Congress of the United States, begun and held at Washington, Wednesday, the fourth of March, 1789.

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the following Articles be proposed to the States when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution:

ARTICLES

In addition to the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States, Article the first,... After the first enumeration required by the first Article of this Constitution, One hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives, nor more than the number of Representatives in Congress from any State under the Federal Constitution, shall be less than two hundred.
United States, New York, at
and seven hundred and eighty nine.

the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction and
the growth of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the tranquil and happy institution of
Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two
States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles
of the said Constitution, viz.

Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress, and ratified by
shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to
five hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall
be one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.
Article the sixth...... the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, property....

Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise

Article the eight. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the

Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy,

Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposable...

Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights,....

Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the U.

ATTEST.

Frederick Augustus II

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Jas. A. Eld. Secretary of the Senate.
not unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

nor shall any person be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, in cases of impeachment.

public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

nor shall, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise than it is now.

but no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy, nor shall he ever be compelled to produce evidence against himself.

from the common law.

and unusual punishments inflicted.

to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

listed by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Transcription

Congress of the United States, 
begun and held at the City of New York, on 
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institutions;

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the first. . . . After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second. . . . No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. . . . Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. . . . A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. . . . No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth. . . . The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. . . . No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to
be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article the eighth. . . . In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth. . . . In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in and Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article the tenth. . . . Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh. . . . The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the twelfth. . . . The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Attest,

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

John Beckley, Clear of the House of Representatives.  
Sam. A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate.