
Statement of the local division of the local	

TPDMA DOD

North Carolina Shoe Factory

THE Subscribers Adopt this method of ing the public that they have established, now in operation in Baleigh, a manufactory of SHOES, which they can confidently recommend cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as which will prove valuable and lasting. Their made of gum and poplar wood, and are fined, a off with leather tops and ears. These shoes is than leather brogams of the same number. To provide to water, and, while they will last a pervious to water, and, while they will last a they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. The found very suitable for railroad and field hand for sentinels and soldiers who are much emp poplar shoes are very light and can be easily w

one. The subscribers have also in operation at their stablish-ment a machine for making SHOE LASTS; and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispense ble to shoemakers, at fair prices. They are selling their shoes at \$1,75 per pair machenels and \$2 retail. Terms, can on delivery. We make the following extract from the Patent Office Remote of 1950.

Report of 1859 :

Experience has shown that a number of d resulting in impaired constitutions, and even life, have been contracted by a portion of ns, and even in the population, in consequence of wearing leather shoes, which engaged in their operations, during cold weather, or wet situations. To prevent these evils to some enter wooden shees are extensively worn in France and Ge many. They are highly recommended by the Agrico tural Societies and governments of Europe. Impress with their importance, the Board of Commerce and Ital of Wirtemberg, called a practical workman from France and the give instruction in their manufacture. Allowing water to penetrate as leather shoes de, they are naturally dryer, capable of keeping the fact warm, preven diseases by promoting the requisite and aslutary possible tion, and are regarded, to a great extent, as life preserver to about the farm-house in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about atables, where leather is hardly an operation on the farm and used. They are most economical about atables, where leather is plowing, mowing, harvesting, in doing earth work is 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. These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attemption of a portion of the farming, manufacturing and labouring population of the county. population, in consequence of wearing

THEIM & FRAPS Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 31, 1861. Jan.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward. INFORMATION WANTED. A Man calling himself W. J. Terry, called at my Livery Stable on Saturday morning the 36th inst, and having hired a Horse and Buggy until the same evening or following Sunday morning, left with same, and has not since been heard of by me. It was a Roan Horse with the "Scratches" on the left hind leg. The buggy was a black, flat bottomed one, rather worn. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars reward for the return of the above property and apprehension of the aforesaid W. J. Terry, He is a stout thick-set man, with sallow com-plexion, dark hair, and rather below the mediam hight. JAMES M. HABRIS. Jan. 28th, 1862. 23-tf INSANE ASYLUM.

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

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

Section 8.

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

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

such vacancies. 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 clasen.

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

55. 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 oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person'shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members

present. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be pre scribed 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 suchregulations, except as to the times and places of choosus Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in | department or officer thereof. December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different Way.

Section 5.

teturns and qualifications of its own members, and a is hereby forbidden ; and Congress is required to pass toajority of each shall constitute a quorum to do busi- such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. ties; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to hy, and may be authorized to compel the attendance introduction of slaves from any State not a member of absent members, in such manner and under such of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. absent members, in such manner and under such tenalties as each House may provide. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its prorechings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, invasion the public safety may require it. val, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole limber, expel a member. 8. Each House shall keep a journal of its procoelings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the yeas and mays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of twe-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress. shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that u which the two Houses shall be sitting.

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 consmerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases 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 of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures

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

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

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supremo Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonics 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 exeente 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 scat 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 crection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockvards and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and oroder 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

Section 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, | States, or Territories of the United States of America,

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not 3. The privilege of the writ of habcas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or 4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law

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 Con-

gress, lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a loreign 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 follows:-

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with then selves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in listinct 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 Vie President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of th Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Hous of Representatives, open all the certificates, and th votes shall then be counted; the person having th greatest number of votes for President shall be th President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed , and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the 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

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 Su-preme 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 treatics 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 controversics 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 foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sucd 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 make.

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

sist 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 tesimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

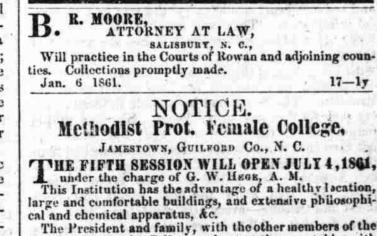
for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this

Confederate States.

the people thereof.

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 ex-tending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.



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. June 26

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 1 education of the same scientific and practical charae or as that obtained in the State Military Institu-tions 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, Trigonom-etry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition. Third Year, 3d Class-Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Survey ing, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History England, Litera-

ing, French, Latin, Knetoric, History England, Intere-ture, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class.—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philoso-phy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution. Fifth Year, 1st Class.—Agricultural Chemistry, Astron-omy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Forti-fication, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christi-anity, Constitution of the United States. Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of Crackers, and of the best quality, such as whole course ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wednes-day in February, (Feb. 6, 186h,) and continue, without in-termission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the neces-sities 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. We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Navy with TELAS:

A PPLICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF MALE A Patients must be made to the undersigned, to secure admission, in consequence of the crowded condition of that 1. The ratification of the Conventions of five State shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constidepa tment.

