

To provide and maintain a navy.
To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
To provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections 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 exercise 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 erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.—And
To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.
§ 7. The migration or importation of such 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 shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
No bill of attainder or ex post facto law, 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 shall be laid on articles exported from any State.
No preference 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 shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement 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, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, prince, or any other foreign State.
§ 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any titles of nobility.
No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the produce of all duties and imposts on imports or exports, laid by any State, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of 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.
§ 11.
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 profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.
The electors shall meet in their respective States, 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 list 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 shall then be counted.
The person having the greatest 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; and if no person have a majority, then shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, 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 a president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there shall remain two or more who shall 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-five years, and been fourteen 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 president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased or 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 either of them.
Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) 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."
§ 2. The vice-president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of the several States which 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, 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 inferior officers as they may think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.
The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.
§ 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; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, and in respect to the time of adjournment, he may, with respect 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.
§ 4. The president, vice-president 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 misdemeanors.
III.
§ 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested 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 behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services

a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.
§ 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, 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.
In 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 exceptions, 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 as the Congress may by law have directed.
§ 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, 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.
IV.
§ 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.
§ 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.
A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crimes, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
No person held to service or labour in one State, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.
§ 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent 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 construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular State.
§ 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 shall in either case be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be prescribed by the Congress: Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first 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 Constitution, and the laws of the U-

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 senators and representatives before mentioned, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.
VII.
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 consent of the States present, the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, And D. P. by Virginia, John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman, Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Connecticut, William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, New-York, Alexander Hamilton, William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Richd. M. Johnson, Pennsylvania, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingham, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, George Read, Cuning Bedford, Jun. Delaware, John Dickinson, Richard B. Yates, Jacob Broom, Maryland, James M. Henry, Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, Virginia, John Blair, James Madison, Jun. North-Carolina, William Boylston, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson, John Rutledge, South-Carolina, Char. Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler, Georgia, William Few, Abraham Baldwin, Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.
In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17th, 1787.
P R E S E N T,
The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia:
R E S O L V E D,
THAT the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; and that it is the opinion 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 assent and ratification; and that each Convention so sitting in, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled 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 should convene at the time and place aforesaid; 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,

composed of three independent branches chosen by the people or their representatives. There can be no government without a head, and where a head consists of more than one person, it is a monster. You must expect no favours from our ministry. The late duty upon coals shows that they would compel you to eat raw flesh, or freeze you to death if they could. Happily for you, you can do better without us, than we can without you. Union alone will save you and disappoint your enemies. If your Convention gives you a strong government, and you have wisdom enough to adopt it, you will half depopulate this country by migration; for thousands are waiting only to see whether a *Soyuz* will give you Supreme power by force, or whether you will as an enlightened and free people chuse a *Washington, a Hancock, or a Franklin*, to be the legal head of your country."
B O S T O N, September 27.
On Saturday last arrived at this port, the ship *Mary*, Capt. Barnard, in 47 days from London. From an English paper received by her, of the 23 of August, the following paragraphs are extracted.
Our last letters from Utrecht inform us of the following deplorable situation having been entered into by the council of war of the armed citizens:
"Resolved, and is hereby understood, to be the opinion of this board, that no thoughts should be entertained of giving up this city, whatever be the extremity to which it may be driven: That it shall, on the contrary, be defended till it be reduced to a heap of ruins, that the enemy may find nothing therein to glut their cruel revenge: nay, that if successful, after holding out as long possible, that who may survive the slaughter of their fellow-citizens, shall first fire to the four parts of the said city before they desert it."
"Authentic accounts are just arrived from Wezel, with intelligence that the government there had received a letter from the King of Prussia to the following purport:—"Whereas the situation of affairs in the Seven-Provinces has now necessitated me to take an active part in them, I have resolved to march an army from 60 to 70,000 men thither; and I desire you will cause the necessary preparations to be made for their arrival." "For your regulation have further to inform you, that they march the 12th of July from Magdenburgh, and will be in your parts on or about the 30th of the same month."
NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.
DIED, last Wednesday night, at his field, Mr. Nathaniel Day, of this town, aged 72 years. * *NUMA, number XI, will appear in our next.*
A N E C D O T E.
CHARLES FOX, when a boy, delighted in char tricks. In his walks on Easter Monday, meeting a blind woman, who was crying puddings and pies, he took her by the arm and said, come along with me, dame, I am going to Moorfields, where this holiday time you may chance to meet with good custom. Thank ye kindly, Sir, says she. Whereupon he conducted her to Cripplegate Church, and placed her in the middle aisle. Now, says he, you are in Moorfields; which believing to be true, immediately cried out, "Hor puddings and pies! Hor puddings and pies!—Come they are all here," &c. which caused the congregation to burst into a loud fit of laughter! and the clerk came and told her, she was in a church; "You are a lying son of a whore," says the clerk, which enraged the clerk, that he dragged her out of the church; the curving and damning him all the while; nor would he believe him 'till he heard the organs play.

