# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain and establish this Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

# ARTICLE I.

#### SECTION I.

1. 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.

# SECTION II.

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 be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or federal.

2. No person shall be a Representhe age of twenty-five years, and be the age of twenty-five years, and

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

# ARTICLE I.

#### SECTION I.

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

#### SECTION II.

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.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained tative who shall not have attained to a citizen of the Confederate States, been seven years a citizen of the he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the ing to their respective numbers-Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana 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 House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any er of impeachment. 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 III.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six from each State, chosen by the Legyears by the Legislature thereof at islature thereof, for six years; and the regular session next immediately each Senator shall have one vote.

and who shall not, when elected, be | United States, and who shall not, an inhabitant of that State in which when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be includ- several States which may be included within this Confederacy, accord- ed within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall which shall be determined by adding be determined by adding to the to the whole number of free persons, whole number of free persons, inincluding those bound to service for cluding those bound to service for a a term of years, and excluding In- term of years, and excluding Indians dians not taxed, three-fifths of all not taxed, three-fifths of all other slaves. The actual enumeration shall persons. The actual enumeration be made within three years after the shall be made within three years first meeting of the Congress of the lafter the first meeting of the Con-Confederate States, and within every gress of the United States, and withsubsequent term of ten years, in such in every subsequent term of ten manner as they shall, by law, direct. years, in such manner as they shall, The number of Representatives shall | by law, direct. The number of Repnot exceed one for every fifty thou- resentatives shall not exceed one for sand, but each State shall have, at every thirty thousand, but each State least, one Representative; and until shall have, at least, one Representasuch enumeration shall be made, the tive; and until such enumeration State of South Carolina shall be en- shall be made, the State of New titled to choose six, the State of Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut, five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole pow-

#### SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first assembled, in consequence of the election, they shall be divided as first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira- class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the sec- tion of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the ond class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class fourth year; and of the third class at at the expiration of the sixth year; the expiration of the sixth year; so so that one-third may be chosen ever that one-third may be chosen every ry second year; and if vacancies second year; and if vacancies haphappen by resignation, or otherwise, pen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legis- until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such va- lature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age who shall not have attained to the of thirty years, and be a citizen of age of thirty years, and been nine the Confederate States; and who years a citizen of the United States; shall not, when elected, be an inhab- and who shall not, when elected, be itant of the State for which he shall an inhabitant of that State for which be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of United States shall be President of the Senate; but shall have no vote, the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

Confederate States.

power to try all impeachments. When power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States President of the United States is is tried, the Chief Justice shall pre- tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; side; and no person shall be con- and no person shall be convicted victed without the concurrence of without the concurrence of two-thirds two-thirds of the members present. of the members present.

ment shall not extend further than ment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disquali- to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office fication to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the of honor, trust, or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party United States; but the party conconvicted shall, nevertheless, be lia- victed shall, nevertheless, be liable ble and subject to indictment, trial, and subject to indictment, trial, judg-

2. Immediately after they shall be cancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall ex- Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the ercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole 6. The Senate shall have the sole

7. Judgment in cases of impeach- 7. Judgment in case of impeach-

#### SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and alter such regulations, except as to choosing Senators. 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 law, appoint a different day.

# SECTION V.

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 mempenalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds with the concurrence of two-thirds, of the whole number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a jourtered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the sestwo Houses shall be sitting.

# SECTION IV.

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

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 in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

#### SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualificatious 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 | bers, in such manner and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time | nal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment such parts as may in their judgment require secresy; and the yeas and require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be en- of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the sion of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

# SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representa-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. 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 any office under the United States House during his continuance in during his continuance in office. office. But Congress may, by law, graut to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measure appertaining to his department.

# SECTION VII.

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

2. Every bill, which shall have President of the Confederate States; come a law, be presented to the if he approve, he shall sign it; but if President of the United States; it not, he shall return it, with his ob- he approve, he shall sign it: but if shall have originated, who shall enter jections, to that House in which it the objections at large on their jour- shall have originated, who shall enter nal and proceed to reconsider it. If, the objection at large on their jourafter such reconsideration, two-thirds | nal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, of that House shall agree to pass the after such reconsideration, two-thirds bill, it shall be sent, together with of that House shall agree to pass the the objections, to the other House, bill, it shall be sent, together with by which it shall likewise be recon- the objectious, to the other House, sidered, and if approved by two- by which it shall likewise be recon-

# SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for tives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, the United States. They shall in in all cases, except treason, felony and all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other 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 United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding States shall be a member of either shall be a member of either House

# SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Rapresenother bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it passed the House of Representatives becomes a law, be presented to the and the Senate shall, before it bejections, to that House in which it not, he shall return it, with his oba law. But, in all such cases, the thirds of that House, it shall become votes of both Houses shall be deter- a law. But, in all such eases, the mined by yeas and nays, and the votes of both Houses shall be deternames of the persons voting for and mined by yeas and nays, and the against the bill shall be entered on names of the persons voting for and the journal of each House respec- against the bill shall be entered on tively. If any bill shall not be re- the journal of each House respecturned by the President within ten tively. If any bill shall not be redays (Sundays excepted) after it turned by the President within ten shall have been presented to him, days (Sundays excepted) after it the same shall be a law, in like man-shall have been presented to lum. ner as if he had signed it, unless the the same shall be a law in like man-Congress, by their adjournment, pre- ner as if he had signed it, nuless the vent its return; in which case it shall Congress, by their adjournment, prenot be a law. The President may vent its return, in which case it shall approve any appropriation and dis- not be a law. approve any other appropriation in the same bill. In such ease 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 to which the concurrence of the Sen-Houses may be necessary (except on late and House of Representatives a question of adjournment), shall be may be necessary, (except a quespresented to the President of the tion of adjournment,) shall be pre-Confederate States; and before the sented to the President of the United same shall take effect, shall be ap- States; and before the same shall proved by him; or being disapproved take effect, shall be approved by by him, shall be repassed by two- him, or being disapproved by him, thirds of both Houses, according to shall be repassed by two-thirds of the rules and limitations prescribed the Senate and House of Represenin case of a bill.

# SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power— 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for revenue ne- imposts and excises, to pay the debts cessary to pay the debts, provide for and provide for the common defence the common defence, and to carry and general welfare of the United on the government of the Confeder- States; but all duties, imposts and ate States; but no bounties shall be excises shall be uniform throughout granted from the treasury; nor shall the United States: any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and ex-

thirds of that House, it shall become sidered, and if approved by two-

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, tatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

10

#### SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power— 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, cises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States:

- 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; 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 to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beaeons, and buoys, 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 duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be neeessary to pay the eosts and expenses thereof:
- 4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies, throughout the Confederated States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same:
- 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:
- 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States:
- 7. To establish post-offices and post-rontes; but the expenses of the Post-office Department, after the first day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixtythree, shall be paid out of its own revenues:
- 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high nations:

- 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:
- 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several

- 4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:
- 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:
- 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and eurrent coin of the United States:
- 7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:
- 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior

to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high scas, and offences against the law of seas, and offences against the law of nations:

and water:

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

13. To provide and maintain a

navy:

14. To make rules for the governnaval forces:

15. To provide for ealling forth Confederate States, suppress insur- Union, suppress insurrections, and rections, and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Con-

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 seat of the Government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings: and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrypowers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the governin any department or officer thereof. department or officer thereof.

#### SECTION IX.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign such persons as any of the States country, other than the slaveholding now existing shall think proper to States or Territories of the United admit, shall not be prohibited by the

11. To declare war, grant letters | 11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning eaptures on land rules concerning eaptures on land and water:

> 12. To raise and support armies: than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and ment and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the the militia to execute the laws of the

repel invasions:

- 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the United 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:
  - 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings: and,
- 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing ing into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or ment of the United States, or any

#### SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of States of America, is hereby forbid- Congress prior to the year one thouspass 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 eases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying 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 laid on articles exported from any State, exeept by a vote of two-thirds of both

any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over to or from one State be obliged to those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all pub-

time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify, in Federal currency, the exact amount of each appropria-

den; and Congress is required to | and eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

> 2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

> 3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No eapitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion, to the eensus or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, 7. No preference shall be given by to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from lic money shall be published from time to time.

tion, and the purposes for which it is made; and Cougress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant, after such contract shall have been made, or such service rendered.

granted by the Confederate States; granted by the United States, and and no person holding any office of no person holding any office of profit profit or trust under them shall, with- or trust under them shall, without out the consent of the Congress, ac- the consent of Congress, accept of cept of any present, emolument, any present, anolument, office, or office or title, of any kind whatever, title of any kind whatever, from any from any king, prince, or foreign king, prince, or foreign State. State.

redress of grievances.

13. A well-regulated militia being and bear arms shall not be infringed. and bear arms shall not be infringed.

to be prescribed by law.

things to be seized.

infamous crime, unless on a present- infamous crime, unless on a presenterty or property, without due process ty, or property, without due process

11. No title of nobility shall be 7. No title of nobility shall be

12. Congress shall make no law 1.\* Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of reli-respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise gion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

2.\* A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep | State, the right of the people to keep

14. No soldier shall, in time of 3.\* No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be 4.\* The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, pa- secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, sup- issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and ported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to 5.\* No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise answer for a capital or otherwise ment or indictment of a grand jury, ment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, in any crim- limb; nor shall be compelled, in any inal case, to be a witness against criminal case, to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, lib- himself; nor be deprived of life, liber-

be taken for public use, without just be taken for public use without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to accused shall enjoy the right to a a speedy and public trial, by an im- speedy and public trial, by an imparpartial jury of the State and district tial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be con- cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against fronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

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

quired, nor excessive fines imposed, quired, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments 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 title.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money: make anything but gold coin money, cmit bills of credit; and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, coin a tender in payment of debts; or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of pobility.

2. No State shall, without the con-

of law; nor shall private property of law; nor shall private property compensation.

6.\* In all criminal prosecutions the his defence.

7.\* In suits at common law, where the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be re- 8.\* Excessive bail shall not be reinflicted.

# SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; make anything but gold and silver pass any bill of attainder, ex post 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 im- sent of Congress, lay any imposts or posts or duties on imports or exports, duties on imports or exports, except except what may be absolutely ne- what may be absolutely necessary cessary for executing its inspection for executing its inspection laws; laws; and the net produce of all and the nett produce of all duties duties and imposts, laid by any State and imposts laid by any State on on imports or exports, shall be for imports or exports, shall be for the the use of the treasury of the Con- use of the treasury of the United federate States; and all such laws States, and all such laws shall he

shall be subject to the revision and | subject to the revision and control of control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the conand any surplus revenue, thus de- as will not admit of delay. rived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

# ARTICLE II.

# SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be The President and Vice President be elected as follows:shall be elected as follows:

manner as the Legislature thereof such manner as the legislature theremay direct, a number of electors of may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Sena- equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which tors and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the the State may be entitled in Con-Congress; but no Senator or Repre- gress; but no Senator or Represensentative, or person holding an office tative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the Confeder- of trust or profit under the United ate States, shall be appointed an States, shall be appointed an elector. elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their

Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on sent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, tonnage, keep troops or ships of war for the improvement of its rivers and in time of peace, enter into any harbors navigated by the said ves- agreement or compact with another sels; but such duties shall not con- State, or with a foreign power, or fliet with any treaties of the Confed- engage in war, unless actually inerate States with foreign nations, vaded, or in such imminent danger

# ARTICLE II.

#### SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confed-vested in a President of the United erate States of America. He and the States of America. He shall hold Vice President shall hold their offices his office during the term of four for the term of six years: but the years, and, together with the Vice President shall not be re-eligible. President, chosen for the same term,

2. Each State shall appoint, in such 2. Each State shall appoint, in

Art. 12, § 1.\* The electors shall respective States and vote by ballot meet in their respective States, and for President and Vice-President, vote by ballot for President and Vice one of whom, at least, shall not be an President, one of whom, at least, shall inhabitant of the same State with not be an inhabitant of the same State themselves; they shall name in their | with themselves; they shall name in ballots the person voted for as Presi-their ballots the person voted for as

son voted for as Vice-President, and person voted for as Vice-President; they shall make distinct lists of all and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-Pre- of all persons voted for as Vice Presisident, and of the number of votes for | dent, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and cer- each, which list they shall sign and tify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat | certify, and transmit sealed to the of the government of the Confederate | seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, Senate and House of Representaopen all the certificates, and the tives, open all the certificates, and votes shall then be counted; the the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a ma- President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of elections jority of the whole number of electors tors appointed; and if no person appointed; and if no person have have such majority, then, from the such a majority, then from the perpersons having the highest numbers, sons having the highest numbers, not not exceeding three, on the list of exceeding three, on the list of those those voted for as President, the voted for as President, the House of House of Representatives shall choose | Representatives shall choose immeimmediately, by ballot, the President. diately by ballot the President. But But in choosing the President, the in choosing the President, the votes votes shall be taken by States, the shall be taken by States, the reprerepresentation from each State hav- sentation from each State having one ing one vote; a quorum for this pur- vote; a quorum for this purpose shall pose shall consist of a member or consist of a member or members members from two-thirds of the from two-thirds of the States, and States, and a majority of all the a majority of all the States shall States shall be necessary to a choice. be necessary to a choice. And if And if the House of Representatives the House of Representatives shall shall not choose a President, when- not choose a President whenever the ever the right of choice shall devolve right of choice shall devolve upon upon them, before the fourth day of them, before the fourth day of March March next following, then the Vice- next following, then the Vice Presi-President shall act as President, as dent shall act as President, as in the in case of the death, or other consti- case of the death or other constitutntional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President, if such shall be the Vice President, if number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and, whole number of electors appointed; 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 the purpose shall consist of two-thirds whole number of Senators, and a of the whole number of Senators, majority of the whole number shall and a majority of the whole number be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally

dent, and in distinct ballots the per- | President, and in distinct ballots the tional disability of the President.

2.\* The person having the greatest such number be a majority of the 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 shall be necessary to a choice.

3.\* But no person constitutionally

sident of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine throughout the Confederate States. throughout the United States.

- who shall not have attained the age United States. of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States as they may exist at the time of his election.
- 8. In case of the removal of the may, by law, provide for the case of may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or ina-removal, death, resignation, or inashall then act as President, and such then act as President; and such offishall be elected.
- any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execufollowing oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) the Constitution thereof."

ineligible to the office of President | ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-Pre- shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same votes, which day shall be the same

7. No person, except a natural 5. No person, except a naturalborn citizen of the Confederate born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, or a citizen thereof, at the States at the time of the adoption of time of the adoption of this Constitu- this Constitution, shall be eligible to tion, or a citizen thereof born in the the office of President; neither shall United States prior to the 20th of any person be engible to that office December, 1860, shall be eligible to who shall not have attained to the the office of President; neither shall age of thirty-five years, and been any person be eligible to that office fourteen years a resident within the

- 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress Vice-President; and the Congress ability both of the President and bility, both of the President and Vice-Vice-President, declaring what officer President, declaring what officer shall officer shall act accordingly until the cer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President disability be removed or a President shall be elected.
- 9. The President shall, at stated 7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a coupensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the creased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been period for which he shall have been clected; and he shall not receive cleeted, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolu- within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or ment from the United States, or any of them.

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

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate of President of the United States, States, and will, to the best of my and will, to the best of my ability, ability, preserve, protect, and defend preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

# SECTION II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy mander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the ealled into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require United States; he may require the the opinion, in writing, of the princi- opinion in writing of the principal pal officer in each of the Executive officer in each of the executive de-Departments, and upon any subject partments, upon any subject relating relating to the duties of their respective offices; tive offices; and he shall have power and he shall have power to grant reto grant reprieves and pardons for prieves and pardons for offences offences against the Confederate against the United States, except in States, except in cases of impeach- eases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the advice and consent of the to make treaties, provided two-thirds Senate, to make treaties, provided of the Senators present concur; and two-thirds of the Senators present, he shall nominate, and by and with concur; and he shall nominate, and the advice and consent of the Senate, by and with the advice and consent shall appoint ambassadors, other pub- of the Senate, shall appoint ambassalic ministers and consuls, Judges of dors, other public ministers and conthe Supreme Court, and all other suls, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the Confederate States, and all other officers of the United whose appointments are not herein States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and which herein otherwise provided for, and shall be established by law; but the which shall be established by law. Congress may, by law, vest the ap- But the Congress may by law vest pointment of such inferior officers, the appointment of such inferior offias they think proper, in the Presi- cers as they think proper in the Predent alone, in the courts of law, or sident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatie service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

to fill all vacancies that may happen to fill up all vacancies that may hapduring the recess of the Senate, by pen during the recess of the Senate, granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session : expire at the end of their next session. but no person rejected by the Senate

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be com-

2. He shall have power, by and in the heads of Departments.

4. The President shall have power 3. The President shall have power

shall be re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

## SECTION III.

executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States. the officers of the Confederate States.

# SECTION IV.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the Confederoffice on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

# ARTICLE III.

# SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one States shall be vested in one Supreme Supreme Court, and in such Inferior | Court, and in such Inferior Courts as The judges, both of the Supreme and both of the Supreme and Inferior a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

# SECTION II.

## SECTION III.

1. The President shall, from time 1. He shall, from time to time, give to time, give to the Congress infor- to Congress information of the state mation of the State of the Confeder- of the Union, and recommend to their acy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he eration such measures as he shall shall judge necessary and expedient; judge necessary and expedient; he he may, on extraordinary occasions, may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think them to such a time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors proper; he shall receive ambas adors and other public ministers; he shall and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all

# SECTION IV.

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

# ARTICLE III.

# SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the United Courts as the Congress may from Congress may, from time to time time to time ordain and establish. order and establish. The judges, Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices Courts, shall hold their offices during during good behavior, and shall, at good behaviour; and shall, at stated stated times, receive for their services | times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

# SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend | 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Consti- to all cases in law and equity arising tution, the laws of the Confederate under this Constitution, the laws of States, and treaties made or which the United States, and treaties made, shall be made under their authority; or which shall be made, under their to all cases affecting ambassadors, authority; to all cases affecting amother public ministers and consuls; bassadors, other public ministers and

State shall be sued by a citizen or States, citizens, or subjects. subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and con- dors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall suls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the other cases before mentioned, the Su-Supreme Court shall have appellate preme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, jurisdiction, both as to law and fact. with such exceptions, and under such with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall regulations as Congress shall make. make.

in cases of impeachment, shall be by in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have di- Congress may by law have directed. rected.

# SECTION III.

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

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall but no attainder of treason shall person attainted.

# ARTICLE IV.

# SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be | 1. Full faith and credit shall be

to all cases of admiralty and mari- | consuls; to all cases of admiralty and time jurisdiction; to controversics to maritime jurisdiction; to controverwhich the Confederate States shall sies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between | be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State | two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where and citizens of another State; bethe State is plaintiff; between citi- tween citizens of different States; zens claiming lands under grants of between citizens of the same State different States, and between a State claiming lands under grants of differor the citizens thereof, and foreign ent States: and between a State, or States, citizens or subjects; but no the citizens thereof, and foreign

- 2. In all cases affecting ambassa-
- 3. The trial of all crimes, except | 3. The trial of all crimes, except

# SECTION III.

- 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to victed of treason unless on the testi- victed of treason, unless on the testi-
- 2. Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; work corruption of blood, or forfeit- work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the ure, except during the life of the person attainted.

# ARTICLE IV.

# SECTION 1.

given in each State to the public given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Con- of every other State. And Congress gress may, by general laws, prescribe may, by general laws, prescribe the the manner in which such acts, rec- manner in which such acts, records ords and proceedings shall be proved, and proceedings shall be proved, and and the effect thereof.

#### SECTION II.

States, and shall have the right of States. transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State ered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held Territory of the Confederate States, thereof, escaping into another, shall, lawfully carried into another, shall, lation therein, be discharged from in consequence of any law or regu- such service or labor; but shall be lation therein, be discharged from delivered up on claim of the party such service or labor; but shall be to whom such service or labor may delivered up on claim of the party be due. to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

# SECTION III.

into this Confederacy by a vote of by Congress into this Union; but no the Senate, the Senate voting by State, nor any State be formed by States; but no new State shall be the junction of two or more States, formed or erected within the juris- or parts of States, without the condiction of any other State; nor any sent of the Legislatures of the States State be formed by the junction of concerned, as well as of Congress. two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

the effect thereof.

# SECTION II.

- 1. The citizens of each State shall 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several immunities of citizens in the several
- 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime with treason, felony, or other crime, against the laws of such State, who who shall flee from justice and be shall flee from justice, and be found found in another State, shall, on dein another State, shall, on demand mand of the Executive authority of of the Executive anthority of the the State from which he fled, be de-State from which he fled, be deliv- livered up, to be removed to the State
- 3. No person held to service or to service or labor in any State or labor in one State, under the laws under the laws thereof, escaping or in consequence of any law or regu-

# SECTION III.

1. Other States may be admitted 1. New States may be admitted two-thirds of the whole House of new State shall be formed or erected Representatives, and two-thirds of within the jurisdiction of any other

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate 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 States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is antee to every State in this Union a or hereafter may become a member republican form of government, and of this Confederacy, a republican shall protect each of them against form of government, and shall pro-tect each of them against invasion; Legislature, or of the Executive and on application of the Legislature (when the Legislature cannot be (or of the Executive, when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

# ARTICLE V.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration

2. Congress shall have power to and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

#### SECTION IV.

1. The United States shall guarconvened), against domestic violence.

# ARTICLE V.

1. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of twosuch amendments to the Constitution | thirds of the several States, shall call as the said States shall concur in sug-gesting at the time when the said de-ments, which, in either case, shall mand is made: and should any of the be valid to all intents and purposes, proposed amendments to the Consti- as part of this Constitution, when tution be agreed on by the said Con- ratified by the Legislatures of threevention-voting by States-and the fourths of the several States, or by

same be ratified by the Legislatures | Conventions in three-fourths thereof, of two-thirds of the several States, as the one or the other mode of ratior by Conventions in two-thirds fication may be proposed by Conthereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed | which may be made prior to the year by the general Convention—they one thousand eight hundred and shall thenceforward form a part of eight, shall, in any manner, affect the this Constitution. But no State first and fourth clauses in the ninth shall, without its consent, be deprived section of the first article; and that of its equal representation in the no State, without its consent, shall Senate.

# ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; 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 ender the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws standing.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, bers of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and both of the United States and of the of the several States, shall be bound several States, shall be bound by oath by oath or affirmation, to support this or affirmation to support this Consti-Constitution; but no religious test tion: but no religious test shall ever shall ever be required as a qualification to any tion to any office or public trust un- office, or public trust, under the der the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Con-

gress; provided, that no amendment be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

# ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the gagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Confederate be as valid against the United States States under this Constitution as un- under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in of the United States which shall be pursuance thereof, and all treaties made in pursuance thereof, and all made, or which shall be made, under treaties made, or which shall be made, the authority of the Confederate under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any- State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwith- any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-United States.

9.\* The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not stitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the others retained by the people. several States.

6. The powers not delegated to respectively, or to the people thereof. to the people.

# ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner above specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and, for the meeting of the Electoral College; and, for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

10.\* The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Con- the United States by the Constitution, stitution, nor prohibited by it to the | nor prohibited by it to the States, are States, are reserved to the States, reserved to the States respectively or

# ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

. Amendment.

Cr. 5-1 Har-1