WEEKLY EDITION, " " " Invariably in Advance.)

The Southern Republic.

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-in-. oking 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

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Federal.

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

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numters, 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 everw subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one- | nues. third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the rethereof may make temporary appointments until the and discoveries. next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill

such vacarcies. 3. No person shall be a Schator 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 4 and water. be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, un-

less 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 President of the Confederate States.

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

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy arry office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party conwicted 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 businese; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to lay, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. penalties as each House may provide.

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

mber, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proecolings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of

twe-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress. shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that n which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by 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 flouse 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 department.

Section 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose he, oncur with amendments as on other bills, loa Every bill which have passed both House st2 1, refore it becomes a law, be presented to the.

Vol. II.

RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

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

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

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power-1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform thoroughout the Confederate States.

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

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and 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 barbors 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-

penses thereof. 4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congres shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and mea-

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own reve-

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and incess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive ventors the exclusive right to their respective writings 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

> Court. 10. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-

> mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations. 11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy. 14. To make rules for government and regulation

of the land and naval forces. 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-

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

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, 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 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 both houses. 7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation

of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over 8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but

in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures 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

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, withe out the consent fo the Congress, accept of any neresent emluments office or title of any kind what prv from any king, efoor celign State.

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

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

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

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or dons for offences against the Confederate States, exthings 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 been ommitted, which district shall have been previ 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 pacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty;

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 shall be preserved; and no fact so tried

sive fines imposed, nor criel and unusual punishments inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law.

shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

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

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

to the revision and control of Congress. 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. ARTICLE II .- Section 1.

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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confeder-. ate States, shall be appointed an elector.

te 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 | acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the vete; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not | the privileges and immunities of citizens in the severchoose a President, whenever the right of choice shall 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 Presdent, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors | State, shall, on demand of the executive autority of the 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- under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried

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 or labor may be due. 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 of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as shall not have attain d 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. I 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 accord- law provide, to form the States to be admitted into ingly putil the disability be removed or a President | the confederacy. In all such territory the institution shall be blected.

,9 The President shall, at stated times, receive tor his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-creased nor diminished during the period for which he

Similar toxighed is the action

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an | 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 de solemply swear (or affirm) that I will faith-

fully 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, cept in cases of impeachment. 2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, pro-

vided 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, Constitution. But no States shall, without its con-other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Su-sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the 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, in 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 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 a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court | by granting commissions which shall expire at the of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office du-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 Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4. 1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdeanors 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. Section 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversics 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, sitizens 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 appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall

make. 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. Section 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall 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 effect thereof.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all 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 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, 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

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 Congress.

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all 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 of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government and the inhabitantl of the several Confederat States and Territories sha

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have the right to take such territory and slavsew fully held by them in any of the States or Terrsarlei

of the Confederate States. 4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member. of this Confederacy a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V .- Section 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by States-and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall henceforward form a part of this

1. The Government established by the Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain 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 constitution as under the provisional government. 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 authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, 4. The Senators and Representatives before men-

tioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religous test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States. 5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain

rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by he constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five State shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same. 2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not ex-

tending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government, Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

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

Wanted to Hire. LIFTEEN INTELLIGENT NURSES FOR THE North-Carolina General Military Hospital at Raleigh. Middle aged men preferred. Also two washer-women. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Surgeon.

Goldsbo: o', June 14th, 1862. Farmers and others having WOOL for sale, are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing Wool in any quantities, and requested to notify me at this place at what prices and in what quanti-ties they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the place of delivery will be indicated.— Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their attention, as the place of delivery will be made convenient and a liberal price will be paid. This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.

June 18—w4w

Major and Q. M., C. S. A. 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 deduction from the regular rates for advertisement inserted in the Weekly Edition.

Oxford Schools.

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weeky.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with board and comfortable accommodations Students attending the Masonic High School and the Female Schools of the town; also any persons wishing to board, in a healthy section, and enjoy good society.

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

R. D. HART.

February 5th. 1862.

NOTICE. Methodist Prot. Female College.