OHIO ADVENTURERS,
ARE desired to meet the subscriber at Mr. Ashbel Pomeroy's tavern in Northampton, on Thursday the 14th of October instant, at one o'clock P. M. to transact such matters as respect the welfare of the Company.
BENJ. TUPPER.
October 3, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are called in the list of 1785, as follows, viz.
State Tax. L. S. d.
Adah Sa'ket, 1 19 6
M. de Adams, 0 7 3
Amos Whiteaker, 0 13 4
John Grant, 0 13 4
Duties of land taxes are paid on or before the 15th of November next, to the use of said land, which shall be paid at Public Vendue, at the house of Daniel Kirkland, innholder to Norwich, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interest thereon.
JOSEPH PARKS, Collector.
Norwich, August 31, 1787.
ONE Half and an half of LAND, in the State of Vermont, to be sold for 451. Enquire of the Printer.
August 3, 1787.

UTRECHT, July 5.
The powerful protection of the Republican party of the United Provinces, can no longer be doubted. An army of observation, is posted on the frontier, ready to assist any foreign troops should attempt to join the soldiers in the pay of the Stadtholder. Commanded by the Count de Rochambeau, the Count de Esterhazy and the Duke de Laval the generosity of the French monarch has made him attend also to a support by sea, if necessary; and a maritime force will be ready for our assistance, proportioned to the ships which England may think proper to send out.
The Prince of Orange has had a fresh supply of artillery, and we daily expect an attack; but all is kept ready to receive him.
L O N D O N, July 20.
The States of Holland have issued a Proclamation, of which the following is the substance:—"That having observed the inhabitants of the Hague, and other places attached to the interest of the Prince Stadtholder, lately wearing orange ribbons in the form of a W, and other party emblems, tending to inflame the minds of the people, and exciting them to renounce their allegiance to their lawful Sovereigns, of the States of Holland, besides publishing placards, songs, &c. highly derogatory to the honour of the said States, in order the more effectually to suppress this spirit of rebellion and disobedience, the Noble Magnificence have resolved, that every person who shall be heard engaging any inflammatory songs, particularly those beginning with the words *Orange, Boven, &c.* and *Prince de Vantuis*; or who shall be seen wearing the aforesaid Orange ribbons in the above State, or in any other form whatever, shall be punished with INSTANT DEATH! on the spot where the party is detected, without any kind of trial!"
The above Proclamation, which passed under the Seal of the States of Holland, is dated at the Hague, the 4th of July, 1787, and signed, By order of the States of Holland, C. CLUTTERDOCKS.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.
A few days ago the treasurer of Fayette county, in this State, obtained from the State treasurer a receipt in full for the quota of his county, of the funding taxes, up to the first of July last. How wisely do the friends of this new country, which is situated beyond the Allegheny mountains, exert themselves to prevent the accumulation of uncollected taxes upon the inhabitants; an evil which has so greatly distressed the interior districts of the State and forced multitudes to remove away, from the false indulgence of tardy collectors. These emigrants might have answered the public calls on them as they became due, but had no prospect of being able to discharge the arrears of years.
We are informed, that last week a most horrid murder, burglary and rape, was committed at the house of an elderly widow in Everham, New-Jersey, by four execrable villains, who, it is said, have since been taken, and we hope will be brought to a speedy justice, and exemplary punishment.
We hear from Wilburys, in the county of Lezerne, that a court was held there last week in a most peaceable manner. Two bills, it is said, were found against John Franklin, for a riot and trespass, and battery. This incendiary, we are told, has retreated to Tiago, where he is stimulating a body of vagrants to commit fresh acts of rebellion and treason against the government of Pennsylvania.
We learn from Alexandria, that on the 20th ult. a load of flour was seized by the inspector of that place, for being 25 or 30 pounds too light, and sent, as the law directs, to the poor-house, for the use of the poor.
NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. Jersey) August 14.
The farmers and owners of cattle, are cautioned against letting their creatures eat wild-cherry leaves, as they are very poisonous. As a proof of the above assertion, we relate the following.—On Sunday last one of the above trees was blown down in Piscataqua, the cattle immediately repaired to it and eat, four of which died in the space of fifteen minutes, though apparently well before.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.
Extract of a letter from London, July 6.
"We long to hear when your Grand Convention is going. The friends of America here are much distressed to hear of the evils which you have brought on yourselves by the weakness of your government. The habits of your people I fancy will never be a case till you adopt a government something like the government you once lived and flourished under,—I do not mean a king, lords, or commons; but a power