W E, 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.

A R T I C L E  I.

Sect. 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.

Sect. 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 requi-
site 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 in-
cluded within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by add-
ing 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 until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be en-
circled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connec-
ticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, 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 fill such vacancies by calling an election for the space of one month in the which the vacancy shall
have happened.

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

Sect. 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 and organized, they shall choose out of their own
members, one of them to be president. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.
When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. 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 punish-
ment, according to law.

Sect. 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.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Mon-
day in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 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 behav-
ior, 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, ex-
cepting such parts as may be in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members
of each 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.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be
secured by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, ex-
cept 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 emol-
ument

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The Congress of the United States shall have power
To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

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 subject 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 respectively, 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 districts 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 the sole Power of War, Peace, and the granting of Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

No Bill of Attainder can be enacted in favor of any particular person, nor ex post facto Law, nor Law impairing Contracts entered into before the passing of such Law, nor Law reviving actions or debts after the passage of such Law.

The Congress shall establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization; a uniform Rule of Bankruptcies; a uniform Rule of Evidence in all Cases at Law and in Equity in all the Courts of the United States; a uniform Rule of Evidence in all cases in equity; a uniform Rule of Evidence in all cases arising under the Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the several States; and a uniform Rule of Evidence in all cases arising under the laws of the United States, and in prosecutions by the United States for the violation of the laws of the United States.

The Congress shall have the Power to establish an uniform Rule of Evidence in all Cases at Law and in Equity, in the several States: And the Congress shall have the Power to establish an uniform Rule of Evidence in all Cases in Equity, in the several States: And the Congress shall have the Power to establish an uniform Rule of Evidence in all Cases arising under the Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the several States: And the Congress shall have the Power to establish an uniform Rule of Evidence in all Cases arising under the laws of the United States, and in prosecutions by the United States for the violation of the laws of the United States.
No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay imposts or duties on imports or exports, with such exceptions as in the case of war, the public peace may require; and the Congress shall have power to连云 all of them, and for the regulation of commerce with the Indian Tribes.Subjects not to be delegated. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisals, and make rules concerning captures in war: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin and to fix rates of interest. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and the rules of evidence in suits at common law.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen on the same ticket, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative shall be appointed to fill such an office under the United States, nor shall any person hold an office of trust or profit under the United States, who shall have held any office during the period of time in which he held or acted under such an office, and is not a native-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make known to the state in which they belong the names of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and subscribe, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government, directed to the president of the senate, and the house of representatives, open at such time and place as may be appointed by law. The electors shall have the qualifications of the respective state, and the votes shall be as follows:

In choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, with a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot one of them as president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the house shall in like manner choose a president. In case of a tie between the five highest, the vice-president shall be elected. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the same office, the vice-president shall act in the president's place.

The president shall, at stated times, receive compensation for his services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall, at stated times, receive compensation for services as commander in chief, as the laws of the United States shall direct. The president shall have power to fill up all 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, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.
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 and citizens 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 a 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.

Sect. 3. Treason 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 to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

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.

Sect. 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 may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 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 on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled be delivered up, and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one State, escaping into another, shall in consequence of regulations prohibiting such persons being discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatives of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

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.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or executive, against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress:

Provided, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses of the tenth section of the first article, or the 10th section, article I, of this constitution.

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, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

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