

parage others, retained
the United States by the
the states, are reserved
people.

XI.
The States shall not be com-
or equity, diminished or
of States by citizens of one
of any foreign state.

XII.
The States shall not be com-
the Constitution.

their respective states, and
no president, one of whom
of the same state, with
shall hold the person, who
shall make subject him of
and all persons voted for
number of votes for each
ratify, and transmit, sealed,
the United States, directed
the president of the Senate
the house of representa-
the vote, shall then be
the greatest number of votes
shall be a
shall be appointed; and if
from the persons having
the three on the list of those
of representatives shall
the president; but in choos-
be taken by either, and re-
giving one vote to a person
a member of congress from
majority of all the states
and if the house of repre-
sents whenever the right
before the fourth day of
vice-president shall act as
death or other constitutional

Declaration of Independence.

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ability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice; but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

Declaration of Independence.

IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been