

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—1787.*

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.

Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; McCulloch v. State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Brown v. Maryland, 12 Wh., 419; Barron v. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 7 Pet., 243; Lane County v. Oregon, 7 Wall., 71; Texas v. White et al., 7 Wall, 700.

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.

Hayburn's case (notes), 2 Dall., 409.

SECTION. 2. ¹The 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.

* 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 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 South 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."

²No 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 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.

Veazie Bank v. Fenno, 8 Wall., 533; *Scholey v. Rew*, 23 Wall., 331.

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

⁵The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and Other officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION. 3. ¹The 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.

²Immediately 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.

³No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thity 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.

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

⁵The 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Judgment 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. ¹The 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.

²The 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. ¹Each 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.

²Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Anderson v. Dunn, 6 Wh., 204.

³Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish

* The clause included in brackets is amended by the 14th amendment, 2d section, p. 31.

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.

⁴Neither 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. ¹The 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.

Coxe v. M'Clenachan, 3 Dall., 478.

²No 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 encreased 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. ¹All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

²Every 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.

³Every 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. ¹The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Hylton v. United States, 3 Dall., 171; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 Wh., 316; *Longboro' v. Blake*, 5 Wh., 317; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *Weston et al. v. City Council of Charlestown*, 2 Pet., 449; *Dobbins v. The Commissioners of Erie County*, 16 Pet., 435; *License Cases*, 5 How., 504; *Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al.*, 12 How., 299; *McGuire v. The Commonwealth*, 3 Wall., 387; *Van Allen v. The Assessors*, 3 Wall., 573; *Bradley v. The People*, 4 Wall., 459.

License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; *Pencar v. The Commonwealth*, 5 Wall., 475; *Woodruff v. Parham*, 8 Wall., 123; *Hinson v. Lott*, 8 Wall, 148; *Veazie Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wall., 533; *The Collector v. Day*, 11 Wall., 113; *United States v. Singer*, 15 Wall, 111; *State tax on foreign-held bonds*, 15 Wall., 300; *United States v. Railroad Company*, 17 Wall., 322; *Railroad Company v. Peniston*, 18 Wall., 5; *Scholay v. Rew*, 23 Wall., 331.

²To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *Weston et al. v. The City Council of Charlestown*, 2 Pet., 449; *Bank of Commerce v. New York City*, 2 Black, 620; *Bank Tax Cases*, 2 Wall., 200; *The Banks v. The Mayor*, 7 Wall., 16; *Bank v. Supervisors*, 7 Wall., 26; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353; *Parker v. Davis*, 12 Wall., 457.

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

Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; *Brown et al. v. State of Maryland*, 12 Wh., 419; *Wilson et al. v. Black Bird Creek Marsh Company*, 2 Pet., 245; *Worcester v. The State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *City of New York v. Miln*, 11 Pet., 102; *United States v. Coombs*, 12 Pet.,

72; *Holmes v. Jennison et al.*, 14 Pet., 504; *License Cases*, 5 How., 504; *Passenger Cases*, 7 How., 283; *Nathan v. Louisiana*, 8 How., 73; *Mager v. Grima et al.*, 8 How., 490; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560; *Cowley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia*, 12 How., 299; *The Propeller Genesee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al.*, 12 How., 443; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling Bridge Company*, 13 How., 518; *Veazie et al. v. Moor*, 14 How., 568; *Smith v. State of Maryland*, 18 How., 71; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company et al.*, 18 How., 421; *Sinnitt v. Davenport*, 22 How., 227; *Foster et al. v. Davenport et al.*, 22 How., 244; *Conway et al. v. Taylor's ex.*, 1 Black, 603; *United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 407; *Gilman v. Philadelphia*, 3 Wall., 713; *The Passaic Bridges*, 3 Wall., 782; *Steamship Company v. Port Wardens*, 6 Wall., 31; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *White's Bank v. Smith*, 7 Wall., 646; *Waring v. The Mayor*, 8 Wall., 110; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Thomson v. Pacific Railroad*, 9 Wall., 579; *Downham et al. v. Alexandria Council*, 10 Wall., 173; *The Clinton Bridge*, 10 Wall., 454; *The Daniel Ball*, 10 Wall., 557; *Liverpool Insurance Company v. Massachusetts*, 10 Wall., 566; *The Montello*, 11 Wall., 411; *Ex parte McNeil*, 13 Wall., 236; *State freight-tax*, 15 Wall., 232; *State tax on railway gross receipts*, 15 Wall., 284; *Osborn v. Mobile*, 16 Wall., 479; *Railroad Company v. Fuller*, 17 Wall., 560; *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall., 129; *The Delaware railroad tax*, 18 Wall., 206; *Peete v. Morgan*, 19 Wall., 581; *Railroad Company v. Richmond*, 19 Wall., 584; *Railroad Company v. Maryland*, 21 Wall., 456; *The Lottawanna*, 21 Wall., 558; *Henderson et al. v. The Mayor of the City of New York*, 92 U. S., 259; *Chy Lung v. Freeman et al.*, 92 U. S., 275; *South Carolina v. Georgia et al.*, 93 U. S., 4; *Sherlock et al. v. Alling, adm.*, 93 U. S., 99; *United States v. Forty-three Gallons of Whisky, etc.*, 93 U. S., 188; *Foster v. Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans*, 94 U. S., 246.

4 To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,¹ and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;²

¹*Sturgis v. Crowningshield*, 4 Wh., 122; ²*McMillan v. McNeil*, 4 Wh., 209; ³*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pennsylvania, v. Smith*, 6 Wh., 131; ⁴*Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wh., 213; ⁵*Boyle v. Zacharie and Turner*, 6 Pet., 348; ⁶*Gassies v. Ballou*, 6 Pet., 761; ⁷*Beers et al. v. Houghton*, 9 Pet., 329; ⁸*Suydam et al. v. Broadnax*, 14 Pet., 67; ⁹*Cook v. Moffat et al.*, 5 How., 295; ¹⁰*Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How., 393.

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

Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257; *Fox v. The State of Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560.

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

Fox v. The State of Ohio, 5 How., 410; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560.

7 To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, 18 How., 421.

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;

Grant et al. v. Raymond, 6 Pet., 218; *Wheaton et als. v. Peters et als.*, 8 Pet., 591.

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;

United States v. Palmer, 3 Wh., 610; *United States v. Wiltberger*, 5 Wh., 76; *United States v. Smith*, 5 Wh., 153; *United States v. Pirates*, 5 Wh., 184.

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

Brown v. United States, 8 Cr., 110; *American Insurance Company et al. v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Mrs. Alexander's cotton*, 2 Wall., 404; *Miller v. United States*, 11 Wall., 268; *Tyler v. Defrees*, 11 Wall., 331; *Stewart v. Kahn*, 11 Wall., 493; *Hamilton v. Dillin*, 21 Wall., 73; *Laman, ex. v. Browne et al.*, 92 U. S., 187.

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

Crandall v. State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35.

13 To provide and maintain a Navy;

United States v. Bevens, 3 Wh., 336; *Dynes v. Hooper*, 20 How., 65.

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;

Houston v. Moore, 5 Wh., 1; *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Wh., 19; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall., 700.

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;

Houston v. Moore, 5 Wh., 1; *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Wh., 19; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1.

¹¹To 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

Hepburn et al. v. Ellzey, 2 Cr., 444; *Loughboro' v. Blake*, 5 Wh. 317; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Kendall, Postmaster-General, v. The United States*, 12 Pet., 524; *United States v. Dewitt*, 9 Wall., 41; *Dunphy v. Kleinsmith et al.*, 11 Wall., 610; *Willard v. Presbury*, 14 Wall., 676; *Phillips v. Payne*, 92 U. S., 130; *United States v. Fox*, 94 U. S., 315.

¹²To 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.

McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *Wayman v. Southard*, 10 Wh., 1; *Bank of United States v. Halstead*, 10 Wh., 51; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353; *Thomson v. Pacific Railroad*, 9 Wall., 579; *Parker v. Davis*, 12 Wall., 457; *Railroad Company v. Johnson*, 15 Wall., 195; *Railroad Company v. Peniston*, 18 Wall., 5.

SECTION. 9. ¹The 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.

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 How., 393.

²The 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.

