

Congress OF THE

begun and held at the
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one

THE Constitution of a number of the States
or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as

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

ARTICLES in addition to, and under
the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Consti-

Article the first..... After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution,
One hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Cong-
ress every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall as-
not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Rep-

Article the second..... No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and

Article the third..... Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or

United States,

City of New York, in
the thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

States having, at the time of their adoption, the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconception
in the minds of the people, of public confidence in the Government, with best care to be had, in the Constitution,
House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two
of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles,
express, as part of the said Constitution, 1789.

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

tion, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to
Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for
will amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall
be one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

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

ion, 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
Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free
Article the fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent
Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects,
but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly
Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous
naval offence, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War,
jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal
process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use,
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
was committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by
law; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor,
Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed
twenty dollars, or otherwise examined in any Court of the United States, three
or more shall constitute a quorum.
Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor
Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not
Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution,

AFFEST.

Fredrick Augustus Muhlenberg
Speaker of the House of Representatives

for a redress of grievances.

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

It shall not be infringed, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue,

but particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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

of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in

criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due

process of law, 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.

In all criminal prosecutions, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be

re-examined, except according to the rules of the common law.

nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Nothing in this Bill shall be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The powers not delegated to the States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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