

We the people of the Confederate States, each State holding its sovereignty 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—inspired by the feelings and guidance of Almighty God—do hereby 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 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 who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 3.

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

Section 4.

1. The President shall be elected by ballot, in each State, by the electors thereof, in the number which shall be determined by the Legislature of that State, but no elector shall have the qualifications of an elector of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Section 5.

1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power to impeach. 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.

Section 6.

1. The House of Representatives 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.

Section 7.

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 by law provide.

Section 8.

1. The Senate and House of 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, felony and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session, and in going to and from the same; and they shall enjoy the same immunities in each House as members of the House of Representatives in their respective States.

Section 9.

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

Section 10.

1. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it.

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 title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or an elector in any State.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing 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 property be taken for public use without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall 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 the assistance of counsel for his defence.

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 Confederate States than according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive 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 expressed in the title.

Section 10.

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

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any such duties shall keep into the common treasury, in time of peace, enter into any treaty or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports and exports, 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 control of Congress.

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

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 writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

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

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

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion.

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

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other buildings, which shall be necessary and proper.

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country, or the slaveholding in any State, or Territory of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or other public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law depriving or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinafter 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 on regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures 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 estimated by one of the heads of department, and admitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

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

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 or affirmation—  
"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."

11. The President shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

12. 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 offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

13. 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 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; and he shall have the power to receive ambassadors and other public ministers, as they shall be appointed by the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

14. 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 shall be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

15. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that 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 during their ensuing recess.

16. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information on the state of the Confederate States, and he shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers, and he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

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

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, where the State is plaintiff; to cases claiming lands under the grants of the Confederate States, and between a State and the citizens thereof; and between a State and subjects of any foreign State.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but no person shall be held to answer for a crime committed in any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

7. 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 sojourning 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.

8. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the Confederate States, who shall flee from one State into another, or who shall 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.

9. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, who shall have fled from such service or labor, 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 Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the States so admitted shall be admitted on an equal footing with the original States in all respects.

2. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who 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.

3. 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, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

4. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he

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 propose, suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the convention—then they shall be binding on the States which have assented to them. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and the judges in 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, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before 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 this constitution, in all things which shall be done under its authority, and in all matters which shall be committed to them by 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, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same.

3. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first meeting of the President and Vice President, and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same.

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

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JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDER,  
(OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE).

DeCarteret & Armstrongs,  
BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,  
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

B. R. MOORE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOTICE.  
Having lost or mislaid my certificate, No. 353, for four shares of stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, I shall make application to the Board of said Company for a re-issue of same.  
JOHN WATSON,  
Dec. 4, 1861.

NOTICE.  
Methodist Prof. Female College,  
JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1862,  
under the charge of W. W. WATSON, M. D.,  
large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, with the members of the Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session, Boarding \$7.50 per session, including washing and fuel, half in advance. For further information address  
G. W. HEGE, President.

ROANOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.  
The next session of this institution, at the residence of Dr. J. T. Watson, near Board of the Martin Co., N. C., will begin on the fourth Monday in July—Miss Susie Williams, N. C., teacher.

Spelling, reading and writing per session, \$1.00  
Higher English Branch, " " " 1.25  
French " " " " " 1.50  
Music on Piano " " " " " 2.00  
Use of Instrument " " " " " 10.00  
Board per month " " " " " 7.00  
" 5 days in a week, with washing at home " " " " " 5.00  
For further particulars address  
J. T. WATSON,  
July 10, 1861.  
(Register office 4 times weekly)

Proclamation.  
In pursuance, and by virtue of, a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of our State, do hereby certify and require all male citizens of this State now in the Confederate States of America, to return to North Carolina where their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hereof, and I do hereby declare as my duty that all persons who fail to do so, shall be liable to the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirements of this proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison or detained by force.

HENRY T. CLARK,  
Governor Ex-officio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1861.  
Winnington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy.

THE North Carolina State Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House in this city at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 19th day of November next, for the purpose of electing a full and permanent attendance.  
By order of the President,  
P. F. PESCU, Sec'y.  
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 6, 1861.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion,