WHEREAS the present Government of this Colony by Congress and Committees, was instituted while the former Government under the Crown of Great-Britain existed in full Force; and was established for the sole Purpose of opposing the usurpation of the British Parliament, and was intended to expire on a Reconciliation with Great-Britain, which it was then apprehended would soon take place, but is now considered as remote and uncertain.

And whereas many and great Inconveniences attend the said Mode of Government by Congress and Committees, as of Necessity in many Inhabitants Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Powers have been vested therein, especially since the dissolution of the former Government by the Abdication of the late Governor, and the Exclusion of this Colony from the Protection of the King of Great-Britain.

And whereas the Continental Congress did resolve as followeth, to wit:

"WHEREAS his Britannic Majesty, in Conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain, has, by a late Act of Parliament, excluded the Inhabitants of these United Colonies from the Protection of his Crown. And whereas no Answers whatever, to the humble Petition of the Colonies for Redress of Grievances and Reconciliation with Great-Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole Force of that Kingdom, aided by Foreign Mercenaries, is to be exerted for the Destruction of the good People of these Colonies. And whereas it appears absolutely irreconcilable to Reason and good Conscience, for the People of these Colonies now to take the Oaths and Affirmations necessary for the Support of any Government under the Crown of Great-Britain; and it is necessary that the Exercise of every Kind of Authority under the said Crown should be totally suppressed, and all the Powers of Government exerted under the Authority of the People of the Colonies, for the Preservation of internal Peace, Virtue, and good Order, as well as for the Defence of our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, against the hostile Invasions, and cruel Depredations of our Enemies.

Therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no Government sufficient to the Exigencies of their Affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such Government as shall, in the Opinion of the Representatives of the People, best conduce to the Happiness and Safety of their Constituents in particular, and America in general."

And whereas Doubts have arisen whether this Congress are invested with sufficient Power and Authority to deliberate and determine on so important a Subject as the Necessity of creating and constituting a new Form of Government and internal Police, to the Exclusion of all Foreign Jurisdiction, Dominion and Control whatever. —And whereas it appears of Right solely to the People of this Colony to determine the said Doubts, Therefore

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Electors in the several Counties in this Colony, by Election in the Manner and Form prescribed for the Election of the present Congress, either to authorize (in Addition to the Powers vested in this Congress) their present Deputies, or others in the stead of their present Deputies, or either of them, to take into Consideration the Necessity and Propriety of instituting such new Government as in and by the said Resolution of the Continental Congress is described and recommended: And if the Majority of the Counties, by their Deputies in Provincial Congress, shall be of Opinion that such new Government ought to be instituted and established; then to institute and establish such a Government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the Rights, Liberties and Happiness of the good People of this Colony; and to continue in Force until a future Peace with Great-Britain shall render the same unnecessary. And

RESOLVED, That the said Elections in the several Counties, ought to be had on such Day and at such Place or Places, as by the Committee of each County respectively shall be determined. —And it is recommended to the said Committees to fix such early Days for the said Elections as that all the Deputies to be elected have sufficient Time to repair to the City of New-York by the second Monday in July next, on which Day all the said Deputies ought punctually to give their Attendance.

And whereas the Object of the aforesaid Resolutions is of the utmost Importance to the good People of this Colony,

RESOLVED, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the Committees, Freemen, and other Electors in the different Counties in this Colony, diligently to carry the same into Execution.
Whereas the many expences
and off office composotions of the Gov
and Council of our own Britain
on the English and Scotland Site.
People of the American Colonies
had reduced them to the necessity
of introducing a Government
by Congress and Lawes under
an hereditary Dependance.

To last no longer than the pleasure
of the People shall excuse
warrant the self.

And whereas the Assembly
in Colony of Virginia
in the fore Part of the

new last part. Resolve as follows.

No. 14.
to the other Branch of the Legislature to be sent down to the House of Assembly, where it shall also be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of the Members present, shall be a law.

