

BY PULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

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

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The Southern Republic.

The Perpetual Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, better to secure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—inspiring the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

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 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.

Section 2. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Confederate States, 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.

Section 3. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Section 4. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as possible 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 third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the electors of that State may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Section 5. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Section 6. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

Section 7. 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.

Section 8. The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Section 9. 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 to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 10. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

Section 11. 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 day.

Section 12. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Section 13. Each House shall 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.

Section 14. 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 secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be entered on the journal.

Section 15. 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 16. The Congress shall have the power to suspend the rules of either House, during its absence from its chamber; and to provide for the suspension of any member of either House during its absence from its chamber.

Section 17. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Section 18. 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, 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 no bill shall be so returned to either House during its recess, or when it shall be adjourned for more than thirty days; in which case the President shall sign it, unless the Congress, by its adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Section 19. The President may approve or disapprove any bill which may have been passed by the House of Representatives, and he shall have the power to pardon or commute any crime or offense committed by any person against the Confederate States, but he shall not have the power to pardon or commute any crime or offense committed by any person against the Confederate States.

Section 20. The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and commutations of pardon, and to pardon or commute any crime or offense committed by any person against the Confederate States.

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the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement of a family or domestic character, except for the purpose of establishing a national bank, or of making any other internal improvement on the coast, and the improvement of harbors and the removal of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilities thereby as may be necessary to pay the cost and expenses thereof.

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

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

Section 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coins of the Confederate States.

Section 7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expense of the Post office departments, 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.

Section 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

Section 9. To define and punish crimes against the Confederate States, and to punish the offenses of piracy and robbery on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

Section 10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

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

Section 12. To provide and maintain a navy.

Section 13. To exercise the power of government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

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

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

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

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

Section 18. The importation of any of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Section 19. Congress shall have the power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

Section 20. 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.

Section 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

Section 22. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore determined to be taken by Congress.

Section 23. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

Section 24. No preference shall be given in any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

Section 25. 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.

Section 26. Congress shall have the power to pay the debts and contingent expenses of the Confederate States, for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially determined by a tribunal for the settlement of claims against the government, which it is hereby made a part of the Constitution; and to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States, and to issue and borrow on the credit of the Confederate States, any sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, for the purchase of land, and for other purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, of or in the service of the Confederate States, no contract which shall have been made or entered into by any individual, or by any corporation, company or firm, after the date of the adoption of this Constitution.

Section 27. 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, emolument, office or title of nobility, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be a title which shall have been judicially determined by a tribunal for the settlement of claims against the Confederate States, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially determined by a tribunal for the settlement of claims against the Confederate States, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially determined by a tribunal for the settlement of claims against the Confederate States.

Section 28. No person shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in manner to be prescribed by law.

Section 29. 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.

Section 30. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he 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.

Section 31. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to have a copy of the indictment or accusation made known to him; to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Section 32. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact triable by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

Section 33. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 34. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 35. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make any bill of gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of expropriation, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

Section 36. 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 net proceeds of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

Section 37. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, 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 compact with each other to improve the navigation thereof.