BY PULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J 15 FULTON, Editor ... A. L. PRICE, Associate C

a dressed to the provictors.

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

All letters on business connected which this office, u

Will be inserted at FIFTY CENTS per square of tan lines or less, for the first insertion, and TAE TY-FIVE CENTS per square for each reputition—CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

AF Advertisements inserted every other day are charged life cents per aquare for each insertion after the first.

AF No publication made without a responsible name

RUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS

H. L. 180L. 22 KS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed to the centre office of Journal Build.

INGS, next door West of his former location.

October 17th. 1861.

HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street,
JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. October 17th, 1461

PETTEWAY & MOORE. (O2, 1861) No. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C. LOUIS B. ERABBERT.

RUGGIST AND PRACTICAL, PHARMACEUTET WILMINGTON, N. ( Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of Druge, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, igars, &c.

Sorres, Medicine Crests, ac.

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

JOREPH R. BLOSSON.

J. R. BLOSSON & CO.

YENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

June 28, 1881.

WILHISOTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER-CHANT, and DRALER IN NAVAL STORES, corne-Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C.

April 2d; 1858. . . E. MURHAY & VO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
125 E. MURRAY. February 1, 1859. J. T. MUNHAT

PARTER O. SHIPP. OMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story,
Bouth Water and Market streets, Wilmington

where they are prepared to altered to all husbers Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctual.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store: Estrans in rear of rincess and Water streets.

March 9, 1860.—1886.29.

W. P. ERNDALL, & CO. J. B. KENDALL COMMISSION MEBCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-

No. 11 & 12, North Water St

TOMMISSION AND PORWARDING MERCHANTS.
WILMOSTON, N. C.

WALKER MEASURES,
(Suppose to Walker Measures & Co.
45 Manuer Server Williams)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, BYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL FRESH GROUND HOMINY, HORSE & COW FEED

EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY,
No 9 North Water Street,
No 9 North Water Street,

HARRISS & MOUVELL CHOMMISSION MERCHANTS

WILLIEUGTON, N. C.

Oct. 1st, 1858.

-abrenary 16, Your

## 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 printer will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advan-

will receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND,

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

SEED OATS. A CHOIGE ARTICLE, just received. For sale by PETTEWAY & MOORE

SOAP-SOAP. LOT of hard Soap, made at home, a choice article For sale by Jan. 24. PETTEWAY & MOORJ :.

NOW MAKING nine bundred Uniforms for Boldiers, at Feb. 17th BALDWIN'S.

LONAIR'S BLUE CASSIMERES

Can be had at Feb. 10.

PLOUGHS OF ALL DESCRIP-tions, embracing No. 6, 8, 10, 103, 11, 113, 14, 18, 50, 60, 76, and Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F Ploughs; size, Garden Ploughs, Hoes, Castings, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, in

warehouse and for sale at JAMES WILSON'S Oil, Loather, 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 SADDLS,

THE REGULATION SADDLE,

THE MCCLELLAN SADDLE, Also,

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

Feb. 27.

THE EXODES OF PLOUGHS still contin Feb. 21, WILSON'S.

Fob. 22.

ONE No. 2 Singer's Standard Sewing Machine, at Feb. 19. BALDWIN'R. SINGER'S Needles for Singer's Sewing Machines, at Pab. 19. BALDWIN'S.

FLOUR! FLOUR : BBLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR, just received from OO Petersburg. For sale in lots, b Peb. 6th, 1862. HARRI

UST RECEIVED, 1,000 Pair Women's Heeled Leather Boots, sizes ranging from 3's to 8's. Also, a variety of ses and Children's Shoës at

persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fiths of all playes. The actual enumeration shall be made within three grans after the first meeting of the Congress of the Couled-crate 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 thou-sand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be unde the State of South Carolina shall be coulded to choose six the State of Green Carolina shall be entitled to choose siz, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alebama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana siz, and the State of Towns are

six, and the State of Texas six. 4 When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall is me writs of

ection to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives stall shoose their Speak er and other officers, and shall have the role power or 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. of the Lagislature the reof.

Section 3.

The Senate of the Confederate States shall be comp ed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular residun next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service

nd each Senator shall have one vote.

2. In mediately after they shall be assembled, in some quence 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 sec 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; year; and of the 3d class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and it vacancies happen by realgnation 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 vacaucies.

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

institut 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.

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 Senste 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 Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no

day. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, return and qual fications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smal-

ler 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 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 parls 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 those present, be entered on the bournal.

tion, shall, at the desire of two-firths 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 Senstors and Representatives shall receive a com-

pensation 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 breuch of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance a 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

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 emoiuments 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 Februare may propose to concur with amendments as on other bilis

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 flouse 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 flouse 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 against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be retorned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manuer 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 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 hill. 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 pigsented 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 Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States each State acting is its soverises and findependent character, is order to form a permanent federal greenment, establish interest the consecutive and our posterior and independent character, is order to form a permanent federal government, establish interest to consecute transpality, and secure the blessings of liberty to conselves and our noaterity—invoking the favor and gridance of Alumphy God—for orderin and establish the Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Aft legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Segate and Rosse of Representatives. Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be companed to nambers hand every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each state shall be settlem and the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the confederate States, shall be a lowed to vote to see the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote to see the Confederate States, and who shall not have to the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote to see the Confederate States, and who shall not have to the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote to see the Confederate States, and who shall not have to the Confederate States and the accounting who had be allowed to vote to see the Confederate States, and who shall not have to the Confederate States and who shall not have to the Confederate States and who shall not have to the Confederate States and the confederate States which have to the Confederate States and the confederate States which have to the confederate States and who shall not have to the Confederate

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 hory.

