Exhibit 7a

in the case of:

People of the Republic of Texas and the Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas

V.

UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of the:

The Federal Constitution of The United States 17 September 1789 The Declaration of Independence (first published editions) from http://www.crocker.com/~acacia/text_odc.html.

This attestation is made on September 19, 1998.

Attest;

Withess to source and above signature

Witness to above/signatures

Exhibit (a, Page 1

E, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, chablille Juffice, infure domettic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promore the General Weifare, and fecure the Bleffings of Liberty to Outlelves and our Pollerity, do ordain and ellabiish this Configution for the United States of America.

A. B. F. L. C. L. E. L. Sengthese govern kreek graves first in a fewgrek of the Vened. Hura, which stalk confill of a Secole and Monde of Representatives.

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Exhibit (a, Page 4

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And Deputy from Viscinia. Comme State Commence Confest, James Zana Continues Realtenances, I felt farging. Mathematical Maxistrations. Mutara Rajay, Acts fire Princes Scient Tubers. Join Herris Connecticut. Herr Steres Term Williams, Second of the Ton Temper, Limit Capall tare Tosse. Absorbly Persons (Halies farmetis, Telefiles Free Medica, James Witten Misse, Donaf America, fils later. Victoria. Villetian Parish January Burn Notes Carmera of Brusen Freder Michael Dalle Beight Trans Marie. Hart Charges. South Canadan State Committee by Control Production Certify Chart. Propertions. Term Decime Janual Armental, Janes des. Landon desina Granta. Constant Meru

Antib. Witten Jerkin, ficarrant. In CONVENTION, Monday September 17th, 1787 PRESENT

The States of New-Hampshire, Maliachuletta, Connectique, Mr. Hamisa from New-York, New-Jerfey, Peonlylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia: n Esulved,

The A.f. in the course Conduction to least office the latter from in Congress absenced, and user is in the congress of the Latter for the constitution of the Constitu of the field that in Court of collect

of a started flate in Congress of this Constraints, that we prove to the Constraint of size limits followed the Constraints, it is been at Congress of the Constraints of Constraints of the Constraints of Constraints of Constraints of the Con By the anamasous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Prelident.

Hilliam Fachfen, Secretary.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.

IV S.1.2.

I have one the begot in behave to the englatement of the United Striet in Congress attended, the Conditions which has appeared to reside and advisorities.

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patienter unitant. In all and and the first of kep finally in our west, that which appear to use the ground exceeds of our user Atlantian, the contradulate of our Using, in which is insolved our respective, folices, butter, gradulate our universal extinence. This imposes transformation, for each and foreign cusposed our respective for the major and foreign our properties and the first our major and foreign cusposed of the first our and the first and the Contraduct to he first and the contraduct of the first our major and the sub-contraduct of the first our major and the sub-contraduct of the first our major and the sub-contraduct of the first our major and the first our first our major and the first our major and the

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For Excessions's sick Challest and landic Servan,

George Walhington, Prefident. By massesses Order of the Convention.

HIS EXCELLINCY The Prelident of Congress. William Jackson, Secretary.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.

E have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress.

attembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long feen and defired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent 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 re-

lults the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the sæderal 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 magnitude of the særisee must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times dissicult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this dissiculty was encreased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, selicity, satety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of interior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual descrence and con-

cettion which the peculiarity of our political fituation rendered indifpentible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as sew exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting westere of that country so deer to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,

We have the honor to be, SIR,
Your Excellence's most
Obedient and humble Servants,

George Washington, President.

By unanimous Order of the Convention.

The President of Congress.

[PRINTED BY DUNLAP & CLAIPOOLE.]

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser.

[Price Four-Pence.]

WEDNESDAY, SIFTERER 19, 1787.

[No. 2690.]

E, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLEL

Seel. 1. A L L legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Seel. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have an aimed to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-sists of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the sust meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Schode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticat sive, New-York six, New-Jersey sour, Peansylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina sive, South-Carolina sive, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall islue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of imprachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for fix years; and each senator shall have one rote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three chiles. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the foorth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the fixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second

of the third class at the expiration of the fixth year, so that one-third may be chesen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-Prefident of the United States shall be Prefident of the senate, but shall have no vote,

unicle they be equally divided.

