BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS. JAS FULTON, Editor A. L. PRICE, Associate Edite

Terms of Subscriptle Daily Paper, one year, invariably in advance Weekly The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for unless renewed.

All letters on business connected with this office, over baldressed to the proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Will be inserted at FIFTY CENTS per square of ten inea or less, for the first insertion, and TWENTY.FIVE CENTS per square for each repetition—CASH IN AD

19. Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices are charged one half more than above rates—eight lines (leaded) or less counted as a square. ar Advertisements inserted every other day are charged cents per square for each insertion after the first.

We No publication made without a responsible name.

DUSINUSS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILD.

INGS, next door West of his former location.

October 17th, 1861.

EMPIE & ALLEN. A TTORNEYS AT LAW.

AVE removed their office from Front to Princess street,

JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. lolmes, Esq. October 17th, 1861.

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

PRUGGIST 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, Oigars, &c.

RECIPES, Mapirone Constra, 26, 22. Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel." July 12, 1859.

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO, CERS, No. 22 North Water Street, June 16, 1859. WILMINGTON, N. C.

G ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, June 28, 1861. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER CHANT, and DEALER IN NAVAL STORES, corps ster and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. April 2d, 1858, E. MURRAY & LO.

(Successors to Murray & Pencock.) COMMISSION MERCHANTS WHOLESALE GEOCERS,

WATER NTREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

February 1, 1859. J. T. MURRAY.

TOMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story, of Bonth Water and Market streets, Wilmington Merchants to attend to all business in commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be purchasing in

Commission and Lorman of CO. 17 BOARD OF CO. 18 BOARD OF CO. 1 e over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. ss and Water streets March 9, 1880 .- 168&29.

UNION DISTILLERY. A. H. VAN BOKKELER, PROPRIETOR.
LL KINDS OF NAVAL STORES purchased, manufactured and sold Wharfage and Storage farminhed, and Cooperage dos fair rates. Jan. 2, 1860:—100-tf.

J. M. ROMINSON & SON., MILEINGTON, N. C.

MPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND Dealeres in Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Steel, Nacion Agricultural Implements, &c.

COX, HENDALL, & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLFSALE GRO-

No. 11 & 12, North Water St. March 12th, 1861

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILKINGTON, N. C. 186-19 WALKER NEAPPS.

WHOLESALE (ND RETAIL DRUGGIST, 45 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ELLIS & MITCHELL, B. P. MITCHELL V. OLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL: A GROUND HOMINY, HORSE & COW FEED; EASTERN AND NORTH HIVER HAY.

WILMINGTON, B. C. Pet. nare Id. 1see HARRISS & HOWELL,

COMMISSION MEECHANTS, WILEHOTON, N. C. A. J. ROWBLL. W. W. BARRINS Oct. Int, 1858.

S. S. JESNINGS.

JENNINGS & PEACOCK,

(SUCCESSORS TO GWYEE, PRACOCK & CO.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale Grocers, and

Dealers in Naval Stores, Cotton, and Southern Produce,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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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.

They also have a house in Mobile Alberta, where they

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.

306-t

August 1st, 1859.

OAMUEL 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.

5. B. JENNINGS.

L. PEACOCK.

Goldsboro' Tribune copy. WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, P.

The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederale States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its soveraign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justices in sure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of theory to ourselves and one posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Anticle I.—Section I.

All legislative powers berein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senute and Hense of Representatives.

Section 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of 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 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 now officers, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned.

5. Representatives and direct taxes shall be chosen.

5. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding ladians not taxed, three-diths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Congress. years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. 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 Alphane, who state of Fertile. gia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, 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

state, the Executive authority thereof shall have writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other efficers, and shall have the sole power o 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 compe

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The senator of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the 3d 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 second 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 years, and he 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 they be covalle divided.

President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless thay

 The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro lempere in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.
6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all in

peachments. When sliting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confede-rate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two

T. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall represent further than to receive a second second and all limits and solvy any office of honor, trust or press, under the Confederate states; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Schators.

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, 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 au-thorized 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

a member.

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 yeas and mays of the members of eit.or House, or any question, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, he 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 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 season of their respective Houses, and in going to and regurning 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

2. No Senator or Representative shall during the time for 2. No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such 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 Boor of either house, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

Section 7.

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

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 that House in 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, if shall be sant, 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 yeas 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 (Sundays excepted) siter it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if be had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and desapprove vent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and desapprove 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 side, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take offect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the fules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the diebts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Concommon defence, and carry on the government of the Concommon defence, and carry on the government of the Concommon defence, and carry on the government of the Concommon defence, and carry on the granted from the reasury; nor shall any dottes or taxes on importations from reign nations he lais to promote or foster any branch of dustry; and all duties; imposts and excises shall be du-rum throughout the Confederate States.

the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other cisuse contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Cangress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and booys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of barbors with the meleves; they shall page in the the same State with the meleves; they shall page in the the same State with the meleves; they shall page in the the same State with the meleves; they shall page in the the same State with the meleves; they shall page in the the same State with the meleves; they shall page in the the same State with the meleves; they shall page in the third the same State with the meleves in the same State with the same State with the same State with the meleves in the same state with the gation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the havigation facifitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies, 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 foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

8. To provide for the pusishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

7. To establish post effices any post routes; but the expenses of the Post office begatheaut, after the first day of March is the year of our lost to influent hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out offset on exceution.

8. To promote the process of second and weld arts by securing for limited times to sufface and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals infarior to the Supreme Court. 10. To define ship purish infaces and felonies committed on the high seas, and offseces against the law of nations.

11. To feedare war, grant letters of hisrque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and prisal, and make rules concerning captures on land und

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

 To provide and maintain a navy.
 To make rules for government and regulation of land and naval forces. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and

repel invasion.

16 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 Sisten; reserv-

employed in the sarvice of the Controlerate States; reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of traing the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases what soever, over such district (not exocoding ten miles square) as may, by cossion 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 al places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, decayatin and other needful build-

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.

Section 9, 1. The importation of negrous of the African race from any foreign country other than the slavehoding States, Territories of the United States of America, is hereby i oldden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall 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 Terr tory not belonging to, this Confederacy. 3. The privilege of the writ of habe a corpus shall not be unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the

public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attalner, or ex post facto law, or law deaying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless

in proportion to the census or enumeration 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

nsequence of appropriations made by law; and a regu-relatement and account of the receipts and expenditures all quality money shall be uphished from the liberation ry except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be 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 its own exagainst the Confederate States, the positive of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the tovestigation 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 coment of the Con-

trust under them, shall, without the coment of the Congress, accept of any present empluments, 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.

curity of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldler 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.

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 peacen shall be held to answer for a capital or

and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise in amoust crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand tory, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militis, 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 the right to a speedy and public triaf, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascer-

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 law impairing the obligation of contracts; or

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, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection 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 at control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tennage, 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 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, enter into any agreement 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. 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.

ARTICLE 11.—Section 1.

ARTICLE 11. Section 1. ARTICLE 11.—Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President and I hold their offices for the term of six years; but the 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 Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or 1

profit under the Confederate States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and woice 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 person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the government of the confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall then be counted; the person 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 he person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for an President, the Rouse on Representatives, shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President But in choosing the President, the Rouse on Representatives, 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 President, as 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 set as President, as 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. dent; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally incligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of

the Conjederate Stales.

G The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the dayon which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate

7. No person except a pateral born citizen of the Confe lorate States, or a dizenthereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to be 20th of December, 1860, shall be United States prior to be 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the effice 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 the confederate states.

S. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inshility to discharge the pewers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide or the case of removal, death, resignation, or inshifty both of the President and Vice President, decisring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act secondingly until the disability he removed. cordingly 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 increased nor diminished curing the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his effice, he shall

take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly awear (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."

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 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 officers, and he shall have power to grantreprieves and partons for officers against the Confederate States, except in cases of impactageant.

**Confederate 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 consent of the senators present concur. nate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Benate, nate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Benate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consults, 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 hw: but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive depart-3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from 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 dislocately, incapacity, insflictency, misconduct, or neglect of day; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancitat may happen during the recess of the Senate, by graning commissions which shall expire at the end of their nesession; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be rappointed to the same off... during their ensuing recess.

Sexion 3.

1. The President shall from time 7., give to the Co 1. The President shall from time of a give to the Cogress information of the state of the intederacy, and recommend to their consideration such icasures as he shall do not considerated and include accessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinal eccasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and case of disagreement between them, with respect to it time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors at other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws in initially executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4.

Section 4. Section 4.

I. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on in peachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or othough crimes and misdemeanors.

high erimes and misdemeanors.

ARTHOLE HI.—Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall twested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shi bold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at statitimes, receive for their services a compensation, who shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases aris 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 ard cause of the accusation; to be controuted 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 vial by jary shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jary shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jary 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 cruel and nousual plunishments 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. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising their Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or which shall be made or shall be made or which shall be made under their and treaties made or subjection; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public true purisdiction; to all cases affecting and treaties made or which shall be made under their and

with such exceptions and under such regulations as to 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 Sta where the said crimes shall have been committed; h when not committed within any State, the trial shall be such place or places as the Congress may by law have

Section 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall com only in icvying war against them, or in adhering to the enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witness to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punis ment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work or ruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of t

person attained.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1.

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

Rection 2. Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all

privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of 1875 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, felony pears; but or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall sident and like from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which

demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State Laving jurisdicton of the orime.

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,

to whom such service or labor may be due.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confeders by a vote of two-thirds of the whole Home of Representives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Becate voting States; but no new State shall be formed or credited with the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be for ed by the junction of two or more States, or paris of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States of ceraed, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and mall needful rules and regulations concerning the property the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may account new territory as

the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territor Congress shall have power to legislate and provide a ments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging Confederate States tring without the limits of the States, and may permit them, at reach times and manner as it may by law provide, to form the State admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory stitution of negree alweys as it now exists in the Corate States shall be recognized and procedind by Corate States shall be recognized and procedind by Corate States shall be recognized and proceding the intention of the Confederate States and Territories shall the right to take such territory and slaves in whelp in them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate.

States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every States now is or hereafter may become a member of this C federacy, a Republican form of government, and shall I test each of them against invasion; and on application the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislat is not in seasion) against domestic violence.

In hot in seasion) against domestic violence.

Auticle v.—Section I.

1. Upon the demand of any three States levally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress small summen a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said State shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said the man is made, and should any of the proposed amendments the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions is two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention. By no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

Agreement

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 lather 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 officers abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under the constitution as under the revisional 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 notwith standing.

4. The Senators and Representatives before

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, aball 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.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be rufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States se ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, and the time for for facilities with election of pressure and the votes and inargurating the President. They shall also preceive the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same.

Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

Cansus of North Carolina. 180

AS REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CONVE

or	COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL	D. BLAVES.	TOTAL
08-	Alamance,	7,997	421	3,445	TT GA
10-	Alexander,	5,392	10	611	6,02 13,686 3,696 7,956 14,771
284	Arson,	6,562	161	6,051	13,68
80	Alleghany,	3,357	27	205	3,400
4.0	Ashe.	7,423	147	301	7,956
les	Heanfort,	8,173	719	5.878	14,779
ut-	Bertie.	5,846	279	8,186	19404
at	Bladen,	6,235	435	5,327	11,99
10-	Brunswick,	4,515	- 260 =	3,621	8,40
54	Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	12,65
	Barke,	6,647	219	2,371	0,23
70-	Cabarros, Caldwell,	6,297	104	3,040	10,54
-91	Camden,	2,849	270	1,088	7,49 5,34
all	Carteret,	6,064	162	1,969	6,19
in	Caswell,	6,591	279	9,355	20, 21/
he	Catawba,	9,038	28	1.664	16,214 10,730
88	Chatham,	12,555	304	1,664 6,246	19,100
nd	Cherokee,	8,609	38	519	0,160
be	Chowan,	2,978	151	8,713	6,841
10	Cleveland,	10,108	109	2,131	12,348
	Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	8.597
35	Craven,	8,795	1,288	6,190	16,273
of	Cumberland,	0,561	978	5,830	16,369
m-	Currituck,	4,671	221	2,524	7,410
102	Davidson,	13,378	347	3,076	16,601
	Davie,	6,001	101	2,892	16,278 16,369 7,416 16,601 8,494
	Doplin,	8,286	374	7,126	3494100
be	Edgedombe,	6,880	388	10,108	17,370
D.F	Franklin,	6,490	641	7,079	14 130
all	Gaston,	7,009	102	2,199	9,310
bed	Gates,	4,180	362	3,902	NUMBER OF STREET
ich	Granville,	11,189	1,121	11,086	23,396
	Greene.	2,826	152	3,947	7,92
	Guilford,	15,738	693	3,625	20,054
ng.	Halifex,	6,642	2,450	10,349	23,396 7,925 20,056 19,44
en,	Harnett,	5,351	104	2,584	8,030
411-	Haywood,	5,488 8,981	86	1.950	5,80
lie:	Henderson, Hertford,	3,948	1,111	1,392	9,50
de-	Hyde.	4,653	259	2,793	7,73
WO	Iredell.	11.141	29		7,73 15,84
101	Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,825 15,887 6,730
m-	Johnston,	10,048	193	4,916	15,661
1 &	Jones,	2.210	177.	3,413 8,131	0,730
or	Lenoir, Lincoln,	6,000	80	2,115	Q 366
ct	Macon.	5,370	115	51.d	6,004 5,90
tu-	Madison,	5,693	2.00	213	5,90
14	Martin,	5,435	451	4,303 1,305 6,541	10,189
2	McDowell,	5,542	273	1,305	17,37
irt	Meckleuburg,	10,843	290	6,541	17,374
ct,	Montgomery,	6,781	46	1,823	7,041
he	Moore,	6,319	638	4,681	11,42
at,	Nash, New Hanover,	10,617	766	10,332	11,68 21,71 13,97 8,85
ile	Northampton,	5.612	656	6,809	13.87
int.	Onslow,	5,198	159	3,499	8,856
at	Orange,	11,318	522	6,149	16,94
di-	Pasquotank,	4,475	1,484	2,983	8,940
83	Perquimans,	3,287	397	3,569	7,24
3.3	Person,	5,708	318	5,196	11,72
ist	Pitt.	7,486 3,317	127	8,473	7,24 11,72 16,79 4,04
eir be	Polk, Richmond,	5,211	345	620 5,453	11,000
98-	Bandolph,	14,768	380	1,645	16,798
ш	Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5,456	16,798
h-	Rockingham,	10,021	407	6,318	16,740
-10	Rowan,	10,622	135	3,929 2,391	14,029
he	Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	11,578 16,625
SH	Sampson,	9,106	489	7,028	7,801
19	Stanly,	6 590	47	1,169	10,402
he	Stoken, Surry,	7,847 # 8,949	184	1,246	10,379
ber be	Tyrrell,	3,203	143	1,597	4,943
gs	Union,	8,903	53	2,246	11,302
97	Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	28,617
9	Warren,	4,933	402	10,401	10,124
he	Washington,	3,596 4,771	296	104	D-V
es,	Watauga,	4.771	784	5,451	17 00
ite	Wayne, Wilken	8,721 13,280	261	1,108 3 7	Binds

TYEAVY BROWS DRILLS. -- 50