
ARTICLE I.
The title of this Government shall be, "The United States of America."

II.
The Government shall consist of supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

III.
The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a Senate; each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other. The Legislature shall meet on the first Monday in December, and, if a different day shall be appointed by Law.

IV.
Sec. 1. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. The qualifications of the electors shall be the same, from time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

Sec. 2. Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty-five years at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven years before his election, and shall be, at the time of his election, a citizen of the State in which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 3. The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

Sec. 4. As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States, the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereinafter annexed, at the rate of one for every forty thousand.

Sec. 5. All bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. No money shall be drawn from the public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 7. Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied by writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen.
v.

Sec. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies that may happen by resignation, death, removal, or otherwise, may be supplied by the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

Sec. 2. The Senators shall be chosen for six years; but immediately after the first election they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as nearly as may be, numbered one, two and three. The seats of the members 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, of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year.

Sec. 3. Every member of the Senate shall be of the age of thirty years at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least four years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, a resident of the State for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 4. The Senate shall choose its own President and other officers.

VI.

Sec. 1. The times and places and the manner of holding the elections of the members of each House shall be prescribed by the Legislature of each State; but their provisions concerning them shall, at any time, be altered by the Legislature of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Legislature of the United States shall have authority to establish such uniform qualifications of the members of each House, with regard to property, as it shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. In each House a majority of the members 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.

Sec. 4. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 5. Freedom of speech and debate in the Legislature shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of the Legislature; and the members of each House shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at Congress, and in going to and returning from it.

Sec. 6. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; may punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and may expel a member.

Sec. 7. The House of Representatives, and the Senate, when it shall be sitting in a legislative capacity, shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall, from time to time, publish them; and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth part of the members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 8. Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that at which the two Houses are sitting. But this regulation shall not extend to the Senate, when it shall exercise the powers mentioned in the last article.

Sec. 9. The members of each House shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected; and the members of the Senate shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any such office for one year afterwards.

Sec. 10.
§ 10. The members of each House shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained and paid by the State, in which they shall be elected, to be received at the time, and in the manner, which the Legislature of the State may, from time to time, direct.

§ 11. The enacting file of the laws of the United States shall be, "Be it enacted, that the laws of the United States, shall be made by the Senate and House of Representatives, and by the Senate of the United States, in Congress assembled.

§ 12. Each House shall possess the right of originating bills, except in the cases before mentioned.

§ 13. 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, for his revision: if, upon such revision, he approve of it, he shall signify his approbation by signing it: But if, upon such revision, it shall appear to him improper for being passed into a law, he shall return it, together with his objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. But if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall, notwithstanding the objections of the President, agree to pass it, it shall, together with his objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of the other House also, it shall become a law. But if, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yea and Nay; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered in the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within seven days, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

§ 14. The Legislature of the United States shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to borrow money; and to regulate the value of foreign coin; to establish post-offices and post roads; to coin money; to regulate the value of foreign coin; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post roads; to borrow money, and emit bills on the credit of the United States; to appoint a Treasurer by ballot; to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to make rules concerning captures on land and water; to define the law and punishment of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and the punishment of counterfeiting the coin of the United States, and of offences against the law of nations; to declare a rebellion in any State, on the application of its Legislature; to make war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal; to raise and support armies; to build and equip fleets; provide and maintain a Navy; to execute the laws of the Union, on the credit of the United States, in the several States; to execute the laws of the Union, against the states of the Union; to execute the laws of the Union, in the territory over which the boundary thereof shall be established by law; and to enjoin the efficiency of the laws of the Union, on the territory over which the said boundary shall be established by law. 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 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.
The Senate of the United States shall have power to make treaties, and to appoint ambassadors and judges of the supreme court. The Senate shall be consulted in all cases in controversy between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or territory, and shall settle the disputes. When the Senate shall have made a decision, it shall be binding on the parties involved.

