The Daily Journal.

VOL. 11.-NO. 153, }

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 3,230

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JEN FULTON, Editor ... A. L. PRICE, Associate is Torms of Subscription hity Paper, one year, invariably in advance

Ti e paper will be discontinued at the expiration of time paid for unless renewed.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be inverted at FIFTY CENTS per square of ten
ness or less, for the first insertion, and TWE TY FIVE
ENTS per square for each repetition—CASH IN AD 93. Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices

see charged one-half more than above rates—eight lines (leaded) or less counted as a square.

All Advertisements inserted every other day are charged are cents per square for each insertion after the first.

All No publication made without a responsible name

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. L. CIOLARS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed to the centre office of Journal, Buildings, next door West of his former location.

October 17th, 1861.

EMPIE & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AVE removed their office from Frontto Princess street,
JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. October 17th, 1961.

PETTEWAY & MOORE.

CENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[02, 1881] No. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C. DRUGGET AND PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST,

Wilmingron, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Polici Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, tours &c. to Particular attention paid to Parsonirrious, Familia SCIPES, MEDICINE CHESTS, 40.

53. Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel."
July 12, 1859.

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO, CERS, No. 22 North Water Street, June 16, 1852. WILKINGTON, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
June 18, 1861.

CHARTS B. VAKAMRINGE.

CHARTS B. VAKAMRINGE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W BOLESALE GROCEE AND COMMISSION MEE CHANT, and DEALER IN NA /AL STORES, corne ater and Market streets, Wilming April 2d, 1858.

OMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOMESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. T. BERRAY February I, 1859.

JAN. C. SELTE & CD.,
SOMMITTION MERCHANTS, offer second story
South Water and Market streets, Withington
where they are prepared to a final total bracks. All business entructed to the a will to publish

C. H. HOTHINSON & CO., IN AND FORWARUNG MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. Entrans C. ther of

March 9, 1860,-158429. J. M. ROBINGON & SOA.,
WILKINGTON
AGENTS,
AGENTS,

leres in Hardware, Cultery, Ivon, Stock Noth turni Implementa, &c.

COX, HENDALL, & CO. NOMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESAL GRO No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

TOMBESION AND FORWARDED MERCHANT WILDINGTON, N. C.

WALKER SEARES.

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL DRUGGIST. 45 MARKET STREET, WILMINOPOS, N. C.

ELLIS & MITCHELL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ORN, PEAS, OATS, BYE, WHEAT BRAN, Off. MEAL FRESH GROUND HOMINY, RORSE & COW PERD

EASTERN AND NORTH EIVER HAY,

TANKETER & HOW HILL Out lst, 1868.

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOU"HEBLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGBO 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.

CHOICE ARTICLE, just received. For sale by PETTEWAY & MOORE.

LOT of hard Sosp, made at home, a choice article.
For sale by PETTEWAY & MOORE. For sale by

YOW MAKING nine hundred Uniforms tor Confederate Soldiers, at BALDWIN'S. Feb. 11th

Lenair's BLUE CASSIMERES

tions; embracing No. 6, 8, 10, 104, 11, 114, 14, 18, 30, 60, 70, and hagis A, B, C, D, E and P Ploughs; also, Garden Ploughs, Hoes, Castings, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, in warehouse and for sale at

Off, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establish Jan. 27th, 1862.

MILITARY RIDING SADDLES.

WE NAVE now on exhibition the three leading styles of Military Riding Saddles—viz:

THE MONKEY SADDLE,

THE REGULATION SADDLE,

THE McCLELLAN SADDLE,

Also,

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

T Feb. 22. BALDWIN'S

The Fourbern Republic.

Con titulion of the We, the people of the Confederate States, each State act-We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sover sign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, in sure domestic tranquility, and secure the bleasings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish the Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Anticle is—Section 1.

All logislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and Hume of Representatives.

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 minenes of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatore; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Federal

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be exportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confed erate 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 and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the Flate of Florida iwo, 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 Speakers and other officers, and shall have the sole round.

er and other officers, and shall have the sole power o im-peachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature thursof. Section 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be compose

ed of two Sensto's 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 **sembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The scats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second 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 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 Vine-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro temp re in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Genfederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all im-

peachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Coulede-

on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Cufef Justice shall preside; and a person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impossiment shall not extend further than to remeval from office, and disqualification to hold and edjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictunent trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any tim , by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times 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

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qual fications 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.

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

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

three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Heuses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. The Sensiors and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out 6. the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, fellow and breach of the pasce, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the same on of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

either House they shall not be questioned in any constiplace.

2. No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which be was elected, be appointed to any civit office ender the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office nuder 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.

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

with amendments as on other bills

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate states; if he approve, he shall sign it; but it 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 in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by years and rays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be alaw, 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 desapprove vent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the 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 are reling to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

4. To carabileh uniform laws of naturalization, and uni-

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies, throughout the Confedera e States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the parage of the same 5. To coin morey, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures 6. To pro ide for the punishment of counterfeit on the securities and current coin 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 promote the progress of selecte and orded arts by securing for invited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

securing for in field times to authors and inventors the ex-clusive right of the respective writings and discoveries.

9 To constitute fribunals inferior to the Supreme Court-le. To define pupply nitrates and following and the high sear, and increase and following the first of harque 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 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.

16 To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the cilitia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserv-ing to the States, respectively, the appointment of the offi-cers and the authority of trace the militia according to the

cere and the authority of tra ng the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases what soever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles equare) as may, by cession of one or more States and the a captance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like suthority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the exection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful huild ings; and

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

 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 forhidden; and Congress is required to pass such have as shall effectually prevent the same.

bidden; and Congress is required to pass such have 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 Territery not belonging to, this Confederacy.

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

public safety may require it.

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

in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from

of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of twe-third of both longes, taken by years and cays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the bonds of detarim as 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 been judicially declared by a tribunal for the i vesti
lar, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and partons for off-host in the constitution shall have retailed this constitution of the Executive Departments of the function of the Convention of five States who in the relation of the Convention of the constitution of the constitution of the such is the sufficient for the certain for the constitution of the sufficient for the certain for the constitution shall have not into the constitution of the convention of the States of the restation of the sufficient for the certain for the constitution shall have not interested to constitution shall not be reliable to the convention of the States of the restation of the States of the restation of the sufficient for the certain for the cubic of the sufficient for the certain for the convention of the States of the restation of the States of the reliable to constitution shall not be reliable to the sufficient for the certain for the cubic of the Executive Department of the sufficient for the certain for the cubic of the sufficient for the certain for the cubic of the sufficient for the cubi

10. All tills appropriating money shall specify in federal surrency the exact amount of each appropriation and the extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, a'ter such contract shall have been made or

such service rendered.

II. No title of nobility shall be granted by the confede 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the tonfederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present smoluments, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the stress; or the right of the people pescently 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 b ar arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered livany house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons,

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against increasinable searches and sciences, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but open probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be scarched and the persons or toings to be select.

and the persons or tengs 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, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same effence to be twice put in impardy of life or limb, nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the secused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and gradio 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 a d cause of the accusation; to be convenied 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.

versy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact to tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined is any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and wrusual punishments inflicted 20. Every law or revolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the

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

1. No State shall enter into 1 by Leasy, alliafuce or confederation; grant letters of marque and teprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debta; pass any bill of attainder, or expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of centracts; or grant any title of nobility.

1. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or daties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and impocts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the necessary for executing laws; and the nett produce of all duties and impocts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the necessary for exports. tion laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Con-

3. No state stall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tennage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with fureign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But a hen any river dividen or flows through two or more states, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

Anticum II.—Section I.

1. The executive power shall be rested in a President of the Confederate states of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or

the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor sany other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congres to appropriate money for any laternal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of fornishing lights, bencome and boots, and other aids to natigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof. profit moder the Confederate States, shall be appointed an cleator.

3 The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of where, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with the massives; they shall not me in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of vites for each, which into they shall san and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the government of the Senate; the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be consted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number of votes for President shall be the President, found the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House o Pepresentatives, shall choose immediately, by hallot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And dent, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, he fore the 4th day of March unxi following, then the Vice President shall not as President, as is case of the death or other constitutional disability of the Pa sident.

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

other constitutional disability of the Ps sident.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number he 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 that no person constitutionally incligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the tongederate States.

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

7 No person except a natural born citizen of the Cop 7 No person except a asteral 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 effice of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not has 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.

So In case of the removal of the President from effice, or this death resignation or machine to discharge.

A lo case of the removal of the President from clines, or of his death, resignation, or laability 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 it he case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then a time President, and such officer shall not accordingly field the disability he removal or a President shall be elected.

hall 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 emolument from the Confederate States, or any

10. Before he enfers on the execution of his office, he shall 10. Before ne-cuters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or sfill mation:

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

Nection 2.

