

Montgomery Daily Mail

BY HENRY F. COYNE & CO.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

(VOLUME—XI NUMBER 197)

EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

Terms of the Mail.
Weekly paper per annum \$5.00
single copy 10 cts
Daily paper, one month \$2.00
three months 5.00
single copy, whole sheet 10 cts
half sheet 5 cts
A liberal discount to News Dealers.
Advertisements in the Daily.
For each square of 10 lines or less, or space to the amount of one square, for each insertion \$1.
On advertisements standing one month, a discount of 10 per cent. will be made, two months 20 per cent., and three months 30 per cent.
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, the bill will be presented at the end of one month.
Advertisements or notices in the local column will be charged twenty-five cents per line for each insertion.
Communications announcing, or calling upon persons to become candidates for office, charged for as regular advertisements.
All obituary and personal articles, must be paid for as regular advertisements.

Parties before the Probate Court who have announcements to publish, and who desire to bestow their advertisements on the Mail, will confer a favor on the undersigned by signifying the same to the Probate Judge, who will thereupon so order. Our friends among the Executors, Administrators and Guardians, having business in that Court will please remember this.

HENRY F. COYNE & CO.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THE FRIENDS OF COL. THOMAS H. WATTS, OF MONTGOMERY.

throughout the State, announce him as a candidate for Governor of Alabama, with the assurance that he will serve if elected.

Rags, Rags! We desire to purchase clean linen and cotton rags, in order to aid the paper mills in making—and ourselves in obtaining—a supply of printing paper.

We hope that our friends and the public in town and country, will bundle their otherwise useless rags, and send them to the MAIL OFFICE. Every household can very materially aid us by so doing.

For **Hannon's Regiment**. Any one belonging to Capt. Maetin's Company G, in the above regiment, desiring to send packages of clothing, letters, &c., to members of the company or regiment, (53d Alabama Partisan Rangers), can do so by depositing packages at **Bloom & Hale's Drug Store**, Market street, previous to the 4th of June, when I shall leave here for the regiment direct.

O. W. BROADNAX, O. S. Co G, may 21st 1863 53d Ala. Reg. P. R.

A few more clippings from New Orleans papers of doings before the Provost Court of the mean, vindictive Yankees.

CONFIDENCE-HANDKERCHIEFS.—William McJones was arrested yesterday and taken before Provost Marshal Kilburne, on a charge of having in his possession a pocket handkerchief ornamented with two Confederate flags delicately wrought in fancy needlework. One was the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and the other the "Red, White and Red."

Sarah Haughery and Josephine Farredy, who reside on Liberty street, took the liberty of singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," talking secession, and abusing Unionists. The accused denied the allegations, and averred that the charge originated in spite and personal malice. Witnesses, however, corroborated the complaint in every particular, and thereupon Sarah was fined \$15 and Josephine \$25.

J. B. Bobet, who cursed Lincoln on the last day, said that he had been, and always would be, secession. He was given a good character by several witnesses, though on the occasion in question he got a little tight. He was sent to prison for thirty days.

Thomas Hickey was up for telling a soldier that he was a rebel, and said he would like to shoot down every Yankee in the city. He was terribly tight and confessed everything. In fact he said that he did not know what he had said. He was sent to prison for sixty days.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The Chattanooga Rebel has the following press dispatch:

TULLAHOMA, May 29.—Mr. Vallandigham feels confident that his character is well enough known to satisfy every one that he is incapable of any word, or act, either here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he thus sustains towards the South during his sojourn amongst us.

The story regarding Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity in the North, turns out to be a fabrication. She wrote last week to her husband, urging him to continue steadfast to his principles. Vallandigham after his sentence was kept in close confinement, and communicated with only by the Federal staff officers. Disgust and dissatisfaction pervades the entire Northwest for Lincoln and his administration. The whole country is ripe to throw off the hated yoke.

Flour is selling at Rook Hill, S. C., at \$8 per hundred. At Laurensville at \$10 per hundred. In Fairfield district at \$10 per hundred.