The Senate shall also assign a day for the appearance of the parties, by their agents or officers, before the House. The agents or officers shall be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question. If the agents or officers cannot agree, the Senate shall name three persons out of each of the several States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as the Senate shall direct, shall, in their presence, be drawn out by lot; and the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them shall be commissioners or judges to hear and decide in all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or that may hereafter subsist between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or territory, and shall settle the disputes. Whenever the Senate, in their discretion, shall think proper to admit such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit, the Senate shall make the necessary arrangements.

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A hold his office during the term of four years and together with the
one president he shall fill up such term by election in the following
manner. Each state shall appoint in such manner as its legislatures may direct, a number of electors equal to
or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be final and conclusive. The proceedings shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and shall be lodged among the public records for the security of the parties concerned. Every commissioner shall, before he sits in judgment, take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, " well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward."

Sec. 3. All controversies concerning lands claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they respect such lands, shall have been decided or adjudged subsequent to such grants, or any of them, shall, on application to the Senate, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding controversies between different States.

Sec. 1. The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His title shall be, "The President of the United States of America," and his title shall be, "His Excellency." He shall be elected by ballot by the Legislature. He shall hold his office during the term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.

Sec. 2. He shall, from time to time, give information to the Legislature of the State of the Union, recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary, and expedient; he may convene them on extraordinary occasions; in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with regard to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly and faithfully executed; he shall commission all the officers of the United States; and shall appoint all officers in all cases not otherwise provided for by this constitution. He shall receive Ambassadors, and may correspond with the Supreme Executives of the several States. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons; but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar of an impeachment. He shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during his continuance in office. Before he shall enter on the duties of his department, 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 United States, to the best of my abilities."

Sec. 3. The Judicial Power of the United States shall extend to all cases arising under the laws of the United States; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls; to the trial of impeachments.
peachments of Officers of the United States; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction to Controversies between two or more States (except such as shall regard Territory or Jurisdiction) between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens of subjects. In cases of Impeachment, cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers, and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States. In all the other cases before-mentioned it shall be exercised, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make. The Legislature may appoint any part of the Jurisdiction abovementioned (except the trial of the President of the United States) in the manner and under the limitations which it shall think proper, to such Inferior Courts as it shall constitute from time to time.

Seft. 4. The trial of all criminal offences (except in cases of impeachments) shall be in the State where they shall be committed; and shall be by jury.

Seft. 5. Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, 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.

XII. No State shall coin money; nor grant titles of nobility; nor grant any title of merit, or of marques and republi;

XIII. No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, shall emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold or silver coin, a tender in payment of debts; nor shall any State lend the credit of the United States in the regulation of the value thereof; nor shall any State enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with any foreign power; nor engage in any war, unless it shall be actually invaded by enemies, or the danger of invasion be so imminent, as not to admit of a delay, until the Legislature of the United States can be consulted.

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

XV. No person charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.

XVI. Full faith shall be given in each State to the acts of the Legislature, and to the records and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State. And the Legislature may by general laws prescribe.
The United States shall guaranty to each State a Republican form of government; and shall protect each State against foreign invasions, and, on the application of its Legislature, against domestic violence.

On the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States in the Union, for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for that purpose.

The Members of the Legislatures, and the executive and judicial officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath to support this Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the organizing this Constitution, between the said States.

This Constitution shall be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, for their approbation; and it is the opinion of this Convention that it should be afterwards submitted to a Convention chosen in each State, under the recommendation of its Legislature, in order to receive the ratification of such Convention.

To introduce this government, it is the opinion of this Convention, that each assenting Convention should notify its assent and ratification to the United States in Congress assembled; that Congress, after receiving the assent and ratification of the Conventions of nine States, should appoint and publish a day, as early as may be, and appoint a place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that after such publication, the Legislatures of the several States should elect Members of the Senate, and direct the election of Members of the House of Representatives; and that the Members of the Legislature should meet at the time and place assigned by Congress, and should, as soon as may be, after their meeting, choose the President of the United States, and proceed to execute this Constitution.