And in order to prevent any unnecessary delays the Governor is further ordained, that if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor to the Senate within ten days after it shall have been presented to the Governor, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislature shall, by their Adjournment render a return of the said bill within ten days impracticable; in which case the bill shall be returned to the Senate on the first day of the Meeting of the Legislature, after the Expiration of the said ten days.

34. That the Assembly shall consist of at least seventy members to be chosen in the several counties in the proportions following viz.:

- The City and County of New York: two
- The City and County of Albany: one
- The County of Dutchess: one
- The County of Westchester: one
- The County of Suffolk: five
- The County of Queens: four
- The County of Orange: four
- The County of Kings: two
- The County of Richmond: two

That as soon after the expiration of eleven years subsequent to the termination of the present war as may be, a census of the inhabitants of this state to be taken under the direction of the Legislators.
Legislature—And if on such Census it shall appear that the Number of Representatives in Assembly from the said Counties is not justly proportioned to the Number of Electors in the said Counties respectively that the Legislature do adjust & apportion on the same by that Rule. And further that once in every seven Years after the taking of the said first Census a just Account of the Electors residing in each County shall be taken, and if it shall appear upon appear that the Number of Electors in any County shall have increased or diminished one or more Seventieth parts, a Proport of the whole Number of Electors which on the said first Census shall be found in that State, the Number of Representatives for such County shall be increased or diminished accordingly, that is to say, one Representative for every Seventieth part, as said.

§ 6. And it is thought an opinion hath long prevailed among divers of the Good People of this State, that Voting at Elections by Ballot would tend more to preserve the Liberty & Equal Freedom of the People, than voting Vivat Votum. To the end therefore that a fair Experiment be made, which of these two Methods of Voting is to be preferred. It is Ordained that as soon as may be after the Termination of the present War between the United States of America & Great Britain, an Act or Acts be passed by the Legislature of
As that every annual session of the Legislature shall be convened, and that the Members present in each House shall have the power of the Legislative determination of the matters before them. Provided two thirds of the Members present in each House shall assent to the measures, and a majority of the Members present in each House shall concur in the measures, the measures shall be considered and passed as the measures of the House. Provided the House shall not, at any time, enter into any agreement which shall be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or shall be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or shall be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or shall be contrary to the Constitution of the United States.
That at such Election be entitled to vote for Representatives of the said County in Assembly if during the time aforesaid he shall have been a Freeholder possessing a Freehold of the value of twenty pounds within the said County, or have rented a Tenement thereon of the yearly value of forty shillings and been rated and actually paid taxes to this State: Provided always, that every Person who now is a freeman of the City of New York, Albany or who was made a freeman of the city of New York on or before the fourteenth Day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and is actually and usually resident in the said Cities respectively, shall be entitled to vote for Representatives in said Assembly within the said Places of Residence.

58. That every Elector before he is admitted to vote shall be required by the returning officers or either of the Inspectors to take an Oath, or if of the People called Quakers an Affirmation of Allegiance to the State.

59. That the Assembly House constituted shall choose their own Speaker be judges of their own elections and enjoy the same Privileges & Habeas Corpus.
in doing Business in like Manner as the Assem-
bles of the colony of New York of Right formerly
did, and that a Majority of the said Members—
shall from time to time constitute a House to
proceed upon Business. —

S10. And this Convention do th further in the
name & by the Authority of the good People of
this State or them determine and declare
that the Senate of the State of New York shall con-
sist of twenty four Freeholders to be chosen out
of the Body of the Freeholders and that they be
chosen by the Freeholders of this State possess-
of Freeholds of the Value of one hundred pounds
over and above all Debts charged thereon.

S11. That the Members of the Senate be elected for
four Years & immediately after the first Election
they be divided by lot into four Classes, six in
each Class, and numbered one, two, three &
four. That the seats of the Members of the first
Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of
the first year, the Second Class the Second —
year, and so on continually, to the end that
the fourth Part of the Senate as nearly as
possible may be annually chosen.

S12. That the Election of Senators shall be after
This manner. The State shall be divided into
And so it is Ordained that it shall be in the power of the future Legislature of this state for the convenience, to divide the same into such further number of counties and districts as shall be necessary.

