

declaring what officer shall
officer shall act accordingly,
, or a president shall be

times, receive for his ser-
il neither be increased nor
which he shall have been
ve within that period any
ed States, or any of them.
ution of his office, he shall

ation :
(firm) that I will faithfully
t of the United States, and
preserve, protect and de-
United States."

e commander in chief of the
States, and of the militia of
into the actual service of the
e the opinion, in writing, of
the executive departments,
e duties of their respective
r to grant reprieves and par-
United States, except in cases

t with the advice and consent
s, provided two-thirds of the
he shall nominate, and by and
the senate, shall appoint am-
ers and consuls, judges of the
officers of the United States,
herein otherwise provided for,
ed by law. But the congress
ment of such inferior officers as
resident alone, in the courts of
ments.

power to fill up all vacancies
recess of the senate, by grant-
expire at the end of their next

me to time give to the congress
union, and recommend to their
as he shall judge necessary and
raordinary occasions, convene
m, and in case of disagreement
to the time of adjournment, be

may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he
shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he
shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall
commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil offi-
cers of the United States shall be removed from office on
impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or
other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be
vested in one supreme court; and in such inferior courts, as
the congress may from time to time ordain and establish.---
The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall
hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated
times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall
not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in
law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of
the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made,
under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors,
other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty
and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the
United States shall be a party; to controversies between two
or more states, between a state and citizens of another state,
between citizens of different states, between citizens of the
same state claiming lands under grants of different states,
and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign
states, citizens or subjects. (See amendment, Art. XI.)

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers
and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the
supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the
other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have
appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such ex-
ceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall
make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment,
shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state
where the said crimes shall have been committed; but
when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at
such place or places as the congress may by law have di-
rected.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist
only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their