

Montgomery Mail

Counting House Calendar for 1863

Calendar table with columns for months (JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC) and days of the week, showing dates and corresponding days.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Table listing advertising rates for various types of ads, including per square, per line, and per word, with different rates for different durations.

Advertisements published at irregular intervals at per square for each insertion. Advertisements for office, \$5, to be paid in advance.

THOMAS W. BYAN, a private of Co. F, 3d Alabama Cavalry, killed by Captain G. J. Murphy, in Perry county, Ala., on the 18th of November, 1861.

WARE HOUSE NOTICE. In view of the exigencies of the times, we, the undersigned, Warehouse Keepers of the city of Montgomery, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. MY HOUSE and Lot in the city of Montgomery for sale. The house contains six rooms and a large pantry.

TO THE PRIVATE GAS CONSUMERS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY. THE increased price demanded for everything that is required in the manufacture and delivery of gas makes necessary a corresponding increase of price in the articles furnished.

NOTICE. Notice is therefore extended, that the price charged will be for all Gas delivered after the 1st day of May proximo, \$12 per thousand feet, less 10 cents for each thousand feet in all cases of payment made by or before the 15th of the month following, as required by the rules of the company.

BUREAU OF CONSRIPTS

Richmond, Va., March 10, 1863. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 28.

COL. JNO. T. MORGAN, 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers, having been placed at the disposition of this bureau, by order of Gen. Bragg, is assigned to duty as Commandant of Conscripts for the State of Alabama.

All communications with this bureau by officers assigned, or seeking duty with conscripts will be transmitted through him. By order of Brig. Gen. G. E. Rains. A. O. JONES, L. C. and A. A. Gen.

H. D.'S COMMAND OF CONSRIPTS FOR ALABAMA. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 4. For the information of all officers and persons connected with the Conscript service in the State of Alabama, the foregoing extracts from Special Order, No. 29, are ordered to be published.

NEW FIRM. M. PARKS & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Alabama street, corner of Tryon, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on Gold, Silver, and Platinum, Volcanic and Siliceous, made to resemble the natural teeth, and to improve the pronunciation, performed on the most improved and selected principles.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. WILL give prompt attention to the sale of all articles consigned to them.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS. For the Soldier, the House-keeper, the Agriculturist, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, &c. &c. Price \$1 by wholesale; \$1.50 by mail, post paid.

WARE HOUSE NOTICE. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 10, 1863. THE undersigned have determined to increase the rates of charges upon COTTON from and after the first day of May next to the following:

BEDELL HOUSE, GREENVILLE, ALA. PERSON on the morning train can rely on a good breakfast, on the table, and a warm supper.

BAYLOR & CO., NEW ORLEANS & LONDON. NEGOTIATORS OF MERCANTILE CREDITS AND CONNECTIONS IN EUROPE.

FLORNOY & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AND PARTNERS AT LAW, ELSA, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of law and equity of the States of Georgia, North Carolina and Butler counties, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery, Ala.—also in the Supreme Court of Alabama—and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Special attention given to all business in the Probate Court of Coffee county.

MISCELLANEOUS

Shoe Blacking. THIS Shoe Blacking is a perfect paste, imparts a jet black gloss to the leather. It is like water—the cheapest as well as the best blacking made in the Confederacy.

Six Good Servants Wanted AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Montgomery, Ala. Two stout "Ward Boys," one Plain Cook, male or female; two stout Women, for Washing and Ironing; and a careful Driver and good Ostler, to attend to the Ambulance and Horse. A Good wages will be given.

NORTH CAROLINA POWDER MANUFACTURING CO. THE Mills of this Company, located 13 miles West of Charlotte on the Catawba River, are now in full operation with a good supply of material. All orders from any section of the Southern Confederacy for fine rifle and sporting Powder, as also orders from Ball Road Contractors, will be promptly filled.

THE State of Alabama, Montgomery County, Special Court of Probate, March 31, 1863. THIS day came W. G. Waller, Administrator of the estate of Joseph B. Myrick, deceased, and presented his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned; and ordered that the 6th day of May, 1863, be set for the hearing of this application.

THE following articles are for sale at J. JACKSON'S Dyeing Establishment: Can Wood, Sal Soda, Nitrate of Iron, Gum Arabic, Liquid Blacking, Copperas, Sumac, Nitric Acid, Catechu, Blueing, &c., &c., &c.

LAW PARTNERSHIP. WILLIAM P. CHILTON and his Son, WM. F. CHILTON, Jr., have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A STEAM BOILER, 104 feet in length by three feet diameter, for sale, or would be exchanged for a smaller one. Apply at the MAIL OFFICE.

NOTICE. We are prepared to fill orders for SUPERIOR GRIND STONES, OF ANY SIZE! ROBERT & CO., at GREENWOOD & GRAY'S Sword Factory, Columbus, Ga., March 24, '63.

2000 BOXES VIRGINIA CHEWING TOBACCO, just received on consignment, and for sale by NEWMAN & STRASSBURGER, 102 Commerce street.

Marshall's Improved Metallic Percha Burial Caskets. THE public are invited to call and examine this new and valuable invention of CORTUGATED SHEET METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which for beauty, lightness and durability, stand unrivalled by any improvement of the age.

W. B. CULP, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Office No. 31 Market, corner of Perry street, up stairs—formerly occupied by Woods & Fry.

TO HACKMEN. HACKS within the city is required to Section 54 of the City Code which requires "the number to be painted on its lamps, in figures not less than three inches long."

M. T. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Claim Agent and Notary Public, RICHMOND, VA.

CARD PRINTING. The Job Department of the Mail Office is well supplied with a large stock of PLAIN, ENAMELED AND TINTED CARDS Of all Sizes and Colors, with which we are prepared to print Professional, Business, Wedding and other Cards, on the shortest notice, neatest styles, and at a reasonable advance on old prices.

Wanted. A SMART ACTIVE NEGRO BOY, 10 or 17 years old; also a good COOK, for which good wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

Job Printing—at the Mail Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Business men who desire a first class ADVERTISING MEDIUM, for the whole Confederate States, will find such an one in the CONFEDERATE STATES RAIL ROAD GUIDE!

Advertisements will be inserted at \$30 per page, or fractional parts thereof at the same rates. Address all orders for advertisements or books to H. P. HILL & CO., Griffin, Georgia.

THE subscriber has just arrived here with one hundred head of Horses and Mules. They can be seen at his plantation, three miles from the city. They will be sold for cash or approved paper. Those who wish to buy had better call soon.

DR. A. M. OLIVER OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Montgomery and vicinity. Office at Thomsen's Drug Store.

THE following articles are for sale at J. JACKSON'S Dyeing Establishment: Can Wood, Sal Soda, Nitrate of Iron, Gum Arabic, Liquid Blacking, Copperas, Sumac, Nitric Acid, Catechu, Blueing, &c., &c., &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Favorite Route to Richmond. VIA COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE, RALEIGH AND WELDON N. C., AND FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. CHARLOTTE AND R. C. RAILROAD, October 1, 1862.

DOUBLE Daily Trains are run over this Road as follows: Leave Augusta..... 7 00 A. M. 7 30 P. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 4 30 P. M. 5 00 A. M. Leave Columbia..... 5 00 A. M. 3 00 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte..... 8 30 P. M. 1 00 P. M.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Commencing Sunday, March 1, 1863.

MORNING TRAIN DAILY. Leaves Montgomery at 5:30 a. m., arriving in W. Point at 11:40 a. m., and Columbia at 1:40 p. m.

EVENING TRAIN DAILY. Leaves Montgomery 5 p. m. and arrives at West Point at 11:25 p. m.

SUMMER SCHEDULE. ALA. & FLA. RAIL ROAD.

Office Alabama and Florida Rail Road Co., Montgomery, March 24, 1863.

On and after 1st April, the Passenger Train will leave Montgomery daily at 8:50 a. m. in connection with the 6 a. m. Train on the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, and arrive at Mobile at 1 a. m.

Notice. Leave Mobile at 11:50 a. m., and arrive at Montgomery at 3:30 a. m., connecting with the train on the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, which leaves Montgomery at 5:30 a. m., and which connects with the Train to Atlanta, and points East and West, and also Columbia and points East and South.

JAMES R. STEWART, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND General Commission Merchant, No. 82, COMMERCE STREET, MONTGOMERY.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to the sale or forwarding of all consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, or other merchandise entrusted to his care—also, solicitor the patronage of farmers for the sale of County Produce, filling their orders, &c. mri-35m

Notice. Owing to the dissatisfaction expressed with the present arrangement of giving to certain houses a day of shipment, and the continued heavy pressure of freight both for the Government and individuals, this company will, on and after the 15th inst., adopt the following rules in regard to shipments:

On Monday, December 15th, a registry book will be opened at 9 o'clock, a. m., and shippers will be required to register all freights desired to be forwarded.

