The State Journal.

10HN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor AND PRINTER TO THE STATE.

WM. ROBINSON, Assistant Editor.

TERMS: SEVI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum WEEKLY EDITION,

Invariably in Advance.)

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States

in it hernRepublic.

of America. We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in meet to form a permanent federal government, estabjustice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the lesings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—inoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do gdain and establish this Constitution for the Confedethe 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 Represcutatives

Section 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed members chosen every second year by the people of several States; and the electors in each State shall actizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualheations 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-

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not ave attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a edizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be appornoned 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 sto service for a term of years, and excluding Indians at 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 represustative; and until such enumeration shall be made State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama ne, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

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

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

Section 3.

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in onsequence of the first election, they shall be divided 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 as at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year; and if vacanales happen by resignation or otherwise during the reass of the Legislature of any State, the Executive the roof may make temporary appointments until the next neeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

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

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unl-

hes they be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and Iso a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi-

dent of the Confederate States. - 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeaclments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on eath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted with-

Present.
7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extotal further than to removal from office, and disqualtheation to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or | Congress. posit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according

1901 to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Con- yards and other needful buildings; and tress may, at any time, by law make or alter such

Year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in | department-or officer thereof. December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different

Section 5.

1. Each Hou e shall be the judge of the elections, sprity of each shall constitute a quorum todo busi- such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. s but a smaller number may adjourn from day to | 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the , and may be authorized to compel the attendance i of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its procollars, punish its members for disorderly behavior, invasion the public safety may require it. . id, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole ruber, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its pro- | slaves shall be passed. coolings, and from time to time publish the same, exopting such parts as may in their judgment require scresy, 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 which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive aw, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. The 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. time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate | States, the justice of which shall have been judicially

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 Confederate States shall be a member of either House duduring his continuance in office. But Congress may, 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 he, oncur with amendments as on other bills. loa Every bill which have passed both House st2 1, before it becomes a law, be presented to the.

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12, Congress shall make no law respecting an

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

President of the Confederate States: if he approve, he

proved by the President. 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by twothirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power-

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and 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 Confederate States. *

among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing 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 mea-6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

ing the securities and current coin of the Confederate 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred

and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reve-

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

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

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

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropria-

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces. 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-

cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion. 16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them out the concurrence of two-thirds of the members | as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States / reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles 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 1. The times, places and manner of holding elec- like authority over all places purchased by the consent tions for Senators and Representatives shall be pre- of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall sembed in each State by the Legislature thereof, sub- be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and regulations, except as to the times and places of choos- proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in 2. The Congress shall assemble at least ouccin every | the government of the Confederate States, or in any Section 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America. burns and qualifications of its own members, and a is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass

introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or

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

upless 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 large than three days, nor to any other place than that | of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over

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 ex-

penditures of all public money shall be published from 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate

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 appropriaby law, grant to the principal oficer in each of the Ex- tion and the purposes for which it is made; and ecutive Departments a seat upon the floor of either | Congress shall grant no extr. . Impensation 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 ged rantby the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, withe out the consent fo the Congress, accept of any neresent emluments office or title of any kind what prv from any king, n cor foreign State.

Somunal,

TRALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of

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

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be cuartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a mauner to be prescribed

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and 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 presenting 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 ' ate and district wherein the crime shall have beer ommitted, which district shall have been prev .sly ascertained by law, and to be informed of the ature and cause of the accusation ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his

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

common law. 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces- | ring their ensuing recess. sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments

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 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 foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II .- Section 1. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as 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 themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, 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 choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not | the privileges and immunities of citizens in the severchoose 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 Seaators, and a majority of the whole number shall be ne-

cessary to a choice. 5. But no 'person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice Pres-

ident 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 resment within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his

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

.9 The President shall, at stated times, receive for creased nor diminished during the period for which he

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 solemuly 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, proor indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising | vided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and 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 of in the heads of departments.

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

to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate. the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office du-

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 occasious, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper : he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

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

bribery, or other high crimes and misdeanors. ARTICLE III. - Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices duing good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party: to controversies between two or more States: between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and 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 pinisters and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of imbeachment, 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.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall cousist 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 JV. 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 al 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, fel-

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

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress his services a compensation, which shall neither be in- and by the territorial government and the inhabitantl of the several Confederate States and Territories sha

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have the right to take such territory and slaveerly fully held by them in any of the States or Terrisasw of the Confederate States.

Senate.

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. ABTICLE V .- Section 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress

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

sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the

1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices 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 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 Co federate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as 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 ke 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 according of most Congress, d., 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.

R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SALISBURY, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counes. Collections promptly made.

