AD VALOREM. -- Mr Bledsoc's bill to tax slaves ad valorem was under consideration in the Senate on the 8th. Mr Barringer preferred to reseind the section of the Constitution restricting the tux on negroes-thought the whole question of taxation should be left open to the Legislature. Mr Street favored a per capita system of negro taxa-Mr Dockery, that every Senator was disposed to town of Wilmington against the passage of a stay vote for the bill, said that for one it could not get law. system of ad valorem taxation upon all property. the yeas and nays being called, resulted-yeas 79, It was useless to disguise it; he stood pledged nays 13. against it—his people were against any change in the Constitution—ad valorem would deprive the West of at least four Senators. Mr Bledsoc argued that it was necessary to tax negroes upon the ad valorem system in order to carry out in good faith the compromise of 1835, which was to give the East the majority in the Senate, and the West in the House. Mr Erwin asked Mr Bledsoe if he thought ad valorem would increase the adopted. The year and nays, on the first reading strength of the East in the Senate. Mr Bledsoe said he did. Mr Erwin was not opposed to taxing slaves upon an ad valorem system; but he did not favor the project for the purpose of effecting political power in the East or in the West. Mr Thomas of Jackson opposed the bill; he was for maintaining the compromises of the Constitution, and opposed to meddling with them, for this meddling tended to bring about anarchy. Mr Avery understood Mr Bledsoe to say that the people of the East were asking the West to permit them to tax their negroes-did he say that? Mr Bledsoe spoke only for his constituents; they believed that ad valorem was necessary to carry out in good faith the compromise of 1835, that the East might retain its ascendancy in the Senate. Mr Avery represented more slave owners than Mr Bledsoe, and he felt it his duty to protect them on a straight out ad valorem. Mr Dockery regretted and third readings. sectional issues had been brought into the discussion, and spoke at length in favor of the bill. Mr | the terms of courts in Cleaveland county. Avery asked Mr Dockery if he believed that land,

An amendment by Mr Turner striking out the navs 50. whole of the original bill, prevailed by a vote of

could not say what he would do

stricting the Legislature to fifteen millions of dollars in creating the public debt, except in case of Mr Erwin offered an amendment exempting from ing, resulted-yeas 56, nays 31. taxation household furniture to the amount of kitchen furniture of an old woman. Mr Pitchford | was rejected, and the bill passed. said if we are to have an ad valorem system of taxation, why except anything; if we are after the negro let us tax the negro; if we meant ad valo-

stock, and it was adopted-ayes 17, noes 15.

Mr Avery moved to exempt foreverall live stock | its third reading, resulted-yeas 62, nays 44. except such as now taxed; and \$300 worth of The Senate bill to amend the charter of the Fay-.household furniture. Mr Dockery opposed the etteville Western Railroad Company was read the amendment-he thought stock should not be second time, and passed-year 52, nays 48. taxed. Mr Pitchford asked if one man had \$3,000 The bill to amend the charter of the Wilminginvested in stock and another had \$1,000 invested ton, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was taken in a negro, whether the cattle should not be taxed up. Mr Cheek offered an amendment that the upon the value as the negro? Mr Dockery bonds appropriated shall not be put in the market thought not

pated in by Messrs. Dockery, Irwin, Bledsoe, moved to strike out the 5th section of the bill Avery, Humphrey and Thomas of Jackson, during which provides for constructing a link between which the vote on Mr Erwin's amendment was re- this road and the N. C. Central road at Salisbury considered, and the amendment withdrawn.

empting stock and a certain amount of household

Affirmative-Messrs. Avery, Dickson, Dobson, Erwin, Faison, Harriss of F., Lane, Shaw, Sim-D., Walker and Waugh-15.

Pitchford, Rogers, Street, Sharp, Slaughter, Spen- final passage of the bill, and its was carried-yeas cer, Stubbs, Taylor of N., Turner, Whitaker, Win- 57, nays 48. stead, Whedbee and Worth-21.