The Senate thall chase their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of

the Vice-Prefident, or when he shall exercise the office of Prefident of the United States.

The Senare shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and difqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trult or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punish-

ment, according to law.

Seel. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for lengtors and reprefentatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or after such regulations, except as to the places of chasing Senzors.

The Congress shall assemble it least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Mon-

day in December, unkels they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compet the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly beha-

vieur, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secreey; and the year and mays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the define of one-fifth of these present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the sellion of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting-

Seel. 6. The fenators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, selony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No fensior or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office un-

der the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate

may propose or concur with amendments at on other bills.

Every bill which thall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, he presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. It after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall

be determined by year and nays, and the names of the perfons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within tendays (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had figured it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Seel. S. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the UnitedStates;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the feveral flates, and with the Indian tribes;

To ellablish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the flandard of weights

and measures;

To provide for the panishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Unite

To provide for the panishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post officer and post roads:

To promote the progress of seience and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To conflicte tribuous inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and selemies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprilal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no apprepriation of money to that ase shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress influrrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercite exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the cression of some magazines, artemals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necellary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers welled by this conditation in the government of the United Scates,

or in any department or officer thereof.

Section. The migration or importation of fach persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus that not be tulpended, untels when in cates of rebellion or invalion the public fafety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto faw shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty fliall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preserence shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money thall be drawn from the treatury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular tratement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be

published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emo-

lument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state thail enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprilal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and filver coin a tender in payment of debts; pals any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-

tion of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No thate thall, without the confent of the Congress, layany imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States: and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controus of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Sec?. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows.

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or prosit under

the United States, thall be appointed an elector.

The electors thall meet in their respective slates, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which lift they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes thall then be counted. The person having the greateit number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president 3 and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the lift the said house shall in like manner chule the prefident. But in chaling the prefident, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they

shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States,

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-sive years, and been four-teen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The prefident shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be enercased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or assimation: "I do solemnly swear (or assim) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Self. 2. The prefident shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inserior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to sill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the

fenare, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient the may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he 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.

Section. The prefident, vice-prefident and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and

mildemeanors.

III.

- Sect. 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 inserior 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.
- Self. 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 associately ambailadors, other public ministers and consults; 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.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and confuls, and those in which a state shall be 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 sact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cales 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-

recled.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and constort. No perion shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overteact, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason

shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Sell. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in

the feveral itaes.

A person charged in any state with treason, selony, or other crime, who shall see from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he sled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No perfor held to fervice or labour in one thate, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, he ditcharged from such service or labour, but shall

be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Self-3. New flates may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be somed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state beformed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the content of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so constructed as to projudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or

of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all interest and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-sourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-sourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and sourth clauses in the ninth section of the tirst article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall

be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This conflication, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

the lengths and representatives deformmentation, and the members of the leveral fiate legiflatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the feveral States, that he bound by each or affirmation, to support this conflication; but no religious test shall ever be required to a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous confent of the States prefent, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and cightly seven, and of the lade pendence of the United States of America the twellthe in winters whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,

And Deputy from VIRGINIA.

Nev-Haufshize.	5 John Langdon, 7 Nichelas Gilmon.		Scerze Read, Gunaing Bedferd, Juster,
Massacheskyra.	Chathaniel Carbans, Rufus King.	DELAWARE	John Dickingen, Richard Haffett
CONNECTICUT.	William Sammel Johnson, Riger Sherman.		Jacsb Erson. (James M. Henry,
Naw-York.	Alexander Hamilton. (William Livinghan,	MARYLAND.	Daniel of St. Thu. Jenifer, Daniel Carrel.
New-Jeaser.	Daniel Brearies, William Paterion,		G John Alair, Jawes Madism, Janisr,
	(Jenatkan Daytin. Binjania Franklia, [Thomas Miffin.	ı	William Blownt, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hagh Williamson.
Perestevania.	Ribert Marris, George Chater, Toomas Fitzsmons,	SOUTH-CAROLINA.	(Jahn Rutledge,) Charles Cotestoorth Pinchney) Charles Pinckney,
	Janes Interfell, James Wiljon, Gountment Morrie	Georgia.	(Pierre Butler, SWilliam Few, Abraham Bahkom
Attell William Tockton Shraktany			

Auch, William Jackton, Secuerany.

