ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House

State shall be vested in a Genéral Assembly, which shall consist of a Senaré total alouse of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members closes by halot, every second year by he citiz us of this State, qualified as in this Constitution is provided.

SECTION 3. Each Judicial District in the State shall constitute one Election District, except Charlesten District, which shall be divided late two Election Districts, one consisting of the late Parishes of St. Phillip and St Michned, to be designated the Election District of Charleston; the other consisting of all that part of the Judicial District, which is without the limits of said Parishes, to be known as the Election District of Berkeley

as the Election District of Berkeley
Section 4. The boundaries of the several Judicial and Election Districts shall remain as

they are now established.

ECTION 5. The House of Representatives stall consist of one builded and twenty four M mbers to be apportioned among the several Election Districts of the State, according to the number of white inhabitants contained in cach, and the amount of all taxes raised by the General Assembly, whether street or indirect, or of whatever species paid in each, deducting therefrom all taxes paid on ac ount of property held in any other District, and adding therefrom all taxes elsewhere paid on account of property held in such District. An enumeration of the white inhibitaxts, for this purpose, was made it the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such finance as shall be, by law, directed; and Representatives shall be assigned to the different Districts in the above-mentioned proportion, by Ac of the General Assembly at the resision immediately succeeding every ename ration: Provided, That until he a porton ment, which shall be mad, upon the dexi enumeration, shall take effect, the representation of the several Election Districts, as herein constituted, shall continue as assigned at the last each, and the amount of all taxes raised by the attituted, shall continue as assigned at the last apportionment each District which has been heretofore divided into smaller Districts, known as Parishes, having the aggregate number of Representatives which the Parishes heretofore embraced within its limits have had heretofore embraced within its limits have had since that apportionment, the Representative to which the Parieh of All Saints has been heretofore critiled, being during this interval, assigned to Horry Election District.

Section 6. If the enumeration herein direct ed shall not be made in the course of the year appointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the Governor to have it effected as soon

the Governor to have it effected as soon thereafter as shall be practicable.

Secreton 7. In assigning Representatives to the several Districts, the General Assembly shall allow one Representative or every sixty-second part of the whole number of white in habitants in the State, and one Representative naorants in the State, and one Representative also for every sixty second part of the whole taxes raised by the General Assembly. There shall be further allowed one Representative for such fractions of the sixty second part of the white inhabitants, and of the sixty second part of the taxes, as when added together form

unit.
SECTION 8. All taxes upon property, real or ersonal, shall be laid upor the actual value of SECTION 5. All taxes upon property, real or personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by the assessment made or the purpose of laying such tax. In the first apportiument which shall be made under the Constitution, the amount of taxes shall be estimated.

ti mment which shall be made under the Constitution, the amount of taxes shall be estimated from the fiverage of the two years next preceding such apportionment; but in ever subsequent apportio ment, from the average of the ten years then next preceding.

Section 9. If, in the apportionment of Representatives; any Election District shall appear not to be entitled, from its population and its taxes, to a Representative; such Election District shall nevertheless send one Representative; and, if there be still a deficiency of the number of Representative; end, if there be still a deficiency of the number of Representatives to those Election Districts having the largest surplus fractions, whether those fractions consist of a combination of taxes separately, ustill the number of one hundred and twenty-four Members be made up: Provided, Accessor. That not more than twelve Representatives shall, in any apportionment, be assigned to any one Election District.

Section 10. No apportionment of Representatives shall be construed to take effect, in any manner, until two general election which shall succeed such apportionment.

manner, until the general election which shall succeed such apportionments.

SECTION 11. The Senate shall supposed of one member from each E. then the succeed such a supposed of the Election District of Small shall be supposed. the Election District or shall be allowed two Senut shall be allowed two Senators
SECTION 12. Upon the americ
General Assembly, which sail
der the provisions of the MoSenators shall be devided who
classes; the reats of the Senators
class to be vacated at the expuyears; and the number of tree
be so proportioned that one half the first number of Senators may as per rly as

ble continue to be chosen the reference of section 13. No person shall be eligible to. SECTION 13. No person shall be eligible to, or take or retain, a seat in the House of Representatives, unless he is a free, white man, who hath attained the age if twenty one year, hath been u citizen and a resident of this State hath been u citizen an la resident of this Stare three years next preceding the day of election, and hath been for the last ext months of this time, and shall continue, a seident of the Dis-

time, and shall continue, a resident of the District which he is to represent.

SECTION 14 No person shall be eligible to, or take or relain, a seat n the Senate, unless he is a free white man, whis hath attained the age of thirty, years, hath been a citizen and resident of this State five years next preceding the day of election, and hath been, for the last ix months of this time, and shall continue to be, a resident of the District which he is to represent.

SECTION 16. Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen at a get eral election on the third—ethereday in October in the present year, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, in such manner, and for such terms of office, as are berein directed. They shall meet on the fearth Monday in November, annually, at Columbia, (which shall minian the seat of of Government until otherwise determined by the congregation of two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation.) unless the case. SECTION 15. Senators and Members of the of the whole seprenentation.) Unless the casualties of sea or contagious disorders shall render it under to ment there; in either of which cases, the Governor or Commander in chief, for the time being, may, by proclamation, appoint a more secure and convenient place of meeting.

Szcrion 16 The terms of office of the Senstors and R-p escritatives chosen at a general election, shall begin on Mon sy following

Secret 17. Each House shall judge of the

ciections, returns and qualifications of its own blembers; and a majority of each House 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 may be provided by law.

SECTION 18 Each House shall choose its own officers, determine its rules of proceeding punish its Members for disarderly behavior. and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member, but not a second time for the s.

SECTION 19 Each House may punish, by imprisonme t, during its sitting, any person not a Member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to body or estate of any Member for anything said or done in either House, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall essault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the House, in his going thereto, or returning therefrom, or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the House.

SECTION 20. The Members of both Houses shall be protected in their persons and estates during their attendance on, going to and returning from, the General Assembly, and tendays previous to the sitting, and ten days after the adjournment thereof. But these privileges shall not be extended so as to protect any Member who shall be charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

SECTION 21 Bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the Senate,; and all other bills may originate in either House, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other

SECTION 22. Every Act or Resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that all be expressed in the title. SECTION 19 Each House may punish, by im.

and that s all be expressed in the title.

SECTION 2's No bill shal have the force of law until it shall have been read three times, and on three several days, in each House, has bad the seal of the State offixed to it, and has been signed in the Senate House by the President of the House by the President of the Senate House by the President of the House by the Presid

dent of the Senate House by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SECTION 24. No money shall be drawn out of the Public Treasury but by the legislative authority of the State.

SECTION 25. In all elections by the General Assembly, or either House thereof, the members shall vote "piva voce," and their votes thus given shall be enced at on the invoice thus

bers shall vote "viva voce," and their votes thus given, shall be entered upon the journals of the House to which they respectively belong.

SECTION 26 The members of the General Assembly, who shall meet under this Constitution, shall be entitled to receive out of the Public Treasury, for their expenses during their attendance on, going to and returning from, the General Assembly, five dollars for each days attendance, and twenty cents for every mile of the ordinary route of travel between the residence of the Member and the capital or other place of sitting of the General Assembly, both going and returning; and the same may both going and returning; and the same may be increased or diminished by law. if circum stances shall require; but no alteration shall be made to take effect during the existence of the General Assembly which shall make such

alteration.
SECTION 27 Neither House, during the sea-SECTION 27 Neither House, during the sea-tion of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn, for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the Assembly shall be at the time

that in which the Assembly shall be at the time sitting.

SECTION 28. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly whilst he holes any office of profit or trust under this State, the United States of America, or any of them, or under any other power, except officers in the militia, army or navy of this State, Magis are or Justices of Inferior Courts, while such these receive no salariest, my shall save

ates or Justices of Inferior Courts, while such tices receive no salaries; nor shall any culvactor of the army or navy of this State, the rynted States of America, or any of them, or a tige to of such contractor, be eligible to a tight of either House. And if any Momber shall provide the shall vacate his seat.

Section 29. If any Ecction District shall neglect to choose a member or members on the day of election, or if any person chosen a member of either House shall refuse to qualify and take his seat, or shall refuse to qualify and take his seat, or shall refuse to hold his seat, a writ of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, for the purpose of filling the vacancy thereby occasioned, for the remainder of the term for which the person so refusing to qualify, resistant the state of the contract.

occasioned, for the remainder of the term for which the person so relusing to qualify, resigning, dying, departing the State, or becoming disqualified, was elected to serve, or the defaulting. Election District ought to have chosen a fal question, brief ministers of the Gosphuse there were no in dedicated to the re to slavery. If they lee of souls, and one mocratic party, the, no minister of the a convulsion from whier of any religion everything. In the patinues in the ligiot everything. In the intinues in the exercity of the cart tions, shall be eligible [7] by to a call for four, Licutenant Governor, or measure in a considerate or the House of Representances.

