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CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. WHOLE WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

BY PULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAN PULTON, EGHOY 'A. L. PRICE, Associate Terms of Sullscripties

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

All esters on business compected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

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HAS removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILD-INGS, next door West of his former location. H. L. HOLMES.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Trulet Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, igars, &c.

igars, &c. ECIPES, MEDICINE CHESTS, AC.

Sa. Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel."
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WILMINGTON, N. C. June 16, 1859,

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J. R. BLOSSOM & CO.

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

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER CHANT, and DEALER IN NAVAL STORES, corns water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. April 2d, 1868.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
126 E. MURRAY & 10.,

D. R. MURGHIRON J. Y. MURHAY. February 1, 1859.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO., TOMMISSION MERCHANTS, office ascend story, or Bouth Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N.

here they are propared to attend to sel business in ommission line. All business entroated to them will be passicelly

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., WILMINGTON, N C. Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. March 9, 1860.—158&29.

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Wharfage and Storage furnished, and Ocoperage done

fair rates. Jan. 2, 1860.—100-tf. J. M. BOBINSON & SON.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN JOHN, PEAR, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL, PRESH GROUND HOMINY, HOESE & COW PEED

EANTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY, WILMINGTON, N

MARRISH & WORKER.

COMMISSION MESCHANTS. WILKINSTON, N. C. Oct. 1st, 1854.

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. 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, 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.

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

Go'dsboro' Tribune copy.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, PRORT STREET, SELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HART & JOHN C. BAILLY, Proprietors,

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of stationary Steam Engines, of any re-red power and kind of boiler, saw mills, it mills, gin gearings, and any other kind if any establishment South. Have on of patterns for machinery now in gen-

arge stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing circle, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for gri Ill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and games

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GOLD LACE! GOLD LACE!! TEW CONFEDERATE REGULATION. The Gold Lace

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State act-

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

Anticip i.—Section i.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of Secure and House of Engagementatives.

The Southern Republic.

a Senate and House of Representatives Section 2

a Sectate and House of Representatives

Section 1

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 any officers, civil or political, State or Federal

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have altained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an instabilizate of that States in which he shall be apportioned among the saveral 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

persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all selaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three 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 Georgis ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas six.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any

State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power o impeachment, except that any judicisi 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 8.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed. ed of two Senstors from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next imme-

the Legis'ature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the ferm 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 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 second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have at-

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 they

be equally divided.

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

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all in peachments. When sitting 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 shell be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of imprachment shall not extend 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 punishment, according to law. Section 4.

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 Senators.

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 1. Each House shall be the ladge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a querum 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

Each House may determine the rules of its proceed-togs, 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 either house, on any ques-tion, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be

4. Neither Hobse, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consest of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the

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 session of their respective Houses, and in going to ancreturing from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

o 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 been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Contederate 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 Faccutive Departments a seat upon the floor of either house, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertainted to the department. ing to his department.

Section 7.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the benate may propose to concu with amendments as on other bills

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Housewshall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but it not, he shall return it with his 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 their 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) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in the manner as if he 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 disapprove 2. Every bill which shall have passed both House shall yent 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 acjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, masy be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and imitations 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 becessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Consumer to the transfer of the common defence, and carry on the granted from the common defence, and carry on the granted from the common defence, and carry on the consumer taxon to the consumer taxon.

the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clanse contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buops, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, is all which cases such duties shall be laid of the navigation facilitated thereby as may be accessary to pay the e sta and expenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization and weights the content of the content of the cases and the cases are the content of the cases are content of the cases are content of the cases are cases and cases of naturalization, and weight the cases are cases as a case of the cas

expenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankunteless, 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.

6. To pro ide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current colu of the Confederate States.

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

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

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

11. To declare was faut letters of blarque and residents.

11. To declare wa, cant 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

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

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

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the

laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurcections and repel invasion.

16 To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining 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 States; reserveing to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of trang the militia according to the

liscipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases what 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square)
as may, by cession of one or more States and the a ceptance 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 eraction of forts,
magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other headful build-

per 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

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slavehoding 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.

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

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

4. No bill of attainer, or expost facto law, or law denying 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 of enumeration hereinbefore di rected to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those

of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by as w; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures "s" 'uniform shall be as to be treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both bouses, taken by yeas and mays, 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 expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have training the trees of the results.

against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the lovestigation of cla ms 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 suddhe purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, efficer, 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 effice of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present emoluments, office or title of any kind whatever item 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 militar being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and be ar arms shall not be infringed.

