CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862. (H. 11.—NO. 146.)

FULTON, ESROL. ... A. I. PRICE, AM Treine of Salestriptien. ad at the exp

IN removed to the centre office of JUURNAL BUILD-INGS, next door West of his former location, ober 17th, 1861. A TTORNETS AT LAW.

A TTORNETS AT LAW.

A TTORNETS AT LAW.

JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L.

lolmes, Kaq. October 17th, 1861 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [102, 1861] No. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C.

DEUGGIST AND PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST Wilmington, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand, a select flock of Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Tollel Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, tours

tgars, &c. As. Store immediately under the "Carplina Botel." July 12, 1859.

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS and WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 22 North Water Street,
June 16, 1859. WILMINGTON, N. C. June 16, 1859.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

J. R. BLOSSOM & CO.

CIENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Jane 28, 1861.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEODESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. April 2d, 1858.

(Superssors to Murry, Markets)

\*\*OMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLENALE GROCERS,

WHEMINGTON, N. C.

WHEMINGTON, N. C.

1. 7. MURRA

1.25

J. T. MURRAY. February I, 1859.

SAMBA O. SUIPE. JAS. C. SMITH & CO., TOMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story, or

South Water and Market streets, Wilmington, M. All business entrusted to them will be punctually after

C. H. ROBISSON & CO., Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. Entrans Cosper of fincess and Water streets.

March 9, 1880.—1883.29.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON. MPORTERS, MANUPACTURERS' AGENTS, AND Des leres in Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Steel, Natle, Agricul

COX, W.F. KENDALL, & CO. J. S. KENDALL COX, KENDALL, & CO. CERS,

No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

T. C. & E. G. WORTH, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS Wilminston, N. C. March 11, 1857

WALKER MEARES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
45 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, E. G.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEJL. EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY.

6 North Water Street,

HARRING & HOWELL TOMMISSION MESCHANTS, WILMINITON, N. C. Ont 1st, 1858;

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Pastnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOU'HERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices They slao have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they fill receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advan-

They also have a house in Mounte,
They also have a house in Mounte,
will receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
308-1

NOTICE. on the Commission and Forwarding business at the old stand of the late firm of Gwyer, Feacock & Co., under the name of Jennings & Peacock.

Go daboro' Tribune copy. 235 June 11. SEED OATS.

A CHOICE ABTICLE, just received. For sale by, Peb. 7th. PETTEWAY & MOORE. SOAP SOAP. LOT of hard Soap, made at home, a choice article. For sale by PETTEWAY & MOORE.

YOW MAKING nine hundred Uniforms for Confederate Soldiers, at Feb. 11th

Lenair's BLUE CASSIMERES

CAN be had at. Feb. 10. BALDWIN'S.

PLOUGHS OF ALL DESCRIP tions, embracing No. 6, 8, 10, 104, 11, 114, 14, 18, 50, 60, 78, and Eagle A, B, C, D, E and P Plonghs: also, Garden Ploughs, Hoes, Castings, Corn Shollers and Straw Cutters, in JAMES WILSON'S

Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Barness Estab MILITARY RIDING SADDLES.

WE BAVE now on exhibition the three leading style of Military Riding Saddles—vis:

THE MONKEY SADDLE,

THE REGULATION SADDLE,

THE MCCLELLAN SADDLE, Also,

Mexican, Hope, Spanish, English, Attakapass and other popolar styles, at

Feb. 22.

THE EXODUS OF PLOUGHS still continues at WILSON

Confederacy aces ling to their in this shift and the persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not leaved, three-fi the or all slaves. 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 Georgia ten, the State of Alabama wine, the State of Floytin 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

election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power o' impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal effect. 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 compose ed of two Senstors from each State, chosen for six years by the Legis'ature thereof, at the regular session next imme-diately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

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

as may be into three classes. The scats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the sec-ond year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth ond 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 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 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

4. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they

President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, uncess they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempere 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 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.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disquslification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, never-theless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. Section 4.

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

and places of choosing Senators.

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

Section 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, 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

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel

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

entered on the journal.

4. Neither Bouse, 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 shail, is all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, he privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to ano returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

place.

