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

ARTICLE I.

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

Section 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.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every forty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and the number of congress shall be made up of the whole number of new-hampshire, new-york, new-jersey four, pennsylvania eight, delaware one, maryland five, virginia ten, north-carolina five, south-carolina five, and georgia three.

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

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and they shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United 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.

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 year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be, ex officio, President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they shall be equally divided.

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

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oaths. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases 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 United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. 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 place of choosing Senators.

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 5. 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.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

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.

Neither house, during the session of 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 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United 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 and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments
States not only to demand an exorbitant Freight, but to monoply the Purchase of the Commodities at their own Price, for any Year. Yet the great Injuries of the Landed Interest, & Improvement of the People; and the Danger is the greater, as the gain one Side will be in Proportion to the Loss on the other. Whereas requiring two-thirds of the Members present in both Houses would have produced mutual moderation, promoted the general Interest, and removed an insuperable Objection to the Adoption of this Government.

Under their own Constitution of the general Course at the Estab. the enumerated Powers, the Congress may grant Monopoly in Trade (Commerce), constitute new Crimes, inflict Criminal and Penal Punishments & extend their powers as far as they shall think proper, so that the State Legislatures have no Security for the Powers now presumed to remain to them, or the People for their Rights.

There is no Declaration of any kind for preserving the Liberty of the People, or the Right by Jury in Civil Causes, nor against the Danger of Standing Armies or Excess of Taxes.

The State Legislatures are restrained from laying Import Duties on their own produce.

* Both the general Legislation and the State Legislations are prohibited making export past子 Land, or any new or other Grant can be a Legislation, but civil and military Emoluments, which will be required to a breach of all the Constitution in the Union, and good Presidents for other Innovations.

This government will last a moderate Eternity: it is at present impossible to conceive whether it will be perpetual, or whether the third and nominal Eternity: it will most probably remain between the two and may terminate in the one or the other.

The general legislation is restrained from prohibiting the further Importation for twenty and Years; though Importation under the United States more secure, more valuable, and less capable of Defense.
laments whereas shall have been enacted during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. The enacting title of the laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the senators and representatives in Congress assembled."

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.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. 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 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 it be approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But if in 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 President within ten 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, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before he shall assent to it, he may reserve it, and return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; it shall then be reassembled, and reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of both houses, it shall become a law.

Sec. 8. The Congress may by joint ballot appoint a treasurer. They shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subjects of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

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

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

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.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy.

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

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, referring to the States respective ly, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

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 United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The Congress shall have power to invalidate any act of a state of which the legislature shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each such import.

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

No bill of attainder shall be passed, nor any ex post facto law.

No ex post facto law shall be enacted in derogation of the rights herein before directed to be reserved. No testamentary provision for a person of the age of one hundred and eight years shall be allowed.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust 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 state.

Sec. 10. No state shall coin money, nor emit bills of credit, nor make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts: nor pass any bill of attainder, nor ex post facto laws, nor laws impairing the obligation of contracts; nor grant letters of marque and reprisal, nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; nor grant any title of nobility.
No state shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign state, or with an Indian tribe, for any appropria- 
tion, device, or use of water from any common source of supply. 

The President shall, in case of a rebellion or invasion, or when the President, on his own initiative, believes that such a rebellion or invasion is imminent, convene the Congress, and if the Congress fails to convene, the President shall convene the Congress. In case of a rebellion or invasion, the President may, by proclamation, suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the affected states. 

The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. 

The President shall have power to fill up any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. 

The President shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or any department thereof. 

The President shall have the power to commission all the officers of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. 

The President shall have the power to veto any bill which shall have been passed by the Senate and House of Representatives. The President shall have the power to sign bills into law, or to veto them, with the advice and consent of Congress. 

The President shall have the power to appoint all civil officers of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, except in cases where the Senate shall refuse to consent, in which case the President shall nominate other persons for appointment. 

The President shall have the power to receive ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign states, and to negotiate treaties, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. 

The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. 

The President shall have the power to issue pardons and grants of reprieves, except in cases of impeachment. 

The President shall have the power to declare the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their
their authority. To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. To controversies to which the United States shall be a party. To controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all 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.

Sec. 3. Trespass against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses, the one against the other. And no person shall be held to answer for the treason of a foreign power, until after conviction therein, by the testimony of two witnesses, the one against the other.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress shall by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall in such case be delivered up, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he shall flee; and the person so delivered shall be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person shall, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, be2 held to answer for a treason, or other crime, the punishment of which does not comprise death, until after conviction thereof.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed by dividing one State, or a part thereof; or by combining two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislature of the State so divided.

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

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and on application of the legislature of any State againstdden, and the executive and judicial officers thereof. Provided, that no amendment to any State which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the internal or local laws of any State.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

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

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying this Constitution into execution.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.
Objections to the Constitution of Government.

There is no Declaration of Rights, and the laws of the general Government being permanent to the separate Constitutions of the several States, the Declarations of Rights in the separate States are no Injunctions for the People toward one in the Enforcement of the Rights of the Community. Laws

The House of Representatives there is not the bulwark, but the Rock only of representation, which can never produce any Information in the Legislature as in the People; the Laws will therefore be generally made

The Senate has the Power of Altering, Adding, Striking out, and of Repealing; of Appropriations of Money; of the Orders of the Senate in its own Business, and Conjunction with the President of the United States, all the Republics that are over, the dispositions of the People, or necessary to the

This with their other great powers, the Power to Spring the Appointment of Ministers and all Public Officers, in many States, and to remove them, are

The Judicature of the United States is to be at large, to be able to decide the Suits among the several States, the extent and Power of the judges to be

The President of the United States has a Constitutional Council to that unknown, and no Good Office to be done to the People.

So will become a Court to the Senate — a Council of State and guard of the principal Officers of the great Departments. The word on all Conformities of all Appropriations for which no Formality is necessary.

...the President will be the Legislative of the People to the President.

From this fatal Object his vagaries are the Senate in the Appointments of the Officers, and the alarming Dependence. Connection between that Department of the Legislature and the supreme Executive.

None also regard that the Secretary of State, who is a President of the Senate, is the head of the Legislative Powers; whereas always given to come out of the Senate in an executive and independent manner over the other. The President of the United States has the same Constitutional and Granting Powers for the Executive, which may be sometimes extended from punishment, they who had been committed to commit the Crime. Which prevent the,

...a survey of his own Country.

By declaring the Senate of the United States the Senate have an exclusive Power of Legislation, which might be drawn

By acquiring only a property to make all commercial Regulations, and Navigation taxed the few Southern States to produce the Revenue an amount different from that of the eight Northern States, which gives by prominent Regulations to be made, as will enable the People of the Northern and Eastern

(To come to the Third of) States