Horse Shoe Bend Battle, Ky.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy gives the annexed account of the "Horse Shoe Bend" battle which lately occurred in Kentucky.
You have no doubt heard before this of our late Kentucky trip, and of the brisk race and fight which our command had at "Horse Shoe Bend" on the Cumberland river. Gen. Morgan received orders on the 4th of this month, to take his command and drive back the Yankees who were reported as having crossed the river in large force, and moving down on East Tennessee. Our men were greatly delighted at the prospect of once more operating independently. You can hardly imagine the spirit which it appeared to infuse through the whole command. The rivers were much swollen, so much so that we were obliged to swim them, but they offered no impediment to men who felt like birds uncaged. By rapid and severe marches, for four days, during most of the time getting nothing to eat either for horses or men; we overtook the enemy near Monticello. Our advance came up with them just as they were about to imprison in a smoke house a number of citizens, whose wives and families were imploring their release. We succeeded in capturing this party, consisting of a lieutenant and fifteen men and pushed on after the enemy. They were aware of our approach and had chosen a very strong position in a bend of the river and were awaiting our approach. By two o'clock on Sunday, the 10th, a portion of five of our regiments had arrived and were immediately formed in line of battle. Before ammunition could be distributed their artillery opened on us. This for a moment caused a thrill to pass along the entire line, but not a man flinched. The order was at once given to charge, and determinedly and steadily our men moved up. After receiving the enemy's fire our men raised a yell and rushed on faster. Soon the enemy showed signs of giving way and after a little while broke and fled. We pushed on until the rugged and precipitous nature of the ground and the approaching darkness prevented further pursuit.

This is about the whole history of the fight. It was quickly won, the enemy being driven across the river, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. We buried 26 of their men. Our own loss was killed and 37 wounded.

The Yankees were so sure of whipping us that they had the impudence to attempt a charge, crying out as they approached, "Where are your Morgan-horse thieves? Where is your brave John H.?" Our men soon showed them where they were, and I don't think they will take such pains to call us on again.

THE CASE OF DYING.—"If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said William Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." If this be dying, said the niece of Newton, of Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to die," the very expression, adds her uncle, "which another friend of mine made use of on his death bed a few years ago." The same words have so often been uttered under similar circumstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the speaker. "If this be dying," said Lady Glenorhy, "it is the easiest thing imaginable." I thought that dying had been more difficult, said Louis XIV. "I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said Francis Bacon, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment of them all. They expected the stream to terminate in the dash of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seem sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment. The day Arthur Murphy died, he kept repeating from Pope: "Taught hal' by reason, half by mere decay, To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of his glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying, and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end."

We understand that General Bragg, a few days since, informed his Adjutant-General, Colonel Walter, that he desired pardons to be issued freely and fully to every private who was under sentence of various court martials. It happened to be the Colonel's birth day, and he exercised the power fully, and more than one hundred privates, sentenced to imprisonment, ball and chain, or to labor on Government works with ball and chain for periods of four, three to six months, were pardoned and restored to their companies. The list, large as it was, after being submitted to General Bragg, was increased by the addition of other names.—Chattanooga Rebel.

THE REBELS IMPORTING FOOD FROM EUROPE.—Under this heading a Washington dispatch, dated May 19, says: Reliable information has been received here that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., for Nassau, but ultimately to run the blockade if possible. Her cargo consists of 1,500 bbls. of bread, and 450 bbls. of bacon—the bread and bacon for the rebel army. This fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution of the South, and the strait to which they are reduced.

STRANGE FELD, DE SE.

On Friday, says the Washington Chronicle of May 15th, at the Metropolitan Hotel New York, Mr. Edmond Baron, a Frenchman, was found dead upon his bed, with a surgical instrument called a cutting in his hand, with which he had inflicted a fatal wound in the region of the heart. A previous unsuccessful attempt at suicide had been made with mortuary. Mr. Baron had also thought of shooting himself, but had desisted, out of regard for the feelings of those occupying the next room. The cause of the act was probably depression of spirits, brought on by losses of property. Mr. Baron had once possessed great wealth, but had been reduced to a comparatively slender income. "The most remarkable feature of the case, perhaps, is a will left by deceased, bequeathing his body to Dr. Weiss, with the request that the skeleton should be nicely set and placed somewhere in his office. The document runs as follows: I hereby bequeath my body to my talented, and some day or other illustrious, Dr. F. Dunkin Wisse, of No. 30 West Fifteenth street, New York, requesting him to set up my skeleton nicely, and to place it somewhere in his office. The best means to effect it, probably are the following: to take the flesh off the bones with a knife as much as possible; to cut out a small piece of skull with a trojan, and pull the brain out; to pierce holes in the shaft of every long bone with a small gimlet, so as to let the marrow out, which will greatly improve the whiteness; to let it macerate in water a long while, and let it perfectly dry; then to soak it in a solution of magnesia, (or a *lait de chaux*) and when dry to rub it well and paint it all over with silicate of potash, and ultimately to set it up with wire. I will consider the fulfillment of the above request as a special favor. It will be so nice to see one's old dwelling place kept so clean and in good order; instead of rotting away in some dirty place. How hunky too, when we are all summoned to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, to find one's bones already together. Instead of having to struggle among the crowd, and to pick them up one by one in some charnel house. Should my learned friend fail to comply with my request, I will certainly come back and pull his hair out by the roots, provided that they give me a furlough. And, now with my love to E—, good bye. *Ou plait—au revoir.* EDMOND BARON.

