

WM. ROBINSON, Assistant Editor. TERMS: SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annu-WEEKLY EDITION,

The Southern Republic.

Invariably in Advance.)

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, estab-'ish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-inoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do orlain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.-Section 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be rested 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 apporfoned 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 enumeration shall be made rate States.

State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose | 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama 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, the 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 Texas six. 4: When vacancies happen in the representation | internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their and the improvement of harbors and the removing of Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases power of imperchment, except that any judicial or such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated other federal officer resident and acting solely within thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and exthe limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote penses thereof. of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature 4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughthereof. out the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall Section 3. discharge any debt contracted before the passage of 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be the same.



Vol. II.

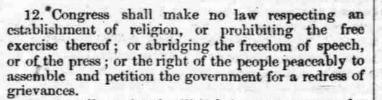
President of the Confederate States ; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds 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 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 appropria-

tions disapproved, and shall return a copy of such ap-propriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated ; and the same proceedings 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 exises 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 Confede-



TATP

RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862,

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

14. No soldier shall, 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 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 simself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

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 common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces- ring their ensuing recess. ive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual p

shall have been elected : and he shall not receive withn that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them. 10. Before he enters on the execution of his office,

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

Section 2. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of

the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the 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 Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law : but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the

President alone, n the courts of law or in the heads of departments. 3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may 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 a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court by granting commissions which shall expire at the of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office du-

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.

omemal,

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member

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

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 n 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 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 mentioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

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North Carolina Shoe Factory,

ind

rate

No. 44.

THE Subscribers Adopt this method of inform-ing the public that they have established, and have 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 State that now is of hereafter may become a memory 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 domes-tic violence. ARTICLE V.—Section 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress

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 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

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 con-sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate. ABTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the 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 perspira-tion, 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, moving, harvesting, in doing earth work in

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. These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attention of a portion of the farming, manufacturing and labouring population of the counsry.

THEIM & FRAPS. Raleigh. N. C., Dec. 31, 1861. Jan. 8, 14-tf

Twenty Five Dollars Reward. INFORMATION WANTED. Man calling himself W. J. Terry, called A my Livery Stable on Saturday morning the 26th inst., and having hired a Horse and Buggy until the same evening or following Sunday morning, lett 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

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 have one vote.

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

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President 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 Presidents 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 | Congress. profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

to law.

4. 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 choosing Senators.

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

Section 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do busi- such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. ness; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to

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 Supreme Lourt.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation f the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any

department or officer thereof. Section 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America. is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the troduction 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 denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

inflicted.

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 10.

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

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

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, vy any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, or the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigad by the said vessels ; but such duties shall not conict with any treaties of the Confederate States with oreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus deived shall, after making such improvement, be paid ito the common treasury; nor shall any State keep roops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any greement or compact with another State, or with a reign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaed, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of elay. But when any river divides or flows through wo or more States, they may enter into compacts ith each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.-Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Presiat of the Confederate States of America. Ile and ne Vice President shall hold their offices for the term f six years ; but the President shall not be re-eligible. he President and Vice President shall be elected as llows:-

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the egislature thereof may direct, a number of electors jual to the whole number of Senators and Representaves to which the State may be entitled in the Conolding an office of trust or profit under the Confeder-

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States ad vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, ae of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of ie same State with themselves; they shall name in ieir ballots the person voted for as President, and in istinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, ad they shall notke distinct lists of all persons voted or as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice resident, and of the number of votes for each, which st they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed. the government of the Confederate States, directed the President of the Senate ; the President of th enate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Hous f Representatives, open all the certificates, and th otes shall then be counted; the person having th reatest number of votes for President shall be th 'resident, if such number be a majority of the whole umber of electors appointed , and if no person have ich majority, then, from the persons having the highst numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those oted for as President, the House of Representatives hall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken y States, the representation from each State having one cte; a duorum for this purpose shall consist of a teraber or members from two-thirds of the States, and majority of all the States shall be necessary to a

Dection 3.

te States, shall be appointed an elector.

1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he

shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

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

ABTICLE 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 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 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 menress; but no Senator or representative, or person tioned 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 held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

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

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 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

ures, 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 constitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

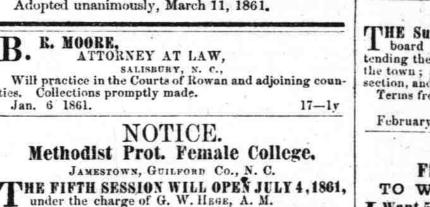
5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by he constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the Conventions of five State shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

Jan. 6 1861.



This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, arge and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophial 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 information 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 in 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, 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, 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, Astron-omy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Forti-fication, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity. Constitution of the United State

the above property and apprehension of the aforesaid W. J. Terry, He is a stout thick-set man, with sallow complexion, dark hair, and rather below the medium hight. JAMES M. HARRIS,

Jan. 28th, 1862. 23-tf INSANE ASTLUM.

A PPLACATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF MALE A Patients must be made to the undersigned, to secure admission, in consequence of the crowded condition of that depa ument.

ED. C. FISHER. Physician and Superintendent. Januar , 1862. jan 25-wasw3m

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this A Bank will be held in the City of Raleigh, on SATUR-DAY the 15th inst., by order of the Board of Directors, on business of the highest importance. A punctual attendance is requisted C. DEWEY, Cashier. 26-td Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1862.

TO HIRE,

NOR the balance of the year 1862. three able bodied negro men, also two women (field or garden hands) and a good hostler. Apply at Journal Office. March 5 33-2tpd

Oxford Schools.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with L board and comfortable accommodations Students at-tending the Masonic High School and the Female Schools of the town ; also any persons wishing to board, in a health 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.

Want 500 free Negroes to work on the fortifications on Neuse and Pamlico Rivers.

They will be furnished transportation. quarters, subsistnce, 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 patriotio private citizens to aid me in procuring them.' If you inend to aid in the defence of the State, now is the time. The soldiers are now at work, and have been for weeks. wish to take the spade from them and give them their muskets. Citizens now at home must furnish laborers to take the spade.

The government will pay for labor; but laborers we

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

Axes, Spades and Picks, or Grubbing Hoes, are not to

e 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.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE OPENED, UN

der efficient management, on Wednesday, March 5th

"SUPERINTENDENT H. M. A."

The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further interruption of duties need be apprehended. For Circulars, stating new terms, Ac., address-

Cracker Bakery.

THE subscribers having built a large HARD-BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, and fitted it up

furnish the citizens of Raleigh, and the State, with fresh

wants, and to overseer them at work.

Head Quarters, Dist. of Pamlico, Newbern, Feb. 12, 1862-3t.

feb. I-w&sw3m

ost improv

must have.

lay, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such spenalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proreedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole 27mber, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of twe-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that n which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. The Senators and 'Representatives' shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by 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 civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been fereated, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time: and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House du-

ring his continuance in office. But C ngress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat 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 haconcur with amendments as on other bills lo . Every bill which shall have passed both House office or title of any kind whatever from any king, st2 1, before it becomes a law, be presented to the pirnce or foreign State.

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 faw; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and 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 extr. 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 consent fo the Congress,' accept of any present emoluments

hoose a President, whenever the right of choice shall evolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next ollowing, then the Vice President shall act as Presi-'ent, as in case of the death or other constitutional lisability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes s Vice President shall be the Vice Presdent, if such umber be a majority of the whole number of electors ppointed; and if no person have a majority, then from he two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall hoose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose all consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Sentors, and a majority of the whole number shall be neessary to a choice.

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

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

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President: neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resource 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 for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he

hoice. And if the House of Representatives shall not the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service

or labor may be due. Section 3.

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

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all terri-tory 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 inhabitant of the several Confederate States and Territories sha

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course.

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without in-termission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the 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.

TELL 3:

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.

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TAX LISTS.

THE undersigned having been appointed A sessor and Taker of the TAX LIST for Raleigh L tricts Nos. 1 and 2, will attend at the Court House, on 9th, 10th and 11th days of April next, for that purper 9th, 10th and 11th days of April next, for that purper All parties interested must be prompt in their at and bring with them written lists of all their ta cording to law. Raleigh, March 29, 1862.