

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS. J. R. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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The Southern Republic. The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America. We, the people of the Confederate States, each State's acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, ordained, established, confirmed and approved, the following Constitution for ourselves and our posterity—involving the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Section 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 have, in the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person shall be elected to the House of Representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and be seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who, when elected, shall not be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and be seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who, when elected, shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and be seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who, when elected, shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and be seven years a citizen of the Confederate States.

Section 3. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years; but the term of each Senator shall not exceed two terms of six years each; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Section 4. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be chosen for four years; but he shall not hold office more than two terms; and he shall not be a Senator, or inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

Section 5. 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.

Section 6. 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 sessions 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.

Section 7. No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of honor or profit, 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 such office shall be a Senator or Representative.

Section 8. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Section 9. 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, and the House to which it shall have originated may, after reconsideration, pass it with two-thirds of the affirmative; if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the voice 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.

Section 10. 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 debt; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

Section 11. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net 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.

Section 12. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any tax on tonnage, except on seagoing vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by any vessels of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvements, 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.

Section 13. 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 tax shall be laid on imports or exports, 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.

Section 14. 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 this Constitution, shall ever be construed to deprive the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of facilitating the navigation upon the rivers and the improvement of harbors and the removal of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid as the navigation facilitated thereby may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

Section 15. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He shall hold his office for four years, and shall not be elected more than two terms; and he shall not be a Senator, or inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

Section 16. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, 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.

The Congress shall have power— 1. To declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water; 2. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; 3. To provide and maintain a navy; 4. To make and regulate the land and naval forces; 5. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion; 6. 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; 7. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by consent 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 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 8. 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 17. The importation of negroes 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. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, the Confederate States.

Section 18. 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. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

Section 19. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. 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.

Section 20. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, when the proceeds of the sale of land, or of other property, are to be used for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt of the Confederate States; or for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt of the Confederate States; or for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt of the Confederate States.

Section 21. All bills for raising revenue shall specify in Federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes to which the same shall be applied. No appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years, and no appropriation shall be made for a longer term than two years, and no appropriation shall be made for a longer term than two years.

Section 22. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any such title shall be eligible to any office or honor, or profit, under the authority of the Confederate States, except by the consent of the Congress, and except in cases where the title is necessary for the service of the Confederate States.

Section 23. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or restricting 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.

Section 24. A well regulated militia being necessary for the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. 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.

Section 25. 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 warrants shall issue only upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 26. 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 sea 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.

Section 27. 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 be in the same State as the case shall be tried; 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.

Section 28. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. 29. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall be reported to both Houses of Congress, and shall be read by each House before it shall become a law. 30. 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, and the House to which it shall have originated may, after reconsideration, pass it with two-thirds of the affirmative; if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law.

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Section 35. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He shall hold his office for four years, and shall not be elected more than two terms; and he shall not be a Senator, or inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered on an claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due. 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 the number of votes for each, which lists they shall 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, the electors shall choose by ballot the President, if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, before the 4th day of March next following; then the Vice President shall be chosen in the same manner, and if 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 number the electors shall choose by ballot the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of electors, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Section 36. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate 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 States. 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; but no person shall 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.

Section 37. 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 38. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office; but he shall not receive any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them, while he continues in office. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office; but he shall not receive any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them, while he continues in office.

Section 39. 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 re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess. Section 40. The President shall have power to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate, by their advice and consent, shall ratify the same; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and remove his 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 may be, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Section 41. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons civil or military, with the diplomatic service, shall hold their offices under the authority of the President. All other civil officers of the Confederate States 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 the President shall report to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. Section 42. 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 re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

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Table with columns: Name, Whites, Free Col. Slaves, Total. Lists names of representatives from various states and territories.

ADAMS' BLACK CLOTH for Goggles, BALDWIN'S. J. R. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.