From Mississippi.—The Mobile Tribune has the following by telegraph: JACKSON, May 30.—No fighting at Vicksburg.

The enemy has quit the storming process, and is going to try the starving. From reliable authority I learn that Grant is entrenching in parallel lines with our batteries, but out of reach of our guns, and keeping up communication above and below Vicksburg, thus cutting off Vicksburg entirely.

He is also entrenching at Big Black bridge, and the forts above and below. Information received states that the enemy's cavalry went to Bolton's Depot, twenty miles from Jackson, on the Southern road, and burnt the depot, a large lot of corn, and 800 or 900 bales of cotton, besides committing other depredations.

There is no news from Vicksburg since yesterday, but there is no apprehension felt here as to events at that place. The Mississippiian of this morning publishes a speech made by Gen. Pemberton, after three repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

"You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour; the last grain of corn; the last cow, and hog, and horse, and dog shall have been consumed, and the last man shall have perished in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg."

PROSCRIPTION IN NASHVILLE.—The conduct of Rosecrans in Tennessee has passed all bounds of toleration. "Not a number of that most infamous of newspapers, the "Nashville Union," comes to us, which does not contain a list of persons "sent across the lines." These lists often contain the names of poor women, and even children. Age, nor sex, nor condition are considered by the wretches who have charge of this wholesale transportation business, and the announcement is made in a tone of complacency revolting to every instinct of humanity. They regard the expulsion of peaceful citizens from their own homes as an excellent joke, and laugh over it accordingly; but if the God of the Just does not punish such iniquity in this world, it will only be on account of dire punishments awaiting in the next.—Chattanooga Rebel.

AN ALARM.—At twelve o'clock last night the signal gun was fired, and the report broke upon the ears of our citizens—many of them at least—like a fire bell in the night. The long roll was instantly beat at the various quarters of the troops, and in an almost incredible space of time all were under arms and en route for the wharf. Every man was promptly at his post. The steamers in the river were immediately fired up and the men drawn up ready to get aboard, when an order came for their return to their barracks. It is scarcely suspected that it was only a false alarm got up by Gen. Beauregard to test the watchfulness of the troops; and if so, the result was fully up to his expectations. We heard it stated that an engineer or two on the boats "came up missing."—Savannah Rep.

General News Items.

The Rome Courier states that several Federal spies have been seen lurking in that vicinity lately.

A convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Tennessee will meet in Chattanooga on the 13th Wednesday in June.

The Rome Courier says the wheat crop throughout Northern Georgia looks well. There was a frost in the vicinity of Winchester, Tenn., on the night of May 17.

It will not be three weeks before flour will be as plentiful in this country as it was ever known to be. And then what a fall in prices!

Mr. Biggers Mobley, of Chester district, has recently sold twenty thousand bushels of corn to the Government at \$1.50.

The powder mill, located about 14 miles from Charlotte, N. C., on the Catawba river, was blown up on Sunday morning, about five o'clock. Five of the operatives were killed. The cause of the explosion is not known. The mill house is entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is uninjured.

A CONSTANT MIRACLE.—The Bible itself is a standing and astonishing miracle. Written fragment by fragment throughout the course of fifteen centuries, under different languages, by persons of the most opposite tempers, talents and conditions, learned and unlearned, prince and peasant, bond and free; cast into every form of instructive composition and good writing, history, prophecy, poetry, allegory, emblematic representation, judicious interpretation, literal statement, precept, example, proverb, disquisition, epistle, sermon, prayer, in short, all rational, all shapes of human discourse, and treating, moreover, of subjects not obvious, but most difficult—its authors are not found like other writers, contradicting one another upon the most ordinary matters of fact and opinion, but are in harmony upon the whole of their sublime and momentous scheme.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. A slave must be good and trustworthy. June 1. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.
DUJENE DESJUNES, a refugee from New Orleans, teacher of the French language, is desirous of obtaining a class. He would also teach in private families. Apply at the residence of Mr. G. W. Whitman, corner of Madison and Hill streets. m28dt

NOTICE TO PLANTERS.
The Commissioners under the Impressionment Law have fixed the price of Provisions for this District, to be notified all who can possibly spare either Bacon, Lard, or Beef Cattle, to bring forward at once whatever can be spared, as our army is in want of all that can be obtained. The Secretary of War has suggested a plan for the collection of supplies, which is generally adopted would facilitate collections.

I will be glad to be notified by Committees as to the amount and pieces of stock of such supplies as the Commissioners have fixed the price for in certain counties. All counties usually shipping to MONTGOMERY are communicated through their respective Committees as early as practicable, and steps will be taken to collect and pay for, all stores as collected. It is earnestly hoped that all will come forward and divide their MEAT at once. Our brave army must not wait. Do not let it be said that "He waited until his bacon was pressed," but come forward voluntarily and divide, that those who so nobly defend us may never want for food. Do not say, "My neighbor has some to spare, but I have not enough to do so." All can spare some, and if all will spare some, there will still be enough for home and the brave ones away.

The price fixed by the Commissioners is 40 cents for shoulders, 50 cents for Hams, and 61 for Sides.

M. M. COPELAND, Maj. and C. S. may 27th Awt

PICKETT'S MILLS.
MY MILLS situated one mile from Autauga county, are now in good order, and prepared to grind either Wheat or Corn for those who will grant me a share of their patronage. I have made arrangements with Newport Ferry, by which parties from Lowndes and Butler counties, will pass to and from the Mills free of charge. A trusty and reliable white person will attend to the Mills. Parties living on the river who are too far to haul, and will send their wheat to Vernon, I will have it ground and delivered to the warehouse free of charge (except the usual toll). WM. R. PICKETT, may 18th Awt

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, Ala., May 1st, 1863.

NO Government Sewing will in future be given from this Department except upon a certificate from the "Ladies Aid Association," or from some lady or gentleman known to me, to the effect that the applicant is needy and of good character.

Being comparatively a stranger in the community, I cannot be expected to know the circumstances or standing of but few of the numerous applicants for work, and therefore respectfully ask that the public of Montgomery co-operate with me in this matter, as above indicated. J. L. CALHOUN, Major, Q. M. U. S. A. may 2d 1863

EXTRACT.
H'n'q's Vol. & Con. BUREAU, A. T., Huntsville, Ala., May 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 234.
ALL officers of the following regiments, are relieved from duty in the Bureau, and will immediately rejoin their commands: 22d, 25th, 26th, 28th and 34th Alabama regiments, 25th, 37th, 20th and 30th Mississippi regiments.

All officers thus relieved will report the result of their labors to these Headquarters. By command of Brig. Gen. BILLOW, Chief of Bureau. Jno. C. BURKE, A. A. G. may 17th 2d

Attns Commonwealth, Memphis Appeal (Jackson) and Montgomery Mail, copy and forward account to Maj. M. Cheatham, Asst. Q. M. at this place. Feed For Cows and Hogs A. L. CLAPP, dec 2d

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly to the Montgomery Daily Mail.

RICHMOND, May 30.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion that Stafford, being evacuated, but the destination of the army is in doubt.

The Examiner says, editorially, that there seems no longer a doubt that Hooker is making some important movement.

A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday, assures us that he saw upwards of 20,000 Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

The army of Northern Virginia will be divided into three corps d'armee, commanded respectively by Longstreet, Powell, and A. P. Hill.

RICHMOND, May 31.—Northern dates of the 28th give official news from Vicksburg to the morning of the 24th. Vicksburg was then holding out. Grant was hopeful of success. The number of troops in Vicksburg is said to be from 25,000 to 30,000. The city is full of women and children—not only the original inhabitants, but others who have come in for safety from the surrounding counties.

A dispatch to Cincinnati, dated the 27th, says the report from Rebel sources of the capture of Helena, is false.

A council of war at the White House on the 26th, in reference to offensive movements of the Rebels in Virginia, has been for some time threatening.

Hooker expresses the opinion that the Rebels are bringing up their forces from Charleston and North Carolina to make an aggressive movement. In view, however, of the publicity given to these rumors, it signifies a design to pay for the defense of Richmond, to deter Hooker from making another immediate advance.

There was a riot at Harrisburg, Penn., on Monday night, between the negroes and the whites. The cause is thought to be dissatisfaction among the soldiers at the delay of their payment.

A dispatch from San Francisco, 26th, says the French abandoned the siege of Puebla on the 30th of April.

Enrollment under the Conscription Act is proceeding in New York City. Negroes are being taken down with the rest.

Fifteen nine months Pennsylvania regiments have returned to Harrisburg, Penn., from the war.

Gov. Curtis left for Washington on the 27th inst., to consult with the President relative to the protection of the State of Pennsylvania against invasion.

The principal harbors of New England are being fortified.

Gold closed in New York at 144.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 66.
1. The following notice, relative to the exchange of prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 11th, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any time before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by General S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 26, 1863; by Colonel Dickey, in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road; and Capt. Cameron, at Osceola, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862; at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All citizens who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons enlisted in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULDS, Agent of Exchange. Richmond, May 9th, '63. 11. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited, from using, or in any manner interfering with, fuel, or wood, cut and delivered for the use of rail roads or rail road companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army. By order, S. COOPER, Adjut. and Inspector Gen'l.



