WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the legislatures thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Section 3. Every Senator shall be at least thirty years of age, and shall have served as a Representative for at least two years, and shall not have attained to the age of sixty years.

Section 4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate; but he shall not vote, unless they be equally divided.

Section 5. The Senate shall choose their Speaker, and other officers, and may remove such officer for inability to discharge the duties of office, or for other cause than treason, bribery, or high crimes and misdemeanours.

Section 6. 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 as many Votes as they shall choose. A majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do Business.

Section 7. If two Senators and no more from any State shall be present, the Senate shall not be able to act; but they may meet in such manner as they shall determine, and the concurrence of two-thirds of them shall be necessary to a judicial vote and determination of any question at issue between them.

Section 8. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and may, by law, add to the Number therein provided for, and may, at their Discretion, divide the Members of the House of Representatives, among the several States, according to such Number.

Section 9. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and may remove such officers for inability to discharge the duties of office, or for other cause than treason, bribery, or high crimes and misdemeanors.

Section 10. The House of Representatives shall keep à Journal of its Proceedings, and publish the same, excepting such parts as may be private, and shall at any time hereafter be open to the inspection of the Congress or of any one of them.

Section 11. This Constitution shall remain in Force to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and be alterable by a two-thirds Majority of both Houses, when the consent of the several States shall be obtained in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Section 12. 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.

Section 13. No Bill of Attainder or Ex Post Facto Law shall be passed.

Section 14. No Capitation or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the number of persons in each State, which shall be determined by adding to the number of other persons than slaves, three-fifths of all other persons.

Section 15. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on Imports or Exports, except as the Congress shall lay and collect for the payment of the public debt and under the regulations prescribed therein.

Section 16. No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 17. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 18. The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 19. 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.

Section 20. No Bill of Attainder or Ex Post Facto law shall be passed.

Section 21. No Capitation or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the number of persons in each State, which shall be determined by adding to the number of other persons than slaves, three-fifths of all other persons.

Section 22. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on Imports or Exports, except as the Congress shall lay and collect for the payment of the public debt and under the regulations prescribed therein.

Section 23. No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 24. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 25. The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 26. 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.
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 Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

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 his Appointees, Civil and Military Officers, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Senate may by a two-thirds Vote reject such Appointments, which shall not have obtained the Consent of the Senate, unless for cause stated, and the reason thereof shall be recorded in the journal of that Senate.

He shall, at the Time of his Inauguration, take Oath or Affirmation as prescribed by Law; and he shall, at the Time of his Retiring from Office, give to the Congress a Written Statement of the State of the Union, and recommend such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and may, by Law, at the Stages of the Session, adjourn from time to time, without Limitation.

The Congress shall keep Journals of its Proceedings, and publish the same, upon Demand of one-fifth of Members present.

The Congress shall, in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breaking of the Peace, have the sole Power of Impeachment.

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.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and Collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay Debt and provide for the Common Defense; but no Tax shall be levied except in Proportion to the Population or Representation of the People in each State; Provided that no Slavery, nor Importation of such Persons as any State shall choose to keep within its Boundaries, shall be enumerated. 

The Congress shall have Power to establish a Uniform Rule of Naturalization, and Uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

The Congress shall have Power to define and punish Piracies and Warps, and all other Crimes and Punishments, not hereinbefore specified, which shall be in the Penalties of this Constitution, to be established by Law, shall bepunishable by Fine and Imprisonment.

The Congress shall have Power to exceptions to the Scope of this Constitution, so far as is consistent with the Constitution, shall be forever forbidden; and the Congress shall never enact any Law, the sole Object of which is to impair the Obligation of any public Treaty, made under the Authority of the United States.

The Congress shall, at the Reunion of the People, transmit to the States of the Union, an Account of the Transactions of Congress, and thechloroform

ARTICLE VI.

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

The Congress shall have Power to grant the Punishment of Trespass, but no Attainder of Trespass shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forefeiture, except during the Life of the Person attainted.

The Congress shall keep Journals of its Proceedings, and publish the same, upon Demand of one-fifth of Members present.

The Congress shall have Power to establish a Uniform Rule of Naturalization, and Uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

The Congress shall have Power to define and punish Piracies and Wars, and all other Crimes and Punishments, not hereinbefore specified, which shall be in the Penalties of this Constitution, to be established by Law, shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment.

The Congress shall have Power to exceptions to the Scope of this Constitution, so far as is consistent with the Constitution, shall be forever forbidden; and the Congress shall never enact any Law, the sole Object of which is to impair the Obligation of any public Treaty, made under the Authority of the United States.

The Congress shall, at the Reunion of the People, transmit to the States of the Union, an Account of the Transactions of Congress, and the

ARTICLE VII.

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

The Congress shall have Power to grant the Punishment of Trespass, but no Attainder of Trespass shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forefeiture, except during the Life of the Person attainted.

The Congress shall keep Journals of its Proceedings, and publish the same, upon Demand of one-fifth of Members present.

The Congress shall have Power to establish a Uniform Rule of Naturalization, and Uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

The Congress shall have Power to define and punish Piracies and Wars, and all other Crimes and Punishments, not hereinbefore specified, which shall be in the Penalties of this Constitution, to be established by Law, shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment.

The Congress shall have Power to exceptions to the Scope of this Constitution, so far as is consistent with the Constitution, shall be forever forbidden; and the Congress shall never enact any Law, the sole Object of which is to impair the Obligation of any public Treaty, made under the Authority of the United States.

The Congress shall, at the Reunion of the People, transmit to the States of the Union, an Account of the Transactions of Congress, and the