Invariably in Advance.) the Southern Republic.

fist Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State we, the properties and independent character, in der to form a permanent federal government, estabinstice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blesings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-inoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do rdain 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 Rep-

entatives Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed members chosen every second, year by the people of

the several States; and the electors in each State shall becitizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualations requisite for electors of the most numerous of the State Legislature; but no person of reign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or politi-

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

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numiters, 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 namer as they shall, by law, direct. The number of namer as they shall not exceed one for every fifty jousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made South Carolina shall be entitled to choose e State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

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

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

Section 3. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for the same. six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall

22 Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided asequally 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 -tlas at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year; and if vacaners happen by resignation or otherwise during the reassof the Legislature of any State; the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the pext meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have stained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the University States; and who shall not, when elected, 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, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi-

dent of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try alf 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 Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualitication to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any, time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choos-

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

Section 5. 1. Each Hou e shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum todo business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to and may be authorized to compet the attendance

absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its procedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, ad, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole

Imber, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proscolings, 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 Gongress. 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. 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 : and for any speech or debate in either House they shall

not be questioned in any other place. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the 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 Excentive 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 loa Every bill which have passed both House st21, office or title of any kind what prv from any king, he, oncur with amendments as on other bills, before it becomes a law, be presented to the.

President of the Confederate States; if he approve, h

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 Presi-

dent may approve any appropriation and disapprove

any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case,

e shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropria-

tions disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the Housein which

the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-

ings shall then be had as in case of other bills disap-

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

currence of both Houses may be necessary (except on

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 two-

thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

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

ises 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-

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

imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the

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

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 my igation facilitated

thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and ex-

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-

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-

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-

mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law

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

prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

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

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

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

18. To provide and maintain a navy.

of the land and naval forces.

surrections and repel invasion.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful

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

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

Section 8.

proved by the President.

Confederate States.

rate States.

penses thereof.

and discoveries.

Court.

of nations.

and water.

tations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power-



have the right to take such territory and slaveer!

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

ABTICLE VI.

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 treaties 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

of any State to the contrary Lotwithstanding.

Confederate States.

the people thereof.

bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws

4. The Senators and Representatives before men-

tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of

tioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

the Co federate States and of the several States, shall

be bound by oath or affirmation to support this con-

stitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as

a qualification to any office or public trust under the

5. The commerction, in the constitution, of certain

ights, 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

on between the States so ratifying the same.

I for counting the votes and inaugurating the Presi-

lent. They shall also prescribe the time for holding

he first election of members of Congress under this

in titution, and the time for assembling the same.

Intil the assembling of such Congress, the Congress

under the provisional constitution shall continue to

excreise the legislative powers granted them, not ex-

tending beyond the time limited by the constitution

NOTICE.

Methodist Prof. Female College.

JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD Co., N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1861, under the charge of G. W. Heer, A. M.
This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location,

large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophi-

Large Flat Dutch Turnip Seed, Red Top Turnip, Large Norfolk.

And other kinds of Turnip seed,

Our Own Primary Grammar.

JUST PUBDISHED BY

STERLING & CAMPELL,

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72 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents per copy.

For sale by them and all booksellers. Teachers and School officers desiring copies for examina-

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

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

We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Navy

Wine Biscuit,

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

WANTED .- Empty Flour Barrels in good condition, for

which we will pay 25 cents each.

JAS. SIMPSON & SON.

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 H. K. BURGWYN.

TAX LISTS.

Alter Topmen, dels, the William Takenstone

Sugar Crackers, etc., etc.

Pilet Bread,

Navy Bread,

Water Crackers,

etc., etc., etc.,

TURNIP SEED ..

Large Mammoth (from this county,)

G. W. HEGE, President.

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

P. F. PESCUD'S.

Lexington, N. C.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

of the provisional government.

ties. Collections promptly made.

R. MOORE.

June 26

August 19

dec. 11, 861

Soda Crackers,

and promptly by

low, apply to March 29,

Butter Crackers,

A FINE LOT OF SPONGE.

Baker's Bitters,

Black Tea, English Mustard,

A large stock of Fancy Soaps

TURNIP SEED.

constitution as under the provisional government.

1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the

of the Confederate States.

tic violence.

Senate.

Vol. II.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which It shall have origiexercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to nated, who shall enter the objections at large on their 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 grievances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right the people to keep to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the obections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise

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 manner 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, sup-ported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital erty 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 been 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 of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces-

sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

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 tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-

2. No State small, 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 have; and the nett produce of all duties and in tests, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall a for the use of the treasury of the Confederate State : and all such laws shall be subject to the revisit and control of Congress.

3. No St. all, without the consent of Congress. lay any duty of a range, a vept on sea-going vessels, or the improvement of its myers and harbors havigated by the said acceeds; but und thus shall not conflict with any treaties of the long derate States with foreign nations; and any supplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the commo 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.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Contederate 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 holding an office of trust or profit under the Confeder-

ate 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 choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional

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

cessary 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 formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attain d the age of thirty-five years. and been fourteen years a respect 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

shall have been elected; and he shall not receive withn that period any other emolument from the Confed-

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

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

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

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 at d other-public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully experted, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

1. The Profit is No Profit and all civil offcers of the the reder the Makes, shall be removed those makes to redicate had been be moved orders.

mgres, new from time to time . The lates, he has the Sna. a. a. a. b. d. thear offices du-: Le I shall, at stere I times, receive or their cours a compensation, which shart not be duninishe, during their continuance in office. Section 2.

1 The judicial power shaff extend to all cases trising under this Constitution, the laws of the Coafederate 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 ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have oppellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall

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

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful mies and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the 3. The Confederate States may acquire new territo-

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 'n 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 ,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 of the several Confederate States and Territories see

erted in the Weekly Edition.

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weeks.

North Carolina Shee Factory.

fully held by them in any of the States or Terrisasw 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 considertly recommend as the cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as an article which will prove valuable and lasting. Their shoes are made of gum and poplar wood, and are lined, and finished off with leather tops and ears. These shoes are lighter than leather brogans of the same number. They are impervious to water, and, while they will last a long time, they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railroad and field bands, and also for sentinels and soldiers who are must, exposed. The poplar shoes are very light and can be easily worn by any one. 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 domes-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 constitu-The subscribers have also in operation at their stablishment a machine for making SHOE LASTS; and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispensable to shoemakira, 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 Patint Office Report of 1859: tion 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 Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of

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 is 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 perspiration, and are regarded, to a great extent, as life preservers.

**There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm-house in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about stables, where leather shoes are exposed to the destructive attacks of dang 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 ferminal parties of the attention of a portion of the ferminal parties of the ferminal partie These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attention of a portion of the farming, manufacturing and labour-

ing population of the counsry. Raleigh. N. C., Dec. 31, 1861. Jan. 8, 14-16.

Oxford Schools.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with tending the Masonic High School and the F. male School the town; also any persons wishing to board, in a health section, and enjoy good society.

Terms from \$12.50 to \$15, per month.

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 School in every respect, highly acceptable to the peo

MR. SOUTHAGE will be assisted by his LADY, a feacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience, 1. The ratification of the Conventions of five State who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the the sufficient for the establishment of this constilargest and best Seminaries in Virginia. Schools of ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC an 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 2. When five States shall have ratified this constitation, in the manner before specified, the Congress me'er provisional constitution shall prescribe the time tolding the election of President and Vice Presiwards, free of charge. leat; and for the meeting of the Electoral College;

wards, free of charge.

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 attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to those who can pass rigid examinations on five Schools.—Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstances.

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 loveliest, h althiest and most refined sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Parablintan Depot where backs SALISBURY, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining coun-Franklinton Depot, where hacks are always in readiness. to convey passengers to and from the village. The entitie expenses 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.

40-21 mos

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and COMMITTED to JAIL IN ROCK ingham county, on the 27th day of January last, negro man who calls his name Frank and says he belongs cal 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 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. the Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano Said boy is a dark mulatte color, bushy bead of hair, stout built, full face, about five and a half feet high, and had on or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50. Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, 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 filt hat. The owner is requested 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

to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law. JAMES H. HALL, Jailor.

April 2, 1862.

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 opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the

Confederate service.

Rank of officers and pay to officers and soldiers will begin A bounty of FIPTY 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 fur-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. 31-tf-pd 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 Let these 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 PUBLICATION DODGARS per annum, will be paid for each horse in the Battalion, in two monther instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the wonths; instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the Government, 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 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 mencach.

Volunteers will, for the present address me at Halifax

N. C., until suitable recruiting stations can be established
P. M. EDMONSTON,
Lt. Col. Car., Prov. A., C. S. A.

SADDLE TREES SADDLE TREES.

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

Wanted to Hire.

FIFTEEN INTELLIGENT NURSES FOR THE North-Carolina General Military Rospital at Raleigh. Middle aged men proferred. Also two washer-women. Apply to E. BURKE HATWOOD, Sargeon

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE NORTH Carolins eight per cent, bonds can do so by applying to John A. Lancaster & Son, Agents for the State, Rich John A. Lancaster & Colon of the Assessment of the State of the State

the gradient to branch and at his officers in coldinate ted the order through the although new tires that a sold direction and the second of a country of the factories planelling he was satisfied, and read millered

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, dock-

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

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

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

invasion the public safety may require it. 4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over hose of another. 8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

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 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

regular statement and account of the receipts and ex-

duty of Congress to establish. 10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered 11. No title of nobility shall be ged rantby the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of

profit or trust under them, shall, with out the consent

fo the Congress, accept of any neresent emluments

n ce or foreign State.

RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

things to be seized.

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 prop-

ARTICLE II .- Section 1.

follows:- * * 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

,9 The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-

ALL TOP IN STREET OFFICE

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 isxables according to law.

Raleigh, Harch 29, 1862. The state of the second of the were the complete management completely a substitute of the property of the property of the party of the part light of the form product out of medical