

E 176
.1
.L58
Copy 1

(Recorded Vol 18, P. 129)

LIVES
D. S. Rec. 11 July, 1843.

OF ALL THE

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

AND THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON :

PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRIS.

1843.

Exp.



LIVES

OF ALL THE

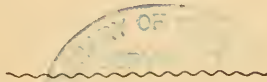
PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

AND THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRIS.

1843.

E 176

. 1

L 58

PREFACE.

This *useful* and *interesting* little work should be in the possession of every family in the United States. It is a subject with which every American should be familiar, and to which all lovers of their country, of whatever party or opinion, may turn with *partial* and *patriotic* pride. The advantages, to be derived from it, are almost incalculable.

8-15-24

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1843, by JEREMIAH GREENLEAF,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

5848

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The first President of the United States was **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, "the Father of his Country," and the greatest man of modern times. He was the third son of Augustine Washington, and was born at Bridges Creek, in the county of Westmoreland, Va., Feb. 22, 1732. The property of his father descending to an elder brother, at the age of 15, he made preparation to enter the British navy as a midshipman, but was persuaded to abandon the design by his mother. He devoted himself assiduously to study, particularly the mathematics and general science. At 19, he was appointed an adjutant general of militia; and soon after executed with great coolness and fidelity a difficult enterprize entrusted to him by the Governor of Virginia, that of communicating with the commanding officer of the French garrison, on the Ohio, and exploring the intermediate country, with an eye to future military operations. In 1754, he commanded a new regiment, raised against the French; was in the several skirmishes, and in the hottest of the sanguinary battle of Fort du Quesne, on the 9th of July, 1754; but at the close of the year, he resigned his command and retired. His brother had died, and the paternal estate came into his possession.

He married Martha Custis, a young widow lady, of large fortune and superior accomplishments; and gave his attention to the cultivation of his farm, one of the most extensive in Virginia. His slaves and other persons employed at this time, were nearly a thousand. He became a member of the Legislature, and also a judge. In 1774, he was elected a member of the first Congress, and took an active part in revolutionary measures. Soon after the battle of Lexington took place, Washington, at the suggestion of John Adams, was elected commander-in-chief of the armies of the united colonies, and accepted the office. He repaired to Cambridge, then the head quarters of the patriot army. From this period, through all the vicissitudes, difficulties, and perils of the revolutionary struggle, the genius of Washington was the directing spirit of the contest. Patient and sagacious, he never rushed headlong into battle; he was sparing of human life; courageous at all times, but humane; and never, for a moment, despairing of the glorious cause.

After the surrender at Yorktown, and the close of the war, and the withdrawal of the troops of the enemy, he took leave of his brave comrades in arms, in New York, then assembled at Francis' Tavern, (kept at what is now the corner of Franklin Square and Cherry Street, the same old edifice is standing yet,) and Dec. 23d he resigned his commission to Congress.

Washington now retired to Mount Vernon, again employing himself in domestic pursuits. But the country yet looked to him for guidance. He became in 1787, a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution, and was President of that body. In 1789, he was unanimously elected the first President under the Constitution of the Republic, and remained eight years in that high office. He then retired to private life, but was again induced to accept the office of commander-in-chief of the army, during the administration of the elder Adams. His death occurred before the restoration of peace with France. He died on the 14th of December, 1799, at the age of 68 years, mourned by the whole nation. The world has produced but one **WASHINGTON**.

JOHN ADAMS.

The second President of the United States, was JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts. He was born at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, O. S. and was a lineal descendant from Henry Adams, who fled from persecution in England, and on the maternal side from John Alden, one of the pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. Inheriting the love of liberty, he early exhibited the most ardent enthusiasm in favor of the rights of the colonists, and was one of the most active and efficient of the "sons of liberty" in Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1755. He studied law at Worcester, where he became acquainted with Jeremy Gridley, attorney-general of the province, and through his counsel and instruction, acquired a finished legal education. Mr. Adams was admitted to the bar in 1758, and settled in Braintree. In 1761, he rose to the rank of a barrister, and became distinguished in his profession.