And this Convention doth further in the name and by the Authority of the good People of this State Ordain, determine and declare, That no Member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the Rights or Privileges accruing to the Subjects of this State, by this Constitution, or left by the Law of the Land, or the Judgment of his Peers.

That neither the Assembly or the Senate shall have Power to Adjourn themselves for any longer Time than two Days without the Mutual Consent of both.

That whenever the Assembly & Senate disagree, a conference shall be held in the Presence of both & be managed by Committees to be by them respectively chosen by Ballot. That the Doors both of the Senate & Assembly shall at all times be kept open to all Persons except when
your great Districts. The Southern District to comprehend the city and county of New York, Suffolk, Westchester, Kings, Queens, & Richmond counties. The Middle District to comprehend the counties of Dutchess, Ulster and Orange; the Western District the city and county of Albany and Tryon county; and the Eastern District the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester. That the Senators shall be elected by the Freeholders of the said Districts qualified as aforesaid. The Proportions following, to wit, in the Southern District nine, in the Middle District six, in the Western District six, and in the Eastern District three. And be it ordained that a census shall be taken as soon as may be after the Expiration of seven years from the Termination of the present War, under the direction of the Legislature. And if on such a census it shall appear that the Number of Senators is not justly proportioned to the several Districts, that the Legislature adjust the proportion as near as may be to the Number of Freeholders qualified as aforesaid, in each District. That when the Number of Electors within any of the said Districts shall have increased twelve twenty-fourth Part of the whole Number of Electors which by the said Census shall be found to be in this State.
The Welfare of the State shall require their Debates to be kept secret. And the Journals of all their Proceedings shall be kept in the Manner hitherto fore accustomed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, and except such parts as they shall as aforesaid respectively determine not to make Public, be from day to day (if the Business of the Legislature will permit) published.

§ 16. It is Nevertheless Provided that the Number of Senators shall never exceed one hundred nor the Aggregate Number of the Assembly three hundred, but that whenever the Number of Senators shall Amount to one hundred or of the Assembly to three hundred, then and in such case the Legislature shall from time to time thereafter by Laws for that Purpose Appoint & distribute the said one hundred Senators & three hundred Representatives among the great Districts & Counties of this State in proportion to the Number of their respective Electors, so that the Representation of the good People of this State both in the Senate & General Assembly shall forever remain proportionate and adequate.

§ 17. And this Convention doth rather in the name
name and by the Authority of the good People of this State Ordain determine & declare that the supreme executive Power and Authority of this State shall be vested in a Governor, and that Statedly once in every third year, and as often as the seat of Government shall become Vacant, a Wide and discreet Stockholder of this State shall be by Ballot elected Governor by the Stockholders of this State, Qualified as before described to elect Senators, which Elections shall be always held at the times & Places of choosing Representatives in Assembly for each respective County, and that the Person who hath the greatest number of Votes within the said State shall be the Governor thereof.

S. 18. That the Governor shall continue in office three years, & shall by Virtue of his Office be General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of this State, that he shall have Power to Convene the Assembly & Senate on Extraordinary Occasions to prorogue them from time to time Provided such Prorogations shall not exceed sixty days in the Space of any one Year, & at his discretion to grant Reprieves or Pardons
The Legislature shall have power to make all such laws and regulations as shall be necessary to carry into execution the laws of Congress and other laws of the United States, and to provide for the security of the government and the peace and safety of the State: Provided, That such laws and regulations shall be in force until such time as Congress shall provide otherwise.

If the legislature shall decline the appointment of a governor, the same may be made by the legislature.

The legislature may also make laws for the punishment of certain individuals for certain acts, and may also provide for the support and maintenance of public persons, and for the raising of public money, and for the protection of the peace and safety of the State.

The legislature may also provide for the support and maintenance of public schools, and for the education of the people of the State.

The legislature may also make laws for the regulation of the militia, and for the defense of the State.

The legislature may also make laws for the regulation of the courts of justice, and for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors.

The legislature may also make laws for the regulation of the public roads and highways, and for the improvement of the same.

The legislature may also make laws for the regulation of the public schools, and for the support and maintenance of the same.

