

# The State Journal.

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## The Southern Republic.

### Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We the people of the Confederate States, each State in its sovereign and independent character, in and to form a permanent federal government, establishing, insuring domestic tranquility, and securing the safety, rights, and welfare of our posterity—in the favor 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.

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 choose persons, who shall be qualified to be electors for electors of the most numerous class of the National Legislature; but no person of either birth or citizen of the Confederate States, who is not a citizen of that State, shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not, at the time of his election, 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 in the Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-tenths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and thereafter 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 thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose two, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama and the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi four, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six.

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 officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

#### Section 3.

The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall be entitled.

6. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year of the third class, and so on, so as to have the same number so that one-third may be elected every second year, and if vacated 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.

7. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have been a citizen 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.

8. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall have no vote, but shall be equally divided.

9. 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.

10. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be by 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.

11. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to punishment by 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; but the qualifications of each shall constitute a qualification to be held by Congress.

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 invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, 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 preference 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 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 is asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying to the expenses and contingencies of 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 is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in general currency the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purposes for which it is intended, and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any particular 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 office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

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

13. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the

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Vol. II.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.  
One square, first insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 25  
(Fourteen lines or under make a square).

Contracts will be entered into for yearly, half-yearly and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from the above rates.

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisements inserted in the Weekly Edition.

All advertisements receive one insertion in the Weekly.

## HILLSBOROUGH

### MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the conduct of Col. J. H. Turner, Superintendent, at the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford a education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South-Carolina.

#### COURSE OF STUDY:

First Year, 5th Class—Arithmetic, Algebra, French, History, English, Grammar, Geography, Oratory, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.

Third Year, 3d Class—Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Survey Drawing, Elocution.

Fourth Year, 2d Class—Diff. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Land Drawing, Planimetry, History, England, Literature, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Inantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course.

#### ACADEMIC YEAR—BARRACKS.

The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1862), and continue, without interruption, to the last day of August, inclusive. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building, 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

#### ARTICLE V.—Section 1.

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

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be 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 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.

#### ARTICLE VII.

1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls; he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the law, 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 ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederacy, 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 heads of departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, which shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederacy, 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 heads of departments.

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5. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deprive or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

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

#### ARTICLE VIII.

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 provide for holding the election of 17-shield and Vice-President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College, for choosing the President and Vice-President.

3. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deprive or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

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

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Superior 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.

#### ARTICLE X.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, with foreign nations; cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; cases in law and equity; cases arising between a State and citizens of another State, or between citizens of different States, and between a State and citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

2. No State shall appoint, in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative shall be eligible to be an elector.

3. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative shall be eligible to be an elector.

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