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; sad no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either house, with the 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 concu with amendments as on other bilis 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; bu 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 ob-If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and rays, and the names of the persons voting for and sgainst the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If say bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sondajs excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like 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 any other appropriation in the same till. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of suon appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings affail then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and dimitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

Fertion 8.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises of revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the ommon defence, and carry on the government of the Conderate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the reasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from reign nations be laid to promote or fester any branch of dustry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be unirm throughout the Confederate States.

3. To borrow manes on the gradit of the Confederate

Section 8.

row money on the credit of the Confederate

putal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. 12. To raise and support \*\*miss; but no appropriation f money to that une shall be for a longer term than two

Fears. 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 insurrections and

repel invasion.

15 To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the wilitin, and for governing such 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 trang the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

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 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 Legislatore of the State in which the same shall be, for the crection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockwards and other needful buildmagazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and pro per for earrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the govern-ment of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

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

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the intre-

duction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territery not belonging to, this Confederacy.

8. The privilege of the writ of habbas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the

public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post facto lew, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless

in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore di ected to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from ny 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 S. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regu-lar statement and account of the requipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. 9. Congress shall appropriate my money from the treasu-ry except by a vote-of two-thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and mays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and abmitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Contederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All hills 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.

such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Contrust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present emoluments, office or title of any kind wastever 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 penceably 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.

14. No soldler shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the coment 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 person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamons crime, unless on a presentment or indictional contents of a searched and the persons of 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 is netted service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jappardy of life or limb, nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a wliness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or projecty, 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 info med of the nature a d cause of the accusation; to be conronted 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 contro sersy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive thes imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments indicted 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subjuct, and that shall be expressed in the

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or con

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and sliver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any wife 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 and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tranage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors unvigated 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, sater 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 citates, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

Anyious 11.—Section 1.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number

bu 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 inelligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of

the Conrederate States.

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

States.
7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Cor foderate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the ador tion 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 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.

In case of the removal of the President from office. 8. In case of the removal of the President from case, or of his death, resignation, or mability to discharge the powthe Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide r the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then a t as President, and such officer shall not ac-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 during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emotument from the Confederate States, or any

of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall 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 defend the Constitution thereof."

Section 2.

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia 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 grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Contederate States.

shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and conshall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and con-sols, 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 law: but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the Presi-dent afone, in the courts of law or in the heads of depart-

ments.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive depart-S. 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 President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may, he removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, 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 vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Scnate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be responded to the same office during their ensuing recess.

appointed to the same office during their ensing recessSection 3.

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

Section 4.

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

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

1. The judicial power shall extend total cases arising under this constitution, the laws of the Confederate States and treaties made or which shall be made under their sh therity; to all cases effecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consols; to all cases of admi ally and mari-time jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confedetime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of an foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting submassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction—in all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the

with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except is cases of impeachment.

shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be a such place or places as the Congress may by law have di

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consis only in levying war against then, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overtact, or on confession is open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the

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

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and simil have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be there-

Anticus II.—Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederace states of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall be elected as follows:

3. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Sensiors and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senstor or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another,

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy, a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in season) against domestic violence.

Is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Section 1.

1. Upon the demand of anythree States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall sommen a Convention of all the States, to take fits consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur is suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds 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 its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

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 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 this 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 suthority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in wery State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Secretary and Kenyramutations before mostlings.

constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwith-standing.

4. The Senstors 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 onth 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 re-served 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 be-

tween the States so ratifying the same.

2. When the States shall have ratified this constitution except in cases of impeachment.

2. He whall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Scante, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the conators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Sectoral College; and for counting the votes and mate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, time for heiding 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 time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

Census of North Carolina. 1860. AS REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CONVENTION WHITH. PRINE COL'D. SLAVES. POTAL.