United States v. Hamilton, 3 Dall., 17; *Hepburn et al. v. Ellzey*, 2 Cr. 445; *Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout*, 4 Cr., 75; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; *Ex parte Tobias Watkins*, 3 Pet., 192; *Ex parte Milburn*, 9 Pet., 704; *Holmes v. Jennison et al.*, 14 Pet., 540; *Ex parte Dorr*, 3 How., 103; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth*, 21 How., 506; *Ex parte Vallandigham*, 1 Wall., 243; *Ex parte Mulligan*, 4 Wall., 2; *Ex parte McCardle*, 7 Wall., 506; *Ex parte Yenger*, 8 Wall., 85; *Tarble's case*, 13 Wall., 397; *Ex parte Lange*, 18 Wall., 163; *Ex parte Parks*, 93 U. S., 18; *Ex parte Karstendick*, 93 U. S., 396.

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

Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cr., 87; *Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wh., 213; *Watson et al. v. Mercer*, 8 Pet., 88; *Carpenter et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 17 How., 456; *Locke v. New Orleans*, 4 Wall., 172; *Cummings v. The State of Missouri*, 4 Wall., 277; *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall., 333; *Drehman v. Stifle*, 8 Wall., 595; *Klinger v. State of Missouri*, 13 Wall., 257; *Pierce v. Carskadon*, 16 Wall., 234.

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

License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462.

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

Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia, 12 How., 299; *Page v. Burgess, collector*, 92 U. S., 372.

⁶No 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.

Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; *State of Pennsylvania v. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company et al.*, 18 How., 421; *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S., 113.

⁷No 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.

⁸No 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. ¹No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant

Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit;¹ make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law,² or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts,³ or grant any Title of Nobility.

¹Calder and wife v. Bull and wife, 3 Dall., 386; ²Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cr., 87; ³State of New Jersey v. Wilson, 7 Cr., 164; ⁴Sturgis v. Crowningshield, 4 Wh., 122; ⁵McMillan v. McNeil, 4 Wh., 209; ⁶Darmouth College v. Woodward, 4 Wh., 518; ⁷Owings v. Speed, 5 Wh., 420; ⁸Farmers and Mechanics' Bank v. Smith, 6 Wh., 131; ⁹Green et al. v. Biddle, 8 Wh., 1; ¹⁰Ogden v. Saunders, 12 Wh., 213; ¹¹Mason v. Haile, 12 Wh., 370; ¹²Satterlee v. Matthewson, 2 Pet., 380; ¹³Hart v. Lamphire, 3 Pet., 280; ¹⁴Craig et al. v. State of Missouri, 4 Pet., 410; ¹⁵Providence Bank v. Billings and Pitman, 4 Pet., 514; ¹⁶Byrne v. State of Missouri, 8 Pet., 40; ¹⁷Watson v. Mercer, 8 Pet., 88; ¹⁸Mumma v. Potomac Company, 8 Pet., 281; ¹⁹Beers v. Houghton, 9 Pet., 329; ²⁰Briscoe et al. v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257; ²¹The Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. The Proprietors of Warren Bridge, 11 Pet., 420; ²²Armstrong v. The Treasurer of Athens Company, 16 Pet., 281; ²³Bronson v. Kinzie et al., 1 How., 311; ²⁴McCracken v. Hayward, 2 How., 608; ²⁵Gordon v. Appeal Tax Court, 3 How., 133; ²⁶State of Maryland, v. Baltimore and Ohio R. Co., 3 How., 534; ²⁷Neil, Moore & Co. v. State of Ohio, 3 How., 720; ²⁸Cook v. Moffatt, 5 How., 295; ²⁹Planters' Bank v. Sharp et al., 6 How., 301; ³⁰West River Bridge Company v. Dix et al., 6 How., 507; ³¹Crawford et al. v. Branch Bank of Mobile, 7 How., 279; ³²Woodruff v. Trapnall, 10 How., 190; ³³Paup et al. v. Drew, 10 How., 218; ³⁴Baltimore and Susquehanna R. Co. v. Nesbitt et al., 10 How., 395; ³⁵Butler et al. v. Pennsylvania, 10 How., 402; ³⁶Darlington et al. v. The Bank of Alabama, 13 How., 12; ³⁷Richmond, &c., R. R. Co. v. The Louise R. R. Co., 13 How., 71; ³⁸Trustees for Vincennes University v. State of Indiana, 14 How., 268; ³⁹Curran v. State of Arkansas et al., 15 How., 304; ⁴⁰State Bank of Ohio v. Knoop, 16 How., 369; ⁴¹Carpenter et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 17 How., 456; ⁴²Dodge v. Wooley, 18 How., 331; ⁴³Beers v. State of Arkansas, 20 How., 527; ⁴⁴Aspinwall et al. v. Commissioners of County of Daviess, 22 How., 364; ⁴⁵Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, v. County of Philadelphia, 24 How., 300; ⁴⁶Howard v. Bugbee, 24 How., 461; ⁴⁷Jefferson Branch Bank v. Skelley, 1 Black, 436; ⁴⁸Franklin Branch Bank v. State of Ohio, 1 Black, 474; ⁴⁹Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company v. Beers, 2 Black, 448; ⁵⁰Gilman v. City of Sheboygan, 2 Black, 510; ⁵¹Bridge Proprietors v. Hoboken Company, 1 Wall., 116; ⁵²Hawthorne v. Calef, 2 Wall., 10; ⁵³The Binghamton Bridge, 3 Wall., 51; ⁵⁴The Turnpike Company v. The State, 3 Wall., 210; ⁵⁵Locke v. City of New Orleans, 4 Wall., 172; ⁵⁶Railroad Company v. Rock, 4 Wall., 177; ⁵⁷Cummings v. State of Missouri, 4 Wall., 277; ⁵⁸Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333; ⁵⁹Von Hoffman v. City of Quincy, 4 Wall., 535; ⁶⁰Mulligan v. Corbin, 7 Wall., 487; ⁶¹Furman v. Nichol, 8 Wall., 44; ⁶²Home of the Friendless v. Rouse, 8 Wall., 430; ⁶³The Washington University v. Rouse, 8 Wall., 439; ⁶⁴Butz v. City of Muscatine, 8 Wall., 575; ⁶⁵Drehman v. Stiffe, 8 Wall., 595; ⁶⁶Hepburn v. Griswold, 8 Wall., 603; ⁶⁷Gut v. The State, 9 Wall., 35; ⁶⁸Railroad Company v. McClure, 10 Wall., 511; ⁶⁹Parker v. Davis, 12 Wall., 457; ⁷⁰Curtis v. Whiting, 13 Wall., 68; ⁷¹Pennsylvania College Cases, 13 Wall., 190; ⁷²Wilmington R. R. v. Reid, sheriff, 13 Wall., 264; ⁷³Salt Company v. East Saginaw, 13 Wall., 373; ⁷⁴White v. Hart, 13 Wall., 646; ⁷⁵Osborn v. Nicholson et al., 13 Wall., 654; ⁷⁶Railroad Company v. Johnson, 15 Wall., 195; ⁷⁷Case of the State tax on foreign-held bonds, 15 Wall., 300; ⁷⁸Tomlinson v. Jessup, 15 Wall., 454; ⁷⁹Tomlinson v. Branch, 15 Wall., 460; ⁸⁰Miller v. The State, 15 Wall., 478; ⁸¹Holyoke Company v. Lyman, 15 Wall., 500; ⁸²Gunn v. Barry, 15 Wall., 610; ⁸³Humphrey v. Pegues, 16 Wall., 244; ⁸⁴Walker v. Whitehead, 16 Wall., 314; ⁸⁵Sohn v. Waterson, 17 Wall., 596; ⁸⁶Barings v. Dabney, 19 Wall., 1; ⁸⁷Head v. The University, 19 Wall., 526; ⁸⁸Pacific R. R. Co. v. Maguire, 20 Wall., 36; ⁸⁹Garrison v. The City of New York, 21 Wall., 196; ⁹⁰Ochiltree v. The Railroad Company, 21 Wall., 249; ⁹¹Wilmington, &c., Railroad v. King, ex., 91 U. S., 3; ⁹²County of Moultrie v. Rockingham Ten Cent Savings Bank, 92 U. S., 631; ⁹³Home Insurance Company v. City Council of Augusta, 93 U. S., 116; ⁹⁴West Wisconsin R. R. Co. v. Supervisors, 93 U. S., 595.

¹No 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 the Controul of the Congress.

McCulloch v. State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; Brown v. The State of Maryland, 12 Wh., 419; Mager v. Grima et al., 8 How., 490; Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; Almy v. State of California, 24 How., 169; License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; Crandall v. State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; Waring v. The Mayor, 8 Wall., 110; Woodruff v. Perham, 8 Wall., 123; Hinson v. Lott, 8 Wall., 148; State Tonnage Tax Cases, 12 Wall., 204; State tax on railway gross receipts, 15 Wall., 284; Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker, 94 U. S., 238.

¹No 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.

Green v. Biddle, 8 Wh., 1; Poole et al. v. The Lessee of Fleecker et al., 11 Pet., 185; Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; Peete v. Morgan, 19 Wall., 581; Cannon v. New Orleans, 20 Wall., 577; Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker, 94 U. S., 238.

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.

Chisholm, ex. v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; Leitensdorfer et al. v. Webb, 20 How., 176.

["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 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."]

This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment, p. 30.

³ 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.

English v. the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, 3 Pet., 99.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

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.

United States v. Wilson, 7 Pet., 150; Ex parte William Wells, 18 How., 307; Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333; Armstrong's Foundry, 6 Wall., 766; The Grape Shot, 9 Wall., 129; United States v. Padelford, 9 Wall., 542; United States v. Klein, 13 Wall., 128; Armstrong v. The United States, 13 Wall., 152; Pargond v. The United States, 13 Wall., 156; Hamilton v. Dillin, 21 Wall., 73; Mechanics and Traders' Bank v. Union Bank, 22 Wall., 276; Lamar, ex. v. Browne et al., 92 U. S., 187; Wallach et al. v. Van Riswick, 92 U. S., 202.

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.

Ware v. Hylton et al., 3 Dall., 199; *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr., 137; *United States v. Kirkpatrick*, 9 Wh., 720; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Foster and Elam v. Neilson*, 2 Pet., 253; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Patterson v. Gwinn et al.*, 5 Pet., 233; *Worcester v. State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *City of New Orleans v. De Armas et al.*, 9 Pet., 224; *Holden v. Joy*, 17 Wall., 211.

³The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

The United States v. Kirkpatrick et al., 9 Wh., 720.

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.

Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; *Kendall, Postmaster-General, v. The United States*, 12 Pet., 524; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *The State of Mississippi v. Johnson, President*, 4 Wall., 475; *Stewart v. Kahn*, 11 Wall., 493.

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.

Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Stuart v. Laird*, 1 Cr., 299; *United States v. Peters*, 5 Cr., 115; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Cr., 264; *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wh., 304; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *Benner et al. v. Porter*, 9 How., 235; *The United States v. Ritchie*, 17 How., 525; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Ex parte Vallandigham*, 1 Wall., 243.

SECTION. 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;—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.

Hayburn's case (note), 2 Dall., 410; *Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia*, 2 Dall., 419; *Glass et al. v. Sloop Betsey*, 3 Dall., 6; *United States v. La Vengeance*, 3 Dall., 297; *Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Mossman, ex., v. Higginson*, 4 Dall., 12; *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr., 137; *Hepburn et al. v. Ellezley*, 2 Cr., 444; *United States v. Moore*, 3 Cr., 159; *Strawbridge et al. v. Curtiss et al.*, 3 Cr., 267; *Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout*, 4 Cr., 75; *Rose v. Himely*, 4 Cr., 241; *Chappedelaine et al. v. Dechenaux*, 4 Cr., 305; *Hop Insurance Company v. Boardman et al.*, 5 Cr., 57; *Bank of United States v. Devaux et al.*, 5 Cr., 61; *Hodgson et als. v. Bowerbank et als.*, 5 Cr., 303; *Owings v. Norwood's Lessee*, 5 Cr., 344; *Duroseau v. The United States*, 6 Cr., 307; *United States v. Hudson and Goodwin*, 7 Cr., 32; *Martin v. Hunter*, 1 Wh., 304; *Colson et al. v. Lewis*, 2 Wh., 377; *United States v. Bevans*, 3 Wh., 336; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; *Matthews v. Zane*, 7 Wh., 164; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *United States v. Ortega*, 11 Wh., 467; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Jackson v. Twentyman*, 2 Pet., 136; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *State of New Jersey v. State of New York*, 5 Pet., 283; *Davis v. Packard et al.*, 6 Pet., 41; *United States v. Arredondo et al.*, 6 Pet., 691; *Davis v. Packard et al.*, 7 Pet., 276; *Breedlove et al. v. Nickolet et al.*, 7 Pet., 413; *Brown v.*

Keene, 8 Pet., 112; Davis v. Packard et al., 8 Pet., 312; City of New Orleans v. De Armas et al., 9 Pet., 224; The State of Rhode Island v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 12 Pet., 657; The Bank of Augusta v. Earle, 13 Pet., 519; The Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg v. Slocomb et al., 14 Pet. 60; Suydam et al. v. Broadnax, 14 Pet., 67; Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet., 539; Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railway Company v. Letson, 2 How., 497; Cary et als. v. Curtis, 3 How., 236; Warring v. Clark, 5 How., 441; Luther v. Borden, 7 How., 1; Sheldon et al. v. Sill, 8 How., 441; The Propeller Genesee Chief v. Fitzhugh et al., 12 How., 443; Fretz et al. v. Ball et al., 12 How., 466; Neves et al. v. Scott et al., 13 How., 268; State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company et al., 13 How., 518; Marshall v. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., 16 How., 314; The United States v. Guthrie, 17 How., 284; Smith v. State of Maryland, 18 How., 71; Jones et al. v. Leagne, 18 How., 76; Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, 18 How., 272; Hyde et al. v. Stone, 20 How., 170; Irvine v. Marshall et al., 20 How., 558; Fenn v. Holmes, 21 How., 481; Moorewood et al. v. Erequist, 23 How., 491; Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Dennison, Governor, 24 How., 66; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company v. Wheeler, 1 Black, 286; The Steamer Saint Lawrence, 1 Black, 522; The Propeller Commerce, 1 Black, 574; Ex parte Vallandigham, 1 Wall., 243; Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall., 1; The Moses Taylor, 4 Wall., 411; State of Mississippi v. Johnson, President, 4 Wall., 475; The Hine v. Trevor, 4 Wall., 555; City of Philadelphia v. The Collector, 5 Wall., 720; State of Georgia v. Stanton, 6 Wall., 50; Payne v. Hook, 7 Wall., 425; The Alicia, 7 Wall., 571; Ex parte Yerger, 8 Wall., 85; Insurance Company v. Dunham, 11 Wall., 1; Virginia v. West Virginia, 11 Wall., 39; Coal Company v. Blatchford, 11 Wall., 172; Railway Company v. Whitton's adm., 13 Wall., 270; Tarble's Case, 13 Wall., 397; Blyew et al. v. The United States, 13 Wall., 581; Davis v. Gray, 16 Wall., 203; Case of the Sewing Machine Companies, 18 Wall., 553; Insurance Company v. Morse, 20 Wall., 445; Vannevar v. Bryant, 21 Wall., 41; The Lottawanna, 21 Wall., 558; Gaines v. Fuentes et al., 92 U. S., 10; Miller v. Dows, 94 U. S., 444; Doyle v. Continental Insurance Company, 94 U. S., 535.

²In 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.

Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; Wiscart et al. v. Dauchy, 3 Dall., 321; Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Drouesseau et al. v. United States, 6 Cr., 307; Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wh., 304; Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wh., 234; Ex parte Kearney, 7 Wh., 38; Wayman v. Southard, 10 Wh., 1; Bank of the United States v. Halstead, 10 Wh., 51; United States v. Ortega, 11 Wh., 467; The Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia, 5 Pet., 1; Ex parte Crane et als., 5 Pet., 189; The State of New Jersey v. The State of New York, 5 Pet., 283; Ex parte Sibbald v. United States, 12 Pet., 488; The State of Rhode Island v. The State of Massachusetts, 12 Pet., 657; State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company, 13 How., 518; In re Kaine, 14 How., 103; Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth, 21 How., 506; Freeborn v. Smith, 2 Wall., 160; Ex parte McCardle, 6 Wall., 318; Ex parte McCardle, 7 Wall., 506; Ex parte Yerger, 8 Wall., 85; The Lucy, 8 Wall., 307; The Justices v. Murray, 9 Wall., 274; Pennsylvania v. Quicksilver Company, 10 Wall., 553; Murdock v. City of Memphis, 20 Wall., 590.

³The 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.

Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall., 2.

SECTION. 3. ¹Treason 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.

United States v. The Insurgents, 2 Dall., 335; United States v. Mitchell, 2 Dall., 348; Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout, 4 Cr., 75; United States v. Aaron Burr, 4 Cr., 469.

²The 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.

Bigelow v. Forest, 9 Wall., 339; Day v. Micou, 18 Wall., 156; Ex parte Lange, 18 Wall., 163; Wallack et al. v. Van Riswick, 92 U. S., 202.

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.

Mills v. Duryee, 7 Cr., 481; *Hampton v. McConnel*, 3 Wh., 234; *Mayhew v. Thatcher*, 6 Wh., 129; *Darby's Lessee v. Mayer*, 10 Wh., 465; *The United States v. Amedy*, 11 Wh., 392; *Caldwell et al. v. Carrington's heirs*, 9 Pet., 86; *M'Elmoy'le v. Cohen*, 13 Pet., 312; *The Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Pet., 519; *Bank of the State of Alabama v. Dalton*, 9 How., 522; *D'Arcy v. Ketchum*, 11 How., 165; *Christmas v. Russell*, 5 Wall., 290; *Green v. Van Baskirk*, 7 Wall., 139; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Board of Public Works v. Columbia College*, 17 Wall., 521; *Thompson v. Whitman*, 18 Wall., 457.

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

Bank of United States v. Devereaux, 5 Cr., 61; *Gassies v. Ballou*, 6 Pet., 761; *The State of Rhode Island v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, 12 Pet., 657; *The Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Pet., 519; *Moore v. The People of the State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Conner et al. v. Elliott et al.*, 18 How., 591; *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How., 393; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *Woodruff v. Parham*, 8 Wall., 123; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Downham v. Alexandria Council*, 10 Wall., 173; *Liverpool Insurance Company v. Massachusetts*, 10 Wall., 566; *Ward v. Maryland*, 12 Wall., 418; *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Bradwell v. The State*, 16 Wall., 130; *Chemung Bank v. Lowery*, 93 U. S., 72; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S., 391.

²A 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.

Holmes v. Jennison et al., 14 Pet., 540; *Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Dennison*, governor, 24 How., 66; *Taylor v. Tainter*, 16 Wall., 366.

³No 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.

Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet., 539; *Jones v. Van Zandt*, 5 How., 215; *Strader et al. v. Graham*, 10 How., 82; *Moore v. The People of the State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How., 393; *Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth*, 21 How., 506.

SECTION. 3. ¹New 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.

American Insurance Company et al. v. Canter (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan*, 3 How., 212; *Cross et al. v. Harrison*, 16 How., 164.

²The 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.

McCulloch v. State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *American Insurance Company v. Canter*, 1 Pet., 511; *United States v. Gratiot et al.*, 14 Pet., 526; *United States v. Rogers*, 4 How., 567; *Cross et al. v. Harrison*, 16 How., 164; *Muckey et al. v. Cox*, 18 How., 100; *Gibson v. Chateau*, 13 Wall., 92; *Clinton v. Englebert*, 13 Wall., 434; *Beall v. New Mexico*, 16 Wall., 535.

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.

Luther v. Borden, 7 How., 1; *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall., 700.

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.

¹All 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.

²This 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.

Hayburn's case, 2 Dall., 409; Ware v. Hylton, 3 Dall., 199; Calder and wife v. Bull and wife, 3 Dall., 386; Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Chirac v. Chirac, 2 Wh., 259; McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Society v. New Haven, 8 Wh., 464; Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; Foster and Elam v. Neilson, 2 Pet., 253; Buckner v. Finley, 2 Pet., 586; Worcester v. State of Georgia, 6 Pet., 515; Kennett et al. v. Chambers, 14 How., 38; Dodge v. Woolsey, 18 How., 331; State of New York v. Dibble, 21 How., 366; Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth, 21 How., 506; Sinnot v. Davenport, 22 How., 227; Foster v. Davenport, 22 How., 244; Haver v. Yaker, 9 Wall., 32.

³The 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.

Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333.

