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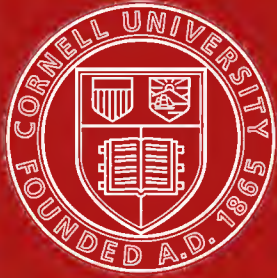
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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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Introductory Note

Three documents are fundamental in the history of the United States and are destined to be, if they are not already, fundamental in the world's development. These documents are the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Articles of Confederation (1781), and the Constitution of the United States (1789). In view of their importance, it may seem strange—but it is nevertheless a fact—that it is hard to find them within the compass of a single volume, unencumbered with extraneous matter. They are therefore brought together and printed in convenient form without note or annotation, although a few words have been prefixed by way of introduction, kept, however, separate and distinct from the text of these immortal documents.

There are three impelling reasons which justify and require their republication at this time.

International peace is only desirable and can only be permanent if it be based upon justice. To effect this, the conception of the State as possessing unlimited power must be rejected in favor of the conception of the State as the agent of the people creating it, subjecting it to law and to the law of its creation—a conception which has never been put in clearer, more concise, and more revolutionary form than in the Declaration of Independence of the United States. It is upon this kind of a State that we must build, and the society of nations must be composed of nations subjected to law, if the principles of justice controlling the conduct of men are to control the actions of nations.

The Articles of Confederation of the United States furnish an example of a league of independent States associated for limited and specified purposes. The union formed by the Articles was a diplomatic not a constitutional union, and it is therefore of interest and of value to those who would form a league of States of a diplomatic character. Again, the Articles are of importance because they provided in their ninth article a method of settling disputes between States by means

of temporary commissions, not unlike the method ultimately adopted by the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899.

The Constitution of the United States affords an example of sovereign, free, and independent States creating a general agency which their delegates called the United States, investing it with the exercise of certain sovereign powers, and reserving in the tenth Amendment sovereignty to the States together with the exercise of all sovereign powers that were not directly or indirectly granted to the Union and whose exercise the States did not renounce. Like the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution is memorable, and indeed more memorable, for its method of settling disputes between the States. The Articles of Confederation proposed settlement by temporary commission, the Constitution by a permanent Court of Justice.

In order that the documents here printed shall be of value to the reader who happens to be interested in international organization, it should appear that the States declaring their independence were States in the sense of international law; that the States forming a confederation were likewise States in the sense of international law; and that the States meeting in conference in 1787 to draft a more perfect union were States in the sense of international law, and their representatives were delegates to an international conference in the sense in which that term is understood in diplomacy. To make this clear and to relieve the reader of any reasonable doubts which he may have on these points, it is advisable to quote in this connection appropriate passages from the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. It is also necessary to show that in the more perfect Union of the Constitution the States composing it only granted to this more perfect Union certain specified powers of sovereignty and retained all other sovereign powers which they did not grant or of which they did not divest themselves. For if the States composing the Union under the Constitution are mere provinces, the Constitution can have little or no interest to persons interested in international organization who look to the organization of the American Union for a prototype of the eventual organization

of the society of nations. The nature of the Union and the relation of the States to their agency, the United States, can best be shown by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which in the American system interprets the Constitution, treaties, statutes of Congress, the Constitutions and the laws of States whenever a federal question is involved.

In the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence the revolutionary statesmen dissolved the political bands connecting them with the mother country in order "to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them." That was the purpose of the Declaration. The result of it is appropriately stated in the final paragraph of that immortal document:

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

The second of the Articles of Confederation declares that "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled."

The tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "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." The sense in which the terms "States" and "people" are used in the Constitution and the relations of the States to the United States are thus explained in the following

extracts from judgments of the Supreme Court dealing with these respective questions.

In the leading case of *Sturges v. Crowninshield* (4 Wheaton, 122, 192), decided in 1819, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

Previous to the formation of the new constitution, we were divided into independent states, united for some purposes, but in most respects, sovereign. . . . When the American people created a national legislature, with certain enumerated powers, it was neither necessary nor proper to define the powers retained by the states. These powers proceed, not from the people of America, but from the people of the several states; and remain, after the adoption of the constitution, what they were before, except as far as they may be abridged by that instrument.

In the leading case of *Gibbons v. Ogden* (9 Wheaton, 1, 187), decided in 1824, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

As preliminary to the very able discussions of the constitution, which we have heard from the bar, and as having some influence on its construction, reference has been made to the political situation of these states, anterior to its formation. It has been said, that they were sovereign, were completely independent, and were connected with each other only by a league. This is true.

In the leading case of *McCulloch v. State of Maryland* (4 Wheaton, 316, 403), decided in 1819, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

The convention which framed the constitution was indeed elected by the state legislatures. But the instrument, when it came from their hands, was a mere proposal, without obligation, or pretensions to it. It was reported to the then existing congress of the United States, with a request that it might "be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification." This mode of proceeding was adopted;

and by the convention, by congress, and by the state legislatures, the instrument was submitted to the *people*. They acted upon it in the only manner in which they can act safely, effectively and wisely, on such a subject, by assembling in convention. It is true, they assembled in their several states—and where else should they have assembled? No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the states, and of compounding the American people into one common mass. Of consequence, when they act, they act in their states. But the measures they adopt do not, on that account, cease to be the measures of the people themselves, or become the measures of the state governments.

From these conventions, the constitution derives its whole authority. The government proceeds directly from the people; is “ordained and established,” in the name of the people; and is declared to be ordained, “in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity.” The assent of the states, in their sovereign capacity, is implied, in calling a convention, and thus submitting that instrument to the people. But the people were at perfect liberty to accept or reject it; and their act was final. It required not the affirmance, and could not be negatived, by the state governments. The constitution, when thus adopted, was of complete obligation, and bound the state sovereignties.

In the same leading case of *McCulloch v. the State of Maryland* (p. 405) Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

This government is acknowledged by all, to be one of enumerated powers. The principle, that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent, to have required to be enforced by all those arguments, which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge; that principle is now universally admitted. . . .

In America, the powers of sovereignty are divided between the government of the Union, and those of the states. They are each sovereign, with respect to the objects committed to it, and neither sovereign, with respect to the objects committed to the other.

In the leading case of *Texas v. White* (7 Wallace, 700, 720), decided in 1868, Mr. Chief Justice Chase, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

Some not unimportant aid, however, in ascertaining the true sense of the Constitution, may be derived from considering what is the correct idea of a State, apart from any union or confederation with other States. The poverty of language often compels the employment of terms in quite different significations; and of this hardly any example more signal is to be found than in the use of the word we are now considering. It would serve no useful purpose to attempt an enumeration of all the various senses in which it is used. A few only need be noticed.

It describes sometimes a people or community of individuals united more or less closely in political relations, inhabiting temporarily or permanently the same country; often it denotes only the country or territorial region, inhabited by such a community; not unfrequently it is applied to the government under which the people live; at other times it represents the combined idea of people, territory, and government.

It is not difficult to see that in all these senses the primary conception is that of a people or community. The people, in whatever territory dwelling, either temporarily or permanently, and whether organized under a regular government, or united by looser and less definite relations, constitute the state.

This is undoubtedly the fundamental idea upon which the republican institutions of our own country are established. It was stated very clearly by an eminent judge (Mr. Justice Paterson, in *Penhallow v. Doane's Admrs.*, 3 Dallas, 93), in one of the earliest cases adjudicated by this court, and we are not aware of anything, in any subsequent decision, of a different tenor.

In the Constitution the term state most frequently expresses the combined idea just noticed, of people, territory, and government. A state, in the ordinary sense of the Constitution, is a political community of free citizens, occupying a territory of defined boundaries, and organized under a government sanctioned and limited by a written constitution, and established by the consent of the governed. It is the union of such states, under a common constitution, which forms the distinct and greater political unit, which

that Constitution designates as the United States, and makes of the people and states which compose it one people and one country.

The use of the word in this sense hardly requires further remark. In the clauses which impose prohibitions upon the States in respect to the making of treaties, emitting of bills of credit, and laying duties of tonnage, and which guarantee to the States representation in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, are found some instances of this use in the Constitution. Others will occur to every mind.

But it is also used in its geographical sense, as in the clauses which require that a representative in Congress shall be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen, and that the trial of crimes shall be held within the State where committed.

And there are instances in which the principal sense of the word seems to be that primary one to which we have adverted, of a people or political community, as distinguished from a government.

In this latter sense the word seems to be used in the clause which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.

In this clause a plain distinction is made between a State and the government of a State.

Having thus ascertained the senses in which the word state is employed in the Constitution, we will proceed to consider the proper application of what has been said.

In the same leading case of *Texas v. White* (p. 724), Mr. Chief Justice Chase, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

The Union of the States never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the Colonies, and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests, and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of war, and received definite form, and character, and sanction from the Articles of Confederation. By these the Union was solemnly declared to "be perpetual." And when these Articles were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the Constitution was ordained "to form a more

perfect Union." It is difficult to convey the idea of indissoluble unity more clearly than by these words. What can be indissoluble if a perpetual Union, made more perfect, is not?

But the perpetuity and indissolubility of the Union, by no means implies the loss of distinct and individual existence, or of the right of self-government by the States. Under the Articles of Confederation each State retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right not expressly delegated to the United States. Under the Constitution, though the powers of the States were much restricted, still, all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. And we have already had occasion to remark at this term, that "the people of each State compose a State, having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence," and that "without the States in union, there could be no such political body as the United States." (*County of Lane v. The State of Oregon, supra*, p. 76.) Not only, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States, through their union under the Constitution, but it may be not unreasonably said that the preservation of the States, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the National government. The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.

A comparison of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States in the matter of the treaty-making power and a statement of the function of the Supreme Court in the interpretation and application of treaties, will also show the international character of the Constitution and its applicability to the Society of Nations. And this can best be done for present purposes by the quotation of material portions of these two documents without indulging in lengthy comment.

First, as to the Articles of Confederation :

The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power . . . of sending and receiving

ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, . . . (Article 9, 1st Paragraph).

No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or state; . . . (Article 6, 1st Paragraph).

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue. (Article 6, 2d Paragraph.)

In a Federal letter to the States, prepared by John Jay as Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and agreed to in the Congress of the Confederation on April 13, 1787 (Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress, Vol. IV, pp. 329–338), the exclusive character of the treaty-making power vested in Congress was pointed out, together with the action of the States, inconsistent with the grant of the treaty power, and which well-nigh nullified the grant to and the exercise of the power by the Congress. “Let it be remembered,” the letter reads, “that the thirteen independent sovereign states have, by express delegation of power, formed and vested in us a general though limited sovereignty for the general and national purposes specified in the confederation.”

After quoting the ninth Article, conveying to the Congress “the sole and *exclusive* right and power of determining on war and *peace* and of entering into *treaties* and alliances,” and stating that a treaty when constitutionally made, ratified and published by the Congress “immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and superadded to the laws of the land” and that “no individual state has the right, by legislative acts, to decide and point out the sense in which their particular citizens and courts shall understand this or that article of a treaty,” the letter continues that “a contrary doctrine would not only militate against the common and established maxims and ideas relative to this subject, but would prove no less inconvenient in practice than

it is irrational in theory; for in that case, the same article of the same treaty might by law be made to mean one thing in New Hampshire, another thing in New York, and neither the one nor the other of them in Georgia."

In the course of this very important document the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Congress admitted that the definitive treaty of peace of September 19, 1783, between Great Britain and the United States had been violated in some respects and that it would be impossible to enter into treaties with foreign countries unless they were faithfully observed and interpreted in the sense in which they were understood by the contracting nations at the time of their ratification. On this point, the letter reads (p. 333):

Contracts between nations, like contracts between individuals, should be faithfully executed, even though the sword in the one case, and the law in the other, did not compel it. Honest nations like honest men require no constraint to do justice; and though impunity and the necessity of affairs may sometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the measure of convenience, yet it is never done but at the expense of that esteem, and confidence, and credit which are of infinitely more worth than all the momentary advantages which such expedients can extort.

The Congress recommended, therefore, that the States should take the following action (p. 336):

Be it enacted by . . . and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that such of the acts or parts of acts repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannick majesty, or any article thereof, shall be and hereby are repealed; and further that the courts of law and equity within this state be and they hereby are directed and required, in all causes and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from or touching the said treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the same, anything in the said acts or parts of acts to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

The advantage of this action is stated in terms which foreshadow the court of the more perfect union :

By repealing in general terms all acts and clauses repugnant to the treaty, the business will be turned over to its proper department, viz., the judicial ; and the courts of law will find no difficulty in deciding whether any particular act or clause is or is not contrary to the treaty. Besides, when it is considered that the judges in general are men of character and learning, and feel as well as know the obligations of office and the value of reputation, there is no reason to doubt that their conduct and judgments relative to these as well as other judicial matters will be wise and upright.

In a letter to Secretary Jay, dated August 15, 1786, from George Washington, then living in retirement, there occurs the following passage: "If you tell the Legislature they have violated the treaty of peace, and invaded the prerogatives of the confederacy, they will laugh in your face." (William Jay's *Life of John Jay*, vol. i., p. 248.) In reply to Washington's query, "What then, is to be done?" John Jay said in a letter, dated January 7, 1787 :

Such a sovereign [the United States in Congress assembled], however theoretically responsible, can not be effectually so in its departments and officers without adequate judicatories. I therefore promise myself nothing very desirable from any change which does not divide the sovereignty into its proper departments. Let Congress legislate—let others execute—let others judge. (*Ibid.*, p. 256.)

Next, as to the Constitution :

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation ; (Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 1).

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress . . . enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power. (Article I, Section 10, Paragraph 3.)

He [the President] shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur ; (Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 2).

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; (Article III, Section 2, Paragraph 1).

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. (Article VI, Paragraph 2.)

Now this judicial power of the United States can only be exercised in a court of justice. Under the Articles of Confederation there was no court, and in the Society of Nations of today there is no court of justice. It was natural that then as now the appeal should be to arms in the absence of a court of justice. Under the Constitution the appeal is to the Supreme Court. Under the future Society of Nations the appeal should be to the permanent court of justice, "accessible to all, in the midst of the independent powers," to quote the preamble to the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes drafted by the First Hague Peace Conference and adopted by all the members of the Society of Civilized Nations.

Although a treaty was the law of the land, and the nature, extent and interpretation of a law were proper subjects for a court of justice, there was, as has been said, no court of the confederation as distinct from the courts of the States composing it and, therefore, there was no authoritative judicial interpretation binding the confederation and the States.

In the more perfect union of the Constitution a court of this union, called the Supreme Court, was constituted; and the difference between a confederation without a court and a more perfect union with the Supreme Court is made clear by the leading case of *Ware v. Hylton* (3 Dall. 199, 237), decided in 1796, giving a single, uniform and national interpretation to the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States which the Congress of the Confederation was un-

able to preserve inviolate. Mr. Justice Chase, speaking of the nature and extent of the sixth article of the Constitution in so far as treaties were considered the law of the land, said:

Four things are apparent, on review of this 6th article of the national constitution. 1st. That it is retrospective, and is to be considered in the same light as if the constitution had been established before the making of the treaty of 1783. 2d. That the constitution or laws of any of the states, so far as either of them shall be found contrary to that treaty, are, by force of the said article, prostrated before the treaty. 3d. That, consequently, the treaty of 1783 has superior power to the legislature of any state, because no legislature of any state has any kind of power over the constitution, which was its creator. 4th. That it is the declared duty of the state judges to determine any constitution or laws of any state, contrary to that treaty (or any other), made under the authority of the United States, null and void. National or federal judges are bound by duty and oath to the same conduct.

In the leading case of *Foster v. Neilson* (2 Peters 253, 314), decided in 1829, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for the court, said:

A treaty is, in its nature, a contract between two nations, not a legislative act. It does not generally effect, of itself, the object to be accomplished; especially, so far as its operation is infraterritorial; but is carried into execution by the sovereign power of the respective parties to the instrument. In the United States, a different principle is established. Our constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is, consequently, to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the legislature, whenever it operates of itself, without the aid of any legislative provision. But when the terms of the stipulation import a contract—when either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial department; and the legislature must execute the contract, before it can become a rule for the court.

As a law of the land, it follows that it may be varied in so far as the United States is concerned by a subsequent law inconsistent with it.

In the *Head Money Cases* (112 U. S. 580, 599), decided in 1884, the court considered the relation between a law of the land made so by treaty and the law of the land made so by the Congress in a statute. Mr. Justice Miller, speaking for the court, said on this point:

A treaty is made by the President and the Senate. Statutes are made by the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The addition of the latter body to the other two in making a law certainly does not render it less entitled to respect in the matter of its repeal or modification than a treaty made by the other two. If there be any difference in this regard, it would seem to be in favor of an act in which all three of the bodies participate. And such is, in fact, the case in a declaration of war, which must be made by Congress, and which, when made, usually suspends or destroys existing treaties between the nations thus at war.

In short, we are of opinion that, so far as a treaty made by the United States with any foreign nation can become the subject of judicial cognizance in the courts of this country, it is subject to such acts as Congress may pass for its enforcement, modification, or repeal.

But, while an act of Congress inconsistent with a treaty is the law of the land, the act can not abrogate, modify or vary the right secured to a foreign nation by the treaty. The act of Congress can affect the national, it can not affect the international obligation, and the foreign nation, after as before, may claim the benefit of the treaty and secure compliance with its provisions through diplomatic channels or by physical force. (*Taylor v. Morton*, 1855, 2 Curtis 454; 23 Federal Cases 784.) The court can, by its decisions, only affect the United States. It can not affect the rights of a foreign power, because the Supreme Court is not a court of that country. There is no court of nations to decide the question between the nations and until a common court has been established, each nation must, in the last resort, decide for itself the question of right.

Again to quote the leading case of *Foster v. Neilson* (2 Peters 253,

307), decided in 1829, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for the court, said on this question:

In a controversy between two nations, concerning national boundary, it is scarcely possible, that the courts of either should refuse to abide by the measures adopted by its own government. There being no common tribunal to decide between them, each determines for itself on its own rights, and if they can not adjust their differences peaceably, the right remains with the strongest.

Questions of law and equity, to use the language of the Constitution, or justiciable questions, to use the language of diplomacy, frequently arise between nations. If unsettled, they embitter their foreign relations; and, if they do not actually cause war, they nevertheless make it easier for nations to drift into war. The delegates of the American States, meeting in Philadelphia in 1787, renounced the right which they possessed as sovereign, free and independent States, to settle their disputes by negotiation, and they renounced in their common interest the right of going to war which they had claimed in the Declaration of Independence and exercised against Great Britain. But they could then only settle the disputes, certain to arise between and among them, either by diplomacy or by war. For the peaceful settlement of their controversies they therefore created a court, an agency hitherto unknown for this purpose, in which they consented to be sued in all cases that might arise between them involving law and equity. For arbitration, they substituted judicial decision; for the temporary tribunal, the permanent court.

As States claiming to be sovereign, free and independent—they had expressly declared themselves to be so in the Confederacy which preceded the more perfect union of the Constitution—they consented to be sued, but were apparently unwilling to be dragged before the court of their hands by force; hence, the Supreme Court of the United States may invite, it can not compel the attendance of the defendant State. In like manner, and for the same reason, the judgment of the Supreme Court is a recommendation, it is not a command to the defeated State, to be executed by physical force.

The justices of the Supreme Court have wisely decided that the great thing in a dispute between States is to have it judicially investigated, the facts found, the principle of law applied and a judgment rendered. And, in order that this may happen with the least possible friction, the court allows the plaintiff State to proceed with its case in the absence of the defendant State, duly summoned, but not appearing.

Although I must be brief, let me add that the Supreme Court must determine at the outset that the question before it is judicial. In other words, it must decide not only that the controversy is one involving law and equity, but that it is not of a political nature; for the States have only consented to be sued in cases of a legal or equitable nature, and the court has only been granted the power to decide judicial, that is, justiciable, not political questions. It must also determine whether the controversy is between States, because a State may only be sued by a State in the Supreme Court of the United States.

I am bold enough to assert that if the States forming the society of nations are, after the breakdown of diplomacy, as anxious as the original States of the American Union to decide their disputes of a justiciable character without resort to war, they will find the model at hand in the Supreme Court and its procedure a fit agency of sovereign States, because it was created by sovereign States, to which they can safely submit their disputes of a justiciable character, allowing themselves to be invited, but not forced to appear, in which a suit can be begun by a plaintiff State against a defendant State, without the cooperation of other States, and in which the judgment rendered will be a recommendation, not a command, unless a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" is indeed a command. Should the nations doubt the possibility of deciding their disputes by due process of law, should they question the nature and extent of judicial power, should they insist upon a working definition of a justiciable as distinct from a political question, and should they require approved examples of judicial decision and forms of equitable procedure, they need only

consult the experience of the United States and linger over the pages of the reported decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the belief that these documents, valuable in themselves and life-giving to a continent, are susceptible of a larger application, in that they point the way to international organization, if they do not actually define its form and content, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States are gathered into the present little volume, separate and distinct from all other matters, and laid before the public without note or comment in order that they may be considered, analyzed, and compared with the greatest ease and under the most favorable conditions.

We have lived in an ungoverned world; we must live in a governed world. The society of nations must have its law and its institutions, and the experience of the United States—"an indestructible union composed of indestructible States"—should not fail to appeal to thoughtful men and women aghast at the crumbling of society and stunned at the spectacle of nations apparently in the throes of destruction.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Director of the Division of International Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

April 21, 1917.

CONTENTS

Introductory note	iii
The Declaration of Independence.....	3
The Articles of Confederation.....	13
The Constitution of the United States.....	29
Index to the Constitution	51

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

HISTORICAL NOTE.¹

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, In Congress assembled at Philadelphia, *Resolved*, on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draught, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th

¹Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, p. 3.

of July the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

NOTE.—The proof of this document, as published above [below] was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls at the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the fac-simile of the original in his custody. He says: "In the fac-simile, as in the original, the whole instrument runs on without a break, but dashes are mostly inserted. I have, in this copy, followed the arrangement of paragraphs adopted in the publication of the Declaration in the newspaper of John Dunlap, and as printed by him for the Congress, which printed copy is inserted in the original Journal of the old Congress. The same paragraphs are also made by the author, in the original draught preserved in the Department of State."

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1776¹

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—

¹Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, pp. 3-6.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high

Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of

right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT
WM. WHIPPLE

MATTHEW THORNTON

Massachusetts Bay

SAML. ADAMS
JOHN ADAMS

ROBT. TREAT PAINE
ELBRIDGE GERRY

Rhode Island

STEP. HOPKINS

WILLIAM ELLERY

Connecticut

ROGER SHERMAN
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON

WM. WILLIAMS
OLIVER WOLCOTT

New York

WM. FLOYD
PHIL. LIVINGSTON

FRANS. LEWIS
LEWIS MORRIS

New Jersey

RICHD. STOCKTON
JNO. WITHERSPOON.
FRAS. HOPKINSON

JOHN HART
ABRA. CLARK

Pennsylvania

ROBT. MORRIS
BENJAMIN RUSH
BENJA. FRANKLIN
JOHN MORTON
GEO. CLYMER

JAS. SMITH
GEO. TAYLOR
JAMES WILSON
GEO. ROSS

Delaware

CAESAR RODNEY
GEO. READ

THO. M'KEAN

Maryland

SAMUEL CHASE
WM. PACA

THOS. STONE
CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

Virginia

GEORGE WYTHE
RICHARD HENRY LEE
TH. JEFFERSON
BENJA. HARRISON

THOS. NELSON, JR.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE
CARTER BRAXTON

North Carolina

WM. HOOPER
JOSEPH HEWES

JOHN PENN

South Carolina

EDWARD RUTLEDGE
THOS. HEYWARD, Junr.

THOMAS LYNCH, Junr.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON

Georgia

BUTTON GWINNETT
LYMAN HALL

GEO. WALTON

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

HISTORICAL NOTE.¹

Congress *Resolved*, on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee should be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee, the subject was, from time to time, debated, until the 15th of November, 1777, when a copy of the confederation being made out, and sundry amendments made in the diction, without altering the sense, the same was finally agreed to. Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; which being done, the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November, the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the president and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the confederation. On the 29th of November ensuing, a committee of three was appointed, to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, &c. On the 26th of June, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, it having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States, by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. M'Kean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on the 15th of December, 1778, not to agree to the confederation

¹Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, p. 7.

until matters respecting the western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but, on the 30th of January, 1781, finding that the enemies of the country took advantage of the circumstance to disseminate opinions of an ultimate dissolution of the Union, the legislature of the State passed an act to empower their delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll, on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2d of March under the new powers.

NOTE.—The proof of this document, as published above [below], was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls of the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the original in his custody. He says: "The initial letters of many of the words in the original of this instrument are capitals, but as no system appears to have been observed, the same words sometimes beginning with a capital and sometimes with a small letter, I have thought it best not to undertake to follow the original in this particular. Moreover, there are three forms of the letter s: the capital S, the small s, and the long *f*, the last being used indiscriminately to words that should begin with a capital and those that should begin with a small s."

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION—1777¹

To all to Whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

“Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. THE stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or

¹Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, pp. 7-12.

attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the Governor or Executive power, of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under

the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time

of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land-forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and im-

provements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint

consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they can not agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress 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 finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall 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:" provided also that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdiction as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time

claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States.—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States.—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted,—to build and

equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled: but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States,

so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the several States.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in

a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we re[s]pectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

On the part & behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, Junr.,
August 8th, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
ELDBRIDGE GERRY,

FRANCIS DANA,
JAMES LOVELL,
SAMUEL HOLTEN.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WILLIAM ELLERY,
HENRY MERCHANT,

JOHN COLLINS.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,	TITUS HOSMER,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,	ANDREW ADAMS.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,	

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

JAS. DUANE,	WM. DUER,
FRA. LEWIS,	GOUV. MORRIS.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey, Novr. 26, 1778.

JNO. WITHERSPOON,	NATHL. SCUDDER.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,	WILLIAM CLINGAN,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,	JOSEPH REED, 22d July, 1778.
JONA. BAYARD SMITH,	

On the part & behalf of the State of Delaware.

THO. M'KEAN, Feby. 12, 1779.	NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5th, 1779.	

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781.	DANIEL CARROLL, Mar. 1, 1781.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,	JNO. HARVIE,
JOHN BANISTER,	FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
THOMAS ADAMS,	

On the part and behalf of the State of No. Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21st, 1778.	JNO. WILLIAMS.
CORNS. HARNETT,	

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS,	RICHD. HUTSON,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON,	THOS. HEYWARD, Junr.
JNO. MATHEWS,	

On the part & behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO. WALTON, 24th July, 1778.	EDWD. LANGWORTHY.
EDWD. TELFAIR,	

**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES**

HISTORICAL NOTE.¹

In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated, would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a

¹Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, p. 17.

resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1789, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 19, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—1787¹

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. ⁽¹⁾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.

⁽²⁾No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to 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.

⁽³⁾*[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

¹The text of the Constitution, the amendments thereto, the notes appended, and the Index, are taken from the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, and Senate Document No. 12, 63d Congress, 1st Session.

The numbers prefixed to the clauses of the Constitution, and here placed in parentheses, do not appear in the original text.

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section [page 48 of this publication].

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 thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

(4)When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

(6)The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. [(1)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.]*

(2)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, which shall then fill such Vacancies].

(3)No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to 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 first paragraph of section three of Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, and so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to filling vacancies are amended by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

(4)The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

(5)The Senate shall chuse 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.

(6)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.

(7)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. (1)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 Places of chusing Senators.

(2)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. (1)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.

(2)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.

(3)Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judg-

ment 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.

(4) 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. (1) 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.

(2) 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 whereof shall have been increased 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.

SECTION 7. (1) 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.

(2) 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 approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all 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.

⁽³⁾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 the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power ⁽¹⁾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; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

⁽²⁾To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

⁽³⁾To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

⁽⁴⁾To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

⁽⁵⁾To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

⁽⁶⁾To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

⁽⁷⁾To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

⁽⁸⁾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;

⁽⁹⁾To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

⁽¹⁰⁾To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

(¹¹)To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

(¹²)To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

(¹³)To provide and maintain a Navy;

(¹⁴)To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

(¹⁵)To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

(¹⁶)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, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

(¹⁷)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

(¹⁸)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.

SECTION 9. (¹)The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing 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 Person.

(²)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.

(³)No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

*⁽⁴⁾No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

⁽⁵⁾No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

⁽⁶⁾No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

⁽⁷⁾No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

⁽⁸⁾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.

SECTION 10. ⁽¹⁾No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

⁽²⁾No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

⁽³⁾No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

*See XVI Amendment.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. ⁽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 for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

⁽²⁾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 the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

*[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 a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be 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 immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors

*This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment [page 45 of this publication].

shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

(⁸)The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

(⁴)No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

(⁶)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 said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

(⁹)The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

(⁷)Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, 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, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. (¹)The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of

their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

(²)He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

(³)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.

SECTION 3. He 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.

SECTION 4. 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.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the 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 for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. ⁽¹⁾The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under 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.

⁽²⁾In all 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.

⁽³⁾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.

SECTION 3. ⁽¹⁾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.

⁽²⁾The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 2. ⁽¹⁾The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

⁽²⁾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, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the Crime.

⁽³⁾No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be 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.

SECTION 3. ⁽¹⁾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 be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

⁽²⁾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.

SECTION 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 of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, 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 One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(¹)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.

(²)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.

(³)The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, 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.

ARTICLE 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.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

G^o: WASHINGTON

Presidt and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON

NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM

RUFUS KING

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON

ROGER SHERMAN

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON

WM. PATTERSON

DAVID BREARLEY.

JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN

THOMAS MIFFLIN

ROBT. MORRIS

GEO. CLYMER

THOS. FITZSIMONS

JARED INGERSOLL

JAMES WILSON

GOUV MORRIS

Delaware.

GEO: READ

GUNNING BEDFORD Jun

JOHN DICKINSON

RICHARD BASSETT

JACO: BROOM

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY
DANL. CARROLL

DAN of ST THOS JENIFER

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR—

JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT
HU WILLIAMSON

RICHD DOBBS SPAIGHT,

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES PINCKNEY

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW
Attest

ABR BALDWIN
WILLIAM JACKSON *Secretary*

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 I.]*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of

*The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, on the 25th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts ratified them.

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 II.]

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 III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

[ARTICLE IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, 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 V.]

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 VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to 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 VII.]

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 any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

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

[ARTICLE IX.]

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

[ARTICLE X.]

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.

ARTICLE XI.*

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.†

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be

*The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

†The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress, on the 12th of December, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article; and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of September, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.*

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,

*The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the

shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.*

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce

Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States, viz: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia.

*The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 16th of June, 1866. On the 21st of July, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore *Resolved*, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated the 28th of July, 1868, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six States, viz: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 20, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868, and Alabama, July 13, 1868. Georgia again ratified the amendment February 2, 1870. Texas rejected it November 1, 1866, and ratified it February 18, 1870. Virginia rejected it January 19, 1867, and ratified it October 8, 1869. The amendment was rejected by Kentucky January 10, 1867; by Delaware February 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867, and was not afterwards ratified by either State.

any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.*

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.†

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

*The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States. The dates of these ratifications (arranged in the order of their reception at the Department of State) were: From North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 13-14, 1869; New York, March 7-April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it); New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Nevada, March 1, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 15-17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 18-19, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870. The State of Georgia also ratified the amendment February 2, 1870.

†The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared, in an announcement by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following thirty-eight of the forty-eight States. The dates of these ratifications were: Alabama, August 17, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 23, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 11, 1910; Oklahoma, March 14, 1910; Maryland, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 17, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Montana, January 31, 1911; Indiana, February 6, 1911; Nevada, February 8, 1911; Nebraska, February 11, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 20, 1911; North Dakota, February 21, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 27, 1911; Kansas, March 6, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 11, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911; Wisconsin, May 26, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; South Dakota, February 3, 1912; Arizona, April 9, 1912; Minnesota, June 12, 1912; Louisiana, July 1, 1912; Delaware, February 3, 1913; Wyoming, February 3, 1913; New Jersey, February 5, 1913; New Mexico, February 5, 1913. The States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Utah rejected this amendment.

ARTICLE XVII.*

(¹)The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

(²)When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

(³)This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

*The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared, in an announcement by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the following thirty-six of the forty-eight States. The dates of these ratifications were: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Nebraska, February 5, 1913; Iowa, February 6, 1913; Montana, February 7, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 11, 1913; Colorado, February 13, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 18, 1913; Nevada, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; Maine, February 20, 1913; New Hampshire, February 21, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; South Dakota, February 27, 1913; Indiana, March 6, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 15, 1913; New Jersey, March 18, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Arkansas, April 14, 1913; Connecticut, April 15, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 15, 1913; Wisconsin, May 9, 1913.

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION.

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Abridged.</i> The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	47
<i>Absent members,</i> in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of	1	5	1	31
<i>Accounts</i> of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the.....	1	9	7	35
<i>Accusation.</i> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the. [Amendments]..	6	-	-	44
<i>Accused</i> shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	-	-	45
He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Amendments]	6	-	-	45
<i>Actions</i> at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury. [Amendments]	7	-	-	45
<i>Acts,</i> records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the.....	4	1	-	40
<i>Acts.</i> Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	-	40
<i>Adjourn</i> from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may	1	5	1	31
<i>Adjourn</i> for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other	1	5	4	32
<i>Adjournment,</i> the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to	2	3	-	38
<i>Admiralty</i> and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of.....	3	2	1	39
<i>Admitted</i> by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be.....	4	3	1	40
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress	4	3	1	40
<i>Adoption</i> of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the Confederation and before the	6	-	1	41
<i>Advice</i> and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the.....	2	2	2	38
To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the.....	2	2	2	38
To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the.....	2	2	2	38

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Affirmation.</i> Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or	1	3	6	31
To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or	2	1	7	37
No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or. [Amendments]	4	-	-	44
To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or..	6	-	3	41
<i>Age.</i> No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of	1	2	2	29
No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of	1	3	3	30
<i>Agreement</i> or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. No state shall enter into any.....	1	10	3	35
<i>Aid and comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them	3	3	1	39
<i>Alliance</i> or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of	1	10	1	35
<i>Ambassadors</i> , or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint	2	2	2	38
The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting	3	2	1	39
<i>Amendments to the Constitution.</i> Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose...	5	-	-	41
On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose.....	5	-	-	41
Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of, or by conventions in, three-fourths of the States.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Answer</i> for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Appellate jurisdiction</i> both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have	3	2	2	39
<i>Application</i> of the legislature or the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the.....	4	4	-	40
<i>Application</i> of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Appointment</i> of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States respectively.....	1	8	16	34
Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone. Congress may by law vest the.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Appointments</i> in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments. Congress may by law vest the.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Apportionment</i> of representation and direct taxation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Repealed by section 2 of fourteenth amendment.].....	1	2	3	29
<i>Apportionment.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States. The sixteenth amendment. [Amendments]	16	-	-	49
Of representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments].....	14	2	-	48

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Appropriate legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.....	1	8	18	34
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth article, prohibiting slavery, by. [Amendments].....	13	2	-	47
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article by. [Amendments].....	14	5	-	48
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article by. [Amendments].....	15	2	-	49
<i>Appropriation</i> of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no.....	1	8	12	34
<i>Appropriations</i> made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of.....	1	9	7	35
<i>Approve</i> and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall	1	7	2	32
He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he do not	1	7	2	32
<i>Armies</i> , but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support	1	8	12	34
<i>Armies.</i> Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.....	1	8	14	34
<i>Arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	44
<i>Arrest</i> during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from.....	1	6	1	32
<i>Arsenals.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	8	17	34
<i>Articles</i> exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on	1	9	5	35
<i>Arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful	1	8	8	33
<i>Assistance</i> of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	45
<i>Assumption</i> of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provisions against the. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	48
<i>Attainder</i> or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No bill of.....	1	9	3	34
<i>Attainder, ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Attainder</i> of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.....	3	3	2	39
<i>Authors</i> and inventors the exclusive right to their writing and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to.....	1	8	8	33.

B.

<i>Bail.</i> Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed. [Amendments]	8	-	-	45
<i>Ballot</i> for President and Vice-President. The electors shall vote by. [Amendments]	12	-	-	45
<i>Ballot.</i> If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Bankruptcies.</i> Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of	1	8	4	33
<i>Basis</i> of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments].....	14	2	-	48
<i>Bear arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	44
<i>Behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good.....	3	1	-	38
<i>Bill of attainder</i> or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No.....	1	9	3	34
<i>Bill of attainder, ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Bills</i> of credit. No State shall emit.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Bills</i> for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All	1	7	1	32
<i>Bills</i> which have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President	1	7	2	32
If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated	1	7	2	32
<i>Bills.</i> Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law.....	1	7	2	32
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays.....	1	7	2	32
Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), shall, unless Congress adjourn, become laws....	1	7	2	33
<i>Borrow</i> money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to	1	8	2	33
<i>Bounties</i> and pensions, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
<i>Breach</i> of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same. Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and	1	6	1	32
<i>Bribery</i> , or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason.....	2	4	-	38
C.				
<i>Capital</i> or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Capitation</i> or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. [See sixteenth amendment, p. 49.] No	1	9	4	35
<i>Captures</i> on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11	34
<i>Casting vote.</i> The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	3	4	31
<i>Census</i> or enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter.....	1	2	3	29

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Census</i> or enumeration. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the. [See sixteenth amendment, p. 49].....	1	9	4	35
<i>Chief Justice</i> shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The.....	1	3	6	31
<i>Choosing</i> the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of.....	2	1	3	37
<i>Citizen</i> of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural born	2	1	4	37
<i>Citizen</i> of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and been nine years a	1	3	3	30
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a	1	2	2	29
<i>Citizenship.</i> Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States..	4	2	1	40
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]....	14	1	-	48
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	48
<i>Citizens or subjects</i> of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by. [Amendments].....	11	-	-	45
<i>Civil officers</i> of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, be removed. All	2	4	-	38
<i>Claims</i> of the United States or any particular State in the Territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice	4	3	2	40
<i>Classification of Senators.</i> Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes.....	1	3	2	30
The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year.....	1	3	2	30
The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year.....	1	3	2	30
The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year.....	1	3	2	30
<i>Coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Coin</i> money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to	1	8	5	33
<i>Coin</i> of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current.....	1	8	6	33
<i>Color,</i> or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race. [Amendments]	15	1	-	49

