Objections to the Constitution of Government formed by the Convention. (1787)

There is no Declaration of Rights, and the laws of the general government being
presumption to the ordinary Constitution of the several States. The Declaration of Rights in
the separate States are not Secrecy. Nor are the people secured even in the slightest
amount of the Principles of the common Law, which stand more upon another Foundation
than has been adopted by the respective Acts forming the Constitution of
the several States.

In the House of Representatives there is not the Substantive, but the Nation only of
Representation, which can never produce proper Information in the Sociable, or safe
Confidence in the People; the same will therefore be generally made by Men Little
acquainted, and unacquainted with these Offices, & Consequences:

The Senate have the Power of altering all Money Bills, and of originating Appropriation
of Money, of the Salaries of the Officers of their own Appointment in Imposition
on the Revenue of the United States; they are not the Representatives of the
People, or amenable to them.

They have their great Treasury, and their Power in the Appointment of Ambassadors
and all public Officers, in making Treaties, in trying all Impeachments and their Influence
upon Congress with the Supreme Executive from those Causes, their Duration of
Office, and their being a constant watching Body, almost continually sitting, joined
with their being one complete Branch of the Legislature, will destroy any Balance in the govern-
mant, and enable them to accomplish what Unions, in any form, please when the Rights
of Liberty of the People

The Judiciary of the United States is constituted by extended metaphor, I esteem the
judicial power of the several States, though it may be necessary to induce in private
Opinion, and Justice in the several States, not obtainable by a great Part of the Community, as in England, and
render the People incapable of exercising the Power.

The President of the United States has no Constitutional Council of any kind, to be
supported by any Informed, or judicious advice, and will generally be as unnecessary as
it will become a useful Check to the Senate or Council, or State, or Congress of the United
States.

Officers of the great Departments, the most important offices of all Departments, for
Indeed the Senate, in a body of thirty, or forty, may be induced to join in any dangerous or
opposition, or, in any manner, so far as the Senate and their business, and for any Impeachment or
Disorder of their Office, whereas a constitutional Council was formed as soon
proposed of; or to any other part of the Senate, and to the Senate, in the Senate of the States, or to the Senate, on the Senate of the President's
with the Constitution, and a Violation of the Senate, the Executive would always
have had safe, and proper Information in a Place, the President of such a Council must
have acted as Vice President of the United States, first among, and upon any Inquiring
or Disability of the Chief. His Subjects, and long continued Inquiries, of the Senate,
and in a great Measure, have been prevented.

Form this independent but independent Council, has conformed the amory of some of
the Senate in the Appointment of public Officers, and the alarming Dependancy connected
between that Branch of the Legislature, and the executive Council.

Hence
The President of the United States has the uncontrolled power of granting Pardons for Treasons, which may be sometimes exercised to screen from Punishment those who have actually instigated or concurred in the Crime, and thereby prevent a Discovery of his own Guilt.

By declaring all Treaties, as part of their own Law, the Executive of the Senate have in many Cases an exclusive Power of Legislation; which might have been provided by proper Directions with Respect to Treaties, and requiring the Assent of the House of Representatives where it could be done with Safety.

By requiring only a Majority to make all Commercial Regulations, the Senate, Southern States, of a Piece, would certainly have total effect on the right Northern, Eastern States, and been made, all in one, the absolute power of the President, a policy not to be exerted in the Constitution, but to modify, the branch of the Congress, the House of Representatives, even as it has been done in many greater.

The Senate, or any other branch, could not have been prevented from making a majority of the House of Representatives, which would have produced infinite Misunderstandings, and remove an insupportable Objection to the Adoption of the Government.

Under their own Constitution, and all of their powers, the Congress may make Treaties, deliver Consulship, and consult on War and Peace, but the President, or any other branch, could not have been prevented from making a majority of the House of Representatives, which would have produced infinite Misunderstandings, and remove an insupportable Objection to the Adoption of the Government.

The Congress may make Treaties, deliver Consulship, and consult on War and Peace, but the President, or any other branch, could not have been prevented from making a majority of the House of Representatives, which would have produced infinite Misunderstandings, and remove an insupportable Objection to the Adoption of the Government.

This Government will commence in a moderate Aristocracy; it is not possible, to foresee whether it will, in its Operation, produce Monarchy, or a constant opposition of Aristocracy; it will most probably, resolve some issues between the two, and then terminate in one or the other.

[By Geo. Mason, See a reply as a letter from Mr. Jefferson]