MORNING EDITION
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

A LITTLE care and saving on the part of our friends, both in the city and country, of all scraps of cotton and linen, will be of great service to us.

The Executive. We have been repeatedly asked if the vote of soldiers would be counted in the election to take place in this State in August next. We believe there is no provision for counting such votes if cast elsewhere than at the home of the voter. But still we recommend to the soldier in camp to vote and send home their ballots. They will be counted along with the regular ballots, and will show the preference of the men who are more important to the country at this time than all others.

Letter from Virginia.
Omar of Ford's Division,
Near Raccoon Ford, Virginia,
May 23d, 1863.

My Dear Mail: Nothing of importance has occurred on our line since my last. The weather continues clear and beautiful, and the days though warm at noon, the nights are cool and invigorating in the rest of those fond of quiet repose.

So far, there has been no indication of any forward movement of the foe, although an advance of our front may be possible at almost any time.

The recent battle of the Wilderness, has caused quite a lull in the armies of either side. Reports of a late date state that the Yankees opposite Fredericksburg are drilling with a perfect vim, and that the whole face of the country on that side of the river is covered with the blue soldiers. How many thousands more of the hirings we will have to do, this and the fortnight of war alone must determine. They seem to spring into existence like mushrooms, and depart before our fire, about as fast, but it seems the line and masses of the enemy's reinforcements will extend to the "crack o'loom."

The recent footing up of the respective combatants losses are indeed enormous, and gives assurance that a most terrific struggle. Although, a great victory to us, it was obtained by a great loss of blood on our side. The noble patriotism of our troops was never exhibited to greater advantage on any field.

About our future movements we can do nothing more than surmise. Individual opinions are as varied as the hues of the rainbow; and to the next battle ground in Virginia. Some argue with a good amount of logic that the foe will make a strong advance on the south side of Richmond. Others with much confidence hold that we will endeavor to retrieve Hooker's humiliating defeat on the same line, and about Fredericksburg; and some are of the opinion that another meeting of the contending forces will come off on the doubly fought field of Manassas, before the summer solstice has passed. Indeed the Yankees hold to the infatuation, that they can whip us at Manassas, despite of their two previous disastrous defeats at that strategic point. Perhaps, with Bury O'Moore they believe "there is luck in odd numbers," but the side who has been twice successful, have all the odds and confidence in winning the third. Besides, it is hard to make the Yankees troops come in time, on a field where they have been twice defeated. "With all the boasted numbers of the finest army" of the best government the world ever saw," General Lee, with his valiant men, is ever ready to meet them, and deal them such dextrous blows as will send them reeling backwards or forwards.

We are fully gratified to perceive that the citizens of Montgomery are so promptly organizing for home defence, and we trust the result will be that you will have formed around you and your own men a home guard, a guard of safety from the invasion of the foe. A few hours would have placed Richmond at the power of Stoneman—and but for the patriotism of a single individual Georgia would have been seriously ravaged by freeborners. Within the corporate limits of every city in the Confederacy there are men enough second hand military, municipal, governmental, and other exempt positions to fill the attempt of any foe which might attack them, but the momentous question, in Mr. Editor, can you get any fight out of the majority of these exempt—speculators and aliens—and home birds? All of us who are so far distant from home naturally feel an interest for the safety of our dear ones, and we hope a fearless press and a patriotic public opinion, will not be killed, until every man is capable of quelling a Yankee, shall enroll his name, and report for duty in some of your companies now being organized for home defence. Montgomery is an important point to us, not only as a depot, and the location of hospitals, but as an important line of interior communication of our armies!

On yesterday General Stuart (our Job) had a grand review of his cavalry, at Oculoper C. H. It was a most imposing spectacle to see the men who attended as spectators. The force present was about eight thousand of as good men as "ever strode a horse of wood or iron." My word for it—there is something afoot—and may be it may prove that there is going to be a very prominent role by "our Job," in relation for what Stoneman has done. We anxiously await developments—and the news of a demand and bravo done by Stuart and his command, and quite a flutter in Washington City.

We are all full of anxiety about the success of our arms in Mississippi. We fear that the short time allowed Gen. Joe Johnston to prepare, caused the Yankees to escape a most deserved punishment.

Gen. Pemberton it seems did not play his hand as well as expected, with the Yan-

kees general. However, further light on the matter may clear up the mystery. Soldiers, you know, are all military critics.

With all the facts at present before us, we feel that the summer campaign in the West will be quite an extensive and contested one for both sides. Of the final result we have no doubt, and we know Johnston will fall in the last ditch before Vicksburg shall fall. Heaven grant our success.