ARTITE
SECTION 1. The Experiment of the shall be evested in shall be styled, The Governor shall section 2. The Governor shall rity of this strate, who the State of

the electors duly qualified to vote for merabe of the House of R presentatives, and shall be of the House of R presentatives, and shall hold the office for four years, and until his succes-sor shall be chosen and qualified; but the sine pirs n shall not be Governor for two

CONSCIUNT 3. No person shall be eligible to the ECTION 3. No person shall be eligible to the effice o. Governor, unless he bath attrained the age of thirty years, and hath been a citizen and resident of this State for the ten years next preceding the day of election. And no person shall hold the office of Governor, and any other office or commission; civil or milita-ry, (except in milita,) under this State or the United States, or any of them, or any other power, at one and the same time.

power, at one, and the same time.

SECTION 4. The returns of every election of Governor shall be scaled up by the Managers of Elections in their respective Districts, and transmitted, by a measurager chosen by them, to the seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the next ensuing seasion of the General Assembly, during the first week of which seasion the Speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes, shall be Governor, but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, the General Assembly shall, during the same seasion, in the House of Representatives, choose one of them Governor visus sees. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manager as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 5. A Lieutenant Governor shall be

SECTION 5. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner continue in office for the same period, and be possessed of the same qualifications as the Guyernor and shall 'exofice be President of the

SECTION 6. The Lieutenant Governor, acting

as President of the Senate, shall have no vote.

unless the Senate be equally divided.

SECTION 7. The Senate shall the use a Presi-

unless the Senate be equally divided.

SECTION 7: The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore to act in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SECTION 8. A member of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives, being clissen and acting as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall, thereupon, vacate his seat, and another person shall be elected in his stead.

SECTION 9. In case of the impendment of the Governor or his removal from office, death, resignation, disqualification, disability or removal from the State, the Lieutenant-Governor shall succeed to his office, and in case of the impeachment of the Lieutenart Governor or his removal from office, death, resignation, disqualification, disability or removal from the State, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to his office; and when the office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and President pro tempore of the Senate shall beof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and President pro tempore of the Senate shall become vacant in the recess of the Senate; the Secretary of State, for the time being, shall, by proclamation, convene the Senate, that a President pro tempore may be chosen to exercise the office of Governor for, the unexpired term.

Section 10. The Governor shall be Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army and Nave of this State and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the

shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SECTION 11. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, (except in cases of impeachment,) in such manner, on such terms an i under such restrictions as he shall think proper, and he shall have power to remit fines and forfoitures, unless otherwise directed by law. It shall be his duty to report to the General Assembly at the next regular session thereafter all pardons granted by him, with a full statement of each case and the reasons moving him thereunto

sons moving him thereunto
Section 12. He shall take care that the

laws be faithfully executed in mercy.

Section 13 The Governor and LieutenantGovernor shall, at stated times, receive for their
services a compensation which shall be neither reased nor diminished during the which they shall have born

ed.
SECTION 14 All officers in the Executive
Department, when required by the Governor,
shall give him information in writing upon any
subject relating to the duties of their respecttive offices. Section 15. The Governor shall, from time

section 16. The Governor shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

SECTION 16. He may, on extraordinary oc-

casions, couvene the General Assembly, and should either House remain without a quorum for three days, or in case of disagreement be-tween the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the fourth Monday of November then next ensuing.
Section 17. He shall commission all offi

cers of the State.

Section 18 It shall be the duty of the Managersot Elections of this State, at the first general elections under this Constitution, and

at each atternate general election thereafter to hold

to hold deserting the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor to the Lieutensection 20 The Governor shall resident

of office percents, in this Constitution.

SECTION 20 The Governor shall resident during the sitting of the Governor shall resident the place where its session may be held and the General Assembly may be held and the James of the State.

