

The State Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

No. 10.

Vol. II.

The State Journal.

W. M. SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor
AND PRINTER TO THE STATE.

W. M. ROBINSON, Assistant Editor.

TERMS:

WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, \$4
MONTHLY EDITION, " " " 2
Invariably in Advance.

The Southern Republic.

Government Constitution of the Confederate States
of America.

The people of the Confederate States, each State
its sovereignty and independent character, in
order to form a permanent federal government, estab-
lish, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the
rights of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—in-
dependence, and the guidance of Almighty God—do
establish this Constitution for the Confed-
erate States of America.

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

Section 2.
The House of Representatives shall be composed
of members chosen every second year by the people
of the several States; and the electors in each State
shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of
the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but
no person shall be a Representative who shall not
have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and be
seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and
who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that
State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be ap-
portioned among the several States which may be in-
cluded in this Confederacy according to their respective
numbers, which shall be determined by adding to
the whole number of persons, including those bound
to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians
not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enu-
meration shall be made within three years after the
meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States,
and in every 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
inhabitants, 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
three, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama
nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi
six, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of
Texas six.

When vacancies happen in the representation
of any State, the Executive authority thereof shall
fill the vacancies as they occur.

Section 3.
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 commence-
ment of the term of service; and each Senator shall
have one vote.

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 vacate 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 vacan-
cies happen by resignation or otherwise during the
term of any Senator, the Executive authority of the
State of the Legislature of any State, the Executive
authority may make temporary appointments until the
next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill
such vacancies.

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

The Vice President of the Confederate States shall
be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, un-
less he be equally divided.

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 Pres-
ident of the Confederate States.

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 with-
out the concurrence of two-thirds of the members
present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not
extend further than removal from office, and disquali-
fication to hold any office of honor, trust or profit,
under the Confederate States; but the party con-
victed shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to in-
terest, trial, judgment and punishment, according
to law.

Section 4.
The times, places and manner of holding elec-
tions for Senators and Representatives shall be pre-
scribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, sub-
ject 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-
ing Senators.

Section 5.
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 busi-
ness, 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.

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

Each House shall keep a journal of its pro-
ceedings, and from time to time publish the same, ex-
cepting 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
two-fifths of those present, be entered on the journal.

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.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a
compensation for their services, to be ascertained by
law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate
States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony
and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest dur-
ing 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 emolu-
ments whereof shall have been increased during such
time; and no person holding any office under the Con-
federate States shall be a member of either House dur-
ing his continuance in office. But Congress may, by
law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Ex-
ecutive Departments a seat upon the floor of either
House, with the privilege of discussing any measures
pertaining to his department.

Section 7.

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, before it becomes a law, be presented to the
President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he
shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his
objections to the House in which it shall have origi-
nated, 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 ob-
jections, 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 Presi-
dent may approve any appropriation and disapprove
any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case,
he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropri-
ations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such ap-
propriations, with his objections, to the House in which
the bill shall have originated; and the same proceed-
ings shall then be had as in case of other bills dis-
approved by the President.

Section 8.

Every order, resolution or vote, to which the con-
currence 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 two-
thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-
tations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 9.

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

2. 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
internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce,
except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and
buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts,
and the improvement of harbors and rivers, and the
removing of obstructions in river navigation; in all which
cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facili-
tated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and ex-
penses thereof.

3. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and
uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, through-
out the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall
discharge any debt contracted before the passage of
the same.

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

5. To provide for the punishment of counterfeit-
ing 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 reve-
nues.

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

8. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme
Court.

9. To define and punish piracies and felonies com-
mitted on the high seas, and offences against the law
of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and re-
prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land
and water.

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation
of money to that use shall be for a longer term
than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

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

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to exe-
cute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress in-
surrections and repel invasion.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disci-
plining 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 ap-
pointment of the officers and the authority of training
the militia according to the discipline prescribed by
Congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases
whenever, 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 useful buildings; and
17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-
ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in
the government of the Confederate States, or in any
department or officer thereof.

Section 10.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid
unless in proportion to the census or enumeration here-
inbefore 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
those of another.

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 ex-
penditures of all public money shall be published from
time to time.

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 esti-
mated 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 ren-
dered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Con-
federate States; and no person holding any office of
profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent
of the Congress, accept of any present emolument,
office or title of any kind whatever from any king,
prince or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an
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 quar-
tered in any house without the consent of the owner;
nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed
by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their
persons, houses, papers and effects against unreason-
able searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and
no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, sup-
ported by oath or affirmation, and particularly de-
scribing the place to be searched, and the persons or
things 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 prop-
erty be taken for public use without just compensa-
tion.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall
enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an im-
partial jury of the State and district, wherein the crime
shall have been committed, which district shall 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 the assistance of counsel for his
defense.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in
controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of
trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried
by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court
of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the
common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces-
sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments
inflicted.

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law,
shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be ex-
pressed in the title.

Section 11.

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 attain-
der, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-
tion of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Con-
gress, lay any imposts or duties on imports and ex-
ports, except what may be absolutely necessary for
executing its inspection laws; and the net 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 con-
flict with any treaties of the Confederate States with
foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus de-
rived 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 in-
vaded, 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 compact
with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.—Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Presi-
dent 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
follows:—

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 Represen-
tatives to which the State may be entitled in the Con-
gress; but no Senator or Representative, or person
holding an office of trust or profit under the Confed-
erate 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 names of all persons 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 lists 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 the Senate shall, in the presence of the
Senate and House of Representatives, open all the cer-
tificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the per-
son having the greatest number of votes for President
shall be the President, if such number be a majority of
the whole number of electors appointed, and if no per-
son have a 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 a President, by ballot, the President
and Vice President, choosing the President the votes shall
be taken by States, the representation from each State
having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a

member or members from two-thirds of the States, and
a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a
choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not
choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall
devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next
following, then the Vice President shall act as Presi-
dent, 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 President, if such
number be a majority of the whole number of electors
appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from
the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall
choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose
shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Sen-
ators, and a majority of the whole number shall be
necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the
office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice Presi-
dent of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing
the electors, and the day on which they shall give their
votes, which day shall be the same throughout the
Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the
Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of
the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof
born in the United States prior to the 20th of Decem-
ber, 1860, 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 within the limits of
the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his
election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from
office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to dis-
charge the powers and duties of the said office, the
same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the
Congress may, by law, provide for the case of re-
moval, death, resignation, or inability both of the Presi-
dent and Vice President, declaring what officer shall
then act as President, and such officer shall act accord-
ingly until the disability be removed or a President
shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for
his services a compensation, which shall neither be in-
creased 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 Confed-
erate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office,
he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—
"I do solemnly 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 re-
quire the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer
in each of the Executive Departments, upon any sub-
ject relating to the duties of their respective offices,
and he shall have power to grant reprieves and par-
dons for offences against the Confederate States, ex-
cept in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have the power, by and with the ad-
vice 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,
other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Su-
preme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate
States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise
provided for; and he may, by and with the advice and
consent 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 de-
partments, and all persons connected with the diplo-
matic service, may be removed from office at the plea-
sure of the President. All other civil officers of the
Executive Department may be removed at any time
by the President, or other appointing power, when
their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, in-
capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty;
and when so removed, the removal shall be reported
to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

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

Section 3.
1. The President shall from time to time, give to
the Congress information of the state of the Confed-
eracy, 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 disagree-
ment between them, with respect to the time of ad-
journment, 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 offi-
cers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from
office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason,
bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—Section 1.
1. The judicial power of the Confederate States
shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such in-
ferior courts as the Congress may from time to time
ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Su-
preme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices dur-
ing 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 Con-
federate States, and treaties made or which shall be
made under their authority; to all cases affecting am-
bassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all
cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to con-
troversies to which the Confederate States shall be a
party; to controversies between two or more States;
between a State and citizens of another State, when
the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands
under grants of different States, and between a State
under grants of different States, and between a State
under grants of different States, citizens or
subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or
subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public
ministers and consuls, and those in which a State
shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have origi-
nal jurisdiction. In all the other cases before men-
tioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate juris-
diction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions
and under such regulations as the Congress shall
make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im-
peachment, 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 con-
sist 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 tes-
timony 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 proceed-
ings of every other State. And the Congress may,
by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such
acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the
effect thereof.

Section 2.
1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all
the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several
States, and shall have the right of transit and so-
journ in any State of this Confederacy, with their
slaves and other property; and the right of property
in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, fel-
ony, 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 re-
moved 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 regu-
lation therein, be discharged from such service or la-
bor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party
to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service
or labor may be due.

Section 3.
1. Other States may be admitted into this Confed-
eracy 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 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 territo-
ry, and Congress shall have power to legislate and
provide governments for the inhabitants of all terri-
tory 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
law provide, to form the States to be admitted into
the confederacy. In all such territory the institution
of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate
States shall be recognized and protected by Congress
and by the territorial government and the inhabitant
of the several Confederate States and Territories sha-
ll have the right to take such territory and slaves fully
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 domes-
tic 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 constitu-
tion as the said States shall concur in suggesting at
the time when the said demand is made, and should
any of the proposed amendments be adopted, the con-
stitution shall be amended accordingly, and the amend-
ments shall be ratified by the Legislatures of two-
thirds of the States—and the same be ratified by the
Legislatures of two-thirds of the States—and the ratifi-
cation may be proposed by the general conven-
tion—they shall henceforward form a part of this
Constitution. But no States shall, without its con-
sent, be deprived of its equal representation in the
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 pass-
ed by the latter shall continue in force until the same
shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers ap-
pointed by the same shall remain 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 Confed-
erate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treat-
ies made, or which shall be made under the authori-
ty of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law
of the land; and the judges in every State shall be
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 Legisla-
tures, 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 con-
stitution, but no religious 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 the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the
States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to
the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII