

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—inspiring the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; and no person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

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

Section 3.

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; and if vacancies shall have occurred by resignation or otherwise during the term of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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Section 5.

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

Section 6.

1. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be chosen by the electors in each State, in the manner and for the term of years which shall be prescribed in the Constitution; but he shall not be a citizen of the same State as the President.

Section 7.

1. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Section 8.

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

Section 9.

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 choosing Senators.

Section 10.

1. Each House 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 day.

Section 11.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Section 12.

1. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

Section 13.

1. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in its judgment require secrecy, and its yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be entered on the journal.

Section 14.

1. 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 in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 15.

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

Section 16.

1. 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 during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

Section 17.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Section 18.

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

Section 19.

1. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President; 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 limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 20.

1. The Congress shall have power— 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no duties shall be granted 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 such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

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

Section 3.

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; and if vacancies shall have occurred by resignation or otherwise during the term of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with board and comfortable accommodations Students attending the Oxford High School, the Female School, the town; and also persons wishing to board, in a healthy section, and enjoy good society. Terms from \$12.50 to \$15, per month. R. D. HART, Oxford, Feb. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.

Methodist Prot. Female College. JAMES TOWN, GEORGETOWN, N. C. THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1862. Under the charge of G. W. HART, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c. The President and faculty, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the College, and eat at the same table with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Dressing, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5 00; Vocal Music \$1; Contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per month, including washing and dress, half in advance. For further information address G. W. HART, President. Feb. 12, 1862.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institute will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. HARRIS, aided by various teachers in all the branches. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, one of sixteen and the other of twenty-four weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas. For circulars, containing full particulars as to terms, address Rev. K. BURKILL, Charlotte, N. C. July 12, 1862.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

GREENSBORO, N. C. I WILL resume the exercises of my School on Monday, August 4th. In consequence of the increased expense of living, Board will be one hundred dollars per session. Other charges the same as heretofore. RICHARD STERLING, Principal. June 2.

Bethel Academy.

THE FIFTH Session of this School, under the care of Rev. T. J. HARRIS, will be opened on Monday in July. The Principal will strive to make thorough scholars, and to train his pupils to steady and industrious habits; and an experience of sixteen years in teaching and governing a school, justifies the expectation that he will be successful in his efforts. The course of studies is designed to prepare young men for College, and also to fit those who may not expect or desire to obtain the benefits of a full collegiate course, for