The Southern Republic.

Fermuse at Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State ne in its sovereign and independent character, in but to form a permanent federal government, estab- jections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise instice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that sings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-inking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do slain and establish this Constitution for the Confedete States of America.

ARTICLE 1 .- 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 Rep-

Section 2.

1. 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 itizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualations requisite for electors of the most numerous the of the State Legislature; but no person of ings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapm birth not a citizen of the Confederate States a allowed to yote for any officers, civil or politi-

No person shall be a representative who shall not attained the age of eventy-five years, and be a President of the Confederate States; and before the zen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, en elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which

Representatives and direct taxes shall be appordiamong theseveral States which may be included hin this Confederacy according to their respective all ers, which shall be determined by adding to the Deputation of free persons, including those bound pervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians taxed, three-sohs of all slaves. The actual enucaffon shall be made within three years after the meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States. within every subsequent term of ten years, in such agner as they shall, by law, direct. The unmber of passentatives shall not exceed one for every fifty usual, but each State shall have at least one repreatative; and until such cummeration shall be made a State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall

one writs of election to fill such vacancies. 5, The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole ower of improcliment, except that any judicial or her foleral efficer resident and acting solely within Amults of any State, may be impeached by a vote wo-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

Section 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be mostal of two Senators from each State, chosen for the same, ax years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular on next immediately preceding the commence-Sent of the term of service; and each Senator shall 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in

asequence of the first election, they shall be divided equally as may be into three classes. The seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the appration of the second year; of the second class at apiration of the fourth year; and of the third at the expiration of the sixth year; so that oneand may be chosen every second year; and if vacancles lauppen by resignation or otherwise during the reresent the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the with meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

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

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

has they be equally divided. 5. The Serlate shall choose their other officers, and (s) a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, of when he shall exercise the office of Presi-

dent of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all meachments When sitting for that purpose, they hall 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 without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members | as may be employed in the service of the Confederate 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqual-

ification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or | Congress. profit, under the Confederate States; but the party conveted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indigitment, trial, jadgment and punishment, according

Section 4.

t. The times, places and manner of holding elec- | like authority over all places purchased by the consent from for Senators and Representatives shall be pre- of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall scribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, sub- | bc, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Con- | yards and other needful buildings; and gress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choos-

52. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Mar: and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in umber, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different

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 todo busi- | such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. tiess; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to

lay, 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. enalties as each House may provide.

codings, punish its members for disorderly behavior. ad, with the concurrence, of two-thirds of the whole ember, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its pro-

codings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their fulgment require serresy, and the yeas and navs of the members of Ther House, on any question, shall, at the desire of twe-fifth of these 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 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 aw, 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; und 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 Confederate States shall be a member of either House duduring his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal oficer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures

appertaning to his Jepartment. 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.

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 Presi-

dent 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

proved by the President.

onfederate States.

and discoveries.

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power-

the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the cou-

currence of both Houses may be necessary (except on

a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the

same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or

being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-

thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

Section 8.

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and ex-

cises 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 pro-

imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the

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

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and

among the severa States, and with the Indian tribes;

ut 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 ex-

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, through-

out 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

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-

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 in-

ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and re-

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropria-

14. To make rules for government and regulation

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-

cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-

16. To provide for organizing, arming and discip-

lining the militia, and for governing such part of them

States; reserving to the States, respectively, the ap-

pointment 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

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and

proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-

crs, 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

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

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

lenving or impairing the right of property in negro

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but

in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

regular statement and account of the receipts and 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 esti-

mated 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 appropria-

tion and the purposes for which it is made; and

Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any

public contractor, officer, agent' or servant, after such

contract shall have been made or such service rendered

11. No title of nobility shall be ged rantby the Con-

federate States; and no person holding any office of

profit or trust under them, shall, withe out the corsent

fo the Congress, accept of any neresent emluments

office or title of any kind what prv from aoy king,

n ce or foreign State.

from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of

of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration here-

invasion the public safety may require it.

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

of the land and naval forces.

surrections and repel invasion.

department or officer thereof.

slaves shall be passed.

hose of another.

inbefore directed to be taken.

prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law

foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-

ing the securities and current coin of the Confederate

mote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties,

Vol. II.

President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his obestablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free jections to that House in which it shall have origiexercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such assemble and petition the government for a redress of reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the ob-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 quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonasearches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by eath 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 ' ate and district wherein the crime shall have beer ommitted, which district shall have been prev asly ascertained by law, and to be informed of the ature and cause of the accusation: have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his | their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incafavor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his

18. In suits at common law, where the value in | to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shalf-be preserved; and no first so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court

sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments

pressed in the title.

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or expost facto law, or law impairing the obligatique 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 withforeign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid nto the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement of compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof, ARTICLE II.- Section 1.

