

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, do hereby adopt 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 in 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 numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years, after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct.

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 impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer residing and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

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, as nearly 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-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess 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.

3. 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.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless he 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 present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold 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 4. 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.

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

Section 5. 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.

2. 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.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excluding such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-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 in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive 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 and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such term; 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 of 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 7. 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.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall become a law, if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and the House to which it shall be sent, shall reconsider it, 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 to the House in which they originated; and the bill shall have effect as if the disapproved appropriations had not been enacted; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved 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; but his objections shall not be considered, unless he shall, by message, require their reconsideration, in which case they shall be reconsidered by both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8. 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 from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several 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 purpose not authorized by the Constitution, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses of such improvements.

4. To regulate the value of money, regulate the value thereof and fix the standard of weights and measures.

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

6. 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 revenues.

7. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

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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 term; 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 of each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

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Section 8. 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 from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several 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 purpose not authorized by the Constitution, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses of such improvements.

4. To regulate the value of money, regulate the value thereof and fix the standard of weights and measures.

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

6. 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 revenues.

7. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

ARTICLE II.—Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States, who shall hold his office for four years, and shall not be eligible for a second term, unless he shall have been re-elected.

2. No person shall be a President who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of one of the States.

3. The President shall have the honor and respect due to his office, and shall be privileged from arrest during his term of office, except in cases of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

4. The President shall have the sole and exclusive power of granting reprieves and pardons for all offenses against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

5. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and dismiss ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

6. 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 Confederate States, and all the laws passed by the President, shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the President shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

7. 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.

8. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance 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.

9. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, 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 religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

10. 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.

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

ARTICLE III.—Section 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme 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.

2. 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 the authority of the Confederate States; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; and between citizens of different States; and between a State or citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

3. 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 fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

4. 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 direct.

Section 2. 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 attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—Section 1. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in such slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave, being, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 2. 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 created within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as 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 lands 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 without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as may be provided, to form into new States, to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution 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 inhabitants

his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath of administration: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof."

Section 2. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and dismiss ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the 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 Confederate States, and all the laws passed by the President, shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the President shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

4. 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.

5. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance 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.

6. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, 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 religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

7. 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.

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

ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States 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, 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 the 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 extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

3. Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDER, (OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE), BOOK BINDERS AND PAPER BOOK MANUFACTURERS, RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 23, 1861. 16-1y

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston and Granville, during the summer and fall terms, and the Superior Courts of New Hanover and Sampson, and the Terms of the County and Superior Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh. His office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr. Jan. 26, 1861. 17-1y

B. R. MOORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALISBURY, N. C. Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counties. Collections promptly made. Jan. 26, 1861. 18-1y

DICKINSON, HILL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NORTH CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WALL STS., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Attend particularly to the selling of slaves at public and private sale. Aug. 28, 1860. 19-1y

GREENSBORO Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company—This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of the claims of the life members of the Company. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits; not only on the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing deposit capital kept in active operation. A dividend of 67 per cent., at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the life members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR, Treasurer. Greensboro, Feb. 11, 1860. 11-1y

N. F. RIVES & Co., wholesale and retail Drug-gists, have and will keep on hand a full supply of all such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug House. They will continue the business on a large and liberal scale, having ample experience, force and facilities for doing so, and hope by their promptness, energy and untiring efforts to please, to secure the liberal patronage of their friends and the public generally. The Prescription Department will be under the immediate supervision of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. N. F. RIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN, JES. CHAIR. 5-1y

MANSON HOUSE, Writings Two Hundred Yards of the Depot. Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTOMERS and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best market affords. J. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. Jan. 7, 1861. 12-1f

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, Sealed proposals will be received at this Department for the delivery of good merchantable flour, at any railroad depot within the State, in quantities not less than twenty-five barrels, until 15th of July, 1861. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for flour," and addressed to the Commissary General. W. M. JOHNSTON, Commissary General. May 29, 1861. 11-1f

COMMITTED TO JAIL, in the town of Salisbury (Rowan county) Cornelius Kestler, a negro slave who is a runaway, and belongs to James Walker and says his name is Frank. This boy is about twenty-one or two years old, about six feet high, of rather a high-cast color, had on brown woolen clothes, badly torn, appears to be a boy of good quality, and a number one negro. owner will come for him, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law. W. A. WALTON, Sheriff of Rowan county. May 4, 1861. 46-1f

of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right, to take such territory and slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories 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 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 then forward a copy of the same to the Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI. 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 in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

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 Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof,