SY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS FULTON, Editor ... A. L. PRICE, Associate

Terms of Sobscription .

Daily oper, one year, invariably in advance. The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for nulsas repewed. All lesters on business connected with this office, went he dressed to the proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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es. Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices re charged one-half more than above rates—eight lines leaded) or less counted as a square.

As Advertisements inserted every other day are charged

My cents per square for each insertion after the first.

## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. HOLMES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILDINGS, next door West of his former location. October 17th, 1861.

EMPIE & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AVE removed their office from Front to Princess street,
JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by fi. L. October 17th, 1861.

J. T. PETTEWAY.

PETTEWAY & MOORE.

CENERAL COMMISSION HERCHANTS,

[O2, 1861] No. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, DRUGGIST AND PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST Wilmington, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, Organs, do.

BEGIFES, MEDICINE CHEETS, &c. 53. Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel." July 12, 1889. 26

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO, COMMISSION CLERCHANTS and WHOLESALE GROUNDS, No. 21 North Water Street,
June 16, 1859. WILMINGTON, N. C. June 16, 1859.

JOSEPH B. BLOSSOM.

J. H. BLOSSOM & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

June 28, 1861.

WILMIEGTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. April 2d, 1868.

M. MURRAY & CO., (Successors to Murray & Poscock, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLEBALE GROCERS WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

H. MURBAY. February 1, 1859. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MUBBAY. JAMES C. SMITS.

JAB. C. SMITH & CO., TOMMISSION MERCHANTS, office and story Bouth Water and Market streets, Wilnington, or they are prepared to astone to all business All business entrusted to them will be genomally at

C. H. ROBINSON A. CO. TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON N C. Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. Entrane C. sper and Water streets.

Princess and Water streets March 9, 1860.—158&29. UNION DISTILLERY.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, PROPRIETOR.
LL KINDS OF NAVAL STORES purchased, innect Wharfage and Storage furnished, and Cooperage design fair rates. Jan. 2, 1860,-100-tf.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND Dealers in Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Steel, Nails: Agent Steel, Nails

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

T. C. & R. G. WOLTH, TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. Wимпифион, N. C.

WALKEND MEARING. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL FRESH GROUND HOMINY, HOESE & COW FRED

EASTEEN AND NOBTH RIVER HAY,

Pehruaes to Laur DATERIOR & BRIDING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINSTON, N. C. A. J. HOWHLE. Oct. 1st, 1858

8. B. JENNINGS & PEACOCE,

(SUCCESSORS TO SWYER, PEACOCE & CO.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale Grocers, and
Dealers in Naval Stores, Cotton, and Southern Produce
WILMINGTON, N. C.
244 tf

## NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND,

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1859.

NOTICE. SAMUEL B. JENNINGS and Lovet Peacock will carry on the Commission and Forwarding business at the old stand of the late firm of Gwyer, Peacock & Co., under the name of Jennings & Peacock.

June 11. Goldsboro' Tribune copy. WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

PROST STREET, BRLOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILLEY, Proprietors,

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gingearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment Bouth. Have on hasd a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

to be as represented.
In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grast mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gange,

The Southern Republic. The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States

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, in-sure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liber-ty to curselves and our pesterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty Gost—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.—Section I.

All legislative powers bornin delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the severs! States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of 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-live years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when sleeted, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Sepresentatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned Section 2.

3, Sepresentatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned though 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 mosting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within 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 six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Fiorida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisians six, and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies bappen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue write of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other efficers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal 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 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 Senster shall have one vote.

2. Immediately siter they shall be assembled, in conse-

2. Inimediately after 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; and of the 3d class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every accord year; and it vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive there of 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 wars and he affiliate of the Control of th

tained 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 the

be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also 5. The Sonate 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

dest, or when he shall exercise the observed relative and 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 neperson shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend

7. 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, never-theless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and ponishment, according to law. Section 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections fo Senators and Representatives chall 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 time

and places of choosing Senators.

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

Section 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, return and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smalfor number ma, adjourn from day to day, and may be nutborized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may

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

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secresy, and the year and says of the members of either Louse, on any ques tion, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present,

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 a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and the treasure of the Confederate States. They paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. The peace, be privileged from afrest 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

2. We 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 time; 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 in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either house with the privatege of discussing any measures appertain

Section 7. 1 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

ing to his department.

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 that House is which it shall have originated, who shall enter the object which it shall have originated, 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 objections, 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 years and rays, 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 (Sandays excepted) after it shall have been presented to Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to im, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had gned it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, pre-ent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The vent 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, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; 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 Coulederate 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 are reding to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8:

Ecction 8:

The Congress shall have power—
1. To lay and collect taxes, datics, 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 bounties shall be granted from the Ireasnry, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be unform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States. Section 8

the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall over be construed to delegate the power to Congress shall meet in their respective States and to whom such service or labor, but shall be do discharged from such service or labor, but shall be do discharged from such service or labor, but shall be do up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of funcialing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to have gation upon the coasts, and the improvement of historia and the removing of obstructions in river travigation, to all which cases such daties shall be laid on the navigation a-cilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

expenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteles, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

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

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiring the securities and current coin of the Confederate state.

7. To establish post offices and post router; 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 investors the exclusive right of their respective aritimps and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the imprense Court 10. To define and paulsh piracies and folunies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of hearque and re-

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

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

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

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

16 To provi le To provide for organizing, arming and disalplining 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 appelialment of the cf. ears and the authority of traing the militia according to

discipline prescribed by Congress. 17. To expresse exclusive legislation, in all cases what seever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by dession of one or more States and the acrop ance 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 State in which the same shall be, for the erection of fo nagazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful build

18. 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 govern-ment of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

1. The importation of hegroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slavehoding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby for bidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shal effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the intro-duction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Terri-tery not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of reballion or invaside the

public safety may require it.
4. No bill of attainer, or ex post-facto law, or law fleny ing or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless

in proportion to the census or snumeration hereinbefore 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

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 mency shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate up money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by year and nays, unless it be asked and daiman of for by some by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and confineticles; or for the payment of claim 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. II. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confede

rate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Contrust 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. 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.

18. A well regulated militia being necessary to the account of a free State, the right or the people to keep and

curity of a free State, the right of the people to keep and ar arms shall not be infringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, he quartered 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, coses, papers and effects against unressonable scarches and seigures, 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 otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or in-dictment 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; how shall any person be sub-ject for the same offence to be twice put in jecpardy 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 is w; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compousa

17. In all criminal presecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and putilic trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously encor tained by law, and to be informed of the nature a d cause of the secusation; to be converted with the witnesses against him; to have compaisors process for , obtaining witn asses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in control versy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jary shall be preserved; and no fact to triad 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 ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor crost and upusual purishments indicted 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the

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

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress,

lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, excep what may be absolutely necessary for executing its impec tion laws; and the nett 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 Con-

3. No State -ball, without the consent of Congress any duty of tennage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its ricers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any freaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; treaties of the Confederate Statos with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived 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, eater into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such immisent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more states, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

Astrona 11.—Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vessted in a President 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:

1. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electers equal to the whole number of Scators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, ASTICLE 11 .- Section 1.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and voke by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the aame State with themselves; they shall mame in their ballots the person voted for as President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons roted for as President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons roted for as President, and of the number of yotes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the confederate lists, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate and lieues of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then bescounted; the present having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors apnumber be a majority of the whole number of electors ap-pointed, and if he person have such majority, then, from the pointed, and if as person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the flows of representatives, shall choose immediately, by ballet, the fresident. But in 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 seathful the States shall be note vary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall be thoose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall set as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional deathilty of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as

4. The person having the greatest number of votes a 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 benate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Schalors, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5 flat no person constitutionally insiliation to the office.

fut no person constitutionally inelligible to the office President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Contederate 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 7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Con 7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate ctates, 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 cilies 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.

S. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to disabases.

of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the pow-ors and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, wrorlde r the case of removal, death, resignation, or mability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then a t as President, and such officer shall act ac-

cordingly until the disability be removed or a Presiden shall be elected. 9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for hi 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 emclament from the Confederate States, or any

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or efficiention:

"I do selemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully excepte 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 milita 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 Departmanus, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective officers, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for officees against the Confederate States,

except in cases of impeachment.

The shall have the power, by and with the advice and cousin of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate, prepare concer; and he shall manibate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, dyes of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Loufe derate States, whese 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 efficers, as they think proper, in the Pref-deal alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of depart-

3. The principal officer in each of the executive depart ments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from effice at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, o other appointing power, when their services are unneces sary, or for dishenerty, incupacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of daty; and when so removed, the removat shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reason therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies

that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by grant log commissions which shall expire at the end of their nex sension; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congrues 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 house, or either of them; and in these 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; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on im-peachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other

high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—Socien 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 is preme and inferior courts, shall hold their effices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in effice.

I. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising ander this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their anand treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public
ministers and consults; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controv raies between two
or more states; between a State and citizens of another
state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands ender grants of different mates, and between a
State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or
gablects; but no state shall be sued by a citizen or subject
of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public minis-

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 original jurisdiction—in all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the

Congress shall make,
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
when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at
such place or piaces as the Congress may by law have di-

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in anyting wer against them, or in adhering to their enumies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason anies on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have nower 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.

person attained.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each fitate 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. Section 2.

1. The civizens 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 staves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

1. Other States may be due.

1. Other States may be admitted leto this Confederacy by a voic of two-thirds of the whole Bones of Espresents-tives that two-thirds of the Renate, the Senate voiling 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 medial roles and regulations concarning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may accord to the Confederate States without the confederate States may accord to the Confederate States the Confederate States to the C

the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, a Congress shall have power to legislate and provide give ments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to Confederate States lying without the limits of the says States, and may permit them, at such times and in sumanner as it may by law provide, to form the States to admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the sifution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States ahall be recognized and projected by Confederate States almost the confederate States and Territories shall be the right to take such territory and also as lawfully said them in any of the distance of Territories of the Confederates.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every finat now is or hereafter may become a member of this Cofederaty, a Republican form of government, and shall priect each of them against invasion; and on application the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Logislate is not in a saion) against demostic violates.

ARTICLE V.—Section 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summen a Convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur is 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 preposed by the general convention—they shall hencaforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ABTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this 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 ustil the same shall be repealed or medified; 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 lights controlled and

qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements suitered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this gonstitution as under the previsional government.

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treation made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judge in avery state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any litate to the contrary not with standing.

standing.

4. The Fenators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial efficers, 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.

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.

arrical vir.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States as raifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under previous 1. Constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of Freedom than vice regularit; must for meeting of the Electeral Colleges; and for counting the votes and ma gurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for members of the same under this constitution, and the time for assembling the Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress the provisional constitution shall continue to exerciegislative powers granted them, not extending bey ime limited by the constitution of the provisional govern

Adopted manimonsly, March 11, 1861.

Course of North Carolina\_1860. IS REPORTED BY THE PROBREARY OF THE STATE CON COUNTIES. 11,653 6,022 13,664 8,590 7,956 14,711 11,995 8,406 12,654 9,237 10,546 9,237 10,546 9,237 10,749 6,843 8,185 16,730 19,105 9,165 9,166 10,730 11,730 Lloxundur 46,951 theghany, Aubr Reaufort, 729 279 435 260 100 8,172 6 878 8,196 6,321 1,951 2,971 3,971 1,983 2,121 1,983 2,121 1,664 6,246 3,713 2,131 2,463 6,190 6,830 4,352 2,352 2,352 2,199 10,088 1,764 7,079 2,199 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 3,902 11,666 4,704 7,079 8,902 11,666 10,003 10 6,235 Bennewich Buncombe, larke. 6,647 7,402 Cald well. 1,297 6.064 DATE PULL hatawant. 9:038 1,978 10,108 151 109 335 1,288 978 221 147 161 374 388 211 541 162 862 1,121 153 693 2,450 5,779 8,795 9,561 4,671 18,378 Corritack, Davidson, 6,001 Duplin. 6,889 19,716 6,490 7,009 4,180 2.826 15.738 6.042 1,111 219 29 6 Jackson. 193 107 177 80 T15 6,000 4,370 5,693 5,435 5,542 10,543 Martin. 273 200 45 184 656 706 656 159 623 1,484 6,781 8,735 6,310 dontgomery, 4,681 10,332 6,808 3,409 5,109 2,983 3,569 5,433 1,646 6,456 6,456 6,456 6,456 2,301 7,038 2,301 7,038 2,469 1,246 1,246 0,733 10,617 5,912 5,108 11,318 13,376 8,856 16,949 8,946 7,946 11,221 16,79 4,04 11,00 16,74 14,55 16,621 7,601 16,78 16,621 7,601 10,375 Northampton Orange. 4,473 3,247 5,706 7,480 3,317 5,211 14,768 erquimans, 10,021 tockingham Rowan, Rutherford, 4,953 3,590 4,771 8,721 15 280 5,944 9,110 8,229 Yadkin,

ADDREST BLACK CLOTH for C

Jan. 20.