Nection 2.

Nection 2.

Nection 2. and navy of the Coulederate States, and of the miftle of the several States, when called into the school service of any State, except by a vote of two thirds of both houses.

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of the Confederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Depart-

of such infector officers, as hey think proper, to the Presi-

ments.

The reliablination 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 be removed at any time by the President, or other appending power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishenesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removational chail be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill n'll vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Sciate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Sciate shall be re-

appointed to the same office during their ensuling recess.

Section 3.

1. The President shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and re-commend to their consideration such greasures as he shall commend to their consideration such accountes as he shall judge secassary and expedent; he may, on extraordicary occasions, convene both house, 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 review 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 S ates

1. The President, Vice Prevident, and all civit officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and convention of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemonance.

1. The judicity power of the Cante arate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.—
The judges, both of the S. preme and inferior courts, shall hold their effices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall no be diminished during their continuance in effice.

shall no be diminished during their continuance in effice.

Section 2.

1. 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 authority; to all cases affecting amiassadors, other public ministers and comule; to all cases of admi aity and maritime jurised for; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a State and cultizens 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. of an foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consils, 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 fact, with such "exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all gringes, 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 at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

Rection 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in a vying was against thom, 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 costession in open court.

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

shall in consequence of any law or regulation flierein discharged from such service or labur, but shall be dell ed up on claim of the party to whom such sleves below to whom such service or labor may be due.

Bection 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederaby a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate vetling i States; but no new State shall be formed or arected with the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be found by the jurisdiction of two or more States, or parts of State without the consent of the Legislatures of the States conserved, as well as of the Congress.

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new testiment.

the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

2. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, as Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to it Confederate States lying without the limits of the sever States, and may permit them, at such times and it such namer as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the it situation of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States and proteoted by Congress and by the territorial government and the inhabitants that teyoral Confederate States and Territories shall have them in any or one management and the states and the inhabitants.

4. The Confederate States shall success to the confederate States and Territories shall have them in any or one management and the states.

5:acea.

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

is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Section I.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall sum on a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration caph amendments to the constitution as the said State shall concer in suggesting at the time when the said State shall concer in suggesting at the time when the said deman is made, and should any of the proposed smeadments the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voling by States—and the same he ratified by the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions it two-thirds of the several States, or by convention—the shall henceforward form a part of the Constitution. By no States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equarepresentation 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 repeated or mod fied; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the officer abolished.

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

3. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treates made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme lew of the land; and the judgment of the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notation standing.

standing.

4. The Fonsters and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the neveral State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate states and of the according to the bound by eath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no poligous test shall ever be required as a qualification to any effice or public trust under the Confederate States.

shall ever be required as a quantification to any effice or public trust under the Confederate States 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 rat fleation of the Conventions of five States shall be well itent for the establishment of this constitution between the States as ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for helding the election of President and Vice President; and for meeting of the Electoral College: and for counting the votes and in a guarding the President. They shall also prescribe the time for helding the first election of members of degrees under this constitution, and the time for assembling the amount time for helding the first election of members of degrees under this constitution, and the time for assembling the amount that the constitution and the time for assembling the same. the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted thom, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional govern-ment.

COUNTIES. 6.512 1,357 7,423 8,172 5,846 6,285 Beanfort, 720 279 435 260 100 219 104 174 276 182 279 28 304 38 Bartie. Bladen, 4 515 10,623 6,647 7,403 6 297 3,040 1,064 2,121 1,560 1,664 6,241 2,480 6,100 5,830 6,100 5,830 1,764 2,712 10,108 1,764 2,712 10,108 1,764 2,120 3,902 11,080 2,312 10,349 2,480 1,312 2,413 3,647 3,647 2,413 4,475 2,413 4,475 2,411 2,111 6 064 4 581 3,978 109 305 1,288 978 291 147 401 574 389 241 541 102 363 1,321 163 2,450 104 8,795 9,561 4,671 Cumperlan Curritues 8,286 6,880 10,716 6,490 7,009 6,180 11,189 6,642 5,351 5,488 11,141 5,741 10 548 2 210 4,903 6,000 6,870 New Hanover 10,617 5,912 5,198 11,318 4,473 8,287 6,708 7,480 3,317 5,211 4,923 3,596 4,771 8,721 13 280 5,944 9,110 H.729

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