BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

PULTON, Editor, ... A. L. PRICE, Associate R and

Daily Paper, one year, invariably in advance. The paper will be discentitued at the expiration of the time paid for unless renowed.

attlessers on business cornected with this office, what he dressed to the provintage.

WILL inserted at FIFTY CENTS per square of ten fines or less, for the first incertion, and TWE TV-FIVE CENTS per square for each repetition. CASH IN AD VANCE

88, A fvertisements is serted as Special or Rishop Notices e offerged one-half more than above rates eight lines anded) or less counted as a square.

For Advertisements inserted every other day are charged or cents per equare for each insertion after the first,

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS

II. to HOLDES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

INGS. pext door West of his form, r location.

October 17th, 1861.

ESPIS & ALLEN, HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street,
JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. October 17th, 1761. ROGER MOORS.

J. T. PETEWAY, PROTEC WAS & MOORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [02, 1861] No. 23 North Water at., Wilmington, N. C.

DEUGGIST AND PRACTICAL PRARMACEUTIST. Mingron, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of Drugs, Mcduines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fincy and Totlet Articles, Wines and Laquors for Medical Purposes,

igers, do. SECURES, MEDICHOE CHESTS. &C. 83. Store immediately under the "Carolina Hotel." July 12, 1859.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM & CO.

1 ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

J. Dane 28, 1861. WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. Jane 28, 1861.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER WATER AND DEALER IN NAVAL STORES, corner Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C. April 2d, 1858.

E. MURRAY & . O., (Successors to Murray & Pencuck,)

TOMMISSION NERCHANTS WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. s. MURRAY. February 1, 1859. D. R. MUNCHISCH.

REMBER O. BRITTIL YOMMESION MERCHANTS, office second story, corn NAS. C. SHIPPE & CO.,

Houth Water and Market streets, Wilmington, where they are prepared to attend to all their are All business entrusted to them will be practically eden

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS Office over Mr. J. A. Willard's Store. Entrans Connect Princess and Water streets. March 9, 1860.—158&29.

J. S. EESDALI COX, KENDALL, & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO

No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

March 12th, 1861 COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANGE, N. C. 155 by

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL FRESH GROUND HOMINY, HORSE & OOW FEED ESH GROUND ROMAN,
AND NORTH RIVER HAY,
NO 9 North Water Street,
WITHEREN N. C.

COMMISSION MESCHANTS,

Oct. 1st, 1858.

WILLIAMSHOW, N. C.

NOTICES. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOU"HERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices 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. CHOICE ARTICLE, just received. For sale by Feb. 7th. PETTE AY & MOORE,

SUAP SOAP.

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

NoW MAKING sine hundred Bulforms for Confederate Soldiers, at Feb. 11th

L-NAIR'S BLUE CASSIMERES CAN be had at Peb, 10.

PLOUGHS OF ALL DESCRIP tions, embracing No. 6, 8, 10, 10; 11, 11; 14, 14, 18, 50, 60, 76, and Fagle 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 Off, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment Jac. 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,

MANICAN, Hong, Spanish, English Attaknopus, and other

Mexican, Hope, Spanish, English, Attakapass and othe popular styles, at Feb. 22.

THE EXODES OF PLOUGHS still continues at WILSON'S Feb. 12.

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

BBLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR, just received from 100 BBLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR, just received from Feb. 5th, 1862. For sale in lots, by HARRISS & HOWELL.

UST RECKIVED, 1.000 Pair Women's Heeled Leather Boots, sizes ranging from 3's to 8's. Also, a variety of isses and Children's Shoes at

form a permanent federal government, establish fusities, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and one posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

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

a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

1. The Boose of Representatives shall be commoned of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be celligens of the Confederate states and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most namer us branch of the state Legislature; but no server of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate states shall be glowed to vote for any officers, civil or political. State or Faderal.

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 have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not shall be chosen.

5. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the according to their respective, numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number, which shall be determined by adding to the whole 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 Indiana not taxed, three-fit the of all slaves. The accurate squares of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.

erate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South 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,

two, the State of Mischsippi seven, the State of Louisian, 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 Homes of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power o impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any Statemay be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof. of the Legislature thereof.

Section 1.

1. The Senute of the Confederate States shall be compose ed 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.

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 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 there of may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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

4. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be

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

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 Scuate shall have the sole power to try all im

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirms ion. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and necron 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 edgoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate states; but the party consisted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to inciciment, trial, judgment and nonlyment, according to law.

and punishment, according to law. Section 4.

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

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

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do busicess; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manaer and under such penalties as each House may provide.

 Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel 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 secresy, and the year and mays of the members of either house, on any questions. tion, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither Bouse, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjours 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 compens tion for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, to all cases, exhept treason, follow and bresch 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. To 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 amoium ats whereof shall have been there ased 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 lew grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either nouse, 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 repute may propose to conour with amendments as on other bills

with amendments as on other bills

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Rouses aball, 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 figure, 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 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, presigned it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, vent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. vent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, is 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 rand 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 consurrence 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.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ambient of backruptoles, throughout the Confederale States; but no law of Congress shall discharge

Confederate States: but no haw of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same

5. To coin mo ey, regulate the value tilereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures

6. To pro ide for the panishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate takes

7. To establish post office Department, for the first day of March in the year of our lord stathess is undeed and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

8. To promote the progress of spience and undeed and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

8. To promote the progress of spience and undeed are by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of the respective wiftings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals increased foliage accommissed of the hames and contract to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and output in large and foliage accommissed of the hames and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support similes; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two To provide and maintain a navy.
 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, apparess insurrections and

laws of the Confederate States, appress insurrections and repel invasion.

16 To provide for organizate arming and disciplining the wilitia, 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 efficers and the authority of trang the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the wat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authorit, over all

Confederate States; and to exercise like authorit over all places purchased by the concent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and ether needful build-

ings; and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the 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 slavehoding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such in we as shall

bidden; 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 robellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or expost facto is w, or law denying or impairing the right of property in aggre slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the consus or enumeration hereinbefore diected 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

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 moley from the treasurgexcept by a rote of two-thirds of both sources, taken by yeas and haps, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and a bundied to Congress.

by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own ex-penses and continuencies; or for the payment of claims against the Conted rate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of ula me sgainst the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All tills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the curposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, a ter such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

such service rendered.

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

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 ne warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or trings to be seized.

and the persons or bings to be seiged.

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 ha a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life. Hearly or property, without due process of law; nor shall prival property be taken for public use without just compense

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 seem sined by law, and to be tafo med of the nature a d caus of the accusation; to be conrouted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining with asce 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 us 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

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; gran letters of marque and replical; coin money; make anything but gold and silver cein a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or expost 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 dules 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, any duty of tennage, except on sea going vessels, for improvement of its rivers and harborn navigated by said vessels; but such duties shall not condict with treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nation treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after makin such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; no shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time opeace, enter into any agreement or compact with anothe State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will be admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows throug two or more States, they may enter into compacts wit each other to improve the navigation thereof.

The Sou hern Republic.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither America.

We, the property Constitution of the Confederate States, each States and this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall see be construed to delegate the power to Congress to the Confederate States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither allocated to America.

We, the property of the Confederate States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither allocated to the Constitution of the Confederate States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither allocated to America.

We, the property of the Confederate States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither allocated the constitution of the Confederate States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither allocated to America.

We, the property of the Confederate States, and the many interest improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of the consequence of any isoctor.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and so to appropriate many for any interest to whom such service or labor, but shall be specified and the purpose of the consequence of any isoctor.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and so to appropriate many for any indicator.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and so to appropriate many for the purpose of the consequence of any isoctor.

3. The electors shall meet in their confederate States and two whom such service or labor may be whom such service or labor may be disclosured by a bull not be an inhabitant or the many states and two whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the many states and two the many points of the consequence of the facility of the shall be sounded to a facility to whom such service or labor may be disclosured by a bull of the many states and two the many points of the constant of the many states and two whom such service or labor may be disclosured by a vote for a President, and in disclosured to a labor may be disclosured t a. 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 thay shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and thay shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and thoughout, and or all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, scaled, to the government of the convederate States, directed to the President of the Sonate; the President of the Sonate; the President of the Sonate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counsed; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shell be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and it no serson have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted it is an exceeding three, on the list of those voted it is an exceeding three, on the list of those world it is a President, the liques of hopersontatives shall done form each State shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for the 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 shell not choose a President, wholever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall at as President, as it 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 election septimed; he a majority of the whole number of electors applicted; and it no person lays a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice i resident; 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 parton constitutionally inclining to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Consequents 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 effice 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 as the time of his steadler.

the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or s. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or mability 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 of the according to the Area of removal, death, resignation, or mability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall are accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

shall be elected. 9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his scryices 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 silirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully exconte 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.

I. 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 efficer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective. spective flicers, and he shall ave power to grant reprieve and partone for offeaces against the Confederate State except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the denate, 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 fenate; sula, judges of the Supreme Court and all other efficers of the to federate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vist the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of depart mente,
3. The principal officer in each of the executive depart

3. The irrhotpal officer in each of the expositive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the planaure of the President. All other civil officers of the Expositive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other sprointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, imagazity, insflicency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancie that may happen during the receas of the Senate, by graning commissions which shall expire at the end of their ne. session; but no person rejected by the Schate shall be appointed to the same effice during their ensuing recess.

appointed to the same effice during their ensuing recess.

Section 3

I. 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 just a necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordisary occasions, convene both houses, or either of their; and it cancer 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 he saithfully 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 the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on b eachment for, and convertion of treas a, brillery, or ollar treas and misdem smora.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States also

1. The indicial power of the Confederate States shall be vasted in one supreme Coart, and in such interfer to tris a the Congress may from time to time ordals and establish.

The judges, both of the S-preme and inferior courts, shall note their enflues during good to havior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall no be dimensioned during their continuance in offices.

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 subscript; to all cases of duri city and marisime jurisde ten; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a just; to controversies between two imeginised clon; to controversies to which the Confederate statics shall be a part;; to cont or raise between two more states; between a State and citizens of another state where the chare is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different clates, and between states are the chieffest thereof and foreign states; ellipsis of an foreign state.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be us ty, the Supreme court shall have original jurisdictioninal in all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Courshall have appellate jurisdiction, but as to law and tact with such exceptions and under such regulations as the

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

3. The trief of all ordines, except in cases of impeachment

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the case where the raid crimes shall have been committed; by when not committed within any State, the trial shall be such place or places as the Congress may by law have d Section 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall com I. Treason against the Confederate States shall commonly in levying war against them, or in admering to the 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 attained of treason shall work on raption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the punishment.

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 ge neral laws, prescribe 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 Conjederacy, with their slaves and other property and the right of property in said slaves shall not be there by impaired.

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

to whom such service or labor may be dies;

Serion 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Coninduracy, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives sid two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives sid two-thirds of the Senate, the Secute verlue by States; but no new State shall be formed or creeted within the jurisdiction of any other State; for any State be termed at the jurisdiction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States converted as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to disposit of and make all headuly roles and regulations reducering the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory and Congress hall have power to be inside and provide gave no ments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, including the limit of the several States and may term them, at such times said in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy as it now exists in the Confederate shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the tarritorial governmen and the labitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and shave in well) bend by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall security is a well be because the Confederate States. Brates

At The Confederate States shall gourantee to every States that new is or hereafter may become a nember of this C federacy, a Republican form of government, and shall a tect each of them against levasion; and on application the Legislature (or of the Axecutive when the Legislatus not its seasion) against domestic violence.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally and bled in their several conventions, the Congress shall an m. a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States hall concur is susgesting at the time when the said demands made, and should say of the proposed amendments the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—ing by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatur of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratication may be proposed by the general convention—the shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But one States chall, without it's consent, he deprived of its course presentation in the Senate.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the faws 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 effices abolished.

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

oder the revisional government.

3. This con titution, and the laws of the You ederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate states, that 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 not with standing.

4. The Fenators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial efficies, both of the Confederate that and of the several states shall be bound by ontheir affirmation to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any affice 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.

ARTICLS VII.

1. The rat Scatton of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so fails ing the same. tween the States so ratifying the same.

2 When five States shall have ratified this constitution is the manner before specified, the Congress under provi-sional 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 your and ma gurating the President. They shall also pre-cribe the under this constitution, and the Ume for assembling the same, Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the provisional constitution shall continue in extense the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional govern-

Adopted unanimonaly, March 11, 1861.

Consus of North Carotton_7860.