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 Independance 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
DAVID BREARLEY

WM. PATERSON
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
 DAN OF ST THOS JENIFER

DANL. CARROLL

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR—

JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT
 RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT

HU WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
 CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

CHARLES PINCKNEY
 PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW

ABR BALDWIN

Attest

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 speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Terrett et al. v. Taylor et al., 9 Cr., 43; *Vidal et al. v. Girard et al.*, 2 How., 127; *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall., 333; *United States v. Cruikshank et al.*, 92 U. S., 542.

[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

*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.

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.

Smith v. State of Maryland, 18 How., 71; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2.

[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.

United States v. Perez, 9 Wh., 579; *Barron v. The City of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *West River Bridge Company v. Dix et al.*, 6 How., 507; *Mitchell v. Harmony*, 13 How., 115; *Moore, ex. v. The People of the State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Dynes v. Hoover*, 20 How., 65; *Withers v. Buckley et al.*, 20 How., 84; *Gilman v. The City of Sheboygan*, 2 Black, 510; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2; *Twitchell v. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall., 321; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *Miller v. United States*, 11 Wall., 268; *Legal Tender Cases*, 12 Wall., 457; *Pumpelly v. Green Bay Company*, 13 Wall., 166; *Osborn v. Nicholson*, 13 Wall., 654; *Ex parte Lange*, 18 Wall., 163; *Kohl et al. v. United States*, 91 U. S., 367.

[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.

United States v. Coledge, 1 Wh., 415; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; *United States v. Mills*, 7 Pet., 142; *Baron v. City of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *Withers v. Buckley et al.*, 20 How., 84; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2; *Twitchell v. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall., 321; *Miller v. The United States*, 11 Wall., 268; *United States v. Cook*, 17 Wall., 168; *United States v. Cruikshank et al.*, 92 U. S., 542.

[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.

United States v. La Vengeance, 3 Dall., 297; *Bank of Columbia v. Oakley*, 4 Wh., 235; *Parsons v. Bedford et al.*, 3 Pet., 433; *Lessee of Livingston v. Moore et al.*, 7 Pet., 469; *Webster v. Reid*, 11 How., 437; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company et al.*, 13 How., 518; *The Justices v. Murray*, 9 Wall., 274; *Edwards v. Elliott et al.*, 21 Wall., 532.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

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

Pervear v. Commonwealth, 5 Wall., 475.

[ARTICLE IX.]

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

Lessee of Livingston v. Moore et al., 7 Pet., 469.

[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.

Chisholm, ex. v. State of Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Hollingsworth et al. v. The State of Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wh., 304; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 Wh., 316; *Anderson v. Dunn.*, 6 Wh., 204; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *Buchler v. Finley*, 2 Pet., 586; *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 How., 506; *The Collector v. Day*, 11 Wall., 113; *Claffin v. Houseman assignee*, 93 U. S., 130; *Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker*, 94 U. S., 238.

[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.

State of Georgia v. Brailsford et al., 2 Dall., 402; *Chisholm, ex., v. State of Georgia*, 2 Dall., 419; *Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Cohen v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *United States v. The Planters' Bank*, 9 Wh., 904; *The Governor of Georgia v. Juan Madrazo*, 1 Pet., 110; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 11 Pet., 257; *Curran v. State of Arkansas et al.*, 15 How., 304.

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 September, 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.

[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 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 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 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.

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.

ARTICLE XIII.

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

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 How., 393; *White v. Hart*, 13 Wall, 646; *Osborn v. Nicholson*, 13 Wall., 654; *Slaughter-house Cases*, 16 Wall., 36.

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 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.

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 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.

Crandall v. The State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Ward v. Maryland*, 12 Wall., 418; *Slaughter-house Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Bradwell v. The State*, 16 Wall., 130; *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall., 129; *Minor v. Happersett*, 21 Wall., 162; *Walker v. Sauvinet*, 92 U. S., 90; *Kennard v. Louisiana*, ex rel. Morgan, 92 U. S., 480; *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U. S., 542; *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S., 113.

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 29, 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 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 afterward ratified by either State.

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 condition of servitude.

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

United States *v.* Reese et al., 92 U. S., 214; United States *v.* Cruikshank et al., 92 U. S., 542.

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 17–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.