Shippers will be required to register the marks, number and description of packages, the name of consignee and destination.

No shipper will be allowed to register more than two car loads in any one day, and no transfer of the right to ship articles will be allowed, but goods must be shipped as registered, or the next in order of registration will be forwarded.

Goods will be forwarded strictly in the order of registration, but the right of the Government to forward its freight at all times, in preference to private freight is recognized, and the company reserves the right to forward promptly at all times, salt and family and plantation supplies to stations on this road.

DAN'L E. CRAM, Engineer and Superintendent.

1680 Acres of Land for Sale. HAVING settled permanently in Georgia, I now offer for sale a very valuable tract of land, containing sixteen hundred and eighty acres, lying (3) three miles south of Linden, the county seat of Marengo county, Alabama, and only six miles from the Bigbee river.

THE attention of all persons owning or driving HACKS within the city is required to Section 54 of the City Code which requires "the number to be painted on its lamps, in figures not less than three inches long."

G. A. OUSHING, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL promptly attend to any business of the office that may be entrusted to his care, and may be found at present at the MAIL OFFICE. His residence is on Monroe Street, North of the Capitol.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA

Article I. Section 1. 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 2. 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.

Section 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederation according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves.

Section 4. 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.

Section 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that the 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 6. 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.

Section 7. 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, 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.

Section 8. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been seven years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Section 9. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless he be a Senator. He shall also 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.

Section 10. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath. 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 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 11. 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 and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 12. 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.

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

Section 14. 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.

Section 15. 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.

Section 16. 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, and may be reprinted by 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 17. 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.

Section 18. 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 of profit under the Confederate States shall be a Senator or Representative during his continuance in office; but Congress may by law grant 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 the department.

Section 19. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate

may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Section 20. 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 all such bills shall be presented to the President, and his assent or dissent 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.

Section 21. 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 or any other bill, or he may veto it, in signing the same; but in such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

Section 22. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 23. 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.

Section 24. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

Section 25. 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 this 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, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coast, and the improvement and extension of 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.

Section 26. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

Section 27. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Section 28. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

Section 29. 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 the revenues.

Section 30. 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.

Section 31. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, and panels, juries and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

Section 32. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

Section 33. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

Section 34. To provide and maintain a navy.

Section 35. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval militia, and to exercise the power of calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederacy, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

Section 36. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States, according to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Section 37. 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— 1. 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 38. 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 is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the said importation.

Section 39. 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, this Confederation.

Section 40. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or public safety it may be required.

Section 41. 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.

Section 42. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

Section 43. 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.

Section 44. 7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

Section 45. 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.

Section 46. 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 the claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which has 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.

Section 47. 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 such service rendered.

Section 48. 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the

Confederate States, and no person holding a title of nobility or office under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign potentate.

Section 49. 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or granting the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Section 50. 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.

Section 51. 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.

Section 52. 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.

Section 53. 16. No person shall be held in 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 subjected to a double jeopardy for the same offense; but the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, nor shall any criminal case 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.

Section 54. 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.

Section 55. 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 jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederate States than according to the rules of the common law.

Section 56. 19. Excessive bail, nor excessive fines, nor cruel and unusual punishments shall be inflicted.

Section 57. 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 58. 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.

Section 59. 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duty on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net product of all its duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Confederate States; but no such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

Section 60. 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its harbors and navigation, or for the improvement of its harbors and navigation, or for the improvement of its harbors and navigation, or for the improvement of its harbors and navigation.

Section 61. 4. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 62. 5. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 63. 6. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 64. 7. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 65. 8. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 66. 9. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 67. 10. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 68. 11. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 69. 12. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 70. 13. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 71. 14. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

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Section 77. 20. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 78. 21. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be increased, nor diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any other State.

Section 79. 22. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States."

Section 80. 23. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, which shall be called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

Section 81. 24. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and remove, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments.

Section 82. 25. The principal officers in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic 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, they shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

Section 83. 26. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Section 84. 27. The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the Confederate States.

Section 85. 28. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Section 86. 29. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 87. 30. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

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