Congress of the United States,

Begun and held at the City of New York, on

Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

The Congress of the United States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire that the legislature of every state should have a general authority, in case of public mischief, to suppress the same, and with this end in view, Resolved

Resolved

by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two words,

That the following Articles be proposed to the States for the Adoption of a Federal Constitution under the following plan of Government: to consist of one branch the Senate, and two branches the House of Representatives, to be elected in each State and preserved as part of the said Constitution,

Articles

In addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States, agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution:

Article the first. After the first enumeration, by the Act of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, all persons included within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be counted, and the number of Representatives shall be increased proportionately until the number shall amount to two hundred, and in each State, three times the number of Senators and Representatives to which the number of inhabitants of the State may entitle them, but in no case shall there be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand inhabitants.

Article the second. When vacancies happen in theRepresentation of any State, the Executive thereof shall, at the next meeting of the legislature thereof, cause the same to be filled by temporary resolutions of one year's duration.

Article the third. Congress shall consist of two houses, the first to be called the Senate, and the other the House of Representatives, the first to consist of senators, the second of representatives, the number of the latter to be not less than the number of the former, and not exceeding three times the number of the former, each State having one vote.

Article the fourth. A Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall not be passed.

Article the fifth. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject to other than a fair public trial, and be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

Article the sixth. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and no Attainder of Treason shall be validated by Congress after the conviction for treason in any judicial proceedings.

Article the seventh. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and no Attainder of Treason shall be validated by Congress after the conviction for treason in any judicial proceedings.

Article the eighth. All persons shall be entitled to the equal protection of the law, and no State shall be deprived of property without due process of law.

Article the ninth. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the supreme court of the United States shall have the exclusive right to decide on appeal, and is the ultimate resort to be had in such cases.

Article the tenth. Article the third of the Constitution shall be so constructed as to guard against the influence of the executive and judicial departments, and to be guarded against the influence of the legislative department.

Article the eleventh. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Article the twelfth. The Congress shall consist of two houses, the first to be called the Senate, and the other the House of Representatives.

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

Article

One of the Senators, Thence:

John Adams, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.