The Daily Journal.

VOL. 11.——NO. 155. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862. { WHOLE NUMBER 3,232

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Paper, one year, invariably in advance.........$6 00
Weekly " " " " " 2 50

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

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

☞ Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices are charged one-half more than above rates—eight lines (leaded) or less counted as a square.

☞ Advertisements inserted every other day are charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No publication made without a responsible name.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. L. HOLMES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILDINGS, next door West of his former location.
October 17th, 1861. 36-tf

EMPIE & ALLEN.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street, JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. Holmes, Esq.
October 17th, 1861 36-tf

J. T. PETTEWAY, ROGER MOORE.
PETTEWAY & MOORE.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[02, 1861] No. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,
DRUGGIST AND PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, Cigars, &c.*
☞ Particular attention paid to PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, MEDICINE CHESTS, &c.
☞ Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel."
July 12, 1859. 262-tf

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

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VANAMRINGE.
J. R. BLOSSOM & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
June 28, 1861. WILMINGTON, N. C.

H. B. EILERS,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, and DEALER IN NAVAL STORES, corner Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C.
April 2d, 1858.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
(Successors to Murray & Peacock.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON J. T. MURRAY.
February 1, 1859. 135-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story, corner South Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

J. H. ROBINSON & SON.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Agricultural Implements, &c.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
March 12th, 1861 157-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 11, 1857 156-ty

WALKER MEARES,
(Successor to Walker Meares & Co.,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
45 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

C. D. ELLIS. S. F. MITCHELL.
ELLIS & MITCHELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL; FRESH GROUND HOMINY, HORSE & COW FEED;
ALSO,
EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY,
No. 2 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 16, 18[illegible]

HARRISS & HOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
GEORGE HARRISS, A. J. HOWELL. W. W. HARRISS.
Oct. 1st, 1858.

NOTICES.

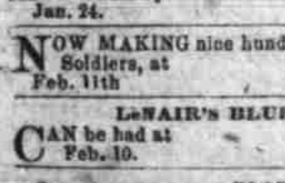
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will 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. 306-t

SEED OATS.
A CHOICE ARTICLE, just received. For sale by
Feb. 7th PETTEWAY & MOORE.

SOAP—SOAP.
A LOT of hard Soap, made at home, a choice article.—For sale by PETTEWAY & MOORE.
Jan. 24.

NOW MAKING nine hundred Uniforms for Confederate Soldiers, at BALDWIN'S.
Feb. 11th

LeNAIR'S BLUE CASSIMERES
CAN be had at
Feb. 10. BALDWIN'S.



PLOUGHS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, embracing No. 6, 8, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 14, 18, 50, 60, 76, and Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F Ploughs; also, Garden Ploughs, Hoes, Castings, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, in warehouse and for sale at
JAMES WILSON'S
Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment.
Jan. 27th, 1862.

MILITARY RIDING SADDLES.
WE HAVE 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 popular styles, at WILSON'S.
Feb. 22.

THE EXODUS OF PLOUGHS still continues at
Feb. 21. WILSON'S.

GENT'S HALF HOSE, at
Feb. 22. BALDWIN'S.

ONE No. 2 Singer's Standard Sewing Machine, at
Feb. 19. BALDWIN'S.

SINGER'S Needles for Singer's Sewing Machines, at
Feb. 19. BALDWIN'S.

The Southern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign 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 Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.—*Section 1.*

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

Section 2.

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 attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned 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 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 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 of impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

Section 3.

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The 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 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 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 President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

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 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 disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, 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 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 day.

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 authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

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

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session 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.

2. No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the 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 concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, 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 nays, 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 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 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 according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation 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.

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

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

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting 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 science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

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

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

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

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.

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; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training 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 Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings; 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 government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

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

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 *ex post 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 or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

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

7. No preferences shall be given by any regulation of 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 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 [illegible] yeas and nays, [illegible] 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 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 bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

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

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

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

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No 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 offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

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

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by 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 bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments 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 debts; pass any bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

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

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

ARTICLE II.—*Section 1.*

1. The executive power shall be vested 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 profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed, to the government of the confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate 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 be 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 Representatives, shall choose immediately, by ballot, 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 if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall 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 ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate 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 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 attained the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of 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 for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly 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 emolument 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 offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, 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 President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

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 President. 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, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next 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 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 executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4.

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

ARTICLE III.—*Section 1.*

1. The judicial power of the Confederate 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 Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

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 ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime 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 any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, 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 fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the 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 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.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, 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 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 corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

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 shall 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 thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, 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 territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

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 session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—*Section 1.*

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon 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 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 State shall, without its 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 modified; 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.