14. No solder shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor is 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 scarches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable case, supported by osth or affirmation, and next feeling it describing the piace to be secure by earthed

and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the piace to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, it 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 projectly, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be it formed of the nature a d cause of the accusation; to be conronted with the wines es against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining with asses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

18 In suits at common law, where the value in versy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jary shall be preserved; and no fact to tried by a jary shall be otherwise re-examined is any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

fines imposed, nor cruel and trusual panishments inflicted

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

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debia; pass any bill of attainder, or exposition 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 8 are 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.

- 3. No State ball, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tennage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors payigated 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 and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shadany State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any sgreement 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 pavigation thereof.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice Predent shall hold their offices for the term of six years.

profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

4. The electors shall meet to their respective States and to whom such service or labor, and Vice President, one of to whom such service or labor may be profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vore by ballot, fer President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an fabsibiant of the same State with the assever; they shall mane in their ballots the person voted for as President, and it devinet 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 Sonate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number he a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no 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 House of Persident But in chousing the President the touse of Persident But in chousing the President the votes shall be the President. States, the representatives shall consist of a member or mambars from two-thirds of the States, and a majority or all the States shall us persons shall devoke 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 disability of the President, if such number of the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number of votes day the President and the votes shall be the President of the person the pers

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; 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 inclinible to the effice of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Coorederate States.

the Confederate States.

6 The Congress may determing 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 States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have a statlated 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.

In case of the removal of the President from office, o 8. In case of the removal of the Fresident from cince, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide or the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall not see that the president, and such officer shall not see shall then a t as President, and such officer shall not ac cordingly until the disability be removed or a Presiden shall be elected.

shall we elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any

take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defand the Constitution thereof."

Section 2.

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and pavy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the reveral 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 respecificers, and heshall lave power to grant reprieves and partous for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impreschment.

Third of the remarks process to and with the sayies and thirds of the remarks process to and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and con-

sais, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the confederate States, whose appointments are not herein law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior efficers, as they think proper, in the Presi-dent alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of depart-

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the Pfesident. All other civil 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 dishonesty, incapacity, inclineiner, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefore.

therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancie that may happen during the receas of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their nex session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Section 3.

1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Cor I. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and it case of disagreement between thom, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time a be shall think proper; he shall take care that the laws be rathfully execut d, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4.

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

high crimes and misdem snors.

ASTROLE III. Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be 1. The indictal power of the Confederate State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts at the Congress may from time to time ordals and establish.—
The judges, both of the is preme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall no be diminished during their continuance in office.

shall no be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

I. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this constitution, the laws of the Confederate States and treaties made or which shall be made under their sutherity; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consults; to all cases of some after and maritime juried 6 for; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; lo controversies between the commerce tates; between a State and citizens of another siate where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming loads under grants of different blates, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens of subjects; but no State shall be send by a citizen or subjects; but no State shall be send by a citizen or subjects. sobjects; but no blate shall be sued by a citizen or subj

f no foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public mit 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public uniters and consuls, and those in which a State shall be part, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Countries and the such exceptions and under such regulations as a 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 St, where the said crimes shall have been committed; t 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 consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them and and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corraption of blood, or forfeiture 'except during the life of the person attained.

person attained.

ARTICLE IV. Fection 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, prescritte manner in which such acts, records and proceeding shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 1.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to said a privileges and immunities of citizens in the several state and small have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Unitederacy, with their slaves and other property and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby tensaired.

by impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime against the laws of such state, who shall be from justice, and be found in another State, shall or the state, and the state from which

to whom such service or labor may be dus.

Rection 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Conted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Replie tives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voil states; but no new State shall be formed or erected a the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State but ad by the junction of two or more States, or parts of Swithout the consent of the Legislatures of Ana States percent, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and all recedul rules and regulations concerning the proper the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may approximate the content of the states and results of the confederate states, including the lands thereof.

the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, as Congress shall have power to legislate and provide gaver ments for the infinitiants of all territory belonging to it Confederate States lying without the limits of the sewer States, and may permit them, at such times and is sumanor as it may by law provide, to form the States to admitted into the confederacy. It all such territory the is stitution of neuro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congressed by the ferritorial government and the inhabitants the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and slaves is wfully held it them to any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every States in now is or hereafter may become a member of this C federacy, a Republican form of government, and shall p teet each of them against invasion; and os application the Legislature (or of the Ascentive when the Legislature is not in seasion) against domestic violeuce.

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 in suggesting at the time when the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without is consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE 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 until the same shall be repealed or mod fled; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

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

against the Confederate States under this constitution under the provisional government.