JAMESTOWN, GUILPORD Co., N. C. THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4,1861, under the charge of G. W. Hees, A. M.
This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chamical and chamical

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 the Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Masic on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$7 50. Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; V-cal Music \$1. cal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For further information address

G. W. HEGE, President.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE exercises of this Institute will be resumed on the 1st day of September, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, aided by competent 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. R. BURWELL, July 12-68-3t Charlotte, N. C.

Edgeworth Female Seminary, GREENSBORO', N. C.

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. Bethel Academy. THE FIFTH Session of this School, under the L care of Rev. T. J. Horner, will be opened the second 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 teach-

ing 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 respectable stations in life, by instruction in the ordinary oranches of a sound English education. The price of board in the family of the Principal and tuition is eighty dollars per session.

Applications for admission should be made in advance.

For particulars, address the Principal at Bethel Hill, Person county, N. C. Elder J. E. LONTAGUE, 1 J. F. NEAL. D. A. HARRIS, W. H. LAWSON, R. D. BUMPASS,

65-41.

Warrenton Fenrale Colleg. Institute WILL BEGIN ITS TWENTY-SECOND YEAR THE Oth of July, at the same rates as usual, and as well prepared to give instruction to young Ladies This place is very healthy, and none is more secure from invasion .--Please send for Circulars for further information. JULIUS WILCOX, Principal. MASONIC HIGH SCHOOL.

MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL. OXFORD, N. C. THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 187 For particulars in regard to board and tuition address

THOMAS C. TULEY, Principal. Hillsboro' Military Academy. Hillsboro, N. C. THE SECOND SESSION of the Fourth Academic

gust, 1862. ast, 1862.

For circulars or information apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
61-2w.

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES.

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

Twenty hands wanted-white or colored. Conscripts THEIM & FRAPS' Factory.
Raleigh, N. C. 66-11 LOST! LOST! LOST!!! WHILE ON MY WAY FROM GOLDSBORD TO Raleigh, on the 21st of May last past, one large Black Enameled Bug, marked J. L. Brown N. C. It was not put out at Raleigh, as it should have been, but carried up

to the Company Shops or Charlette, or some other place on the road. The finder will send it to the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, and leave it in charge of the Clerk, and write me at this place, and also at Tarboro, N. C., and I will get one or the other of the letters; if to Tarboro, mark to the care of B. M. Selby, of that place. The finder will be liberally rewarded for his trouble. JNO. S. BROWN. FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 8th instant, his NEGRO BOY 18 years of age, yellow complexioned, about 5 feet 6 inches high. His left thumb is larger than the other, and has a very small nail on it. His teeth are slightly affected with the scurvy. The above reward will be given for his confinement in prison so that I can recover him. He is supposed to be in F. B. HARRISON. Raleigh or the vicinity. Raleigh, N. C. Partizan Rangers.

HAVING RECEIVED AUTHORITY FROM THE Secretary of War to raise a mounted company of PARTIZAN RANGERS, I invite to my standard all who wish to enter actively into the service of their country. The company will operate in North Caroling. The men receive the same bounty, pay, clothing, rations and quarters as other soldiers. They will furnish their own arms and equipments and horses; but the Government pays them for the use of these, and their value if destroyed in the The Licutenants will be elected. Conscripts can join this company before they are entolled, but not afterwards.

Address me at Pittsboro', N. C. THOS. H. HARRIS. OFFICE N. C. R. R. CO. COMPANY SHOPS, July 2d, 1862.

DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. ON THE A Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable, on and after the first day of Angu-t next, only on the production of the proper certifica es of stock. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Ja., Sec'y.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH KEG. N. C. S. TROOPS, Camp, near Richmond, June 4th, 1862.

More than two hundred enlisted merr, belonging to this Regiment, are at this time absent without proper leave in different portions of North Carolina. All such will report themselves at these Hendquarters immediately, or their pames will be published as deserters, and themselves be

treated as such. By order of Col. CAMPBELL, Commanding 7th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. Iredell Express, Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy four times and forward accounts to Quartermaster of this Regiment.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT THE PREseat term of Wake County Court, qualified as Execu-tors of the estate of John B. Johns, deceased, hereby give notice to all the debtors of the estate of the deceased to pay up; and to all the creditors, to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

C. D. JOHNS. C. F. JOHNS, Executors,

May 19th, 1862