UN PULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS

EMPIE & ALLEN,
A TTORNEYS AT LAW,
HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street,
JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CIOCLE NO. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C. новии мобии.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, DRUGGIST AND PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand, a select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Domestic and European Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes,

sgars, &c.

19ars, &c.

19ars,

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM & CO. CYRUS S. VANAMRINGS. CENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, June 28, 1861. WILMISSTON, N. C.

WIROLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER-CHANT, and DEALER IN NA /AL STORES, corne-water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C.

B. MURRAY & to., (Successors to Murray & Peagonk,

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

February 1, 1869. JAS, C. SHITH & CO.,

TOMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story, corne where they are prepared to attend in the Product of Commission line. All business entreated to them will be pur dea-

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., NOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

Princess and Water streets. Warch 9, 1860.—158A29. J. H. RENDALL COX, KENDALL, & CO. CERS,

No. 11 & 12, North Water St. T. C. & B. G. TWOMTH,

OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

WILEHUTON, N. C.

158-19

WALEER NEARES,
(Speciesor to Walter Morres & Co.,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
45 MARKET SYRBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WHOLES ALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

(VORN, PEAS, OATS, BYE, WHEAT BRAN, OIL MEAL

FREEH GROUND HOMINY, HORSE & COW FRED

EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY,
En S North Water Street,
We streeted. N. C.

STABLESS & THE SPECIAL

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobils, Alabama, where they will receive and sell slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND,

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

306-4

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

A LOT of hard Soap, made at home, a choice article.

Now Making nine hundred Uniforms for Confederate Soldiers, at Feb. 11th

LENAIR'S BLUM CASSIMERES

PLOUGHS OF ALL DESCRIP-tions, embracing No. 6, 8, 10, 104, 11, 114, 14, 18, 50, 60, 76, and fagie A, B, C, D, E and F Ploughs; also, Garden Ploughs, Hoes, Castinga, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, in

Oil, Leather, Faddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment Jan. 27th, 1862.

MILITARY RIDING SADULES.

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

THE MONKEY SADDLE,

THE REGULATION SADDLE,

THE MCCLELLAN SADDLE, Also,

Maxican, Hope, Spanish, English, Allakanas, and other

Mexican, Rope, Spanish, English, Attakapass and othe popular styles, at Feb. 22. WILSON S.

THE EXODES OF PLOUGHS still continues at Feb. 22. WILSON'S Peb. 22.

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

SINGER'S Needles for Singer's Sewing Machines, at BALDWIN'S FLOUR! FLOUR!

100 BBLS. SUPERPINE FLOUR, just received from
Peb. 5tb, 1862. For sale in lots, by
HARRISS & HOWELL.

RHOES: SHOES:: SHOES::11

JST RECKIVED, 1,000 Pair Women's Heeled Leather
Boots, sizes ranging from 3's to 8's. Also, a variety of
es and Children's Shoes at

The Southern Republic.
The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its soversign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, eatab ish justice, in surface and its transport of the many paid for unless renewed.

All tetters on business connected with this office, must be idensed to the precederar.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be inserted at FFTY CENTS per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and TWE-TY-FIVE CENTS per square for each repetition—CASH IN AD YANGE exceptions.

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

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

AS Advertisements inserted are repetition—CASH IN AD YANGE — AS A Advertisements inserted are repetition—CASH in AD YANGE — AS A Advertisements inserted are repetition—CASH in AD YANGE — AS A Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices are charged one-half more than above rates—eight lines fielded) or less counted as a square.

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AS Advertisements inserted as Special or Bishop Notices are charged one-half more than above rate—eight lines fielded) or less counted as a square.

AS Application of the Confederate States shall be common or any office of the Confederate States 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 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 Lo six, and the State of Texas six.

4 When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall is ne write of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speak-er and other officers, and shall have the sole power o' im-peachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

Section 1. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by

the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be sesembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class of the expiration of the forth ond year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourt 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 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 ill such vacancies.

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

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

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

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all 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 person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, never-theless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment

and ponishment, according to law. Censtors and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times

and places of choosing Senators.

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

Section 5.

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

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 yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be

entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than

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 compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate Stales. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

place.

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

Section 7.

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

with amendments as on other bills

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the hill, 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 jeas 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, naless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove vent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress that when the construence of any internal improvement intended to the party to whom such sizes between the power to Congress that when the constitution is the consequence of any law or regulation their discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed an discharged from such service or labor, but shall be appointed and the discharged from such service or labor and the discharged from such service or labor and the discharged the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be constructed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commarce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, bencous and bnova, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such dut'es shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

expenses thereof.