All quiet along our line. Grant's review to-morrow.

For the Montgomery Mail.
The Volunteer, Welcome at Home.
At—THUNDERBOLT.

Gaily the Volunteer, shined, burst!
As he was passing down from the way
Singing, "In Freedom's Land still may roam,
Lady-Love, lady-Love, welcome me home!"

For the Volunteer shined, burst!
Sally she thought of him what others sleep,
Singing, "To be with you I might roam,
Volunteer, Volunteer, when canst thou come?"

Wark! was the Volunteer breathing her name!
Hark! his banner him, proudly he came,
Singing, "In Freedom's Land still may roam,
Lady-Love, lady-Love, welcome me home!"

Quickly she caught the sound so full of cheer!
Gladly she hastens to meet so dear!
Singing, "In Freedom's Land still may roam,
Volunteer, Volunteer, welcome at home!"

Friends near, and kindred dear, join in the song!
For friends and joyous comrades are the throng,
Singing, "In Freedom's Land still may roam,
Volunteer, Volunteer, welcome at home!"

To the Brave! To the Brave! WELCOME AT HOME!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Especially to the Montgomery Daily Mail

RIOHMOND, June 1.—Northern dates, of the 23rd ult., have been received here. The Chicago Times has a special dispatch dated on the field near Vicksburg, Saturday 9 o'clock at night, which says no fighting to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete on all parts of the Rebel line, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrencing, and building. The night Cavalry have been sent, "Owens" to ascertain whereabouts Johnston's forces are. Our loss yesterday was about 1,000.

A dispatch to the Times from Memphis, 27th, says on (Fed) forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg, but another steamer from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Monday, arrived today, reports that Grant has captured every Rebel rebel. The fighting was desperate. The Rebels rolled shells down the steep hills, which exploded among the Federals, creating fearful havoc.

The same dispatch adds: Fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left.

A special to the N. Y. Times from Washington, 27th, midnight, says: Nothing later in official circles. It begins to be talked of in official circles that the siege may last two months.

Friday's attack was very sanguinary. National (Fed) loss very heavy. The Rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until the Federals came within murderous range. The Rebels, however, were driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments.

Cairo dates of the 28th say the fighting of Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some. The Rebels rallied and retook them.

Each land to hand fighting. The Federal loss was 5,000.

The Rebels used hand grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works.

It is reported that one or two corps of Banks' army have reached Washington, (Miss).

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 25th mentions an arrival from Pernambuco to the 3d, reports great destruction of Federal vessels by the Alabama and Florida. Also mentions among the destroyed ships, one from India, the Lonha Hatch, Nora, Charles Hill, burk, Bertha, Lafayette, Kate and Cora, and schooner King Fisher.

Two of the ships were loaded with tea-very valuable.

The Herald's special correspondent from Washington, 28th, says: Lee's army is in motion. His rates are moving towards Oculoper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the Rebel army, foreshadowing a raid into Maryland.

JACKSON, June 1.—Grant demanded a surrender of Vicksburg, Thursday, giving three days for decision.

Pemberton vacated fifteen minutes to die in the trenches last.

The Federal troops are demoralized and refused to renew the attack on Saturday.

The gunboats were firing hot shot into the city.

The Federal loss is from twenty-five to thirty thousand, including Gen. Kerr, Lay, Burbridge, Bonan and one other.

Peter Hudson is invested.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. June 1.—This morning abolition prisoners, captured by our forces, below Kingston on Saturday, were brought to this place by the Atlantic rail road this morning.

SHELBYVILLE, June 1.—A quick fire of shot and shrapnel was directed against the Nashville Dispatch of the 29th containing the following, dated Vicksburg, Saturday: Grant drove the rebels to their last entrenchments.

Federal loss here—20,000.

The army heretofore occupying Jackson reinforced Grant Saturday evening.

The enemy, throwing shells from mortars, had captured the batteries "above and below" Vicksburg.

Sunday Grant telegraphed satisfactory details, which were interpreted for fear that they might be used to the enemy.

It was reported at Merrensboro on the 28th inst., that the rebel force, numbering 53,000, had fallen back.