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confeder States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made which shall be made under the authority of the Confeder States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the je on in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwisianding.

constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithsianding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned,
and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all
executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate
States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or
affirmation to support this constitution, but no religious test
shall ever be required as a qualification to any office er
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 sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution,
in the manner before appecified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe 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
the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the
legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

COUNTIES.

AS REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CONVENTE

	Alamance,	7,087	431	8,445	11,82 6,62 13,68 2,69 7,98 14,71 14,81
n-	Alexander,	6,542	19	611	6,02
V-	Alleghany.	3,367	151	8,951	13 Gt
"1	Ashe,	7,423	143	301	7,90
88	Reanfort,	8,172	720	5 878	16,75
1	Bladen,	6,235	279 435	8.186	14,31
at e-	Brunswick,	4.516	260	5,327 9,621	11,91
-	Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	12,66
	Burke,	6,647	210	2.371	9,2
n-	Catarras, Caldwell,	6,297	104	9.010	11,96 8,46 12,66 9,2 10,64
ii.	Camden.	2,940	276	1,088	412
y	Corteret,	6 004	101	1.969	8,11
in	Caswell,	6,841	279	9,355	7,41 6,34 8,13 16,21 10,77 19,10
10	Catawba, Chatham,	9 038	304	1,664 6,240	10,7
na id	Cherokee,	8,609	38	519	0.10
be	Chowan,	2.978	151	3,713	0,16 6,84
ol.	Cleveland,	10.108	109	2,131	12,34 8,65 10,27 16,36 7,41
	Columbus,	5,779 8,795	1,288	9,463 6.190	10.22
of	Cumberland,	9,561	978	5,830	16.36
15-	Currituck,	4,671	221	2,524	7.45
ur	Davidson,	13.878	167	3,076	
-1	Davie, Doplin,	8,286	374	2,399 7,126	8,42
e.	Edgecombe,	6.880	388	10,108	16,79
100	Fornythe,	10,716	211	1.764	17,97 12,66 14,11
-	Franklin,	6.490	641	7 079	14,11
ar	Gates,	7 009	102 362	3,902	9,8
h h	Granville,	11,189	1,121	11,086	8,4 23,31 7,9 20 01
-	Greene,	1.876	1/12	3.947	7,9
	Guilford,	15 738	693	3.625	20 0
塔	Halifex.	5,351	2,454	2,554	19,4
n. U-	Haywood,	5 48M	I Karana	3/3	8,00 5,80 10 4
iė	Henderson,	FBG,R	25 mg	1,3 2	10.4
ris i	Hertford,	3 948	1,111	4,445	9.5
0-	I edell.	11,141	2.0	1.793 4,177	9.5 7.77 16.34 5.64 18.64
er	Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,61
9-	Johnston,	10 548	193	4,916	15.6
ш	Jones, Lenoir,	4 903	107	3,413	- 0.41
or et	Lincoin,	6,000	10	2 115	201
	N'acon,	6.370	114	519	10,2 8,1 6,0
	Madison,	5,693		213	6.9
18.	Martin, Mollowell,	5.435	451 273	4,303	10,1
irt	Meckienburg,		2110	1,308= 6,541	17,8
ct.	Montgomery,	10,543 6,781	45	1,823	7,6
he	Moore, Nash,	8,725 6,319	184	- 2,518 4.681	11.4
	New Banover,	10,617	764	10.332	21.7
pt _y	Northampten,	5.912	656	10,337	17,3 7,6 11,4 11,8 21,7 13,3 8,8
out	Omlew,	0,198	159	3.499	8,8
RI.	Pasquotank,	11,318	1,464	5,109 2,983	16,9
di	i'erquimans,	3,287	302	3,569	
	Person,	3.708	818	3,569 8,106 9,478	11,4
lst.	Pitt,	7,490 8,317	127		11,0 18,7 4,0 11,0 15,7 16,1 16,1 14,0
eir	Polk, Richmond,	5,211	106 345	5,453	71.0
be es-	Randelph,	14.168	3363	1.645	16,7
	Robeson,	8,584	1,450	0,456	15.4
de-	Rockingham,	10,621	AU7 135	6,818	16,1
10	Rowan, Butherford,	9.060	.22	2 301	11.6
he	Sampson,	9,106	489	2,929 2,391 7,028	16.6
5.77	Stanly,		42	1,162	7,81
he	Stokes,	2,847	86	1,246	10.55
191	Surry. Tyrreif,	8,949 3 263	143		10,51
ga	Union,	8,903	53	2.240	11,30
97	Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	20,00
1	Warren,	4,923 3,590	296	10,401	0.83
he	Washington, Watauga,	4,771	82	2114	4.95
es,	Wayne,	8,721	734	5,401	14.5
		13,280	261	A CONTRACTOR	14.7

L Jan. 30.