E.	ACCORDING NAMED A	11 30 12 301	A SALES PORTE	The COLUMN WAST	PUTA
Ē,	Alamance,	7,987	471	3,445	11,8
ě.	alexander,	5,392	U	611	11,8
ú.	Annon,	6,532	151	6,961	13,6
	Alleghany,	3,357	77	206	3,5
Ñ	Anhu.	7,423	142	391	7,9
ĸ.	Peanfort,	R.172	729	5 878	14,7
	Bertie.	6,846	279	8,186	14,3
	Bladen,	6,235	435	5,327	11,9
9	Brumwick,	4.515	260	3,621	10.0
ũ	Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	8,4 12,6
3	Hurke,	6,647	249	2,371	- 44,0
H	Cabarras,	7,40%	104		9,2
9		6,207		3,040	10,5
٤	Caldwell,		114	1,083	6,8
Ę	Camden,	2,940	276	2,127	0,5
Ю	Carteret,	6.064	162	1,969	8,1
ï	Canwell,	6.581	279	9,355	# 16,2
ř	Catawba;	9.038	78	1,664	10.7
ġ.	Chatham,	12,455	304	6,246	19,1
ř	Cherokee,	8,600	38	519	0,1
N	Chowan,	2,978	151	3,713	6,8
1	Cleveland,	10,108	109	9 191	12,3
5	Columbus,	5,779	355	2,131 2,463	8,5
И	Craven,	8,795	1,288		74 0
	Cumberland,		070	6.190	16,2
r	Countries,	9,561	978	5,830	16,36
1	Currituek,	4,671	221	2,524	7.4
H	Davidson,	13,378	147	3,074	16.60
	Davie,	4,001	101	2,392	8,41 15,78
	Doplin,	8,286	374	7,120	16,78
ď	Edgecombe,	6,880	316	10,108	17,3
а	Forsythe,	10,716	211	1.764	13,6
1	Franklin,	6.490	841	7,079	14.1
И	Gaston,	7.009	102	2,199	
Я	Gates,	4,180	362	9 069	9,3
ч	Granville,	11,189		3,962	- 8,4
Ч	Givens,		1,121	11.086 -	23,3
4	Charlifornii	2,876	153	3,947	7.9
1	Gnilford,	15.738	693	3.625	20.0
Н	Halliex,	6.642	2,459	10,349	19,4
ч	instructi,	5,351	104	2,584	8,0
а	Haywood,	6,488		313	5,8
d	lienderson,	8,98 t	15	1,3:2	10.4
	Heriford,	3.948	1,111	4.445	9.5
4	Hyde,	4,6-2	259	2,793	7,7
а	I edell.	11,141	29	4,177	15,3
Я	Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,6
3	Johnston,	10 548	193	4,916	15.60
3	Jones,	2 210	107	3,413	5 7
Ы	Lenoir,	4.903	177	5,131	. 10.2
8	Lincoln,	6,000	10	2,115	0.10
ч	Macon,	6.370			8,1
а			115	519	0,0
7	Madison,	5,000	200	213	6,0 6,9 10,1 7,1
¥,	Martin,	5,435	451	4,308	30,1
3	McDowell, .	5,542	273	1,305	7,1
t	Mecklenburg,	10,643	290	6,541	7,6
V	Montgomery,	6,781	45	1,823	7,8
ė	Moore,	8,725	184	2,518	11,4
	Nash.	6,319	6:18	4.681	11,6
ø	New Hanover,	10,617	766	10,332	11,4 11,6 21,7
ė	Northampton,	5,912	656	6,808	13.3
ě	Ouslow,	5,198	159	3 499	8.8
ì	Orange,	11,318	A22	5,109	13,3 8,8 16,8
ð	Pasquotank,	4,473	1,484	2,952	8,9
7	The state of the same	3,287			4.9
J	Person,	5,708	318	3,569 5,195	7,2 11,2 16,7
J	Pitt.	7,480	127	0,170	10.2
5	Polk,			8,478	10,1
r		3,317	106	620	11,0
8	Richmond,	5,211	345	5,413	11,0
٠	Randolph,	14,168	380	1,645	16,7
N	Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5,456	15,4
٠	Rockingham,	10,024	497	6,318	16,7
ų,	Rowan,	10,522	136	3,929	14,5
ij	Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	21,57
H	Sampson,	9,106	489	7,018	16.67
ø	Stanly,	6 590	42	1,169	7,80
Ņ	Stokes,	7,847	100	2,469	10,40
J	Surry.	8,943	184	1,846	10,37
I	Tyrrell,	3 203	143	1,597	4,94
ij	Union,	8,903	63	2,246	4,94 11,30 28,62
ij	Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	28,62
ال		4,953	402	10.401	15,72
ijĺ	Warren,	3.496	296	2,486	6,35
ij	Washington,	4,771	82	104	4.95
ωØ	Waisnes.	Trans.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ALCOHOLD STREET	

L Jan. 20.

TEAVY BROWN DRILLS, -50 pie