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1	AS REPORTED BY	THE SECRET	LEY OF THE	WEATH WATER	STREET, CARL
or	COUNTIES.	WHITA.	FR BOOK	D. HLAVER.	
101	Alsouance,	7,987	421		ToTAL
-	alexander.	5,392	12	3,445	17,853
m-	Armen,			411	6.022
V-		6.5 2	151	6,951	13 664
HA	Alleghany,	3,357	27	208	3,590
	A he	7,423	141	391	7,056
es.	Reanfort,	B. 72	729	5 878	14 779
18-	B-rtie.	5,846	279	8.186	14 779
Xt.	Bladen,	6,235	4/16	5,827	11.905
9.	Bennwich.	4 545	260	3 621	A B CHICA
P.	Buncombe,	10.623	100		8.408
	Rurke,			1,081	19,054
		6,647	219	2,371	9,237
n-	Cabarras,	7,402	104	3.040	10,546
tr.	Caidwell,	6 297	1114	1,083	7,499
11	Camden,	2.940	276	2.127	5,343
ÿ	Carteret,	6.064	152	1.969	8,185
ú	Caswell,	0.691	279	9,356	16,215
	Catawba	9 034	AUTO CONTRACTOR		
10	Chatham.	12,555	304	1,664	10.730
18.	Cherokee,	8,609	- TO THE PARTY OF	6,248	19,105
d			38	519	9,166
10	howan, -	2,978	151	3.713	6.842
ito	Cleveland,	10,108	109	2,131	12,348
63	Columbus,	5,779	300	2,463	H,697
-	tov-n.	8,705	1:288	6 190	16.273
of.	Cumberland,	9.561	978	D.1830	16.369
	Carritank,	4,671	221	2 574	
4-	Davidson,	18 B7H	727	8.078	4.0
11	Davie,	6 001			16,601
1			101	2 392	8 434
	Implin-	6,286	374	7.126	15,786
10.	Edgenombe,	EB-0	388	10,108	17,376
W.	Kornytho,	10.716	211	1 404	12,691
21	Franklin.	6.490	641	7.079	14,110
di	Guston,	7 00.9	102	2, 69	9.310
ď	Gates,	4,150	302	3,0.2	81444
h	er mavide.	11,149		11 006	100
4	Greene.	2.8%	1,121		12,1198
134	Guifford,	10 738	693	3 47	7,975
	Halifux.			3 615	27 056
g	Barnett,	0 642	2,450	10.349	16,441
8,		6,351	104	2,514	8,035
n-	Haywood,	5.488	35 JF 52 214R	818	108,6
10:	Henderson.	H.98T	PB	1,3 2	10.448
1-	Hertlord.	3.948	1,111	4,445	9,504
6-	Hydo.	4.6=2	2:0	2,793	7,784
0	fredell,	11 141	29	4,177	10,347
œ1	Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,A28
	Johnston,	10.548	193	4.916	16.65T
21	Jones,	2 210	107	2 413	10,657 5 730
틝	Lenotr.	4,903	177	III Adda Sad	19,241
oi.	Lincoln	6,000	60	2,115	8,196
271	Haoon,	1,370	115	519	6.004
21	Madison,	5,693		213	
*	Martin.	5.435	P. C. S. P. P. S.		6,90%
	McDowell.		451	4,103	10,180
		5,542	273	1,305	7.190
2t	Meaklenburg.	10,643	200	6,541	17,874
t,	Montgomery.	6.781	45	1,823	7,649
iè	Moure,	8.725	184	2,418	11,437
21	Nush.	6,319	BHB.	4.681	11,688
à,	New Hanover,	10,617	706	10,332	21,715
te	Northampton.	6,912	656	6,818	13,376
nt.	Onslow,	5,108	169	1.400	8.858
88	Orange,	11.318	624	100 M	16,949
ï	Pasquitank,	4.473	1,484	5,100 2,0-3	8,949
4	Perquimana.	3.297	392	8,560	7,348
8	Person,	5.708	318	CHI A POR	71 997
	Pitt,			5,105	11,321
at.	Polk.	7,480	127	8,473	16,798
tr		. 3,317	106	630	4,040
)e	Richmond.	6,211	345	5,413	11,000
8	Handolph,	14.768	380	1,645	16,798
ш	Robeson,	8,684	1,450	5,456	15,490
ч	Hockingham.	10,021	497	8,319	26,740
-	Rowan,	10,422	135	3,929	14.40
10	Rutherford.	9.060	123	2.39[11578
2	Sampeon,	9,100	459	7,098	16,623
а	Stonly,		47	1,169	701
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be	Stokes,	7,847	100	1,245	10,379
82	Surry,	8,949	184	1,597	4.049
be	Tyrrell,	5,903	148	2,246	33 400
ga	Union,	8,903	78 58		540
41	Wake.	16,470	1,424	10,733	FRANKS
	Warren,	4,953	402	10,401	ADIEM
ie.	Washington,	3,590	295	AVEC BERT	S 100
	Watauga,	4.771	52	FIOT	STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
io.	Wayne,	8,721	784	- SARST	34,92
200	Wilken,	18 280	341	2,2(8:11	14,749
团	Wilson,	5,944	280	5,410	9,730
-1	Yadkin,	9,110	(C)48 (d)	DEL 438 7 VI	=10.711
	Yancey,	B.229	-04	202	8.00
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XI.					