

United States Senator.

MR. EDITOR: The unity of feeling pervading the Convention affords a satisfactory guarantee of the future prosperity of the State. A spirit of conciliation and total abandonment of self and section for the common benefit, forms the prominent characteristic of this body.

The equal distribution of the honors of the State will and must cement this bond of union. The Governorship will be given to the patriotic Orr, from the upper section of the State. The esteemed President of the last Senate, the Hon. Wm. D. Porter, from the lower section of the State, is pointed out for the Lieutenant-Governorship; whilst the Hon. Franklin J. Moses, from the middle section, is deemed the "right man in the right place" for the United States Senate. His antecedents are well known throughout the State. Descended from a patriotic sire, (the first reader of the "Declaration of Independence" in this State,) his course has been uniformly onward, with a single eye to the honor and welfare of his native State. Col. Moses used every effort to stay rash action on the part of the State; but when the State did act, he stopped not to inquire whether she was right or wrong, but gave his heart and every effort to the support of her acts. At a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, at the onset, he raised and commanded a cavalry corps for her defence, and in the Senate and on all occasions he strongly advocated the cause of South Carolina. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, for years, he displayed constitutional knowledge and ability which has established his reputation as foremost among the gifted sons of Carolina.

It was well remarked of him by a late lamented and distinguished Judge, that "nature made Col. Moses a lawyer, but he had made himself a statesman." Such a man would reflect honor on our State in the conservative branch of the Union.

JUSTICE.

Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

IMPORTANT TO CREDITORS.—We urge our readers to give heed to the advertisement of Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, late of this city, of the honorable avowal of their purpose to redeem, at Richmond, all the bills of their issue while in Columbia, of the several denominations of 50 cents, \$1 and \$2, at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar. This, paid in the present currency of the United States, is substantially considerably over par. The satisfaction of all of these issues will be properly made, when properly presented to Messrs. Zealy, Scott & Bruns, Assembly street.

NICKERSON'S HOTEL.—This new establishment gets on as successfully as swimmingly. Never was establishment, designed originally for the cultivation of the brain, so happily and promptly transferred into an institution for the satisfaction of the abdomen—as if by magic, the new things fall into the old places, as if they were specially made for them. The black-board gave way to a more grateful board than was ever spread in commons for a hungry pupil. From all that we can see, Mr. Nickerson is already reaping the reward of his skill, energy, ingenuity and enterprise. The house is full, and all the lodgers seem content and happy. The wisdom and eloquence displayed by the members of the Convention, in their extraordinary services, are due, no doubt, in great degree, to the excellence of their digestion, and that, in turn, is the legitimate result of the excellence of the cuisine. But in the success of Mr. Nickerson, we must not forget to accord due credit to the excellence of his chef, Mr. Hamilton. Between these two, the house flourishes and will long continue to flourish.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

Meeting of Lutheran Synod.
Miss Chapman—School Notice.
Mrs. McCartha—
Acacia Lodge—Regular Communication.
Geo. Schofield & Co.—Fluid and Lamps.
Blanding and Barnwell—Corns for Sale.
J. F. Eisenmann—Merchant Tailor.
Calman & Kreuder—Com. Merchants.
Nomination of Geo. D. Tiffin.
Gen. Wade Hampton,
for the Legislature.
Zealy, Scott & Bruns—Extra Flour.
Keatinge & Ball—Redemptive Due Bills.
John McCully—Lod and Brick for Sale.

tution 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 misdemeanors, for any misbehavior in office, for corruption in procuring office, or for any act which 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, 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 either, shall be appointed, hold their office, be removed from office, and in addition to liability to impeachment, may be punished for official misconduct, in such manner as the General Assembly, previous to their appointment, may 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 House 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 shall be served on the officer, and a hearing be allowed him.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. 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 other officers 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 name and by the authority of the State of South Carolina, be sealed with the seal of the State, and be signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE VIII.

All laws of force in this State, at the adoption of this Constitution, and not repugnant hereto, shall so continue, until altered or repealed 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 vested in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their peace, safety and happiness.

SECTION 2. No person shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in 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 law impairing the obligation of contracts, ever be passed by the General Assembly.

SECTION 3. The military shall be subordinate to the civil 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 requires it.

SECTION 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments 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 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 and District Courts.

SECTION 8. The free exercise and enjoyment 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 so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

SECTION 9. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of both civil and religious societies and of corporate bodies, shall remain as if the Constitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

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 in 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.

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 less upon each poll than one-fourth of the tax laid upon each hundred dollars worth of the assessed value of the land taxed; excepting, however, from the operation of such capitation tax all such classes of persons, as from disability 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 Government.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall hold his office and reside at the seat of Government.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. 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 have been read, on three several days, in the House of Representatives, and on three several days in the Senate, and agreed 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 months previous to 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, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

Done 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 sixty-five.

D. L. WARDLAW,
President of the Convention.

Attest: JOHN T. SLOAN,
Clerk of the Convention.

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 chosen 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 impeachment 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 Lieutenant-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 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 Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State and of the militia, except when they 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 and under such restrictions, as he shall think proper, and he shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, 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.

SECTION 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed in mercy.

SECTION 13. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

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 respective offices.

SECTION 15. 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 occasions, convene the General Assembly, and should either House remain without a quorum for three days, or in case of disagreement between 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 officers of the State.

SECTION 18. It shall be the duty of the Managers of Elections of this State, at the first general election under this Constitution, and at each alternate general election thereafter, to hold an election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

SECTION 19. The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall, in the presence of the General Assembly, take the oath of office prescribed in this Constitution.

SECTION 20. The Governor shall reside, during the sitting of the General Assembly, at the place where its session may be held; and the General Assembly may, by law, require him to reside at the Capitol 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. If 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 other 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 (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it. 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 last day of its session, except such Bills as have been returned by the Governor as herein provided.

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 continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold 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, establish for each District in the State an Inferior Court or Courts, to be styled "The District Court," the Judge whereof shall 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 civil 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.

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 judgment, and such points of law as may be submitted to them, and the General Assembly may by Act appoint such other places for such meeting as in their discretion may seem fit.

SECTION 3. The style of all processes shall be, "The State of South Carolina." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of South Carolina, 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 hereof, for civil or political offices, every person shall be entitled to vote who has the following qualifications, to wit:

He shall be a free white man, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and is not a pauper, nor a non-commissioned officer or private soldier of the army, nor a seaman or marine of the navy of the United States. He shall, for the two years next preceding the day of election, have been a citizen of this State; or, for the same period, an emigrant from Europe, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according 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 District in which he offers to vote. *Provided, 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 elections.

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:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the Consti-