Mr Thomas, in the course of his remarks, said the ad valorem movement had been sprung at the centre, and by politicians about Raleigh—the people had not asked for it. Mr Bledsoe said it was a favorite argument with some persons to abuse Raleigh and "Raleigh cliques"-he thought more great men had been made out of small material by this " Raleigh clique" than by any other means. Mr Thomas: Did I understand the Senator from Wake to say that the "Raleigh clique" had made great men out of small material? Mr. Bledsoe: I did. Mr Thomas: (bowing to Mr Bledsoe) I agree with the Senator. [Laughter.]

An amendment offered by Mr Avery, to exempt certain stock and household furniture, was rejected by a vote of 21 to 15. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed.

Remonstrances against the passage of a Stay Law were presented from citizens of Cumberland

to collect tax arrearages was passed, as well as bills by ballot for President, the delegates casting the prescribed by Congress, and to incorporate the Lincoln Copper & Gold Mining vote of their respective States.

In the House the Revenue bill was amended on metion of Mr Lemmonds, so as to tax the gross receipts of all mining companies. Also an amendment exempting buggies and all pleasure carriages, under \$100 value, from taxation. Also, on motion

of Mr White, the tax on domestic liquors was stricken out. A resolution in favor of Jonas Cline, a bill to

incorporate the Concord Mixing Company, a bill to restore jury trials in the county courts of Polk county, and a bill concerning jury trials in Cleaveland and other counties, passed their 3d readings.

MONDAY, Feb. 11. SENATE .- A bill to incorporate the Milton, gress; whereupon amendment, making Company's Shops the southern America. [General applause.]

On the preference snall be given, by any regulation of the Confederacy shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as are herein directed, or as the State over those of another; por shall vessels bound congress may from time to time to

Waugh offered an amendment that the road should not run within half a mile of the Virginia line -which was lost, and the bill passed its third

On motion of Mr Sharpe, the bill to charter a road from Wilkesboro to Statesville was taken up. read the second and third time and passed.

House .- Mr Person presented the proceedings tion. Mr Avery, in reply to an intimation from of a meeting of merchants and others held in the

his vote; he would not vote for the measure in The Revenue bill was taken up and severa any shape or form; striking the restriction from amendments discussed. The question was put on the Constitution would lead to an out and out the passage of the bill on its second reading, and

> TUESDAY, Feb. 12. SENATE. - The bill to alter the Constitution was taken up. Mr Lane offered an amendment to exempt \$500 worth of personal property from taxation-which was adopted. Mr Pitchford, an amendment, that no debt shall hereafter be contracted by the State, unless complete provision be made at the time for its payment-which was of the bill, being called for, it was rejected (it requiring 3-5ths of the whole vote) as follows:

Blount, Dobson, Dockery, Dowd, Hall, Harris of all questions before the Congress, each State shall F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Rogers, Simmons, Street, Stowe, Sharpe, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor of by any one or more of its Deputies, who may be Nash, Turner, Waugh, Walkup, Whedbee and present.

Nays-Messrs. Avery, Brown, Dickson, Erwin, Simpson, Speight, Slaughter, Taylor of B., Thomas expel a member. of J., Walker, Whitaker and Winstead-13.

Mr Slaughter moved to reconsider the vote. Mr Avery moved to lay that motion on the table, which did not prevail, and the vote was reconsidered, but further consideration postponed.

The bill to establish a new county by the name this floor; he believed this bill would bring about of Mitchell, was taken up and passed its second

House .- Mr Waters introduced a bill extending

The Senate bill to amend the charter of the negroes, money and bank stock should be taxed Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad upon an equality. Mr Dockery answered that he Company was taken up, and read the second time. would put land and negroes on the ad valorem Mr Clark of Craven moved to strike out the 5th system; he did not think that bank stock and section, which provides for the const uction of a capital should be put upon an equality with land; branch of the road to run from Rockingham, in he was perfectly willing to put interests and divi- Richmond county, to Salisbury-said this branch dends upon a footing with land. Mr Avery asked, would operate to the injury of the Central Road, in arranging the revenue, whether he would place and would unjustly discriminate in favor of Willand which pays \$2 on an equality with bank stock mington. The amendment was rejected-year 34, which pays \$4 upon the \$1000? Mr Dockery mays 59. The question recurred on its passage or the second reading, which resulted-year 51,

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting engrossed bill, supplemental to act passed The question now was on the substitute of Mr at the present session to lay off and establish the Dobson. Mr Bledsoe moved an amendment re- county of Transylvania-which passed its several

The " Danville Connection" bill was taken up insurrection or war-which was adopted, 28 to 12 | The question being on its passage on third read-

An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, \$500, and live stock to the amount of \$100, and Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company was taken said his people were willing to pay their just pro- up on its second reading. Mr Clark of Craven portion of the State tax, but as most of their moved to amend by making the guage the same as property consisted of live stock, he felt it his duty | that of the N. C. Railroad-resulted year 20, nays to offer such an amendment to protect them to 37. Mr Bachelor offered an amendment that the some extent, as well as for the purpose of keeping | guage of this road shall not be the same as that of the tax collector from rumaging over the beds and | the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad-which

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13

In the Senate, the bill to establish the county of rem, let us tax everything, even the immortal tin Dobbin out of portions of Wake, Johnston and others was passed.

The question was on the amendment proposed In the House, the bill to amend the charter of by Mr Erwin, relative to exempting furniture and the Western North Carolina Railroad was taken up. The question recurring on passing the bill on

unless quoted at par in New York at the time-A lengthy debate followed which was partici- rejected, yeas 40, nays 58 'Mr Clark of Craven -rejected, yeas 34, nays 62. Mr Farrow moved The question on Mr Avery's amendment, ex- that further consideration be indefinitely postponed-rejected, yeas 31, nays 63. Mr Wooten furniture, resulted-ayes 15, noes 21, as follows: moved to amend by striking out, for the castern section, \$660,000, and inserting \$350,000; and \$340,000 for the western section, and insert mons, Simpson, Stowe, Thomas of J., Thomas of \$150,000-rejected, yeas 45, nays 55. Mr Batchelor offered an amendment concerning the ex-Negative-Messrs. Arendell, Brown, Bledsoe, change of bonds with the company-rejected, Barringer, Blount, Dockery, Dowd, Humphrey, yeas 41, nays 53. The question was put on the

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9 .- The President announced that the first business in order would be the administration of the oath to the members of the Congress to support the Constitution of the committed on the high seas, and offences against Provisional Government of the Confederate States | the law of nations.

The oath was then administered to the President and to the delegates of the respective States, separately, each delegation approaching the President's chair, and the entire Congress standing in priation of money to that use shall be for a longer

Oath-You and each of you do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, so help you God.

The States were called and took the oath in the following order: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina.

rocced to the election of a President and Vice of them as may be employed in the service of the ment. The bill to charter the Bank of Thomasville was President of the Confederated States of America. Confederacy, reserving to the States respectively passed-branches to be located at Concord and Mr. Miles of S. C., being the appointment of the officers, and the authority thirds of the congress concur; and he shall nominate. Morehead city. A bill to authorize all the sheriffs appointed tellers, the delegates proceeded to vote of training the militia according to the discipline and by and with the advice and consent of the congress

cempany and to extend the limits of the town of On counting out the ballots it appeared that and proper for carrying into execution the forego- ded for, and which shall be established by law. But Hon. Jefferson Davis of Miss., had received six ing powers and all other powers expressly delegat- the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such votes, being the entire vote of the Congress; ed by this Convention to this Provisional Govern- inferior officers as they think proper in the President

and in the galleries, which brought down the gavel laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

in order was the election of a Vice-President. - a member of this Confederacy. were again announced by the tellers, when it ap- shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of repeared that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga, bellion or invasion, the public safety may require

Yanceyville and Junction Railroad Company was The President announced that Hon. Alexander be passed. put upon its third reading Mr Hall offered an H. Stephens of Ga., was unanimously elected Vice 5. No preference shall be given, by any regula-

received six votes, the entire vote of the Con- it.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT pay duties in another. OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

pendent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, lished from time to time. to continue for one year from the inauguration of contingencies. the President, or until a permanent Constitution | 8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the or Confederation between the said States shall be confederacy; and no person holding any office of put in operation, which soever shall first occur.