4. To es'ahlish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptoles, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the name of the same 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

5. To pro ide for the punishment of counterteiung the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our lord eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

8. To promote the progress of science and uneful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court 10. To define and purch prisones and follonies committed on the high seas, and offinees against the law of astions.

11. To estate a standard of the law of astions.

12. To estate a standard of the law of astions.

13. To estate a standard of the law of astions.

rater.

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for government and at ulation of land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the milles than of the Confederate States, suppress

laws of the Confederate States, suppress the cities and repel invasion.

16. To provide for organizing, arosity of desiplining the nilitia, and for governing such part of me may be employed in the service of the Confederation and reserving to the States, respectively, the appoint into the efficient and the authority of traing the milities ording to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, that we what soever, over such district (not exceeding to me square) as may, by cossion of one or more States. The acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the promount of the Confederate States; and to exercise like, to be over all places purchased by the consent of the Le states of the State in which the same shall be, for the creation of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other those full buildings; and the corrying late execution the foregoing owers, and

per for carrying late execution the foregoing lowers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slavehoding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby for-

Territories of the United States of America, is hereby for-bidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall-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 safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainer, or ex post 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 proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be inid on articles exported from

ny 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 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 a confidence and account of the receipts and expenditures by except by a vote of two-thirds of both forces, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be saked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and a builted to Congress

by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own ex-penses and continuencies; or for the payment of claims made been judicially declared by a tribular for the reverge gation of class at against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

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

or servant, a ter such contract shall have been made of such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trinst 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 security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and be ar atms shall not be infringed.

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

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

15. The right of the people to be accure in their persons, bouses, papers and effects against unressonably 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 piace to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war br Public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in leopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. 17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascer-

tained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be convented with the witnesses against him; to have compalsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive thes 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; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of notifity.

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

shall in consequence of any law or regulation there electors.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by bulled, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an linkabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall ame in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate in the persons having the highest number of votes for President shall be the President, and the persons having the highest number of a lectors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President But in choosing the President of an embrace of the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may be any other States and provide a state shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President But in choosing the President the votes shall be recognized any permit them, at such times and imaginate of necessary in a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives also described to the President states and provide a state shall be recognized and protected by Ce and by the territorial government and the lababit in several Confederate States and President the Central States and President States and Presi

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. Sut no person constitutionally inelligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

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

States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Cop-7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not he 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 the alection.

the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Gongress may, by law, provide r.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 ac-cordingly until the desability he removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period

law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the Presi-dent alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of depart-

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the picasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department. ment may be removed at any time by the President, of other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inclinency, miscorduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reason

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancie that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their nex 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 Contederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall have necessary and exceedent; he may, on extraordinary

commend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and he case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time a he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws is faithfully execut d, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States

Section 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of

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

prachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdementors.

Astrons III. Section 1

1. The Judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.—
The judges, both of the 8 preme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall no be diminished during their centionnance in office.

Section 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treates made or which shall be made under their verticority; to all cases affecting amissandors, other public ministers and consule; to all cases of admissing and under their verticority; to all cases affecting amissandors, other public ministers and consule; to all cases of admissing and under the confederate States shall be a party; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of noother State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no state shall be sued by a citizen or subject of an foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other jubits ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party; the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.—

in all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and tact, with such exceptions and nuder such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be lied in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but where the said crimes as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

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

person attained.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, 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 sujourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property and the right of property in said slaves shall not be there by impaired.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confedible a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate votis States; but no new State shall be formed or erected we the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State he is ed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of Statishant the consent of the Legislatures of the States corned, as well as of the Congress.

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire may be states.

federacy, a Republican form of government, and entry p tect each of them against invasion; and on application 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 asserbled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summer a Convention of all the States, to take into consider tion such amendments to the constitution as the said States ahall concur if suggesting at the time when the said demands is made, and should any of the proposed amendments the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—ving 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 rationally henceforward form a part of this Constitution. It shall henceforward form a part of this Constitution. But the States shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equipment of 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 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 same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this constitution as under the revisional 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 not with standing.

any other emolement from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

11. The following oath 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.

12. The President shall be commander in onle 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 eash of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the daties of their respective filters, and be shall have power to great reprive constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are respective filters, and he shall have power to great reprive several States shall have ratified this constitution, nate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 'so make the shall ender on the States as ratifing the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, and the manner before specified, the Congress under provisional constitution and the first election of members of Congress and other officers, as they think proper, in the President them, not extending the same.

In the president shall be commander in which are the states and of the Senate in the constitution or laws of any State to the constitution, and the members of the executives and lother election of support this constitution, on support this constitution, on support this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, and of the Senate in the confederate States, and of the several State to the Confederate States and of the several State to the Confederate States, and of the several State to the Confederate States, and of the several States that the members of the Confederate States, and of the several States that the members of the Confederate States, and of t Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress unde the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional govern-ment.

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1561.

t-	AS BEFORTED BY 1	HE SECRETA	RY OF THE	FEATN DOS	O'ENTION.
OF	COUNTIES.	WHITE.	BREE COT	D. SLAVES.	TOTAL.
R-	Alamance,	7,967	421	3,445	6,022 83,664
u-	Alexander,	5,392	151	6,951	6,022
V-	Alleghany.	3,357	27	206	3,004
	Ashe,	7,423	142	891	7,966
88	Beanfort.	8,172	729	5 678	14,778
11-	Bertie. Binden,	6,235	279 435	8,186 5,327	14,311
Et.	Brunswick,	4.515	268	3,621	8,406
-	Bancombe,	10,623	100	1,931	12,654
SE)	Barke,	6.647	219	2,371	9,201
n-	Cabarrin, Caldwell.	7,402	114	1,089	7,495
e-	Camden.	2,040	270	2 197	5,345
ry	Carteret,	6 064	152	1,969	8,185
in	Canwell. Colawba.	9.038	279	9,335	16,215
16	Chatham,	12,455	304	6,246	10,730
id	Cherokee,	8,609	38	519	9,166
10	Chowan,	1,978	161	3,713	6,842
10	Cleveland, Golumbus.	5,779	355	2,111 -	13,348
03	Craven,	8,795	1,248	6 190	10,273
of	Cumberland,	9,681	978	5,830	16,273
9+	Ourrituek.	18,378	221	3,524	7(413
DE.	Davidson, Davie,	6,001	101	2,333	16,601 8,494
	Doplin,	8,296	374	7,136	15,780
e.	Edgecombe,	8,860	898	10,108	-17.376
MB	Forsythe, Franklin,	6.490	841	7.079	12,691
ü	Caston.	7.009	102	2,199	9.310
ď	Gates,	4,150	362	3,902	8,444
d	Granville.	2 975	1,121	11.086	7,925 20,066
	Greene. Gmlford,	18 738	693	3,947	20,052
g	Halifax,	6.642	2,459	10,349	19,441
n,	Haenett,	5,351	104	2,594	8,039 5,801
u-	Haywood, Henderson,	5,488	F5	1,362	10 440
ie i-	Hertford,	3 948	1,111 .	4,445	0,504 7,734
e-	Hyde,	4,692	259	2,703	7,734
0	Iredell, Jackson,	5,241	8	4,177	15,347 5,628
10	Johnston,	10.548	193	4.916	15,657
	Jones,	2 210	107	3,413	5.730
or at	Lénoir, Lincoln,	6,000	177	5,13t 2,116	10,311
	Macon,	5,370	116	519	6,004
mil	Martin,	5,693	1.7	213	5.9CH
	McDowell,	5,542	451 273	1,306	7,120
rt	Mecklenburg.	10,543	390	8,541	17,374
144	Montgomery,	6.781	45	1,823	7,645
he	Moore, Nash,	6,319	184 648	2,518 4,681	11,497
15,	New Hanover.	10.617	766	10 332	21,715
te	Northamptoh,	5,912 5,198	656	6,808	15,370
at	Onslow, Orange,	11,318	159	3,499	16.949
ij.	Pasquotank,	4.473	1,484	4,954	8,940
鮹	Perquimans,	3,387 5,708	393	3,660 5,195	8,854 16,945 8,944 7,744 11,721
	Person, Pitt,	7,490	318	5,105	11,731
ut ur	Polk,	3,317	127	8,473 630	16,798
be	Richmond;	3.211	345	5,418	11,000 16,798 15,490
be e	Randolph,	14,768	390	1,645	16,796
2711	Robeson, Bockingham,	10,021	4,450	5,456 6,318	16,740
h-	Rowan,	\$0,522	135	3,929	14,580
10	Rutherford,	9,060	132	2,301	16,740 14,580 11,573 18,625 7,601
4	Sampson.	9,106	43	7,028 1,169	7,801
be	Stanly, Stokes,	7,847	86	2,469	10,603
19		8,949	86 184	1.246	10,379
be	Surry, Tyrrell,	3,203	143	1,597 2,246	11,203
gs	Union, Wake,	8,903 16,470	1,424	10,730	26,637
110	Warren,	4.933	402	10,401	-15,736
be	Washington,	3,596	296 82	104	1
	Watauga,	4.771	734	5,451	18.9%
to	Wayne, Wilkes,	8,721 13 280 5,944	261 280 168	1,308	14,140
4	Wilson,	9,110	169	3 450	
	Vackin.	Wante.		THE PARTY OF THE P	