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and	3	3	1	39
<i>Commander in Chief</i> of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be.....	2	2	1	37
<i>Commerce</i> with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate.....	1	8	3	33
<i>Commerce or revenue.</i> No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of	1	9	6	35
<i>Commerce or revenue.</i> Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another.....	1	9	6	35
<i>Commissions</i> to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting.....	2	2	3	38
<i>Common defense,</i> promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the. [Preamble]	-	-	-	29
<i>Common defense</i> and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the.....	1	8	1	33
<i>Common law,</i> where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	45
No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the. [Amendments]	7	-	-	45
<i>Compact</i> with another State. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or.....	1	10	3	35
<i>Compact</i> with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or.....	1	10	3	35
<i>Compensation</i> of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	32
<i>Compensation</i> of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected.....	2	1	6	37
<i>Compensation</i> of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office...	3	1	-	39
<i>Compensation.</i> Private property shall not be taken for public use without just. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Compulsory process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
<i>Confederation.</i> No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or	1	10	1	35
<i>Confederation.</i> All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it as under the.....	6	-	1	41
<i>Confession</i> in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon.....	3	3	1	39
<i>Congress</i> of the United States. All legislative powers shall be vested in a.....	1	1	-	29
Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.....	1	1	-	29
Shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they by law appoint a different day.....	1	4	2	31
May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	31
Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	5	1	31
A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1	31
A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members..	1	5	1	31

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Congress.</i> Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.....	1	5	2	31
Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.....	1	5	3	31
Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days	1	5	4	32
Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	32
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1	32
No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2	32
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress	1	6	2	32
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1	32
Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections	1	7	2	32
Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare	1	8	1	33
Shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States	1	8	2	33
To regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes	1	8	3	33
To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies.....	1	8	4	33
To coin money, regulate its value, and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures....	1	8	5	33
To punish the counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.....	1	8	6	33
To establish post-offices and post-roads.....	1	8	7	33
To promote the progress of science and the useful arts....	1	8	8	33
To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	1	8	9	33
To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas and to punish offenses against the law of nations.....	1	8	10	33
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and makes rules concerning captures on land and water.....	1	8	11	34
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years....	1	8	12	34
To provide and maintain a Navy	1	8	13	34
To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy..	1	8	14	34
To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions	1	8	15	34
To provide for organizing, arming, and equipping the militia	1	8	16	34
To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards.....	1	8	17	34
To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.....	1	8	18	34

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Congress.</i> No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign State, without the consent of....	1	9	8	35
May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice-President and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	3	37
The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene either House of	2	3	-	38
The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be proved, shall be prescribed by	4	1	-	40
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union....	4	3	1	40
Shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States	4	3	2	40
Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both Houses of	5	-	-	41
Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
But such disqualifications may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment. [Amendments]	13	2	-	47
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment. [Amendments]	14	5	-	48
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment. [Amendments]	15	2	-	49
Shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment, and without regard to any census or enumeration, the sixteenth amendment. [Amendments]	16	-	-	49
<i>Consent.</i> No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its	5	-	-	41
<i>Consent of Congress.</i> No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the.....	1	9	8	35
No State shall lay any imposts or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the.....	1	10	2	35
No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the.....	1	10	3	35
No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the.....	1	10	3	35
No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the	1	10	3	35
No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, or any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the	4	3	1	40
<i>Consent of the legislature of the State in which the same may be.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings with the..	1	8	17	34

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Consent</i> of the legislatures of the States and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the.....	4	3	1	40
<i>Consent of the other.</i> Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the	1	5	4	32
<i>Consent of the owner.</i> No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	44
<i>Consent of the Senate.</i> The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and.....	2	2	2	38
The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Constitution</i> , in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by	1	8	18	34
<i>Constitution</i> , shall be eligible to the office of President. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the.....	2	1	4	37
<i>Constitution.</i> The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the	2	1	7	37
<i>Constitution</i> , laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the.....	3	2	1	39
<i>Constitution</i> shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States). Nothing in the..	4	3	2	40
<i>Constitution.</i> The manner in which amendments to, may be proposed and ratified	5	-	-	41
<i>Constitution</i> shall be as valid under it as under the Confederation. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the	6	-	1	41
<i>Constitution</i> and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The.....	6	-	2	41
The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby	6	-	2	41
<i>Constitution.</i> All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the.....	6	-	3	41
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.....	6	-	3	41
<i>Constitution</i> , between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the	7	-	-	42
<i>Constitution</i> of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the. [Amendments].....	9	-	-	45
<i>Constitution</i> , nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the. [Amendments].....	10	-	-	45
<i>Constitution</i> , and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain classes of persons who took an oath to support the. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Constitution.</i> Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787.....	7	-	-	42
<i>Contracts.</i> No State shall pass any <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Controversies</i> to which the United States shall be a party; 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; between a State or its citizens and foreign States, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to	3	2	1	39
<i>Convene Congress</i> or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may	2	3	-	38
<i>Convention</i> for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Convention</i> , by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in	7	-	-	42
<i>Conventions</i> of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the....	7	-	-	42
<i>Conviction</i> in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present....	1	3	6	31
<i>Copyrights</i> to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for.....	1	8	8	33
<i>Corruption of blood.</i> Attainder of treason shall not work....	3	3	2	39
<i>Counsel</i> for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	45
<i>Counterfeiting</i> the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of....	1	8	6	33
<i>Courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	1	8	9	33
<i>Courts of law.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of Departments, or in the.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior	3	1	-	38
<i>Courts.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	38
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	-	39
<i>Credit.</i> No State shall emit bills of.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Credit</i> of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the.....	1	8	2	33
<i>Credit</i> shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and	4	1	-	40
<i>Crime</i> , unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other.....	2	4	-	38

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Crimes</i> , except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury.				
All	3	2	3	39
They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed	3	2	3	39
When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided.....	3	2	3	39
<i>Criminal prosecutions</i> , the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	-	-	45
He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. [Amendments]	6	-	-	45
<i>Criminate himself</i> . No person as a witness shall be compelled to. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
<i>Cruel and unusual punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor. [Amendments]	8	-	-	45

D.

<i>Danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent	1	10	3	35
<i>Day</i> on which they shall vote for President and Vice-President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the	2	1	3	37
<i>Day to day</i> , and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from.....	1	5	1	31
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the	2	1	5	37
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal.....	2	1	5	37
<i>Debt</i> of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
<i>Debts</i> . No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Debts</i> and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the	1	8	1	33
<i>Debts</i> and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it as under the Confederation.....	6	-	1	41
<i>Debts</i> or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	48
<i>Declare war</i> , grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to	1	8	11	34

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Defense</i> , promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the common. [Preamble]	-	-	-	29
<i>Defense</i> and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the debts and provide for the common	1	8	1	33
<i>Defense</i> . In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	45
<i>Delaware</i> entitled to one Representative in the First Congress..	1	2	3	30
<i>Delay</i> . No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of	1	10	3	35
<i>Delegated</i> to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not. [Amendments]	10	-	-	45
<i>Deny or disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to. [Amendments]	9	-	-	45
<i>Departments</i> upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive.....	2	2	1	37
<i>Departments</i> . Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Direct tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other.....	1	9	4	35
<i>Direct taxes</i> and Representatives how apportioned among the several States. [Repealed by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, on page 48].....	1	2	3	29
<i>Disability</i> of the President and Vice-President. Provisions in case of the	2	1	5	37
<i>Disability</i> . No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
<i>Disability</i> . But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
<i>Disagreement</i> between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. In case of.....	2	3	-	38
<i>Disorderly behavior</i> . Each House may punish its members for. And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member for.	1	5	2	31
<i>Disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or. [Amendments]	9	-	-	45
<i>Disqualification</i> . No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term.....	1	6	2	32
No person holding under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.....	1	6	2	32
No person shall be a member of either House, Presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>District of Columbia.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legisla- tion in all cases over the.....	1	8	17	34
<i>Dockyards.</i> Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17	34
<i>Domestic tranquility,</i> provide for the common defense, etc. To insure. [Preamble]	-	-	-	29
<i>Domestic violence.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and	4	4	-	40
<i>Due process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be de- prived of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]	14	1	-	48
<i>Duties and powers</i> of the office of President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice-President	2	1	5	37
<i>Duties and powers.</i> In case of the disability of the President and Vice-President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act	2	1	5	37
<i>Duties,</i> imposts and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes	1	8	1	33
Shall be uniform throughout the United States.....	1	8	1	33
<i>Duties</i> shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or	1	9	5	35
<i>Duties</i> in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay	1	9	6	35
On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, ex- cept where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any	1	10	2	35
<i>Duties</i> on imports or exports. The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States	1	10	2	35
All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress	1	10	2	35
<i>Duty of tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any	1	10	3	35

E.