For Representatives.
The friends of Capt. THOMAS J. MITCHELL announce him as a candidate for the lower branch of the Alabama Legislature, from Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

For Congress.
JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Leachport, will consent to become a candidate to represent the Congressional District composed of Chambers, Russell, Mason and Tallapoosa, in the next Confederate Congress, he will receive the enthusiastic approval of many voters. [may27td] BOUGHATHORSEN

FOR SALE.
PROM me at my residence in this city (Montgomery) near Randolph Mills, my Property, Papers, No. 100, taken out in October, 1862, by my OBEY HENRIETTA BOLLS for the highest and best consideration to be given. [may27td] BOUGHATHORSEN

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Montgomery Mail

For Representatives.
The friends of Capt. WILLIAM H. OGDON announce him as a candidate to represent Montgomery county in the next Confederate Congress, Monday in August next. may12td

For Commissioners.
We are authorized to announce the members of the present Board of Commissioners, except the following, as candidates for re-election, at the ensuing August election.
These names are as follows: CHAS. McDADE, SHEPHERD GARDNER, LEWIS EVANS, and J. T. BRIDELL. may12td

Circuit Clerk.
The friends of Capt. J. H. HESTER, who is now in the service of his country, announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

The friends of G. W. WHITMAN, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

Tax Assessor.
We are authorized to announce JOHN E. ABBOTT as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

The friends of JOHN H. HESTER, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

The friends of T. W. WILLIAMS, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

The friends of M. M. NALL, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery county. Election on the first Monday in August next. may12td

The friends of A. C. McDONALD, of Pine Level, announce him as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the election in August. may12td

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM BOBBITT as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Montgomery County at the ensuing election. may12td

Tax Collector.
We are authorized to announce Mr. G. P. PATTERSON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Montgomery County at the ensuing election. may12td

The friends of H. G. L. HARBIN, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election. may12td

We are authorized to announce W. G. WALLACE as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election. may12td

We are authorized to announce W. B. RAY as a candidate for Tax Collector of Montgomery county at the election in August next. may12td

FOR SALE.
MY Home and Lot, at Robinson Mills, Montgomery county, containing 100 acres, with a large body of water, and a fine view of the city. The property is well improved, and is a desirable place to reside in. The price is \$10,000. For particulars apply to Isaac Spangler, Montgomery, Ala. may12td

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TO ADVERTISERS

Business men who desire a first-class Advertisers' Medium, for the whole Confederate States, will find such an one in the

CONFEDERATE STATES RAIL ROAD GUIDE!

Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents per page, or fractional parts thereof at the same rate. Address all orders for advertisements or books to

H. P. HILL & CO.,
Griffin, Georgia.

Liberal commission to the trade. [Jan1td]

MISCELLANEOUS

OFFICE OF THE Q. M. OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, Ala., April 10, 1863.

TO DRUGGISTS, Merchants and Physicians.
HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the Confederate States Rail Road Guide, for the counties of Montgomery, Loudon, DeKalb, Wilcox, Wilkes, and Tallapoosa, I have the honor to inform you that the Guide is now ready for sale at the following prices: Retail, 50 cents; Wholesale, 25 cents.

TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.
The State of Alabama. I do hereby swear that the State of Alabama will not use or dispose of, or sell the Whisky (or Alcohol) in any way, for medicinal purposes, except for medicinal purposes, and that I will not dispose of, or sell the same in any other way, than as a beverage, for any person for medicinal purposes, for any person for medicinal purposes, for any person for medicinal purposes.

W. B. PARKER,
Clerk of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS

Attention! Planters!
The planters by the Government are invited to send in their receipts for the year 1862, to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st of July next. The receipts should be sent in by the 1st of July next, to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington, D. C.

THE subscriber has just arrived here with one hundred barrels of the finest quality of Flour, from the city of Montgomery, and is offering it at a low price. The flour is of the best quality, and is suitable for all purposes. The price is 50 cents per barrel. For particulars apply to the subscriber, at his residence, in the city of Montgomery, Ala. may12td

W. B. PARKER,
Clerk of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS

Montgomery and West Point Rail Road.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
The Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, has the honor to announce that the following is the new schedule of trains, to be in effect on the 1st of July next.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.
Leave Montgomery at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at West Point at 11:30 A. M.
Leave West Point at 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Montgomery at 5:30 P. M.

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Leave Montgomery at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at West Point at 11:30 A. M.
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FOR SALE

A FAIRLY at McMinville sends us a portion of the mail matter recently captured from the enemy in Wheeler's escort, and his command. We make the following extract from a letter, addressed to "Dear Ben," and signed "Alice," dated at Lancaster, Ohio, May 18:

"There was a little thing occurred here yesterday that I must tell you of. Several days ago Dr. Delamater, (I suppose you know him) after imbibing somewhat freely, so his friends say, made his appearance upon Main street, and becoming unorthodoxly hurra'd for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. Some persons took the matter in hand, and sent word to head-quarters. Yesterday evening, as he was going home to supper, a couple of officers requested the pleasure of this company to the train which was to leave in a few minutes for Cincinnati. So, without even bidding his family good-bye, he took his unparliamentary leave. His wife, who is even more seerish than the Dr., and also occasionally given to fits of hysterical, exercised her lungs upon hearing it, to that degree, that she could be heard for more than two squares. I presume she suffers somewhat this morning from sore throat. Now, can't the Doctor be considered most fool sorry for him, as when he is sober he is a perfect gentleman, and though seerish, never flatters his opinions where he knows they will be disagreeable. Then, too, there are so many loud-mouthed rebels here, who so richly deserve arrest and punishment. But from the way things are working now, if they keep on boasting at the present rate, I think a few hours would have passed Richmond at the power of Stoneman—and but for the patriotism of a single individual Georgia would have been seriously ravaged by freeborners. Within the corporate limits of every city in the Confederacy there are men enough second hand military, municipal, governmental, and other exempt positions to fill the attempt of any foe which might attack them, but the momentous question, in Mr. Editor, can you get any fight out of the majority of these exempt—speculators and aliens—and home birds? All of us who are so far distant from home naturally feel an interest for the safety of our dear ones, and we hope a fearless press and a patriotic public opinion, will not be killed, until every man is capable of quelling a Yankee, shall enroll his name, and report for duty in some of your companies now being organized for home defence. Montgomery is an important point to us, not only as a depot, and the location of hospitals, but as an important line of interior communication of our armies!

On yesterday General Stuart (our Job) had a grand review of his cavalry, at Oculoper C. H. It was a most imposing spectacle to see the men who attended as spectators. The force present was about eight thousand of as good men as "ever strode a horse of wood or iron." My word for it—there is something afoot—and may be it may prove that there is going to be a very prominent role by "our Job," in relation for what Stoneman has done. We anxiously await developments—and the news of a demand and bravo done by Stuart and his command, and quite a flutter in Washington City.

We are all full of anxiety about the success of our arms in Mississippi. We fear that the short time allowed Gen. Joe Johnston to prepare, caused the Yankees to escape a most deserved punishment.

Gen. Pemberton it seems did not play his hand as well as expected, with the Yan-

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE Confederate States of North America.

PREAMBLE

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 to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America:

ARTICLE I

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

SECTION I.

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 who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

2. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves.

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct.

3. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until enumeration shall be made, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to sixteen, Florida two, Mississippi seven, Louisiana six, Georgia ten, Alabama seven, and Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of 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 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 II.

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

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth, and of the third class at 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 shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in 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 be equally divided.

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

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. But any judicial or other federal officer or agent acting solely within the limits of any State may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

7. Judgment, in case of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION III.

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

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

SECTION IV.

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 House may provide.

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

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

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

SECTION V.

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 States. 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 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 Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emolument 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, unless he has first renounced the office; but Congress may by law grant to the principal officers 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 VI.

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

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives, and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other 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 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.

3. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday 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; and in such case, the appropriation of the bill shall be approved, and the other parts shall be returned to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VII.

1. The Congress shall have power—
1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no duties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

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; 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 carrying on the foreign and domestic trade, and other aids to navigation upon the coast, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation; in all which cases such duties shall be levied on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate 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-roads; 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 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 seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

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

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

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

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and 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 the Confederate States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

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 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 carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or any department or officer thereof.

SECTION VIII.

1. 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 prohibited, and Congress shall have power to enforce the same; and shall effectually prevent the said importation.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or from any Territory not belonging to, the Confederacy.

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

4. No bill of attainder or 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 herein before directed to be taken.

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

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

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

9. Congress shall appropriate no 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 Departments 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 has been judicially determined by a court of competent jurisdiction; or for the payment 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 appropriation, and the purposes for which it is made, and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made, or any extra pay to any officer or soldier.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any title of nobility, honor, or dignity of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign potentate.

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 to 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 bear arms, shall not be infringed.

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

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, 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 or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall 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 ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

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 tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederate States than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

20. Every law, or regulation having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION IX.

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 as tender in payment of debts; 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 duty on tonnage, except on foreign vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors, navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations, and any surplus revenue thus derived 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; nor enter 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 compact with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

SECTION X.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The electors in each State shall meet in their respective States, on the day appointed by the Legislature of that State, and shall vote for President, one whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers 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 the votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, upon the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes 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 this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible 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.

7. No slave, or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION XI.

1. Other States may be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate—The Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules 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 regulate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying within the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may be by law provided, 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 into 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, or hereafter may become, member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature is not in session, against domestic violence.

5. 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 such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention, voting by States, and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by the Conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention, they shall thereupon form a part of this Constitution; but no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

6. 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.

7. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Confederate States; and this Constitution, as under the Provisional Government.

8. 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 notwithstanding.

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

10. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the Confederate States.

11. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof.

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

13. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before 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 inauguration of the President; and shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for the assembling of the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted to them, not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

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