SECTION 21 Every Bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor, if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal; and proceed to reconsider it. It after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole represhall enter the objections at large on their journal; and proceed to reconsider it. It after such
reconsideration a majority of the whole representation of that House shall agree to pass the
Bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the ther House, by which it shall
likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a
majority of the whole representation of that
other 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. If any Bill shall not be returned
by the Governor within two days (Sondays
excepted) after it shall have been presented to
him, the same shall be a law in like manner
as if he had signed it. And, that time may always be allowed the Governor to consider
Bills passed by the General Assembly, neither
House shall read any Bill on the has day of its
session, except such Bills has have been House shall read any Bill on the law day of its assaion, except such Bills as have been returned by the Covernor as bein provided.

ARTICLE III

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in such Superior and Inferior Courts of Law and Equity as the General Assembly shall; from time to time, direct and establish. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected by the General Assembly, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during their confinunce in office; but they shall receive no fees or their services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during their confinuance on office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor held any other office of profit or trust under this State, the United States of America, or any of them, or any other power. The General Assembly shall, as soon as possible, catabilish, for each District in the State an Inferior Court or Courts, to be styled "The District Court," the Judge whereof aball be resident in the District while in office, shall be elected by the General Assembly for four years, and shall be re-eligible, which Court shall have jurisdiction of all rivil causes wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color and the General Assembly is empowered to extend the jurisdiction of the said Court to other subjects

diction of the said Court to other subjects
SECTION 2. The Judges shall meet and sit
at Columbia, at such time as the General Assembly may by Act prescribe, for the purpose
of hearing and determining all motions for
new trials and in arrest of jud ment, and such
points of law as may be, submitted to their,
and the General Assembly may by fet appoint
such other places for such meeting, as in their
discretion may seem fit.

SECTION 3. The style tell growses shall
be, "The State of South General" All proscutions shall be carried on some name and
by the suthority of the State of South Caro
lina, and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ARTICLE IV.

In all elections to be made by the people of this State, or of any part thereof, for civil or political offices, every person shall be entitled to vote, who has the following qualifications,

He shall be a free white man, who has attaled the age of twenty one years, and is not a pauper, nor a non commissioned officer or private soluter of the army, nor a seaman or ma-

ERRORESTANDAMENTE MARTINET M. INTERNATION OF THE PROPERTY AND PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF THE PRO rine of the navy of the United States He shall, rine of the navy of the United States He shall, for the two years next proceeding the day of election, have been a citizen of the State, or, for the same period, an enigrant from Europe, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, adording to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. He shall have resided in this State for at least two years next preceding the day of election, and, for the last six months of that time, in the Distriction which he offers to vote, proceeding and, for the last six months of that time, in the District in which he offers to vote, prouded, however. That the General Assembly may, by requiring a registry of voters, or other suitable legislation, guard against frauds in elections, and usurpations of the right of suffrage, may impose disqualification to vote as a punishment for crime, and may prescribe additional qualifications for voters in municipal spections.

ARTICLE V.

All persons, who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take (besides special oaths, not repugnant to this Constitution, prescribed by the General Assembly.) the following oath:

the following oath:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, and that of the United States. So help me God."

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but no impeachment shall be made, unless with the concurrence of two-thirds of the House of

Representatives
SECTION 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members

Present.

SECTION 3. The Governor. Lieutenant-Governor, and all civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdementors, for my misbehavior in office, for corruption in contract the interval. in procuring office, or for anyact shall degrade their official character. But judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment. hall degrade trial, judgment and punishment according to

law.

SECTION 4. All civil officers, whose authority is limited to a single Judicial District, a single Election District, or part of cither, shall be appointed, hold their office, be removed from office and, in addition to liability to immeasurement, may be punished for official missionduct, in such manner as the General Assembly, previous to their appointment, may provide.

provide.
SECTION 5. If any civil officer shall become disabled from discharging the duties of his office, by reason of any permanent bodily or mental infirmity, his office may be declared to be vacant, by joint resolution, agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each lieuze of the General Assembly: Provided, That such resolution shall contain the grounds for the proposed removal, and before it shall pass either House, a copy of it hall be served on the officer, and a hearing be allowed him.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

Section I. The Treasurer and the Secretary of State shall be elected by the General Assembly, in the House of Representatives, shall hold their offices for four years and shall not be eligible for the next succeeding term.