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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may directs 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 ballets 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 Scuate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Hous of Representatives, open all the certificates, and th votes shail then be counted; the person having th greatest number of votes for President shall be th President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vete; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall | al States, and shall have the right of transit and sodevolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next | journ in any State of this Confederacy, with their 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 President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from he 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 attained the age of thirty-five years. and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his

8. In case-of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall actaccordingly 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 of the several Confederate States and Territories sh.

ALL THE SECOND STATE OF TH

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

RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

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.'

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 re- shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take quire 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 to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to by the President, or other appointing power, when pacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported

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 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-19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces- ring their ensuing recess.

Section 3. 1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Co federate States and of the several States, shall 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, the Congress information of the state of the Confedshall relate to but one subject, and that shall be ex- | eracy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States. Section 4.

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

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

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 ninisters 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 juris-diction, 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 im-

peachment, 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.

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

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

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof. Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the severslaves 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.

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 at of the Congress.

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territor ry, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying with out 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 int the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederat States shall be recognized and protected by Congres his services a compensation, which shall neither be in- and by the territorial government and the inhabitant' TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

(Fourteen lines or under make a square.)

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

No. 58.

have the right to take such territory and slaveerly

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

ARTICLE V .- Section 1.

be agreed on by the said convention-voting by

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-

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by the Constitution

the successor of the provisional government of the

Confederate States of America, and all the laws pass-

ed by the latter shall continue in force until the same

shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers ap-

pointed by the same shall remain it office until their

successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered

into before the adoption of this constitution shall be

as valid against the Confederate States under this

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confeder-

ate States, made in persuance thereof, and all trea-

ties made, or which shall be made under the authori-

ty 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

4. The Senators and Representatives before men-

tioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of

be bound by eath or athrmation 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

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five State

2. When five States shall have ratified this consti-

shall be sufficient for the establishment of this consti-

tution between the States so ratifying the same.

of the provisional government.

ies. Collections promptly made.

further intormation address

DURNIP SEED.

For sale at

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and promptly by

nev. 30, 1861.

which we will pay 25 cents each.

June 26

R. MOORE.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTICE.

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JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4,1861.

This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location

The President and family, with the other members of the

Faculty, live in the College and cat at the same tables with

he Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano

r Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7.50; Embroidery \$7.50.

atin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers,

Wax Flowers, Frather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; V.

cal Music \$1: contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per

nonth, including washing and fires, half in advance. For

Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed,

And other kinds of Turnip seed,

Red Top Turnip,

FINE LOT OF SPONGE.

Baker's Bitters.

Black Tea, English Mustard,

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for sentinels and soldiers who are much exposed. The poplar shoes are very light and can be easily worn by any assembled in their-several conventions, the Congress The subscribers have also in operation at their establishment a machine for making SHOE LASTS; and they are into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at turning out large quantities of this article so indispensathe time when the said demand is made, and should ble to shoemakers, at fair prices.

they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railroad and field hands, and also

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We make the following extract from the Patent Office States-and the same be ratified by the Legislatures Report of 1859: Experience has shows 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. * * * 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, 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

Oxford Schools. IME Subscriber is prepared to furnish with board and comfortable accommodations Students at tending the Masonic High School and the F male Schools o the town; also any persons wishing to board, in a health

R. D. HART. February 5tb, 1862.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

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MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past, President of the Nortolk 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 ANCIENT 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, tution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge.

for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and for counting the votes and inaugurating the Presiand attractions of a well-ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, dent. They shall also prescribe the time for holding tas even the most anxious parent could desire, every atthe first election of members of Congress under this tention being given to the health, manners and literary constitution, and the time for assembling the same. advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress those who can pass rigid examinations on five Schools .-Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportunder the provisional constitution shall continue to ment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for exercise the legislative powers granted them, not exteachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms tending beyond the time limited by the constitution for 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 leveliest, 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 readiness, Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counto convey passengers to and from the village. The entire expenses for ten no iths will be from \$150 to \$250. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Wiillams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to

JAMES SOUTHGATE Louisbung, N. C. March 29, 1862.

NOTICE.

40-216mo

TAKEN UP and COMMITTED to JAIL IN ROCK I jugham county, on the 27th day of January last, negro man who calls his name Frank and says he belongs 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 to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law. JAMES H. HALL, Jailor,

A Regiment for the Confederate States

Service. 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 opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the 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. 18, 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 purpose. Let those 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 contribute 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, ristol 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
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R. W. SEAWELL, J. P.
Raleigh, March 29, 1862. right of a state with the property of the Kord of

bells, throat self-to firest abliquets contracted acres

March 25, in simulation is instrument pinn will out a recognition? much expected to confin and restrain they make to me surfline from therer's