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 maurrections and

repel invasion.

16 To provide for organizing, arising and disciplining the a sitta, and for governing such part of them as may be supplyed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers and the ambority of traing the militis according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases what soever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cossion of one or more States and the a coptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority overfull places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall-be, for the erection of forts, flagazines, argennis, dockyards and other needful build

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

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

bidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as man effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the intro-duction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Terri-tory 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 saisty may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or expost facto law, or law deny-

ing or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in properties to the census or enumeration bereinbeforected to be taken.

rected to be taken.

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

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

or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

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

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

13. A well regulated militar being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and hear 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 weonle to be secure in their persons,

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasuable 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 snawer for a capital o 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 militar, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be sub-ject for the same offence to be twice put in jacquardy of tife or limb, nor be compelled, in any crimical case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or projecty, without due process of law; not chall private

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 accer-tained by law, and to be informed of the nature a d cause of the accusation; to be convented with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witn sees in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel

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 to 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 got

19. Excessive ball 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

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and upp isal; coin money; make snything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post

payment of debis; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the chiligation of eintracts; or grant any title of sobility.

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 Con-

3. No State -ball, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tennage, except on sea-guing vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the eaid vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenus 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.

Aspices 11.—Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall not be re-eligible. The President and 3. No State -ball, without the consent of Congress

2. Each State shall appoint, in such man lature thereof may direct, a number of ele whole number of Sensions and Represent the State may be entitled in the Congress;

by hallot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shell not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves a tay shall not be president, and in dialing helical the persons voted for as President, and fall persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as greatest with the state of the sense of the sense of the sense of the states of the sense of the states of the states of the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest samber of votes for other persident shall be the President, if such number he a majority of the whole number of allectors appointed, and it no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the lighest number of exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the house of Representatives aball those irracduately, by hallot, the President and the persons have such majority, the house of the states will not the confederate States typing without the innits of the several states and may permit them, at such times and in such if the House of Representatives shall be representative and at majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall persons to the confederate states will an except the states and by the territorial government and the such that can be a such that the same and the such that of the several constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest mimber of votes as the person having the greatest may be a choice, and if the House of Representatives shall consist of a more better t

ther 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 lumbers 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 of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the visite number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally inclinities to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Captederate States.

Antederate 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.

1. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a chigan 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.

S. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or imbility to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the View President; and the Confederate States, we provide the President of the Respector of the President of the powers may by law, provide

the Mice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide or the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then a-t as President, and such officer shall act acadingly 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 for diminished during the period for which he shall bare bern elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolement from the Confederate States, or any

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall "I do solemn'y awar (or affirm) that I will faithfully ex-ecute the office of President of the Confederate States, and, will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof."

the Constitution thereof."

Section 2.

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and many 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 herballiave power to grant reprieve and partons for officees against the Confederate States, except in cases of impreschases.

or oath or affirmation. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be contented to the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and nepreson 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 purty convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictasent, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Bepresentatives shall be prescribed in each of the heads of department, and a behalf in the continuous and punishment, according to law.

2. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Bepresentatives shall be prescribed in each of the confederate States, the state of the confederate States, whose the president; or for the purpose of paying iffs own can be presented by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at snyrim, by law been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of cash appropriating money shall specify in federal and packs 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.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from 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, inclinency, 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 vecessary 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 take care that the laws be faithfully execut d, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States

Section 4.

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 bisbers, or otherside crimes and misdom anora

high crimes and inhedem above

ARTICIE III. Section I

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Sopreme Count; and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordatil and establish.

The judges, both of the Sopreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated limes, receive for their services a compensation, which shall no be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 3.

1. The judicial power simil extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Considerate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their su theority; to all cases affecting amicassaders, other public multitars and commist to all cases of some ally and marilime juried clien; to confroversics to watch the Confederate States shall be a party; to confrov this between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claim-ing lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the chiz on thereof and foreign States, citizens o subjects; but no state shall be sued by a citizen or subject

of no foreign State.

2. In all these as cting ambassadors, other public minusters and consuls, and those to which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original partialistics.—In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptious and under such regulations as the Courtes shall make

Congress shall make.

3. The crisi 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.

Nection 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them and and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

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

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, prescrib the manner in which such acts, records and proceeding 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 is said slaves.

profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an shall in consequence of the law or regulation there exter.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and ed an enclaim of the party to whom such staves below too by hallot, for President and Vice President, one of to whom such service or labor may be due.