Section 2 All otherofficers shall be appointed, as they hitherto have been, until otherwise directed by law; but the same person shall not hold the office of sheriff for two consecutive terms.

Section 3. All commissions shall be in the carolina. be realed with the seal of the State, and be signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

All Lawar force in this State, at the adoption of this Constitution, and not repugnant hereto, shall so continue, until altered orrepealed by the General Assembly, except where they are temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration, if not continued by Act of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1 All power is originally invested the people, and all free Governments are founced on their authority, and are instituted for their peace, sately and happiness.

SECTION 2. No person shall be taken, or impriso ed, or "disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, of outhwed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due process of law; nor shall be allowed to the process of law; nor shall process. any manner deprived of his life. liberty or property, but by due process of law; nor shall any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or the law impairing the obligation of contrasts, ever be passed by the General Assembly.

Section 3. The military shall be subordinate to the stell power.

SECTION 3. The military shall be subordinate to the ivil power.

SECTION 4 The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety

ECTION 5. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

punishment inflicted.

SECTION 6. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for any longer time

ment to which shall be for any longer time than during good behavior.

SECTION 7. The trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press, shall be forever inviolably preserved. But the General Assembly shall have power to determine the number of persons who shall constitute the jury in the Inferior or District Courts.

Tion 5. The free exercise and enjoyment Section 8. The free exercise and cujoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be allowed within this State, to all mankind; Provided, That the liberty of conscience hereby declared shall not be construed as to excus acts of it, centiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

Section 9. The rights, privileges, impounities and estates of both civil and religious societies and estates of both civil and religious societies and of corporate begins in the second section.

cictica and of corporate bodies, shall remain as if the Constitution of this State had not been

altered or amounted.

SECTION 10 The rights of primogeniture shall not be re-established, and there shall not fail to be some legislative provision for the equitable distribution of the estates of intestates.

section 11. The slaves of South Carolina having been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be re-established in this State. this State.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. The General Assembly, whenever a tax is laid upon land, shall, at the same time, impose a capitation tax, which shall not be dess upon each poil than one-fourth of the tax laid upon each bunded dollars worth of a same and the same tax and upon each funded dollars worth of the same and the same tax and tax

tax, all such classes of persons, as from dieability or otherwise, ought, in the judgment of the General Assembly, to be exempted. ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The business of the Treasury shall be conducted by one Treasurer, who shall hold his office and reside at the seat of Govern-

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall hold his affice and reside at the seat of Govern-

ARTICLE XII.

No Convention of the people shall SECTION I. No Convention of the people shall be called, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly.

SECTION 2. No part of this Constitution shall be altered; unless a bill to alter the same shall be altered; unless a bill to alter the same shall.

be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read, on three several days, in the House of Representatives, and on three several days in the Senate, and agreet to, at the second and third readings, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly; neither shall any alteration take effect, until the bill, so agreed to, shall be published for three tnowths previous so a new election for members of the House of Representatives; and, if the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to, by the new General Assembly, in their first session, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole representation in each House, after the same shall have been read on three several days in each, then and not otherwise. three several days in each, then and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

Done in Convention, at Columbia, in the State one in Convention, at Columbia, in the State
of South Carolina, the twenty-seventh day
of September, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and sixy-five.
D. L. WARDLAW,
President of the Convention.
Attest: Junn T. Sloan, Clerk of the Concention.

Government of the United States. President-Andrew Johnson, of Tennes-

Secretary of State-W. H. Seward, of Secretary of War-Edwin M. Stanton, of

Pennsylvania. Postmaster Geneval-William Dennison, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy-Gideon Weller, of Connecticut. Secretary of the interior-James Harlan,

Secretary of the Freasury-Hugh McCulough, of Illinois. Attorney General-James Speed, of Ken-

tucky.

President of the Senate-Lafayette 5. Speaker of the House-Schuyler Colfax,

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon C. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justices, 1. James M. Wayne, Georgia. 2. Samuel Nelson, New York.

Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.

Nathan Clifford, Maine. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.

Daniel Davis, Illinois. Samuel Miller, Iowa.

8. Samuel F. Field, California. LIEUTENANT GRNERALS. Wingfield Scott, Virginia.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio. Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, Dela-Judge Advocate General, Joseph Holt,

D. C.

Quartermaster General, Monigomery C. Melgs, of Pennsylvania.

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