

Congress OF THE

begun and held at the City of New York
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Conventions of a number of the States, in order to meet and consider of the said Constitution, and of the abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives, three fourths of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the original Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the first..... After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand Persons; but after the first Enumeration, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be one Representative for every forty thousand Persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to one hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every thirty thousand Persons.

Article the second..... No Law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an Year after the End of the next Session of Congress.

Article the third..... Congress shall make no Law respecting an Establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free Exercise thereof; or restricting 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 their Grievances.

United States,

City of, New York, on
the first day of September,
the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

And whereas, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its authority, that no extension of the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution; and whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, sections, or clauses, as part of the said Constitution; viz^t

the first Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the States, and the second Amendment of the said Constitution.

Section 1. There shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Section 2. Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Section 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep Troops, or Armies, or enter into any Compact or Agreement with another State, or with a foreign Power, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of a citizen to a redress of grievances.

the people gradually to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances.

Article the fourth... A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State.

Article the fifth... No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner.

Article the sixth... The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly described, in a warrant, which shall particularly describe the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh... No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless by a grand jury indictment, or the impeachment of the naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or actual insurrection, or rebellion, or when the jeopardy of life or limb shall require it; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article the eighth... 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; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation.

Article the ninth... 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.

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

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

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

ATTEST,

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg

John Adams

John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sam. A. Otis Secretary of the Senate.

a redress of grievances.

In a State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

with the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

in any case, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or sea War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in trial or jeopardy, 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.

to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

and twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be afterwards re-examined, according to the rules of the common law.

nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

and, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

James M. Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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