ARTICLE L .- Sec 1 .- All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in this Congress office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, now assembled, until otherwise ordained.

Sec. 2 - When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the same shall be filled in such manner as the proper authorities of

the State may direct. Sec. 3.—1.—The Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; any number of Deputies from a majority of the States being present, shall constitute a redress. quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized Yeas-Messrs Arendell, Bledsoe, Barringer, to compel the attendance of absent members; upon be entitled to one vote, and shall be represented

2. The Congress may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly Faison, Grist, Lane, Pitchford, Rogers, Shaw, behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds,

> 3. The Congress shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of onefifth of those present, or at the instance of any one State, be entered on the journal.

> Sec. 4.—The members of Congress shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederacy. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 5 .- 1. Every bill which shall have passed the Congress, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederacy; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall resideration, two-thirds of the Congress shall agree law. to pass the bill, it shall become a law. But in all and nays; and the names of the persons voting for | ment inflicted. and against the bill shall be entered on the journal. 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 are referred to the States respectively or the people. the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The President may veto any appropriation or appro- the Confederacy, by citizens of other States, or by citipriations and approve any other appropriations, in | zens or subjects of any foreign State.

2. Every order, resolution or vote, intended to have the force and effect of a law, shall be presented to the President, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being dis- law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any approved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds | title of nobility. of the Congress, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

3. Until the inauguration of the President, all bills, orders, resolutions and votes adopted by the

Sec. 6.-1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the States of the Confederacy. And this Congress shall also exercise executive powers, until the President is inaugurated. 2. To borrow money on the credit of the Con-

3 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Confederacy.

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

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

7. To establish post offices and post roads. 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective of the President and Vice-President, declaring what

writings and discoveries. 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme

10. To define and punish piracies and felonics

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

term than two years. 13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederacy, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary

The President announced that Hon. Jefferson Sec. 7 .- 1. The importation of African negroes Davis of Miss., was elected President of the Con- from any foreign country other than the cancies that may happen during the recess of the confederate States of North America. [This an- slaveholding States of the United States is hereby gress, by granting commissions, which shall expire at nouncement was hailed with applause on the floor forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such 2. The Congress shall also have power to pro-

The roll of the States being called, the votes 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Inde- and expenditures of all public money shall be pub-

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the 7. Congress shall appropriate no money from the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of Treasury, unless it be asked for by the President those States, ordain and establish this Constitu- or some one of the heads of Departments, except tion, for the Provisional Government of the same, for the purpose of paying its own expenses and

profit or trust under it, shall, without consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument,

prince or foreign State. 9. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of such grievances as the delegated powers of this Government may warrant it to consider and

10. 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 infring-

11. No soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owners: nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

12 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 brobable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describ-

or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in such regulations as the Congress shall make. the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled. in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without may by law have directed. due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

14. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an imshall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature 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 | during the life of the person attainted. the assistance of counsel for his defence

15. In suits of common law, where the value in con- be given in each State to the public acts, records, and turn it with his objections, to the Congress, who troversy shall excede twenty dollars, the right of a judicial proceedings of every other State. And the shall enter the objections at large on their journal, | trial by Jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a | Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such recon- jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the in which such act-, records, and proceedings shall be Confederacy, than according to the rules of common

16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exsuch casses, the vote shall be determined by yeas | cessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punish-

> ights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. 18. The powers not delegated to the Confederacy by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States. 19. The judicial power of the Confederacy shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, may belong by the Executive authority of the State in

> commenced or prosecuted against one of the States of which such slave shall be found, and in case of any Sec. 8 .- 1. No State shall enter into any treaty. alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of

debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or

2. No State shall without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what be absolutely necessary for executing its aspection laws; and the net product of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall Congress shall be of full force without approval by be for the use of the treasury of the confederacy, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress lay any duty on tonage, enter into any agreement or compact with any other State. with any foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such eminent danger as will not admit of

ARTICLE II -Sec. 1 .- 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the confederate States of America. He, together with the Vice-President, shall hold his office for one year, or until this Provisional

Government shall be superseded, which soever shall 2. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by ballot by the States represented in this Congress, each State casting one vote, and a majority of the

whole being requsite to elect 3. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of one of the States of the Confederacy at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a

resident of one of the States of this confederacy. 4. 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. (which inability shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds of the congress,) 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 officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President be elected.