<i>Election</i> of President and Vice-President. Congress may deter- mine the day for the.....	2	1	3	37
Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the	2	1	3	37
<i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the States shall prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding	1	4	1	31
But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	31
<i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives. Returns and quali- fications of its own members. Each House shall be judge of the	1	5	1	31
<i>Electors</i> for members of the House of Representatives. Quali- fications of	1	2	1	29
<i>Electors</i> for members of the Senate, qualifications of. The sixteenth amendment. [Amendments].....	17	1	50	

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Electors</i> for President and Vice-President. 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 the Congress	2	1	2	36
But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector	2	1	2	36
<i>Electors.</i> Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes..	2	1	3	37
Which day shall be the same throughout the United States..	2	1	3	37
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	45
<i>Electors</i> shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
<i>Emancipation</i> of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	48
<i>Emit bills of credit.</i> No state shall.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Emolument</i> of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any.....	1	9	8	35
<i>Enemies.</i> Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to, or giving aid and comfort to their	3	3	1	39
<i>Engagements</i> contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and.....	6	-	1	41
<i>Enumeration</i> of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter.....	1	2	3	29
Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made.....	1	2	3	30
In the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [Amendments] [See sixteenth amendment, page 49]....	9	-	-	45
<i>Equal protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	48
<i>Equal suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Establishment</i> of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the	7	-	-	42
<i>Excessive bail</i> shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Amendments]	8	-	-	45

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and.....	1	8	1	33
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and	1	8	1	33
<i>Exclusive legislation,</i> in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise....	1	8	17	34
<i>Exclusive legislation</i> over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise.....	1	8	17	34
<i>Executive of a State.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the application of the legislature or the.....	4	4	-	40
<i>Executive and judicial officers</i> of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	-	3	41
<i>Executive Departments.</i> On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the.....	2	2	1	37
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2	38
<i>Executive power</i> shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The.....	2	1	1	36
<i>Expel a member.</i> Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may	1	5	2	31
<i>Expenditures</i> of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and.....	1	9	7	35
<i>Exportations</i> from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on.	1	9	5	35
<i>Exports or imports,</i> except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on... Laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on.....	1	10	2	35
Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on.....	1	10	2	35
<i>Ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No bill of attainder or.....	1	9	3	34
<i>Ex post facto law,</i> or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Extraordinary occasions.</i> The President may convene both Houses or either of them.....	2	3	-	38

F.

<i>Faith</i> and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full.....	4	1	-	40
<i>Felony,</i> and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason.....	1	6	1	32
<i>Felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and.....	1	8	10	33
<i>Fines.</i> Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments]..	8	-	-	45
<i>Foreign coin.</i> Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of	1	8	5	33
<i>Foreign nations</i> among the States and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with....	1	8	3	33
<i>Foreign power.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any.....	1	10	3	35
<i>Forfeiture</i> except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work.....	3	3	2	39

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Formation of new States.</i> Provisions relating to the.....	4	3	1	40
<i>Form of government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican.....	4	4	-	40
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence.	4	4	-	40
<i>Fort</i> s, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	8	17	34
<i>Freedom of speech or the press.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	43
<i>Free State</i> , the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	44
<i>Fugitives</i> from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee	4	2	2	40
<i>Fugitives</i> from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.....	4	2	3	40
G.				
<i>General welfare</i> and secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	29
<i>General welfare.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and	1	8	1	33
<i>Georgia</i> shall be entitled to three Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>Gold and silver</i> coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Good behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during.....	3	1	-	38
<i>Government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of.....	4	4	-	40
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence.	4	4	-	40
<i>Grand jury.</i> No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Guarantee</i> to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall.....	4	4	-	40
<i>Guarantee.</i> And shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence	4	4	-	40
H.				
<i>Habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of.....	1	9	2	34
<i>Heads of Departments.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the.....	2	2	2	38
On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments.....	2	2	1	37

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>High crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other.....	2	4	-	38
<i>House of Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and	1	1	-	29
Shall be composed of members chosen every second year.....	1	2	1	29
Qualifications of electors for members of the.....	1	2	1	29
No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States	1	2	2	29
The executives of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the.....	1	2	4	30
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers.....	1	2	5	30
Shall have the sole power of impeachment.....	1	2	5	30
Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	5	1	31
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business.....	1	5	1	31
Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	5	1	31
May determine its own rules of proceedings.....	1	5	2	31
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.....	1	5	2	31
Shall keep a journal of its proceedings.....	1	5	3	31
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate.....	1	5	4	32
For any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place.....	1	6	1	32
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the.....	1	6	2	32
No member shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership.....	1	6	2	32
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the.....	1	7	1	32
The votes for President and Vice-President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	46
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48

I.

<i>Imminent danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such.....	1	10	3	35
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	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Immunities.</i> Members of Congress 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	1	6	1	32
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	44
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	48
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	48
<i>Impeachment.</i> The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of.....	2	2	1	38
The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of..	1	2	5	30
The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, except in cases of....	3	2	3	39
<i>Impeachment</i> for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon.....	2	4	-	38
<i>Impeachments.</i> The Senate shall have sole power to try all....	1	3	6	31
The Senate shall be on oath or affirmation when sitting for the trial of	1	3	6	31
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside.....	1	3	6	31
No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.....	1	3	6	31
Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office.....	1	3	7	31
But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.....	1	3	7	31
<i>Importation</i> of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress	1	9	1	34
But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such	1	9	1	34
<i>Imports or exports</i> except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on.....	1	10	2	35
<i>Imports or exports</i> laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on.....	1	10	2	35
<i>Imports or exports</i> shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on.....	1	10	2	35
<i>Imposts and excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties	1	8	1	33
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties	1	8	1	33
<i>Inability</i> of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death, resignation, or	2	1	5	37

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Inability of the President or Vice-President.</i> Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or	2	1	5	37
<i>Incomes,</i> the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on. The sixteenth amendment. [Amendments].....	16	-	-	49
<i>Indian tribes.</i> Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the	1	8	3	33
<i>Indictment</i> or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
Except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Indictment,</i> trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to.....	1	3	7	31
<i>Infamous crime</i> unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
<i>Inferior courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	1	8	9	33
<i>Inferior courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such	3	1	-	38
The judges of both, the Supreme Court and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	38
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	-	39
<i>Inferior officers</i> in the courts of law, in the President alone, or in the heads of Departments. Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Inhabitant of the State</i> for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an.....	1	3	3	30
<i>Insurrection or rebellion</i> against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
<i>Insurrections</i> and rebel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress.....	1	8	15	34
<i>Invasion.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.....	1	10	3	35
The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or.....	1	9	2	34
<i>Invasion</i> and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against.....	4	4	-	40
<i>Invasions.</i> Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and rebel.....	1	8	15	34
<i>Inventors and authors</i> in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to				
<i>Involuntary servitude,</i> except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States. Slavery and. [Amendments]..	13	1	-	46

J.

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Jeopardy</i> of life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Journal</i> of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a.....	1	5	3	31
<i>Judges</i> in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the land.....	6	-	2	41
<i>Judges</i> of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	38
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	1	-	39
<i>Judgment</i> in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States....	1	3	7	31
But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.....	1	3	7	31
<i>Judicial power of the United States.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9	33
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.....	3	1	-	38
The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	38
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	1	-	39
It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.	3	2	1	39
To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls	3	2	1	39
To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.....	3	2	1	39
To controversies to which the United States shall be a party.	3	2	1	39
To controversies between two or more States.....	3	2	1	39
To controversies between a State and citizens of another State	3	2	1	39
To controversies between citizens of different States.....	3	2	1	39
To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States	3	2	1	39
To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.....	3	2	1	39
In all 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.....	3	2	2	39
In all other cases before mentioned it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make..	3	2	2	39
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.....	3	2	3	39
The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed.....	3	2	3	39
But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed....	3	2	3	39
The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. [Amendments]	11	-	-	45

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Judicial proceedings</i> of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and.....	4	1	-	40
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	1	-	40
<i>Judicial</i> and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	-	3	41
<i>Judiciary.</i> The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party...	3	2	2	39
The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make.....	3	2	2	39
<i>Junction</i> of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the.....	4	3	1	40
<i>Jurisdiction</i> of another State. No new State shall be formed or erected within the.....	4	3	1	40
<i>Jurisdiction</i> , both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate.....	3	2	2	39
<i>Jurisdiction.</i> In all cases affecting ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original.....	3	2	2	39
<i>Jury.</i> The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by	3	2	3	39
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	45
Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be re-examined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendments]	7	-	-	45
<i>Just compensation.</i> Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Justice</i> , insure domestic tranquillity, etc. To establish. [Preamble]	-	-	-	29

L.

<i>Labor</i> , in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or.....	4	2	3	40
<i>Land</i> and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the.....	1	8	14	34
<i>Law</i> and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to.....	3	2	2	39
<i>Law</i> of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States shall be the supreme	6	-	2	41
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby.....	6	-	2	41
<i>Laws</i> of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the	1	8	10	33
<i>Laws.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, repel invasions, and to execute the	1	8	15	34

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Laws</i> and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution or the	3	2	1	39
<i>Laws</i> necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the Government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall have power to make all.....	1	8	18	34
<i>Legal tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Legislation</i> in all cases over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive	1	8	17	34
Over all places purchased by consent of the legislatures in the different States for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive.....	1	8	17	34
<i>Legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.....	1	8	18	34
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments].....	13	2	-	47
Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments].....	14	5	-	48
Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments].....	15	2	-	49
<i>Legislative</i> powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress. All	1	1	-	29
<i>Legislature or the executive</i> (when the legislature can not be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion; and against domestic violence on the application of the	4	4	-	40
<i>Legislatures</i> of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Letters</i> of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant	1	8	11	34
No State shall grant.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Liberty</i> to ourselves and our posterity, etc. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble]	-	-	-	29
<i>Life, liberty, and property</i> without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments]	14	1	-	48
<i>Life</i> or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Loss</i> or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
M.				
<i>Magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.</i> Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	8	17	34

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Majority</i> of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A	1	5	1	31
But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	31
<i>Majority</i> of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.....	1	5	1	31
When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
<i>Majority.</i> When the choice of a Vice-President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
<i>Maritime jurisdiction.</i> The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and.....	3	2	1	39
<i>Marque</i> and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of	1	8	11	34
No State shall grant any letters of.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Maryland</i> entitled to six Representatives in the First Congress.	1	2	3	30
<i>Massachusetts</i> entitled to eight Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>Measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of weights and... ..	1	8	5	33
<i>Meeting of Congress.</i> 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	1	4	2	31
<i>Members</i> of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.....	6	-	3	41
<i>Militia</i> to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the....	1	8	15	34
Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the	1	8	16	34
Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States.....	1	8	16	34
Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress	1	8	16	34
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. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	44
<i>Misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and.....	2	4	-	38
<i>Money</i> on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow	1	8	2	33
Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin.....	1	8	5	33
Shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No.....	1	9	7	35
<i>Money.</i> Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public	1	9	7	35
For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years.....	1	8	12	34

N.

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Nations.</i> Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign	1	8	3	33
Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of	1	8	10	33
<i>Natural-born citizen</i> , or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a.....	2	1	4	37
<i>Naturalization.</i> Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of.....	1	8	4	33
<i>Naturalized</i> in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. All persons born or. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
<i>Naval forces.</i> Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and.....	1	8	14	34
<i>Navy.</i> Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a..	1	8	13	34
<i>New Hampshire</i> entitled to three Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>New Jersey</i> entitled to four Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>New States</i> may be admitted by Congress into this Union....	4	3	1	40
But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State	4	3	1	40
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.....	4	3	1	40
<i>New York</i> entitled to six Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>Nobility</i> shall be granted by the United States. No title of....	1	9	8	35
No State shall grant any title of.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Nominations for office</i> by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers..	2	2	2	38
He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session.....	2	2	3	38
<i>North Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>Number of electors</i> for President and Vice President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress	2	1	2	36

O.

<i>Oath of office</i> of the President of the United States. Form of the	2	1	7	37
<i>Oath or affirmation.</i> No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	44
To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by.....	6	-	3	41
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office.....	6	-	3	41
The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on..	1	3	6	31

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Objections.</i> If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his.....	1	7	2	32
<i>Obligation of contracts.</i> No State shall pass any <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the	1	10	1	35
<i>Obligations</i> incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendments]	14	4		48
<i>Offense.</i> No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Offenses</i> against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing	1	8	10	33
<i>Offenses</i> against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for..	2	2	1	38
<i>Office</i> under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil.....	1	6	2	32
No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected	1	6	2	32
Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument	1	9	8	35
<i>Office</i> of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice-President. The powers and duties of the.....	2	1	5	37
<i>Office</i> during the term of four years. The President and Vice-President shall hold	2	1	1	36
Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No person holding an	2	1	2	36
<i>Office</i> , civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative, or Presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
<i>Officers</i> in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Officers</i> of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil	2	4	-	38
<i>Officers.</i> The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other.....	1	2	5	30
The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, shall choose a President pro tempore, and also their other.....	1	3	5	31
<i>Offices</i> becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session.....	2	2	3	38
<i>One-fifth</i> of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of..	1	5	3	32
<i>Opinion</i> of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written.....	2	2	1	37

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Order</i> , resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment), requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every.....	1	7	3	33
<i>Original jurisdiction</i> in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have.....	3	2	2	39
<i>Overt act</i> , or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the.....	3	3	1	39
P.				
<i>Pardons</i> , except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and.....	2	2	1	38
<i>Patent rights</i> to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing	1	8	8	33
<i>Peace</i> . Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the.....	1	6	1	32
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of.....	1	10	3	35
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	44
<i>Pensions and bounties</i> , shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
<i>Pennsylvania</i> entitled to eight Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>People</i> peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments]	1	-	-	44
To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	44
To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	44
The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments]	9	-	-	45
Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments]	10	-	-	45
<i>Perfect Union, etc.</i> To establish a more. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	29
<i>Persons</i> , houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their. [Amendments]	4	-	-	44
<i>Persons</i> as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such	1	9	1	34
But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such.....	1	9	1	34
<i>Petition</i> for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments]	1	-	-	43
<i>Piracies and felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish	1	8	10	33

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Place</i> than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other	1	5	4	32
<i>Places of choosing Senators.</i> Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the.....	1	4	1	31
<i>Ports</i> of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the	1	9	6	35
<i>Ports.</i> Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another.....	1	9	6	35
<i>Post-offices and post-roads.</i> Congress shall establish.....	1	8	7	33
<i>Powers</i> herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative	1	1	-	29
<i>Powers</i> vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any Department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the....	1	8	18	34
<i>Powers</i> and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The.....	2	1	5	37
<i>Powers</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendments]	10	-	-	45
The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	9	-	-	45
<i>Preference</i> , by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another	1	9	6	35
<i>Prejudice</i> any claims of the United States or of any particular State respecting the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall.....	4	3	2	40
<i>Present</i> , emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any.....	1	9	8	35
<i>Presentment</i> or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
<i>President of the United States.</i> The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore when the Vice-President shall exercise the office of.....	1	3	5	31
The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the.....	1	3	6	31
Shall approve and sign all bills by Congress before they shall become laws	1	7	2	32
Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve.....	1	7	2	32
If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted) it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time.....	1	7	2	33
Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the.....	1	7	3	33
If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill.....	1	7	3	33

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>President of the United States.</i> The executive power shall be vested in a	2	1	1	36
He shall hold his office during the term of four years.....	2	1	1	36
In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of.....	2	1	5	37
Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as.....	2	1	5	37
The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States....	2	1	6	37
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office.....	2	1	7	37
Shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia of the States when called into actual service	2	2	1	37
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments.....	2	2	1	37
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment.....	2	2	1	38
He may make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring	2	2	2	38
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for	2	2	2	38
Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2	38
He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.....	2	2	3	38
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures	2	3	-	38
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either House of Congress.....	2	3	-	38
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper.....	2	3	-	38
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers....	2	3	-	38
He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.....	2	3	-	38
He shall commission all the officers of the United States....	2	3	-	38
Shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors	2	4	-	38
No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of.....	2	1	4	37
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of.....	2	1	4	37
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i> Each State, by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress..	2	1	2	36
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector.	2	1	2	36

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i> Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.....	2	1	3	37
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	-	-	45
They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	46
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	46
If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
<i>President of the Senate,</i> but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice-President shall be.....	1	3	4	31
<i>President pro tempore.</i> In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall choose a.....	1	3	5	31
When the Vice-President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a.....	1	3	5	31
<i>Press.</i> Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	43
<i>Previous condition of servitude.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or. [Amendments]	15	1	-	49
<i>Private property</i> shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
<i>Privilege.</i> Senators and Representatives 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	1	6	1	32
They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place.....	1	6	1	32

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.</i>				
The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States..	4	2	1	40
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	44
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the. [Amendments]	14	1	-	47
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	47
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	47
Prizes captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11	34
<i>Probable cause.</i> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue for such but upon. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	44
<i>Process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	47
<i>Process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
<i>Progress</i> of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the.....	1	8	8	33
<i>Property of the United States.</i> Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or	4	3	2	40
<i>Property</i> without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]	5	-	-	44
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	47
<i>Prosecutions.</i> The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
<i>Protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	47
<i>Public debt</i> of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Public safety</i> may require it. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the	1	9	2	34
<i>Public trial</i> by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
<i>Public use.</i> Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Punishment</i> according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and	1	3	7	31
<i>Punishment inflicted.</i> Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual. [Amendments]	8	-	-	45

Q.

<i>Qualification for office.</i> No religious test shall ever be required as a	6	-	3	41
<i>Qualifications</i> of electors of members of the Senate shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature. The seventeenth amendment. [Amendments]..	17	-	1	50
<i>Qualifications</i> of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.....	1	2	1	29
<i>Qualifications</i> of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen	1	2	2	29
<i>Qualifications</i> of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen.....	1	3	3	30
Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and.....	1	5	1	31
Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President	2	1	4	37
Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States	2	1	4	37
Of the Vice-President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	46
<i>Quartered</i> in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	44
<i>Quorum</i> to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a	1	5	1	31
But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	31
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	46

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Quorum</i> to elect a Vice-President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
R.				
<i>Race</i> , color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of. [Amendments]	15	1	-	49
<i>Ratification</i> of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose.	5	-	-	41
Of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	-	-	42
<i>Ratio</i> of representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand	1	2	3	30
<i>Ratio</i> of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole numbers of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. [Amendments]	14	2	-	48
<i>Ratio</i> . But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendments]	14	2	-	48
<i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
<i>Rebellion</i> or invasion. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of	1	9	2	34
<i>Receipts</i> and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of	1	9	7	35
<i>Recess of the Senate</i> . The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the	2	2	3	38
<i>Reconsideration</i> of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the	1	7	2	32
<i>Records</i> , and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts.... Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	-	40
	4	1'	-	40

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Redress of grievances.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	44
<i>Regulations</i> , except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such.....	1	4	1	31
<i>Regulations</i> of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any	1	9	6	35
<i>Religion</i> or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of. [Amendments]	1	-	-	43
<i>Religious</i> test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No.....	6	-	-	41
<i>Removal</i> of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the.....	2	1	5	37
<i>Representation.</i> No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Representation</i> and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States. [This provision is changed by the fourteenth amendment, section 2, page 48].....	1	2	3	29
<i>Representation</i> until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of..	1	2	3	30
<i>Representation</i> in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the.....	1	2	4	30
<i>Representation</i> among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of. [Amendments]	14	2	-	48
But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments]	14	2	-	48
<i>Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of	1	1	-	29
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of.....	1	2	2	29
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.....	1	2	2	29
And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States. [Amended by fourteenth amendment, section 2, page 48].	1	2	3	29
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of.	1	2	5	30
Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of....	1	2	5	30
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of.....	1	2	4	30
The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States.....	1	4	1	31
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators.....	1	4	1	31
And Senators shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	32
Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1	32