Jan. 6 1861. NOTICE. Methodist Prot. Female College. JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD Co., N. C. THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1861

under the charge of G. W. Hege, A. M.
This Institution has the advantage of a healthy lecation, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c. The President and family, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50. Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; Vcal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per

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dec. 11, 861

Soda Crackers,

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

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

Pilet Bread,

Wine Biscuit, etc., etc., etc., at the lowest market rates. Cash orders securely packed JAS. SIMPSON & SCN. and promptly by

WANTED .- Empty Flour Barrels in good condition, for which we will pay 25 cents each. JAS. SIMPSON & SON. nov. 30, 1861. Carraige for Sale

A FOUR SEATED close and tight Carriage, made by Brewster of Broadway New York. Has been but little used. Also, a good cow giving milk, will be sold low apply to

TAX LISTS. THE undersigned having been appointed Assessor and Taker of the TAX LIST for Raleigh Districts Nos. 1 and 2, will attend at the Court House, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of April next, for that purpose.
All parties interested must be prompt in their attendance,
and bring with them written lists of all their taxables ac-

R. W. SEAWELL, J. P.

which will prove valuable and lasting. Their shoes are made of gam and poplar wood, and are lined, and finished off with leather tops and ears. These shoes are lighter than leather brogans of the same number. They are im-

pervious to water, and, while they will last a long time, they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railroad and field hands, and also for sentinels and soldiers who are much exposed. The poplar shoes are very light and can be easily worn by any The subscribers have also in operation at their establishment a machine for making SHOE LASTS; and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispensa-

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

(Fourteen lines or under make a square.)

Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly

and quarterly advirtisers, at a reduction from the above

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Wecky.

North Carolina Shoe Factory,

THE Subscribers Adopt this method of informing the public that they have established, and have now in operation in Raleigh, a manufactory of WOODEN

SHOES, which they can confidently recommend as the cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as an article

No deduction from the regular rates for advertise

inserted in the Weekly Edition.

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

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

resulting in impaired constitutions, and even in the loss of life, have been contracted by a portion of the laboring population, in consequence of wearing leather shoes, when engaged in their operations, during cold weather, or in wet situations. To prevent these evils to some extent, wooden shoes are extensively worn in France and Germany. They are highly recommended by the Agricultural Societies and governments of Europe. Impressed with their importance, the Board of Commerce and trade of Wirtemberg, called a practical workman from France to give instruction in their manufacture. * * * Nor 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, us life preservers. * There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm-house in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about stables, where leather shoes are exposed to the destructive attacks of dung-water in plowing, mowing, harvesting, in doing earth work in vineyards, chopping wood, and in marketing. With these advantages, in a salutary point of view, they combine such durability as to last almost a life time. These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attention of a portion of the farming, manufacturing and labouring population of the counser.

THEIM & FRAPS. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 31, 1861, Jan. 8, 14-tf Standard and Register copy. 34

Oxford Schools.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with tending the Masonic High School and the F male 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.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past, President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of establishing a School in every respect, highly acceptable to the people MR. SOUTHAGE will be assisted by his LADY, a Teacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience,

who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the

largest and best Seminaries in Virginia. Schools of

NCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC and PAINTING, will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all we ask, is, give us a trial, and after this is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attractions of a well-ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, tas even the most anxious parent could desire, every at-

advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to

Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deport-

ment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms or them shall be made suitable to circumstances, The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, he althiest and most refined sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where backs are always in readings. to convey passengers to and from the village. The entiexpenses for ten months will be from \$150 to \$250. For

further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to JAMES SOUTHGATE. Louisburg, N. C. March 29, 1862.

NOTICE. TAKEN UP and COMMITTED to JAIL IN ROCK ingham county, on the 27th day of Januar egro man who calls his name Frank and says he b longs to James Pearce of Chatham county; says he was bound to said Pearce, and at the age of twenty-one years he will be free, and says he is about twenty years old at this time. Said boy is a dark mulatto color, bushy head of hair, stout built, full face, about five and a half feet high, and had on when taken up a brown homespun sack coat, pantaloons of kersey nearly the same color, a good heavy pair of shoes and no socks, and a drab felt hat. The owner is requested

JAMES II. HALL, Jailor.

he will be dealt with according to law.

to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, or

A Regiment for the Confederate States THE undersigned, having been authorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportuni-ty offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the

Confederate service. Rank of officers and pay to officers and soldiers will begin with their enrolment. A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS and the bounty from the State will be paid at the time of organization. Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies. Term of service three years or the war. For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately. M. D. CRATON.

Lt. Col. 35th Regt., N. C. Troops. Newbern, N. C. Feb. 1e, 1862.

BATTALION OF LIGHT HORSE. THE under signed having been commissioned by the President to raise a Battalion of Light Horse, for the War, calls upon the young men of North Carolina to come forward and Volunteer for the purpor who have good horses come and bring them, to aid in the defense of the Country. Let those who have horses but who cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can come, and thus contribut material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR DOLLARS per annum, will be paid for each horse in the Battalion, in two months; instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the

expense of the Gevernment, and if killed in action, the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for men and horses will be furnished, but each man must bring his rifle, gun, pistol and knife, or such arms as he has, which will answer, until a uniform weapon can be furnished by the Government. Energy of Action-Action is what the country needs now, and the men of the country must show by their readiness to come forward the determiniation which actuates them-Never to be conquered. The Battalion will consist of six

Companies, of Sixty meneach. Volunteers will, for the present address me at Halifax N. C. until suitable recruiting stations can be established P. M. EDMONSTON, Lt. Col. Cur., Prov. A., C. S. A.

> SADDLE TREES SADDLE TREES.

31-4

SADDLE TREES Or all descriptions and styles can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice, at THEIM & FEAPS' Factory. Raleigh, N. C.

March 8.

Wanted to Hire. PIFTEEN INTELLIGENT NURSES FOR THE North-Carolina General Military Hospital at Raleigh, Middle aged men preferred. Also two washer-women:

Apply to DARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE NORTH Carolina eight per cent. bonds can do so by applying to John A. Lancaster & Son, Agents for the State, Rich nond, Va. Present price 102.