5. The President shall at stated times receive for his services, during the period of the Provisional Government, a compensation at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and he shall not receive during that period any other emolument from this confederacy, or any of the States thereof.

shall take the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the confederate States of America, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution thereof. Sec. 2 .- 1. The President shall be commander-in-

chief of the army and navy of the confederacy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the confederacy; 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 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and dis- have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences The President announced that Congress would eiplining the militia, and for governing such part against the confederacy, except in case of impeach-2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and

consent of the congress, to make treaties-provided two shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and of Cutlery. Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated consuls, judges of the court, and all other officers of the makes. confederacy whose appointments are not berein provialone, in the courts of law or in the heads of depart-

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vathe end of their next session.

and recommend to their consideration such measures The President announced that the next business hibit the introduction of slaves from any State not 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 confederacy. 2. The President, Vice President, and all the civil

officers of the confederacy shall be removed from office on conviction by the congress of treason, bribery, or 4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall other high crimes and misdemeanors; a vote of twothirds shall be necessary for such conviction. ARTICLE III .- Sec. 1 .- 1. The judicial power of the

State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound | congress may from time to time ordain and establish. | intants. | reflection | another column.

to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or | 2. Each State shall constitute a District in which there 2. Each State shall constitute a District Court, which, until and smoke-house of Mr S. C. Jones near Lilesville otherwise provided by the congress, shall have the jurisdiction vested by the laws of the United States, as far as applicable, in both the District and Circuit Courts of and a regular statement and account of the receipts the United States for that State; the Judge whereof ture. Loss about \$1,000. Fire accidental .- Wades shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, and shall until otherwise provided by the Congress, exercise the power and authority vested by the laws of the United States in the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for that State, and shall appoint the times and places at which the courts shall be held. Appeals may be taken directly from the District Courts to the Supreme Court, under similar regulations to those which are provided in cases of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or under such other regulations as may be provided by the Congress. The commissions of all the judges shall expire with this

Provisional Government. 3. The Supreme Court shall be constituted of all the District Judges, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, and shall sit at such times and places as the Congress

4. The Congress shall have power to make laws for the transfer of any causes which were pending in the courts of the United States, to the courts of the confederacy, and for the execution of the orders, decrees and judgments heretofore rendered by the said courts of the United States: and also all laws which may be requisite to protect the parties to all such suits, orders, judgments, or decrees, their heirs, personal representa-

tives or assignees. Sec. 2 .- 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and of this Confederacy, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of a large Select Stock of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the confederacy shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State

claiming lands under grants of different States. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall ing the place to be searched, and the persons or things be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned. 13. No person shall be held to answer for a capital the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in any person be subject for the same offence to be twice | the State where the said crimes shall have been committed: but when not committed within any State, the OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress

Sec. 3 .- 1. Treason against this Confederacy shall consist only in levving war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony partial jury of the State and District wherein the crime 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 ARTICLE IV .- Sec. 1 .- 1. Full faith and credit shall

proved and the effect of such proof. Sec. 2 .- 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the

2. A person charged in any State with treason

17. The enumeration, in the constitution of certain felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. A slave in one State, escaping to another, shall be delivered up on laim of the party to whom said slave

> penses, shall be made to the party, by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place. Sec. 4 .- 1. The Confederacy shall guarantee to every State in this Union 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 cannot be convened,) against

abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, in-

cluding the value of the slave and all costs and ex-

ARTICLE V .-- 1. The Congress, by a vote of twothirds, may, at any time, alter or amend this Constitu-

ARTICLE VI .- 1. This Constitution, and the laws of he Confederacy which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made. under the authority of the Confederacy, 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 the State to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the sottlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their other late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liability, and common obligations of that union, upon the principles of right justice, equity and good faith.

3. Until otherwise provided by the congress, the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, shall be the

scat of Government. 4. The members of the congress and all executive and judicial officers of the confederacy shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall be required as a qualification to

any office or public trust under this confederacy. 5. The congress shall have the power to admit other

NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of J. B. Watt, deceased, I will sell at public auc- in Singing and in Thorough Bass. Inquire at the Mantion on Wednesday the 27th inst., at the late residence of said deceased, two Mules, 15 or 20 head of Hogs, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, 15 bales Cotton one Carriage, one Buggy, one road Waggon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, a valuable Library. Terms made known on day of sale.

LOUISA A. WATT, February 12, 1861 Administratrix.

All persons indebted to the said estate are renested to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them in the time required by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. L A. WATT, Adm'r.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE. As administrator of James Lonergan, dec'd, I will ell, on the 25th of February, in Charlotte, a NEGRO MAN named Jefferson, aged about forty years. Terms

six months credit, with interest from date. S. M. HOWELL, Adm'r. DR. JOSEPH GRAHAM

Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Office adjoining the residence of Mr Wm. Johnston. February 12, 1861.

AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment GLASS, of all sizes and qualities-both French and American. Also, Putty by the keg or pound.

WOODEN WARE Brooms, &c., of all kinds. THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered wretched by allments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the Liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most fr- quen: They naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable, and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to ness be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is suffi-Sec. 3.-1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy bear the brunt of their ill humor. The use of Hostetter's congress information of the state of the confederacy, for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are lond in their praise of Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the

that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO-

Mks. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in

FIRE.-We learn that the residence, kitchen were consumed by fire on Sunday night the 10th inst. Mr J. loses also a greater part of his furni.

FROM TENNESSEE .- The news from Tennessee goes to confirm previous reports that the election in that State is largely against immediate secession and considerably against a Convention.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

R. SMITH & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.)

HAVE JUST OPENED

AT BOONE'S OLD STAND,

BOOTS, SHOES,

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

Lowest

PRICES FOR CASH. PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER

sold for before in this market. Having bought our Stock on good terms, we CAN and WILL sell to our customers low

down for CASH! B. R. SMITH & CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

Negroes for Sale.

on the first day of March, TWELVE NEGROES, the property of D. A. Williamson, dec'd, on a credit of six, months, with interest from date. JAMES J. MAXWELL, Adm'r.

February 12, 1861

DISSOLUTION. The firm of LOEWENSTEIN & BROTHER was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle with Isaac Loewenstein. The business will be continued at the ISAAC LOEWENSTEIN. old stand by

February 11, 1861 COCHRANE & SAMPLE

Hardware, Guns, Cutlery, &c., &c., at the Sign of the GOLDEN PAD-LOCK, 7OULD respectfully invite the public to call and ▼ examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BEA. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Call and see us.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

at the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock. large Stock of the above, consisting of Springs, Axles, Oval Iron, Hubs, Bows, Rims, Buggy Poles, Buggy Shafts, Spokes, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Carriage Bolts, Brass and Silver Bands, Silver Moulding, Laces, Tassels, Turned Sticks, Saddle and Lining Nails, &c., &c.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Carriage Materials.

Miss H. M. Hammarskold, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music at Stockholm, in Sweden, respectfully informs the public that she will, on the 28th January, commence giving instructions on the Piano,

Music Lessons. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons as well as the public generally that he is pre-

Private Lessons on the Piano, either at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to orders for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest notice and on very moderate terms.

Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to all those who may desire to purchase Pianos or to exchange old Pianos for new ones. Best references given. Orders left at the post office or at Messrs. Davidson's

SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured

CHAS. O. PAPE, Prof. of Music,

Furniture Hall will receive prompt attention.

Dissolution. The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their

numerous friends and customers. The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying custemers-none others need ask it. All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings,

Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the busi-Jan 15, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tia, Amalgam or Os Artificial. He is also prepared to perform any operation belong ing to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleas-

ed to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends-

February 5, 1861