The legislature may also provide for the protection of the citizens, and for the prevention of the spread of disease and pestilence.

The legislature may also make laws for the protection of the property of the State, and for the security of the people.

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The legislature may also make laws for the protection of the property of the State, and for the security of the people.
Governor shall by Virtue of his Office be President of the Senate and upon an equal Division have a casting Vote in their Decisions, but not vote on any other Occasion.
And in Case of the Impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from Office, death, Resignation or absence from the State, the Lieutenant Governor shall exercise all the power and Authority appertaining to the Office of Governor, until another be chosen, or the Governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted. Provided that where the Governor shall with the Consent of the Legislature be out of the State in Time of War, at the Head of a Military Force—Whereas, he shall still continue in his Command of all the Military Forces of this State both by Sea and Land—

§ 21. That whenever the Government shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor or he shall be unable to attend as president of the Senate, the Senators shall have power to elect one of their own Members to the Office of President of the Senate, which he shall exercise pro honore. And if during—
during such vacancy of the Office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall in the manner as the Lieutenant-Governor administer the Government, until others shall be elected by the suffrage of the people at the succeeding election.

§ 22. And this Convention doth further in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of this State ordain determine and declare that the Treasurer of this State shall be appointed by Act of the Legislature, to originate with the Assembly. Provided that he shall not be elected out of either Branch of the Legislature.
§23. That all officers other than those who by this
constitution are directed to be otherwise
appointed shall be appointed in the manner
following to wit: The free Assembly shall
once in every year openly nominate and appoint
one of the senators from each great district,
which senators together with the Speaker of the
Assembly for the time being, shall form a
council for the appointment of the said officers
of which the Governor for the time being, or the
lieutenant governor, or the President of the
date, when they shall respectively administer
the government, shall be President; he have a
casting voice, but no other vote; and with
the advice and consent of the said council shall ap-
point all the said officers; and that a majority of the
said council shall be a quorum. And further the said so-
nators shall not be eligible to the said council for
two years successively.

§24. That all military officers be appointed during
pleasure that all commissioned officers civil and
military be commissioned by the Governor and
that the Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme
court, and first judge of the county court in
every County hold their offices during good behavior, or until they shall have respectively attained the age of sixty years.

§25 That the Chancellor & Judges of the Supreme Court shall not at the same time hold any other office—excepting that of Delegate to the General Congress upon special occasions: And that the first Judges of the county courts in the several counties shall not at the same time hold any other office excepting that of senator or Delegate to the General Congress: Yet if the Chancellor or either of the said Judges be elected or appointed to any other office, excepting as is before excepted, it shall be at his option in which to serve.

§26 That Sherifs and coroners be annually appointed and that no person shall be capable of holding either of the said offices more than four years successively nor the sheriff of holding any other office at the same time.

§29 That Town Clerks, Supervisors, Assessors, Constables and Collectors and all other Officers herebefore eligible by the People shall always continue to be
to be so eligible in the manner directed by the present or future acts of legislature.

That loan officers, county treasurers and clerks of the supervisors, continue to be appointed in the manner directed by the present or future acts of the legislature.

§ 30. That delegates to represent this state in the governmental congress of the United States of America be annually appointed, as follows to wit, the Senate and Assembly shall each openly nominate as many persons as shall be equal to the whole number of delegates to be appointed, after which nomination they shall meet together, and those persons named in both lists shall be delegates, and one of those persons whose names are not on both lists one half shall be chosen by the joint ballot of the Senators & members of Assembly so met together as aforesaid.

§ 31. That the title of all laws shall be as follows to wit: the enactment by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly. And that all writs and other proceeding shall run in the name of the people of the State of New Y
of New York, and he shall be styled in the Name of the Chancellor or chief Judge of the Court from whence they shall issue.

