

# Confederal States of America

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

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

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BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS. H. L. HOLMES, Attorney at Law, removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILDINGS.

ATTO RNEYS AT LAW. HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street, JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. Holmes, Esq. October 17th, 1861.

PETERWAY & MOORE, ROGER KOEHL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (TOZ, 1861) No. 23 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C.

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The Southern Republic. The Permanent Constitution of the Confederal States of America.

We, the people of the Confederal States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, unite in this solemn pact to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederal States of America.

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

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 the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person shall be a Representative in Congress who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and seven years, and who, when elected, shall not have been seven years a citizen of the State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 2. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Constitution according to the following rules, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, 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 thirty 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 five, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six.

Section 3. The Senate of the Confederal 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.

Section 4. The Senators and Representatives, when assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which appointments shall not extend beyond the expiration of the next year.

Section 5. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederal States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

Section 6. The President of the Confederal States shall be the Executive thereof, and shall have the power, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Section 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederal States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 8. The Times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

Section 9. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Section 10. 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 prescribe.

Section 11. 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.

Section 12. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of two-fifths of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Section 13. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Section 14. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederal States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the House in which they shall be acting; 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 15. No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederal 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 Confederal States shall be a member of the Congress.

Section 16. Every law which shall have passed both Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederal States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.

Section 17. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. Any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

Section 18. Every 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 Confederal 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 19. 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 Confederal States; but no duties shall be granted from any State or Territory for the purpose of promoting or fostering any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederal States.

Section 20. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederal States.

Section 21. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other power contained in the Constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, buoys, and beacons, and other aids to navigation upon the coast, and the improvement of harbors, and the removal of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilities thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

Section 22. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform rules on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederal States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

Section 23. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Section 24. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederal States.

Section 25. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expense 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.

Section 26. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

Section 27. To constitute inferior to the Supreme Court on the high seas, and on public ships and on the land and water, and make rules concerning the same.

Section 28. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

Section 29. To provide and maintain a navy.

Section 30. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Section 31. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederal States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

Section 32. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of it as may be employed in the service of the Confederal 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.

Section 33. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten square miles) as may, by cession of one or more States, or by the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the Confederal States; but no new States shall be placed 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—

Section 34. 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 Confederal States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 35. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Section 36. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, the Confederal States.

Section 37. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when the cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Section 38. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederal States; and no person holding any office of profit or honor in any State, or Territory, or in any foreign power, shall accept or receive any title of nobility, honor, or privilege, from any foreign power, prince or sovereign, or accept any pension, salary, or reward from any such prince or sovereign.

Section 39. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and regular receipts and disbursements shall be reported from time to time to the Congress.

Section 40. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

Section 41. No tax or duty shall be laid on imports from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

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shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 66. Other States may be admitted into this Confederal State by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by yeas and nays; but no new State shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of two or more States; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Section 67. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederal States, including the lands thereof.

Section 68. The Confederal States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederal States lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form the States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederal States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial governments; and the inhabitants of the several Confederal States and Territories shall have the right to take such territory and slaves into their respective States in any of the States or Territories of the Confederal States.

Section 69. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederal States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or amended by the Congress; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

Section 70. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederal States under this constitution as under the provisional government.

Section 71. This constitution, and the laws of the Confederal States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederal States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, notwithstanding the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 72. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederal States and of the several States, shall be bound by the same oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or trust under the Confederal States.

Section 73. The powers not delegated to the Confederal States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

Section 74. The ratification of this constitution by five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Section 75. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under provision of the provisional government shall convene in the city of Washington, and shall continue until the meeting of the next Congress.

Section 76. The first meeting of the Congress shall be on the 4th day of March next following, at which time they shall assemble in the city of Washington, and shall continue until the meeting of the next Congress.

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Table with 10 columns: Counties, Whites, Free Col. Slaves, Total. Lists 77 counties including Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Brunswick, Columbus, Davidson, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Northampton, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Salisbury, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Yancey. Totals: 631,489 Whites, 30,007 Free Col. Slaves, 661,496 Total.

ADIES' BLACK CLOTH for Cloaks, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20. HEAVY BROWN DRILLS, 30 pieces, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.