> ED. C. FISHER. Physician and Superintendent. jan 25-w&sw3m , 1862. Januar

BANK OF NORTH UAROUANDA A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in the City of Raleigh, on SATUB-DAY the 15th inst., by order of the Board of Directors, on business of the highest importance. A punctual attendance is requested. C. DEWEY, Cashier. 26-td

For Mire, the present year, a good Stene Mason and Bricklayer. Apply to DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Feb. 6. Oxford Schools.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with tending the Masonic High School and the Female Schools of the town ; also any persons wishing to board, in a health the town; also any persons a manual section, and enjoy good society. Terms from \$12.50 to \$15, per month. R. D. HART.

February 5th, 1862.

WANTED. **Five Hundred Free Negroes**

TO WORK ON FORTIFICATIONS.

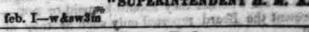
I want 500 free Negroes to work on the fortifi-cations on Neuse and Pamlico Bivers. They will be furnished transportation, quarters, subsist-ence, and will be paid ten dollars per month. They are absolutely necessary to the public defence, and I appeal to county and city authorities, and to patriotic private citizens to aid me in procuring them. If you in-tend to aid in the defence of the State, now in the time. The soldiers are now at work, and have been for works. I wish to take the spade from them and give them their muskets. Citizens now at home must furnish laborers to take the spade. take the spade.

The government will pay for labor; but laborers we must have.

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 secompanied by an energetic white man, to attend to the supply of their

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, 1962-3t.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION WILL HE RE OPENED, UN der efficient management, an Wednesday, March 5th The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further interruption of duties need be apprehended. For Circulars, stating new terms, &c., address-"SUPERINTENDENT H. M. A."



Cracker Bakery. THE subscribers having built a large HARD. BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, and fitted B an with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to

Sugar Crackers, etc., etc.

Pilot Bread,

Wine Biscuit,

WANTED .- Empty Flour Barrels in good condition, for

Somerville Female Seminary,

LEASBURG, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed the the second Wednesday in Feb. 1862. Board, including washing, fuel, &c. per section of twenty

Administrator's Notice,

Navy Bread,

JAS. SIMPSON & SON

SOLONON LEA.

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subside sett

Water Crackers

etc., etc., etc.,

Soda Crackers,

at the lowest market rates.

which we will pay 25 cents

and promptly by

nev. 30, 1861.

Butter Crackers

Section 3. 1. Treason against the Confederate States shall con-

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the ARTICLE IV. Section 1.

I. 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.

the privileges and immunities of citizens in the sever-

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all

Section 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, folony time to time, al breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses and in going to and returning from the same ; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Gen-Inderate States shall be a member of either House duing his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Exappertaning to his department. Section 7.

to concur with amendments as on other bills hall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the prince or foreign State.

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 hereinbefore directed to be taken.

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

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over hose of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by 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 judicialiv declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the

luty 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 contive Departments a seat upon the floor of either | Congress shall grant no extr. compensation to any House, with the privilege of discussing any measures 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 Con-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the federate States; and no person holding any office of House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent fo the Congress, accept of any present emoluments 2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses office or title of any kind whatever from any king.

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 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 attain d the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a respond within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his election.

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

,9 The President shall, at stated times, receive tor his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-creased nor diminished during the period for which he

al States, and shall have the right of transit and 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 fied, 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. 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 Semate, 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 sha -

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The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing instruc-tion, text-books, medical attendance and clothing. For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW,

Supt. H. M. A. -w&swly. April 10, 1861. TURNIP SEED. TURNIP SEED. Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed,

Red Top Turnip, Large Norfolk, Large Mammoth (from this county,) And other kinds of Turnip seed, PESCUD'S Drug Store. For sale at August 19 FINE LOT OF SPONGE. Falad Oil. Baker's Bitters, Black Tea, English Mustard,

A larg- stock of Fancy Sonps, P. F. PESCUD'S, Leccived at Drug Store. 76- U. COLLECT MARK UP ...

Our Own Primary Grammar. JUST PUBDISEED BY

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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 examina-tion will receive them on remitting 15 cents to the author. C. W. SMYTHE,

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2.41-14

HAVING Qualified at August Trem, 1981, of Rewar County Court, as Administrator of the estate of John W. Ellis, deceased, notice is horeby given to all perious indebted to mid estate, to make immediate pay ment; and to those having claims against mid deceased to present them daily authenticated, within The time pro-ecribed by law, or this notice will be plead in har of their recovery. JOHN HUGHES, Adm' Lexington, N. C.

Jan. 4th, 1862.

entrance.

Newbe.n, N. C. Jan. 10th, 1862. at these and deposit a subject of any any and

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