Congress of the

began and held at the City of

Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventyfive,

THE Convocations of the States, for the sole and express purpose of revising and amending the Articles of Confederation under which they are now acting, or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, in addition to, and amend the Articles of Confederation:

ARTICLES

Article the first... After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, one hundred, after which, the representation of Congress shall be so regulated by Congress as to every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to one hundred, and not be less than two hundred, and not more than one Representative...  

Article the second... No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall be passed until an election of Representatives shall have intervened...

Article the third... Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances...
United States,

City of New York, on

thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

the having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction
and to avoid the great danger of public confusion, in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of the
institution;

in the free election of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two
of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which articles,
are, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by
institutions.

on, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to
zoys, that then shall be not less than one hundred. Representatives; nor less than one. Representative per
amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall
Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

 Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of
a redress of grievances.
Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. 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 offense 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 compensation.

Article the eighth. 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 accuser against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Article the ninth. 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事实 shall be tried, except common law crimes, by other than a grand jury.

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

Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Attest,

Frederick Augustus Beckendorpf
William John Adams

 Clerk of the House of Representatives
Secretary of the Senate.
the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. 
the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, 
ally describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or 
War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in 
and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been 
by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses 
his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.
fifty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be 
according to the rules of the common law.
on cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
may be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
res, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.