In 1766, he removed to Boston, and married. Here he became one of the associates of Otis, Hancock, Samuel Adams and others, in resistance to the arbitrary measures of the government. His great abilities attracted attention, and the English Governor Barnard, tried to detach him from the cause he had espoused, by tendering him the lucrative office of Advocate General in the Court of Admiralty. But he rejected the proposition with promptness, choosing rather to expose to hazard his life and prospects, than give up his integrity. Mr. Adams was a member of all the revolutionary conventions in his native State, and was elected a delegate to the first Continental Congress. The second Congress convened at Philadelphia, in May, 1775. It became necessary to appoint a leader for the contest, to command the armies of the revolution. John Adams nominated Washington, who was wholly unapprised of the intention, and reluctantly accepted the high trust.

Mr. Adams was one of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, and is pronounced by his associate, Thomas Jefferson, to have been the most efficient agent in procuring a public Declaration of Independence. His exertions during the entire revolution were almost incredible. In December, 1777, he was appointed Commissioner to France; but the object of his mission having been accomplished by Dr. Franklin, he returned in the summer of 1779. He assisted in forming the first Constitution of Massachusetts. He was appointed minister to England, and afterwards to Holland; and Congress at one time invested him with general plenipotentiary powers to half the European kingdoms. He negotiated peace with Great Britain, and was the first American minister accredited at the English Court. After an absence in Europe of eight years, he returned to the United States; and in 1788, was elected Vice President of the United States. He was again elected to the same office in 1792, and was one of Washington's confidential friends and advisers. He succeeded Washington as President, on the 4th of March, 1797, and remained one term in office. He retired in 1801, to his paternal seat, in Quincy; and with the exception of taking his seat and participating in the doings of the Convention of 1820, to revise the Constitution of his native State, he passed the remainder of his days in the ease and quiet of private life.

Mr. Adams died on the 4th of July, just fifty years after the Declaration of Independence.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Albermarle County, Virginia, April 2, 1743, O. S. He was educated at William and Mary College, and studied law with George Wythe. He was admitted to practice at the bar, in 1766, and his success was flattering. While attending on the Courts, he reported a volume of cases decided in the Supreme Court, which attracted attention, and led to his appointment to a station in the legislative assembly of Virginia. Here he became the intimate associate of the master spirits of Virginia, and took an active part in all those patriotic proceedings which placed the Old Dominion side by side with Massachusetts, in the great struggle for liberty. In March, 1775, Mr. Jefferson was elected a delegate to the general Congress, and took his seat in that body on the 21st of June. He was an active and efficient member. In August he was again chosen to the same body; in which, being on the committee appointed to prepare a draft of the Declaration of Independence, he drew up the one which was finally adopted. In the autumn of 1776, he returned to Virginia. He was tendered the office of Commissioner to France, with Dr. Franklin and Silas Deane, but declined the appointment, and remained during the year in his native State, devoting himself assiduously to her concerns. He was, for more than two years, actively engaged in revising the statutes of Virginia, and adapting them to the new condition of things. To his labors, Virginia is indebted for some of her most important statutes.

In June, 1779, Mr. Jefferson succeeded Patrick Henry, as Governor of the State. In 1782, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary with those then in Europe, to negotiate for peace; but before his departure, the welcome intelligence was received, that peace had been concluded. In June, 1783, he was again elected to Congress.

In May, 1784, he was a third time appointed on an embassy, and went to Paris. He was absent on his mission more than four years, and visited Holland and Italy. Peace having been restored, and the government put in operation, Gen. Washington tendered to Mr. Jefferson the first office in his cabinet, as Secretary of State. He held the office until the close of 1793, when he resigned. In 1801, he was elected President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the people in their colleges having failed to make a choice. He continued in this high office eight years, and during his administration some important measures were adopted; the most important of which was the purchase of Louisiana. When his second term of office expired, he retired to his estate in Virginia, and devoted the remainder of his life to philosophical pursuits, and the oversight of his plantation.

Mr. Jefferson, from the suavity of his manners, his great knowledge of men, and a foresight in political affairs rarely possessed by any man, acquired a great personal influence in the nation, and was looked to as the great father of the democratic party in this country. He took a warm interest in the establishment and success of the University of Virginia, of which he was the founder. Of this Institution he was the rector, and continued to exert himself in its behalf, until his death, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1826; fifty years from the day of the Declaration; and the same day also that the soul of his friend, the elder Adams, winged its flight to heaven.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, was born March 5, 1751, O. S. in Orange County, Virginia, on the south side of the Rappahannock. At twelve years of age, he was placed under the tuition of Donald Robertson, a distinguished teacher, and under his guidance, and that of the Rev. Thomas Martin, was fitted for College. He graduated at Princeton, N. J. in 1771, in poor health, but with distinguished reputation as a scholar.

In the spring of 1776, when twenty-five years of age, he was initiated into public service, in the Assembly of Virginia. He was omitted at the succeeding election, on account of his diffidence in public speaking, or as tradition says, because he refused to *treat* at the election, which he looked upon as improper and immoral. The Legislature, however, appreciated his abilities, and appointed him a member of the Council, which place he held until 1779, when he was elected a delegate to Congress. He took his seat in that body in March, 1780, and was continued there by re-elections, until 1783. During the whole time he was in Congress, he was an active and useful member, and acquired a great influence in that body. During the three following years, he was a member of the State Legislature, and active in all the necessary changes of the laws which their new political condition rendered necessary. Mr. Madison was one of the most conspicuous members of the Convention of 1787, which formed the federal Constitution, and contributed as much as any other man to its formation and adoption by the people.—His luminous exposition of the doctrines laid down in the Constitution, forms a text book for American statesmen.

In 1788, Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia Convention for ratifying the Constitution. After the Constitution was adopted, he was elected a Representative to Congress, and remained a member until March, 1797. In 1798, being again a member of the Virginia Legislature, he drew up the celebrated Virginia resolutions, and report on the measures of the federal administration, known as the alien and sedition laws. In 1801, he was an elector of President and Vice President, in Virginia. On the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, Mr. Madison received the appointment of Secretary of State, in which office he remained during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration of eight years. In 1809, Mr. Madison was elected by the colleges, the successor of Mr. Jefferson, in the Presidency. During his administration the war with Great Britain occurred, which resulted in rendering the American name known and respected by other nations. The country was ill prepared for a war with the most powerful nation on earth; and a large portion of the people, those in New England, especially, were averse to it. His administration encountered a stormy opposition; but all parties, however they might doubt the policy of his measures, conceded to Mr. Madison the merit of lofty, patriotic, and honest intentions.

The lapse of years has vindicated his fame as one of the greatest of American statesmen. He retired from the Presidency at the end of eight years, when at the age of 67, and ever after remained on his estate in Virginia, with the exception of about two months, in 1829, during which he was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Virginia. He died on the 28th of June, 1836, at the age of 85 years.

JAMES MONROE.

Mr. MONROE, successor of James Madison, in the Presidential office, was also a native of Virginia, which, from the circumstance that four of the five chief magistrates of the Union had been chosen from that State, was called the "Mother of Presidents." He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was educated at William and Mary College, and in 1778 joined the army in the American revolutionary struggle, and continued in the service until 1788, when he retired to his native State, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1780, he held the office of military commissioner, for the State of Virginia, and in that capacity visited the army of the South. In 1782, he was elected to the general assembly of Virginia; and in 1783, he was elected delegate to Congress.

In 1788, he was a member of the Virginia Convention, called to deliberate on the proposed Constitution of the United States, and took an active part in the proceedings and discussions of that body. In 1790, he was elected to the Senate of the United States from the Commonwealth of Virginia. In 1794, he was appointed Minister to France, where he remained until re-called by the President in 1797. After his return, in 1799, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia.

After the accession of Mr. Jefferson, in 1801, and the negotiations respecting Louisiana, were set on foot, Mr. Monroe was appointed special minister to France, where he remained until 1803, when he received the appointment of minister to England.

In 1805, Mr. Monroe was associated with Mr. Charles Pinckney, to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with the King of Spain. During his residence in England, Mr. Monroe, aided by his colleague in the mission, William Pinckney, negotiated a commercial treaty with Great Britain; but Mr. Jefferson did not approve of its terms, and never submitted it to the consideration of the Senate. Mr. Monroe returned to the United States in 1808. In 1811, he was again chosen Governor of Virginia; and a change taking place in the cabinet of Mr. Madison, he tendered to Mr. Monroe the office of Secretary of State, which he accepted, and held until his own election as President, on the 4th of March, 1817. During a portion of the years 1814 and 1815, Mr. Monroe, in addition to his duties as Secretary of State, also discharged the arduous duties of Secretary of War. He remained in the office of President eight years, and his administration was one of the most prosperous and popular that has existed since the days of Washington. Mr. Monroe died at New York, July 4, 1831, aged 73.

Mr. Monroe, succeeding to office soon after the close of the war, found the people disposed to harmonize in politics. He cultivated the popular feeling; journeyed among the people in different sections of the Union, particularly throughout New England, where the weight of opposition to Mr. Madison's administration had been concentrated. He was every where well received. Party feuds ceased. The people were "all republicans, all federalists;" and the nation was blest in all its relations, foreign and domestic.

Mr. Monroe called around him an able cabinet. Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Calhoun, formed a galaxy of talent, energy and character, rarely ever united in one administration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The sixth incumbent of the Presidential office was **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**, son of the second President, John Adams, of Massachusetts. He was born at Quincy, in 1767, and received his primary education in the family of his father. When John Adams repaired to France, as commissioner, with Lee and Franklin, he took John Quincy with him, then eleven years of age. And when Mr. Adams again visited Europe as a negotiator for peace, John Quincy also accompanied him. At Paris, the young Adams was placed at school. He also attended a public school in Amsterdam, and afterwards the University of Leyden. In 1781, when fifteen years of age, he went as private secretary of Mr. Dana, the American minister to Russia.

During the winter of 1782-3, he returned to Holland, where his father was then resident as minister of the United States; and when his father was appointed to England, he returned to the United States. He entered Harvard College soon after his return; graduated in 1787, and entered the office of Theophilus Parsons, as a student at law. On completing his law studies, he repaired to Boston, and commenced the practice of his profession.

He soon became known for his signal abilities, and having attracted the attention of President Washington, in 1794, he was appointed minister resident at the Netherlands, a post which he retained until near the close of Washington's administration. Just before retiring from office, Washington appointed him minister to Portugal; but while on his way to Lisbon, his destination was changed to Berlin. While in Prussia, he made an excursion into the Province of Silesia.

In 1801, he returned to this country. In 1802, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In 1803, he was chosen a Senator of the United States, and gave his support to the administration of Mr. Jefferson; a course which was offensive to his constituents, and he resigned the office.

In 1806, he was called to the chair as Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in Harvard College. In June, 1809, he was appointed by President Madison, as minister to Russia, where he won the confidence and esteem of the Emperor Alexander, and laid the foundation of the friendship which that great nation manifests towards this country.

Mr. Adams remained in St. Petersburg until appointed by Madison, at the head of the commission of five, by which the treaty of peace was negotiated at Ghent. After the conclusion of peace, and of a convention of commerce with Great Britain, Mr. Adams was appointed resident minister at London, where he remained until the accession of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency.

In organizing his cabinet, Mr. Monroe selected Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, an office which he filled with great honor to the country and to himself, until the close of Mr. Monroe's administration. In the Presidential contest of 1824, Mr. Adams was a prominent candidate, together with General Jackson, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay. There being no choice by the people, Mr. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives.

He encountered, however, at the threshold of his administration, a vigorous and overwhelming opposition; and his rival, General Jackson, uniting the friends of the other candidates in 1825, succeeded to the Presidency, in 1828.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON was born on the 15th of March, 1767, at Warsaw, South Carolina, a small settlement, whither his family had emigrated two years previous. Though too young to take an active part in the revolutionary struggle, he had all the courage and spirit of a true patriot, with the enthusiasm of youth. In 1784, having acquired a good English education, he commenced the study of law in Salisbury, N. C.; was admitted to practice in 1786, and removed to Nashville in 1788. Professional success immediately attended him. He soon received the appointment of Attorney General of the district. In 1796, he became a member of the Tennessee Convention to form a Constitution for the State. In the same year he was elected to the national Senate. He took his seat in that body, but resigned at the close of the session, alleging his distaste for the turmoils of politics.

He was appointed Major General of the Tennessee militia, which office he retained until appointed to the same rank in the U. S. army by President Madison, in 1814. After retiring from the Senate, he was for a short period one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

When war was declared in 1812, he was on his plantation upon the Cumberland, near Nashville. He headed 2500 volunteers for the defence of the lower states, and proceeded as far down as Natchez. He led the Tennessee militia against the Creeks, in the furious battle of Talladega, and after various encounters, succeeded with his brave comrades in annihilating the power of the savage Creeks. The bravery and skill of General Jackson attracted the notice of the General Government, and he was appointed a Major General in May, 1814. His brilliant career in the service of the country from this period until the victory of New Orleans and the close of the war, is familiar to every one.

He retired, on the conclusion of peace, to his farm in Tennessee. In 1817, the Seminoles on the Spanish frontier committing depredations upon our citizens, he took the field again, and pursued these murderous hordes into their retreats, and destroyed large numbers of them. When the Floridas were ceded to the United States, General Jackson was appointed Governor of the territory. Having organized the government, he resigned the office, and retired to his plantation.

In 1823, he was chosen to the Senate, but soon after, having consented to become a candidate for the Presidency, he resigned his seat in that body. The electoral colleges gave him a plurality of votes, but there was no choice by the people, and the House of Representatives elected Mr. Adams. In 1829, being again a candidate, he was elected. He was re-elected in 1833, and was eight years in office.

The eight years administration of General Jackson will form an epoch in our history, conspicuous for the changes made in the policy of the government, the gradual breaking down of the Tariff System, and the arrest of Internal Improvements by the nation. The antagonist position of the National Bank, the final overthrow of that institution by a stretch of Presidential power, which although questionable in its nature, was sanctioned by the popular voice—the revulsion in trade and commerce—all will be remembered for years to come, doubtless to form the subjects of angry discussions by the different parties into which the country is divided.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born on the 5th of December, 1782, at Kinderhook, Columbia County, in New York. His father was Abraham Van Buren, a reputable farmer, descended from one of the ancient families who first settled at Kinderhook. Mr. Van Buren acquired the rudiments of his education at the academy of his native village, which he left at the age of fourteen to commence the study of his profession. At that early age he is said to have exhibited a strong passion for extempore speaking, and to have attracted attention by the ease and vigor of his declamation. He entered the office of Francis Sylvester, Esq., of Kinderhook, but finished his studies under the direction and in the office of Wm. P. Van Ness, a distinguished lawyer of N. York.

In November, 1803, at the age of 21, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession in his native county. He opened an office at Kinderhook, and remained there until 1808, when, on being appointed Surrogate of the county, he removed his office to Hudson. He rapidly rose to distinction at the bar, and soon became known as a distinguished and active politician. He supported Morgan Lewis for governor against Aaron Burr in 1804; and Daniel D. Tompkins against Gen. Lewis in 1807. In 1812, he was elected a member of the State Senate, and supported Dewitt Clinton for the Presidency against Mr. Madison. He however gave a warm support to the war, and the administrations of Madison and Tompkins. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney General of New York, and a Regent of the University. In 1819 he was removed from the office of Attorney General, for his hostility to Governor Clinton. During this year he came out in support of Rufus King for the Senate, and exerted his influence successfully in his behalf. Mr. King had only three votes against him in the legislature.

In 1821, Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Senate of the United States. Before taking his seat, he was chosen to the State Convention for revising the Constitution of New York, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body.

From 1821 to 1828, Mr. Van Buren was a conspicuous member of the Senate. He was known also over the Union as an able politician. He supported Mr. Crawford for the Presidency in 1824; was a prominent opponent of Mr. Adams's administration, until he left the Senate in 1828, to assume the office of Governor of New York, to which he had been elected. On the 12th of March, 1829, Gen. Jackson conferred on Mr. Van Buren the office of Secretary of State, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the 11th of April, 1831, when he resigned. He was soon after appointed by the President Minister to Great Britain. When his nomination came to be acted upon in the Senate, January, 1832, it was rejected by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice President. But this event proved a stepping stone to his further elevation. On the 22d of May following, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency, and elected on the ticket with Gen. Jackson in the autumn of that year. On the 20th of May, 1835, Mr Van Buren received the nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and receiving a majority of votes in the electoral colleges, he was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1837. He remained in office four years.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WM. HENRY HARRISON, ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkley, in Charles City County, Virginia, on the 9th of February, 1773, and was educated at Hampden Sidney College. His father, Benjamin Harrison, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died in 1791 leaving his children little other inheritance than his example, and the friendship of many of his distinguished fellow-citizens.

Young Harrison pursued the study of medicine until his 18th year, when the breaking out of the war with the Indians of the Northwest, in 1791, led him to enter the army, which he did with an ensign's commission, conferred by Gen. Washington. He was present at Wayne's victory over the Indians, August 20, 1794, and his name is honorably mentioned in that General's despatch to the President. In 1794, at the age of 21, he received a Captain's commission, and was placed in command of Fort Washington, with extensive powers and heavy responsibilities. In the same year he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlements.

In 1797 Harrison resigned his commission and received the appointment of Secretary of the Northwest Territory. Two years after, at the age of 26, he was elected delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States. In 1800 he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and also commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs.

On the 6th of November, 1811, he completely defeated the Indians in the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe: and soon after, just previous to the declaration of war against Great Britain, he was appointed a Major General in the militia of Kentucky. In the course of the year he received from the President the chief command in the Northwest, with orders to retake Detroit, to penetrate into Canada as far as events would justify, and in fine to act in all cases according to his own judgment. The order of government was obeyed to the letter: Detroit was recaptured, and Canada penetrated far enough to allow the British to feel the pressure of the iron hand of war. On the 5th of October, 1813, he defeated on the banks of the river Thames, the British and Indians commanded by General Proctor and the famous Tecumseh, who was slain in the battle.

In 1814 Harrison resigned his commission, and was appointed, in conjunction with Gen. Cass and Gov. Shelby, a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes on the Northwestern frontier, who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States.

In 1816 Gen. Harrison was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives: in 1819, of the State Senate of Ohio: in 1824, of the Senate of the United States, and in 1828 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He was soon recalled by Gen. Jackson, and retired to his farm at North Bend, on the Ohio river, some miles below Cincinnati, where he lived retired, taking no active part in public life or political affairs, until in 1836 he was nominated a candidate for the office of President of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. He was defeated, but was again nominated in 1840, by the Harrisburg Convention, and was elected by a large majority. One month after his inauguration, on the 4th of April, 1841, aged 68 years, he died at Washington, regretted by the whole nation.

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the successor of Wm. Henry Harrison in the Presidential office, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, on the 29th of April, 1790, and was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia. His father for a considerable period held the office of Governor of that ancient commonwealth, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the distinguished statesmen of his day. He was a neighbor, and intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and is said to have possessed his unreserved confidence.

At the early age of 21 years, John Tyler was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and five years after was placed in Congress.

In 1826 he was chosen Governor of his native State, the duties of which station he discharged for about one year and a half, when the Legislature selected him to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States. Having served in that capacity during one term, he was re-elected and continued in that office until a difference of opinion arose between Gen. Jackson and himself, on some measures of public policy, when on being instructed by the Legislature of Virginia to vote in their favor, he resigned his seat and went into voluntary retirement.

The Whig Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, selected him as their candidate for Vice President of the United States, to which office he was elected in the autumn of 1840.

On the death of Gen. Harrison, April 4, 1841, Mr. Tyler became President in accordance with the provision of the Federal Constitution, which says:—"In case of the President's removal from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President."

Mr. Tyler's administration, since his accession, has been distinguished by the numerous vetoes he has given to important bills passed by Congress. On the 16th of August, 1841 he vetoed a bill to incorporate a bank of the United States, which had been passed by the Congress that met in extra session on the last Monday of May, 1841. On the 9th of Sept., 1841, he again vetoed a similar bill providing for the establishment of a "Fiscal Corporation of the United States." On the 29th of June, 1842, he vetoed the "Little Tariff Bill." On the 9th of Aug., 1842, he vetoed the Revenue Bill: and his message accompanying the veto was referred to a select committee of the House, with J. Q. Adams as chairman, who in a few days presented a report commenting with great severity on the course pursued by the President, and suggesting an amendment of the Constitution so as to limit the veto power. The vetoed bill was soon after amended and was signed by Mr. Tyler, with a protest against the report of the committee, which protest the House refused to enter on its journals.

The position of Mr. Tyler, as President, has been more peculiar and probably more difficult than that of any of his predecessors. He was soon deserted by the great majority of the party which placed him in power, and encountered their most violent opposition, without receiving a counterbalancing support from his former adversaries. He has thus been supported by no party, at least by none of any great extent, and has been unable from his situation to link himself thoroughly with either of the great divisions which are coeval with the existence of the republic.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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 inalienable 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; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations 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. Such has been the patient sufferance of the 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 operations 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 repository 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 endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration thither, 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 harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. 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 benefit 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 neighboring 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 complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and 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 among us, and has endeavored 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 attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the 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 the 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.

This declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARK.

New York.

WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
ROBERT RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

Delaware.

CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEORGE READ,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEVES,
JOHN PENN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Car-
rollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, Jr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, 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.

SECT. I.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECT. II.—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 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 the 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 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 choose 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; 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.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III.—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 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 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.

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 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 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.

SECT. IV.—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 choosing 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.

SECT. V.—1. Each house shall be 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 judgment, 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.

SECT. VI.—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 or 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.

SECT. VII.—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; 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 journals 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 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.

SECT. VIII.—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 a 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 offences 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 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.

SECT. IX.—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. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

SECT. X.—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 Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its 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 on 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.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. I.—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.

3. [Annulled in 1803. See Amendments, Art. 12.]

4. The 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.

5. 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 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 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.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased 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.

8. 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."

SECT. II.—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.

SECT. III.—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.

SECT. IV.—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.

SECT. I.—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.

SECT. II.—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, and 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 a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all 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 a place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECT. III.—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 confessions 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 attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I. —Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. II.—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 labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. III.—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 legislature 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.

SECT. IV.—The United States shall guaranty to every state of 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 its 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.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President, and Deputy from Virginia.*

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jr.,
JOHN DICKERSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,

Attest,

DAN'L of ST. THO. JENIFER,
DANIEL CARROLL.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jr.

North Carolina.
WILLIAM BLOUNT,
RICH. DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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

ART. 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.

ART. 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.

ART. 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.

ART. 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 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.

ART. 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.

ART. VII.—In suits of 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.

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

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

ART. 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.

ART. 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.

ART. XII.—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; 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 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 the greatest number of votes for President shall be 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 number, 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.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be 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.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 414 402 2

