

STATE PAPERS and POLITICS.

AMENDMENTS to the NEW CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES.

Congress of the United States,
 Begun and held at the city of New-York,
 on Wednesday the fourth of March, one
 thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.
The Conventions of a number of the States ha-
ving at the time of their adopting the consti-
tution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent
misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that
further declaratory and restrictive clauses
should be added: And as extending the
ground of public confidence in the govern-
ment, will best insure the beneficent end of its
institution:—

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House
 of Representatives of the United
 States of America in Congress assembled,
 two thirds of both houses concurring, that
 the following articles be proposed to the
 legislatures of the several States, as amend-
 ments to the constitution of the United
 States, all or any of which articles, when
 ratified by three fourths of the said legisla-
 tures, to be valid to all intents and purpo-
 ses, as part of the said constitution, viz.

Articles in addition to, and amendment
 of, the United States of America, proposed
 by Congress, and ratified by the legisla-
 tures of the several States, pursuant to the
 fifth article of the original constitution.

Art. I. After the first enumeration re-
 quired by the first article of the constitu-
 tion, 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 hundred representatives, nor less than
 one representative for every forty thousand
 persons until the number of representa-
 tives shall amount to two 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 fifty
 thousand persons.

II. No law varying the compensation for
 the services of the senators and representa-
 tives, shall take effect, until an election of
 representatives shall have intervened.

III. Congress shall make no law re-
 specting the establishment of religion, or
 prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or a-
 bridging the freedom of speech, or of the
 press, or the right of the people peaceably
 to assemble, and petition the government
 for a redress of grievances.

IV. A well regulated militia, being ne-
 cessary to the security of a free state, the
 right of the people to keep and bear arms,
 shall not be infringed.

V. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be
 quartered in any house, without the con-
 sent of the owner, nor in time of war, but
 in a manner prescribed by law.

VI. The right of the people to be secure
 in their persons, houses, papers, and ef-
 fects, against unreasonable searches and
 seizures, shall not be violated, and no war-
 rants shall issue, but upon probable cause,
 supported by oath or affirmation, and par-
 ticularly describing the place to be search-
 ed, and the persons or things to be seized:

VII. 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 naval forces, or in the militia
 when in actual service in time of war or
 public danger; nor shall any person be
 subject for the same offence to be twice
 put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall
 be compelled in any criminal case, to be
 a witness against himself, nor be deprived
 of life, liberty or property, without due
 process of law; nor shall private property
 be taken for public use without just com-
 pensation.

VIII. 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, and to be informed of the nature and
 cause of the accusation; to be confronted
 with the witnesses against him; to have
 compulsory process for obtaining witnesses
 in his favour, and to have the assistance of
 counsel for his defence.

IX. 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.

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

XI. The enumeration in the constitu-
 tion, of certain rights, shall not be con-
 strued to deny or disparage others retained
 by the people.

XII. The powers not delegated to the
 United States by the constitution, nor pro-
 hibited by it to the States, are reserved to
 the States respectively, or to the people.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.
John Adams, Vice-President of the
 United States, and President of the Senate.