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Representatives</i> . Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of.....	1	6	1	32
No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term.....	1	6	2	32
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a Member of the House of..	1	6	2	32
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of..	1	7	1	32
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice-President	2	1	2	36
<i>Representatives</i> shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and	6	-	3	4
<i>Representatives</i> among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of. [Amendments].....	14	2	-	48
<i>Representatives and Senators</i> . Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disqualification. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
<i>Reprieves</i> and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant	2	2	1	38
<i>Reprisal</i> . Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and	1	8	11	34
No State shall grant any letters of marque and.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Republican</i> form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a.....	4	4	-	40
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	-	40
<i>Reserved rights</i> of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	9	-	-	45
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. [Amendments].	10	-	-	45
<i>Resignation</i> , or inability of the President, the duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death	2	1	5	37
<i>Resignation</i> , or inability of the President. Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death.....	2	1	5	37
<i>Resolution</i> , or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order.	1	7	3	33
<i>Revenue</i> shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising	1	7	1	32
<i>Revenue</i> . Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or	1	9	6	35
<i>Rhode Island</i> entitled to one Representative in the First Congress	1	2	3	29
<i>Right of petition</i> . Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	44
<i>Right to keep and bear arms</i> . 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. [Amendments]	2	-	-	44

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Rights</i> in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain. [Amendments]	9	-	-	45
<i>Rights</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. [Amendments]	10	-	-	45
<i>Rules</i> of its proceedings. Each House may determine the.....	1	5	2	31
<i>Rules and regulations</i> respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful	4	3	2	40
<i>Rules of the common law.</i> All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the. [Amendments]	7	-	-	45
No fact tried by a jury shall be reexamined except according to the. [Amendments]	7	-	-	45

S.

<i>Science and the useful arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of.....	1	8	8	33
<i>Searches and seizures</i> shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable. [Amendments]..	4	-	-	44
And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	44
<i>Seat of government.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the.....	1	8	17	34
<i>Securities</i> and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the.....	1	8	6	33
<i>Security of a free State,</i> the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	44
<i>Senate and House of Representatives.</i> The Congress of the United States shall consist of a.....	1	1	-	29
<i>Senate of the United States.</i> The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years	1	3	1	30
[Repealed by the seventeenth amendment].....	17	-	1	50
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.....	1	3	2	30
[Repealed by the seventeenth amendment].....	17	-	1	50
The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	3	4	31
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.....	1	3	5	31
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation	1	3	6	31
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	1	3	6	31
It shall be the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	5	1	31
A majority 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..	1	5	1	31

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Senate of the United States.</i> It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.....	1	5	2	31
It shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy	1	5	3	31
It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House.....	1	5	4	32
It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1	32
The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur	2	2	2	38
It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for	2	2	2	38
It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions	2	3	-	38
No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	-	-	41
<i>Senators</i> shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year	1	3	2	30
No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen	1	3	3	30
The time, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing	1	4	1	31
<i>Senators.</i> If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.				
[Amendments]	1	3	2	30
[Repealed by the seventeenth amendment].....	17	-	2	50
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1	32
And Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	32
Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place.....	1	6	1	32
No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2	32
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office	1	6	2	32
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President	2	1	2	36
Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.....	6	-	3	41

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Senators.</i> No person shall be a Senator or Representative who having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	48
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
<i>Service or labor</i> in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from	4	2	3	40
<i>Servitude</i> , except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary. [Amendments]	13	1	-	46
<i>Servitude.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of. [Amendments]	15	1	-	49
<i>Ships of war</i> in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or.....	1	10	3	35
<i>Silver coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Slave.</i> Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments]	14	4	-	48
<i>Slavery</i> nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither. [Amendments]	13	1	-	46
<i>Soldiers</i> shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	44
<i>South Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	30
<i>Speaker</i> and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their	1	2	5	30
<i>Speech or of the press.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments]	1	-	-	43
<i>Speedy and public</i> trial by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments]	6	-	-	44
<i>Standard of weights</i> and measures. Congress shall fix the....	1	8	5	33
<i>State of the Union.</i> The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the.....	2	3	-	38
<i>State legislatures</i> , and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several	6	-	3	41
<i>States.</i> When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. [See seventeenth amendment, page 50]	1	2	4	30
Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several	1	8	3	33
No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation	1	10	1	35
Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal.....	1	10	1	35
Shall not coin money	1	10	1	35
Shall not emit bills of credit.....	1	10	1	35
Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts	1	10	1	35

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Territory</i> or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the	4	3	2	40
<i>Test</i> as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious.....	6	-	3	41
<i>Testimony</i> of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the	3	3	1	39
<i>Three-fourths of the legislatures</i> of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Tie.</i> The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	3	4	31
<i>Times, places and manner</i> of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof	1	4	1	31
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	31
<i>Title of nobility.</i> The United States shall not grant any.....	1	9	8	35
No State shall grant any.....	1	10	1	35
<i>Title</i> of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any.....	1	9	8	35
<i>Tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of	1	10	3	35
<i>Tranquillity</i> , provide for the common defense, etc. To insure domestic. [Preamble]	-	-	-	29
<i>Treason</i> shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort	3	3	1	39
<i>Treason.</i> No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of	3	3	1	39
Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of.....	3	3	2	39
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of.....	3	3	2	39
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of.....	3	3	2	39
<i>Treason, bribery</i> , or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of.	2	4	-	38
<i>Treason, felony, and breach of the peace.</i> Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of.....	1	6	1	32
<i>Treasury</i> , but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the.....	1	9	7	35
<i>Treaties.</i> The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make.....	2	2	2	38
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and.....	3	2	1	39
They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby.....	6	-	2	41
<i>Treaty</i> , alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any	1	10	1	35
<i>Trial</i> , judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from and disqualification for office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment	1	3	7	31

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Trial by jury.</i> All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury.....	3	2	3	39
Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed.....	3	2	3	39
But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such place as Congress may by law have directed.....	3	2	3	39
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds twenty dollars, shall be by. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	45
<i>Tribunals</i> inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute	1	8	9	33
<i>Troops</i> or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep.....	1	10	3	35
<i>Trust and profit</i> under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No Senator, Representative, or person holding any office of.....	2	1	2	36
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the members present. No person shall be convicted on impeachment without the concurrence of.....	1	3	6	31
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of	1	5	2	31
<i>Two-thirds.</i> A bill returned by the President with his objections may be repassed by each House by a vote of.....	1	7	2	32
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided.....	2	2	2	38
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of.....	5	-	-	41
<i>Two-thirds</i> of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever....	5	-	-	41
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from. [Amendments]....	12	-	-	46
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice-President, shall consist of. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress, by a vote of. [Amendments]	14	3	-	48
<i>Two years.</i> Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than.....	1	8	12	34

U.

<i>Union.</i> To establish a more perfect. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	29
The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the	2	3	-	38
New States may be admitted by Congress into this.....	4	3	1	40
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State	4	3	1	40
<i>Unreasonable</i> searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against. [Amendments]	4	-	-	44
And no warrants shall be issued 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. [Amendments]	4	-	-	44

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Unusual</i> punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and [Amendments]	8	-	-	45
<i>Use</i> without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Useful</i> arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the	1	8	8	33

V.

<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill.....	1	2	4	30
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled. [See seventeenth amendment, page 50].....	1	3	2	30
<i>Vacancies</i> that happened during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill.....	2	2	3	38
<i>Validity</i> of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	48
<i>Vessels</i> bound to or from the ports of one State shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State.....	1	9	6	35
<i>Veto</i> of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the	1	7	2	32
<i>Vice-President</i> of the United States shall be President of the Senate	1	3	4	31
He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided..	1	3	4	31
The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore in the absence of the	1	3	5	31
He shall be chosen for the term of four years.....	2	1	1	36
The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and	2	1	2	36
In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the	2	1	5	37
Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and.	2	1	5	37
On impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors shall be removed from office. The	2	4	-	38
<i>The manner of choosing the.</i> The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	-	-	45
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice-President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Vice-President.</i> The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	46
If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]..	12	-	-	46
But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as. [Amendments]	12	-	-	46
<i>Violence.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic.....	4	4	-	40
<i>Virginia</i> entitled to ten representatives in the First Congress...	1	2	3	30
<i>Vote.</i> Each Senator shall have one	1	3	1	30
The Vice-President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no.....	1	3	4	31
<i>Vote</i> requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or.....	1	7	3	33
Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments]	15	1	-	49
<i>Vote of two-thirds.</i> Each House may expel a member by a....	1	5	2	31
A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a	1	7	2	32
No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a Whcnever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a.....	1	3	6	31
The President may make treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a	5	-	-	41
Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendments]..	2	2	2	38
	14	3	-	48

W.

<i>War,</i> grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of.....	1	8	14	34
For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of.....	1	8	14	34
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in.....	1	10	3	35
<i>War</i> against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying	3	3	1	39
<i>Warrants</i> shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. No. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	44
<i>Weights and measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of....	1	8	5	33

	ART.	SEC.	CL.	PAGE
<i>Welfare</i> , and to secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the general. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	29
<i>Welfare</i> . Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general	1	8	1	33
<i>Witness</i> against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	44
<i>Witnesses</i> against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	44
<i>Witnesses</i> in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining. [Amendments]	6	-	-	45
<i>Witnesses</i> to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two	3	3	1	39
<i>Writ of habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it....	1	9	2	34
<i>Writs</i> of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executive of the State shall issue.....	1	2	4	30
<i>Written</i> opinion of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the.....	2	2	1	37

Y.

<i>Yeas and nays</i> of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals	1	5	3	32
The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by	1	7	2	32

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