

Congress of the United States

Open and held at the City of New York on
Wednesday the fourth of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE

RESOLVED

ARTICLE

- Section the first. The chief executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States, who shall hold his office for four years, and shall be eligible for re-election once only.
- Section the second. The President shall have the honor and respect of the United States, and shall be the commander in chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia of the United States.
- Section the third. The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.
- Section the fourth. The President shall have the power to nominate and to receive, and to appoint and to remove, judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, and all other officers and Ministers of the United States.
- Section the fifth. The President shall have the power to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate shall concur in the ratification.
- Section the sixth. The President shall have the power to grant commissions and to receive the oaths of office of all officers and Ministers of the United States.
- Section the seventh. The President shall have the power to grant and to receive the oaths of office of all officers and Ministers of the United States.
- Section the eighth. The President shall have the power to grant and to receive the oaths of office of all officers and Ministers of the United States.
- Section the ninth. The President shall have the power to grant and to receive the oaths of office of all officers and Ministers of the United States.
- Section the tenth. The President shall have the power to grant and to receive the oaths of office of all officers and Ministers of the United States.

Approved and passed the fourth day of March 1789.
Attest: Thomas M. Flannery, Secretary of the Senate.
John Adams, President of the United States.

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United States Bill of Rights

by

Thomas Jefferson

In Congress, September 25, 1789

The United States Bill of Rights.

The Ten Original Amendments to the Constitution of the United States
Passed by Congress September 25, 1789 Ratified December 15, 1791

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 offense 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.

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 defense.

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.

VIII

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

IX

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

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.