IN CONVENTION, Monday September 17th, 1787.

The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

RESOLVED,

Il AT the proceeding Conflictation be laid before the United States in Congress affembled, and that it is the spinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their affent and ratisfication; and that each Convention affenting to, and ratisfying the same, should give Notice there of to the United States in Congress also also be.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as some as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress affembled should fix a day on subich Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on subich the Electors should affemble 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 Senatore and Representatives excited: Thus the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, stated 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 officated; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the substate surpose of receiving, ascening and causing the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chessen, the Congress, tegether with the President, should, without day, proceed to exceed this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON. Prefident.

E N

DUNLAP'S







O N D A Y. J. U. L. Y Sth. 1776.

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776. A DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. in General Congress affembled.

R

HEN in the course of human events, (** ?\$ ** \$° (** It becomes necessary for one People to distolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to A affilme among the powers of the carth, the feparate and equal flation 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 unaltenable rights that among these are life; liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—
That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted. among men, deriving their jult powers from the con-feat of the governed, that whenever any form of Go-vernment becomes defirablise of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to inflittle new Government, laying its foundation on fuch principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will didlate that Go-vernments long established should not be changed for light and transfeat caules; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themfelves by abulifing the forms to which tomed. But, when a long train of abutes and infurpa-tions; purfulpy invariably the fame object, evinces a delign to reduce them under ablolute delpotilm, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off luch Government, and to provide new guards for their future fecurity. Such has been the patient fufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former lystems of Government. The hiftory of the present King of Great-Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having indirect object the ellablishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his affent to laws, the most whole-

fome and necellary for the public good

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of imme-diate and preising importance; unless sufpended in their operation till his affent should be obtained; and when so

operation the his atterly neglected to attend to them, the has refused to pals other laws for the accommodation of large diffricts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legillature, a right incilimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legillative hodies at places unufual, uncomfortable, and diffant from the depoli-tory of their public records, for the fole purpole of

fatiguing them into compliance when his acceptability. He has diffolved Representative Houses repeatedly; ior opposing with manly strates his invasions on the rights of the People.

He has retuled for a long time, after such dissolution

ons, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercife; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invation from without, and convultions within

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of thele States; for that purpose obliveding the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refuting to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and railing the con-

ditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his aftent colours for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for
the tenure of incir offices, and the amount and payment

of their falaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent

hither (warms of officers to harrafs our people, and eat

out their (philance He has kept among us, in times of peace, flanding

He has combined with others, to subject us to a juildiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknow ledged by our laws; giving his affent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on he inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For impoling taxes on us without our content

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond less to be tried for pre-

For abolithing the free stystem of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitraty Government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit influment for introducing the same abfoluer rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolithing our molt valuable laws, and altering fundamently the forms of our Governments:

For fulpending our own Legiflatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legiflate for us in all cales whatfoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our feas, ravaged our coalls, burnt our towns, and defiroyed the lives of our people. He is, at this time, transporting large armies of fo-reign mercenaries to complete the works of death; defolation and tyranny, already begun with circumflances of cruelty and periody feareely paralleled in the molt barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation,

He has confirmined our fellow citizens taken captive on the high leas to hear arms against their country to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, to fall themselves by their hands

He has excited domeltic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the mercileis Indian lavages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undiffinguified deliraction of all ages, fexes and conditions.

In every flage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury, A Prince whole character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a

free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have wanted them from time to time of attempts by their legillature to extend an unwarrantable jurildiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumflances of our emigration and fettle-ment here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the tics of our common kindred to dilayow thele usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connecti-ons and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of julice and confanguinty. We mult, therefore, acquicice in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of

mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.
We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Concess allembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the reflicted of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good People of their Colonies, folernally publish and declare. That their Coionies, iotemny publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are abfolived from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally difficulted; and that as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude nearer, contrast alliquees, rulabilith commerce, and on peace, contract alliances, clublish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our facred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of Congress.