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

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, 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 or public trust under the Confederate States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be 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 specified, the Congress under provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, 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 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.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL'D.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance,	7,987	471	3,445	11,853
Alexander,	5,392	19	611	6,022
Anson,	6,592	151	6,951	13,664
Alleghany,	3,357	27	206	3,590
Ashe,	7,423	142	391	7,956
Beaufort,	8,172	729	5,878	14,779
Bertie,	5,846	279	8,186	14,311
Bladen,	6,235	435	5,327	11,995
Brunswick,	4,515	260	3,631	8,406
Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	12,654
Burke,	6,647	219	2,371	9,237
Cabarrus,	7,403	104	3,040	10,546
Caldwell,	6,297	114	1,088	7,499
Camden,	2,949	276	2,127	5,343
Carteret,	6,064	152	1,969	8,185
Caswell,	6,581	279	9,355	16,215
Catawba,	9,038	28	1,664	10,730
Chatham,	12,555	304	6,246	19,105
Cherokee,	8,609	38	519	9,166
Chowan,	2,978	151	3,713	6,842
Cleveland,	10,108	109	2,131	12,348
Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	8,597
Craven,	8,795	1,288	6,190	16,273
Cumberland,	9,561	978	5,830	16,368
Currituck,	4,671	221	2,524	7,415
Davidson,	[illegible]	147	3,078	16,601
Davie,	6,001	101	2,392	8,494
Duplin,	8,286	374	7,126	15,786
Edgecombe,	6,860	888	10,108	17,376
Forsythe,	10,716	241	1,704	12,691
Franklin,	6,490	641	7,079	14,110
Gaston,	7,009	102	2,199	9,310
Gates,	4,180	362	3,903	8,444
Granville,	11,189	1,121	11,086	23,396
Greene,	2,876	152	3,947	7,925
Guilford,	15,738	693	3,625	20,056
Halifax,	6,642	2,450	10,349	19,441
Harnett,	5,351	104	2,584	8,039
Haywood,	5,488		313	5,801
Henderson,	8,981	85	1,382	10,448
Hertford,	3,948	1,111	4,445	9,504
Hyde,	4,682	259	2,793	7,734
Iredell,	11,141	29	4,177	15,347
Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,528
Johnston,	10,548	193	4,916	15,657
Jones,	2,210	107	3,413	5,730
Lenoir,	4,903	177	5,131	10,211
Lincoln,	6,000	80	2,115	8,195
Macon,	5,370	115	519	6,004
Madison,	5,693	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin,	5,435	451	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDowell,	5,541	273	1,306	7,120
Mecklenburg,	10,543	290	6,541	17,374
Montgomery,	6,781	45	1,823	7,649
Moore,	8,725	184	2,518	11,427
Nash,	6,319	698	4,681	11,688
New Hanover,	10,617	766	10,332	21,715
Northampton,	5,912	656	6,808	13,376
Onslow,	5,198	159	3,499	8,856
Orange,	11,318	522	5,109	16,949
Pasquotank,	4,473	1,484	2,983	8,940
Perquimans,	3,287	392	3,569	7,248
Person,	5,798	318	5,105	11,221
Pitt,	7,480	127	8,473	16,793
Polk,	3,317	108	[illegible]	4,040
Richmond,	6,211	345	[illegible]	11,000
Randolph,	14,168	380	1,645	16,793
Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5,456	15,490
Rockingham,	10,021	407	6,318	16,740
Rowan,	10,521	135	3,929	14,589
Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	11,573
Sampson,	9,106	489	7,028	16,623
Stanly,	6,590	42	1,169	7,801
Stokes,	7,847	86	2,469	10,402
Surry,	8,949	184	1,246	10,379
Tyrrell,	3,203	143	1,597	4,943
Union,	8,903	53	2,346	11,302
Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	28,627
Warren,	4,927	402	10,401	15,726
Washington,	3,596	296	2,465	6,357
Watauga,	4,771	82	104	4,957
Wayne,	8,721	734	5,451	14,906
Wilkes,	13,280	261	1,208	14,749
Wilson,	5,944	280	3,496	9,720
Yadkin,	9,110	168	1,433	10,711
Yancey,	8,229	64	363	[illegible]
	631,489	[illegible]	331,081	992,66

LADIES' BLACK CLOTH for Cloaks, at
Jan. 20. BALDWIN'S.

HEAVY BROWN DRILLS,—50 pieces, at
Jan. 20. BALDWIN'S.