And this Convention doth further in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of this State ordain determine and declare that a Court shall be instituted for the Tryal of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors under the Regulations which shall be established by the Legislature to consist of the President of the Senate for the Time being and the Senators, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court or the Major part of them, except that when an Impeachment shall be prosecuted against the Chancellor or either of the Judges of the Supreme Court the person so impeached shall be suspended from exercising his Office until his Acquittal. And in like Manner when an Appeal from a Decree in Equity shall be heard the Chancellor shall inform the Court of the Reasons of his Decree but shall not have a Voice in the final Sentence, and if the Cause to be determined shall be brought up by Writ of Error on a Question of Law on a Judgement in the Supreme Court, the Judges of that Court shall assign the Reasons of such Judg.
§ 33. That the Power of Impeaching all Officers of the State for mal & corrupt Conduct in their respective Offices be vested in the Representatives of the People in Assembly, but that it shall always be necessary that two Thirds parts of the Members present shall consent to & agree on such Impeachment.

That previous to the Trial of every Impeachment the Members of the said Court shall respectively be sworn truly & impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to Evidence, and that no Judgment of the said Court shall be valid unless it shall be accepted to by two third parts of the Members then present, nor shall it extend farther than to Removal from Office and Disqualification to hold or enjoy any Place of Honour, Trust or Profit under this State. But the Party so convicted, shall be nevertheless liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to the Laws of the land.

§ 34. And it is further ordained that in every
Trial on Impeachment or Indictments for
Crimes or Misdemeanors, the party impeached
or Indicted shall be Allowed Council, as in civil
Actions.

And this Convention doth further in the Name
and by the Authority of the Good People of this
State Ordain determine and declare that
such parts of the Common Law of England and
the Statute Law of England & Great Britain
of the Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New
York as together did form the Law of the said
Colony on the nineteenth day of April in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred
and seventy five, shall be and continue the
Law of this State, subject to such alterations
and provisions, as the Legislature of this
State shall from Time to Time make
concerning the same — That such of the said
Acts as are temporary shall expire at the
Times limited for their Duration respective-
ly — That all such parts of the said common
Law, and all such of the said Statutes as
Acts aforesaid, or parts thereof, as may be
construed to establish or maintain any
particular Denomination of Christians,
or their Ministers, or concern the Allegiance
Hereby.
Herebefore yielded to, and the supremacy, sovereignty, government or prerogatives claimed or exercised by the King of Great Britain & his predecessors, over the colony of New York and its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this constitution, be, & they hereby are abrogated and rejected.

And this Convention doth further ordain, that the resolves or resolutions of the and of the Convention of the state of New York, Congregation of the Colony of New York, now in force, and not repugnant to the government established by this Constitution, shall be considered as making part of the laws of this state; subject however to such alterations & provisions as the legislature of this state may from time to time make concerning the same.

§36. And be it further ordained that all grants of land within this state made by the King of Great Britain or persons acting under his authority after the fourteenth day of October One thousand seven hundred and seventy five shall be null & void. But that nothing in this constitution...
Constitution contained shall be construed to affect any grants of land within this state made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or to annul any charters to bodies politic by him or them or any of them made by the authority of the said King prior to that day. And that none of the said charters shall be adjudged to be void by reason of any nonuser or misuser of any of their respective rights or privileges between the nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, and the publication of this Constitution. And further that all such of the officers described in the said charters respectively as by the terms of the said charters were to be appointed by the Governor of the Colony of New York, with or without the advice and consent of the Council of the said King in the said Colony, shall henceforth be established appointed by the Council established by this Constitution for the appointment of officers in this State, until otherwise directed by the legislature.
And whereas it is of great Importance to the Safety of this State, that Peace & Unity with the Indians within this State be at all Times supported and maintained.

And whereas the Frauds too often practised towards the said Indians, in Contracts made for their Lands, have in divers Instances been productive of dangerous discontent & Animosities. Be it

Ordained that no Purchases or Contracts for the Sale of Lands made since the fourteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy five, or which may hereafter be made with or of the said Indians within the Limits of this State, shall be binding on the said Indians or deemed valid unless made under the Authority and with the Consent of the Legislature of this State.

