

United States.

Delaware.
 Head,
 New Bedford, Janr.
 William, Jr.
 Brown.
 Maryland.
 of St. Thomas, Janifer,
 Carroll.
 Virginia.
 Blair.
 as Madison, Janr.
 North Carolina.
 Blount.
 ad. Dobbs Spaight,
 h. Williamson.
 South Carolina.
 Feltz.
 arles Cotes. Pinckney.
 arles Pinckney,
 arles Butler.
 Georgia.
 William Few,
 Baldwin.
 as Jackson, Secretary.
 Monday, Sept. 17, 1787.
 Massachusetts,
 from New York, New Jersey,
 Maryland, Virginia, North
 Carolina, South Carolina,
 Georgia, and the District
 of Columbia, by unanimous
 action to hold before the United
 States, and that it is the duty
 of each state to be submitted
 to the United States, for the
 consideration of its legislative
 body, and that each convention
 should give notice thereof
 to the United States, that
 the states shall have ratified
 the Constitution in Congress assembled

Constitution of the United States. 101

should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the president, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution. That after such publication the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the president, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the constitution requires, to the secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the senators and representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the senators should appoint a president of the senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for president; and, that after he shall be chosen, the congress, together with the president, should without delay, proceed to execute this constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of laying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The degree of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be attained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must remain inviolable, and those which may be surrendered; and on the