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 summer a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concer in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no States shall, without 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 mod fled; and all the officers appointed by the mixes shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and quantiled, or the offices shollshed.

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

against the Confederate States under this constitution 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 notwith-

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 acceral 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 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 holding the
election of President and Vine President; and for meeting
of the Electoral Colinge; and for counting the votes and
that gurating the President. They shall also prescribe the
time for holding the first election of members of Congress
under the constitution, and the time for assembling the same,
Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress and eUntil the assembling of such Congress. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress and the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond that time limited by the constitution of the provisional government.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

Cenwas of North Carolina\_1860. AS REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE CONVENTION

19	AS REPORTED BY	THE SECRETAL	RY OF THE	STATE CO	MUENTION.
П	COUNTIES.	WHITE.		D. SLAVES.	TOTAL.
9	Alamance, Alexander,	7,987	421	3,446	11,863
	Anson,	6,592	10	611	6,032
5	Alleghany,	3,357	15 U	6,951	13,664
5	Ache,	7,423	142	206	3,590
я	Beaufort.	8,172	729	301	7,056
а	Bertie,	5,846	279	6 878	14,779
я	Bladen,	6,235	435	5,837	11,995
а	Branawick,	4,516	260	3,621	11,995 8,406
•	Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	12,664
8	Borke,	6,647	219	2,371	9,287
8	Cabarres,	7,402	104	3,040	10.540
9	Caldwell.	6 297	114	1,069	7,499 5,343
Н	Camden.	2,040	276	2,127	6 343
а	Carteret,	6.064	152	1,969	8,185
Н	Caswell,	6.581	279	9,355	16,215
П	Catawba.	9.039	728	1,664	10,730
П	Chatbam.	12,555	304	6,246	19,105
il	Cherokee,	8,609	58	519	9,166
Н	Chowad.	2,978	151	3,713	6,842
Н	Cleveland,	10,108	100	2,131	12,348
П	Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	8.497
I	Craven,	8,795	1,288	6,190	16,273 18,368
1	Cumberland,	9,561	978	5,830	16,368
-1	Currituck.	4,671	221	2,524	7,41G
1	Davidson,	13,378	147	6,678	16,601
1	Davie.	6.001	101	2,302	8,404
ч	Deplin,	H,286	374	7,120	16,786
Н	Edgee-mhe.	6.890	348	10,108	17,376
Н	Forsythe,	10,716	311	1.764	12,691
Я	Franklin.	6.490	7-41	7,019	14.110
21	Gaston,	7 909	102	2,199	9,316
Н	Gates, Granville,	11,189	1 127	8,902	10 8,484
2	Greens,	2.826	1,121	3,947	7,925
н	Gmilford,	16 738	693	3 625	29,056
ы	Halifex.	6 642	2,459	10,349	19,441
а	Harmst.	4,351	104	2,584	8,000
8	Haywood,	- 5.488		313	5,801
s	Henderson,	8,981	Rô .	1,312	10.448
	Heritard,	3,948	1,111	4.445	7,504
3	Hyde.	4,042	250	9,791	7,234
2	Iredeli.	11,141	29	4,177	15,847
П	Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,428 15,657 5,730
я	Johnston, Jones,	2 210	193	4,916	10,001
ч	Lenoir.	4,003	177	3,413	10,711
я	Langoin,	6,000	80	2,116	8,105
4	Macop.	6,370	115	519	8,064
4	Madison,	5,693	2.3	213	6,064 5,068
а	Martin,	5,435	451	4,361	10,189
9	Mcllowell,	5,542	273	1,305	7,120
ŧ	Mecklenburg.	10,543	290	6,541	-17,374
8	Montgomery.	6,781	45	1,823	7,649
é	Moore,	8,725	184	2.518	11,427
	Nash,	6,319	618	4,681	11,688
ç	New Hanaver.	10,617	706	10,332	21,715
6	Korthampton,	5,912 5,198	666	6,808	8,856
텡	Onslow,	11.210	159	3,409 5,100	16,949
5	Orange, Pasquotank,	11,318	1,484	3,003	
8	Perquimans,	3.292	392	3,500	8,940 7,248
э	Person,	6,798	318	5,196	11,221
a	Pitt,	7,480	127	8,473	16,793
ř	POIR.	3,317	106		4.040
ė	District and the second	5,211	345	5,453	11,000
ä	Randolph.	14,168	380	1.645	16,798
	Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5.456	15,490
	Bockingham.	10,621	497	6,319	16,740
2	Rowan.	10,521	135	3.1129	14,580
	ASSISTANT TOTAL	9,000	122	2,884	11,673
	Bampson.	9,106	489	7,028	16,623 7,804 10,402
	Bianly,	6.599	C	1,169	10.403
	Stokes,	7,847	194	1,246	10,079
ř	Sarry,	8,949 3,203	143	1.597	4.943
ò	Tyrrell, Union,	8,903	43	1,597 2,346	11,902
а	Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	26,627
8	Warren,	4.923	402	10,401	10,725
	CARL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	3,596	296	2,460	1000