And whereas we are required by the Renowned Principles of national Liberty not only to expel civil Tyranny but also to guard against that Spiritual Oppression & Intolerance where with the Pride & Ambition of weak Wicked Priests & Princes have scourged Mankind. This
convention doth further in the Name and by the Authority of the Good People of this State ordain determine and declare that the exercise and enjoyment of Religious Profession and free Liberty of Religious Profession and worship shall forever hereafter be allowed within this State to all mankind. Provided that the liberty of conscience hereby granted shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the Peace or Safety of this State.

§ 39. And whereas the Ministers of the Gospel are by their profession dedicated to the service of God and the cure of souls, ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their vocation; therefore no Minister of the Gospel or Priest of any denomination whatsoever shall at any time hereafter under any Pretence or Disguise whatever be eligible to, or capable of holding any civil or Military Office or place within this State.

§ 40. And whereas it is of the utmost Importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a Condition of Defence and it is the
the Duty of every Man who enjoys the Protection of Society to be prepared and willing to defend it. This convention therefore in the Name and by the Authority of the Good People of this State doth ordain determine and declare that the militia of this State at all times hereafter, as well in Peace as in War, shall be armed and disciplined, and in Readiness for Service. That all such of the Inhabitants of this State as from scruples of conscience may be averse to the bearing of Arms, be therewith excused by the Legislature, and do pay to the State such sum of money in lieu of their personal service, as the same may in the judgment of the Legislature be worth, so as to put all the Members of this State on an equal footing. And that—

And that a proper Magazine of Warlike stores proportionate to the number of Inhabitants be forever hereafter at the Expense of this State and by Acts of the Legislature established— maintained and continued in every County in this State. —

And this convention doth further ordain determine and declare in the Name and by the Authority
Authority of the Good People of this State that
they by Jury in all cases in which it hath heretofore been used in the colony of New York shall be established and remain inviolate forever.
And that no Act of Attainder shall be passed by the legislature of this State for crimes other than those committed before the Termination of the present War; And that such Acts shall not work a corruption of Blood. And further, that the legislature of this State shall at no time hereafter institute any new Court or Courts but such as shall proceed according to the Course of the Common Law.

42. And this Convention doth further in the Name & by the Authority of the Good People of this State, order & determine and declare that it shall be in the discretion of such legislature to Naturalize all Persons and in such Manner as they shall think proper, Provided all such of the Persons so to be by them Naturalized, as they being born in parts beyond sea & out of the United States of America, shall come to settle in & become Subjects
Subjects of this State, shall take an Oath of Allegiance to this State, and Abjure and renounce all Allegiance and Subjection to all & every foreign King, Prince, Potentate and State in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil.

By Order

[Signature]

State of New York
Secretary's office

I hereby certify that the foregoing Original Constitution of this State was this day received from John McKeon Esquire accompanied by the Annexed Letter—

Albany August 30, 1821.

[Signature]

Secretary of State
New York August 24th 1821.

In your letter of the 30th of June last was duly received. The original Constitution of the State in the condition it came to my hands, I have delivered pursuant to your instructions to J. B. Yates Esquire to be forwarded to you to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State — you will observe that part of the preamble and the 27th and 28th sections are wanting in the manuscript, doubtless they were written on detached sheets of paper and may yet be recovered, and I will certainly use the greatest diligence for that purpose. Moreover, so that the venerable instrument may be rendered entire.

Appr. The original drafts of the convention papers of the Convention of the Pennsylvania Congress, committee of safety and convention in the early part of the
Revolution, which came to my observation on the
death of my late uncle, and have been at
much labour and expense in arranging them,
and transcribing The Minutes — under the laws of
1854 to which you allude I was employed to
perform that duty — The task is in a state of
forwardness but some impediments arose to
prevent or retard its immediate accomplishment. — The completion of the work of a
Skilful and diligent Clerk and it is not
convenient for me to make the necessary
advances — It has always been my wish to
serve the Public faithfully, and I only request
that the means may be placed in my hands.
If you have Authority to furnish the means
of employing a competent Clerk the work shall
be completed with the utmost diligence.

I am in respect fully
your obedient servant

J. P. N. Yates, Esq

[Signature]
John W. N. Yates Esquire
Secretary of State
Albany