THE RATIFICATION
of the proposed
Constitution of the United States,
by the
STATE OF NEW YORK
IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED
AT POUGHKEEPSIE,
July 23, 1788.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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.

Art. I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Art. II. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the Senators shall have the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

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Art. IV. The Senators and Representatives shall be appointed as herein provided, and shall have the right ofape of the United States, and shall be answerable for their acts in Congress.

Art. V. The Senators and Representatives shall be appointed by the people of the several States, and shall have the power of the United States, and shall be answerable for their acts in Congress.

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Art. XXX. The Senators and Representatives shall be appointed by the people of the several States, and shall have the power of the United States, and shall be answerable for their acts in Congress.
The articles in a new code of national policy, and especially those on the subject of trade, navigation, and the internal commerce of the United States, are to be put into execution as soon as possible. The President shall have the power to proclaim such acts of Congress as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of the new code. He shall also have the power to enforce the laws of the Union, and to remove all obstacles to the execution of its purposes. The President shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Article 11.

Section 1. The President, Senate, and House of Representatives shall be punished by fine and imprisonment for any offenses against the United States. All persons who shall commit any unauthorized act against the United States shall be punished as provided by law.
Article I. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural, inalienable, and intrinsic rights, among which are those of enjoying and preserving life, liberty, and property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Hence, from the inherent sovereignty of the people, the authority of government may be defined to consist in the faculty of regulating the agreements of society, and of adjusting the conflicts which may arise among the members thereof. But if the government be unprincipled, or if the people be not free, the government itself cannot be justified. It is, therefore, the duty of every free man to take care that he be not governed by any other authority than that of the people he is a part of.

Article II. The United States of America are composed of several states, each of which is a sovereign power, having the same rights and privileges as any other state in the Union, and having the same obligations and duties as any other state in the Union. The government of each state is vested in a legislature, executive, and judiciary, each of which is elected by the people of the state. The legislature is the supreme law-making body, and is composed of representatives elected by the people for a term of years. The executive is the chief magistrate of the state, and is elected by the people for a term of years. The judiciary is the court of last resort, and consists of a supreme court, and such inferior courts as may be established by the legislature. The power of each state is limited to the matters within its own territory, and is subject to the authority of the United States of America, exercised through the Congress of the United States.

Article III. The President of the United States, and all other officers of the United States, shall be removed from office by the Congress of the United States, for incapacity, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

Article IV. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to declare war, and to raise and support armies and navies, and to provide for the common defense.

Article V. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to borrow money, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the several states.

Article VI. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to declare the law of the land, and shall have the power to enforce all laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof. The courts of the United States shall have the power to interpret the laws, and to determine the constitutionality of any act of Congress.

Article VII. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to establish a national bank, and to regulate the value of money.

Article VIII. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to declare peace, war, and all alliances, and to establish a uniform national system of weights, measures, and of coinage.

Article IX. The Congress of the United States shall have the power to establish a system of weights, measures, and of coinage, and to regulate the value of money.

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The purpose of the Constitution is to establish and perpet-rate the principles of liberty, which every government ought to respect and preserve.

And the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and all treaties and alliances made under the authority of the United States, and all acts of Congress which are in pursuance of such treaties and alliances, and all laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, and shall be obnoxious to the United States, and shall be binding upon the states, their officers, and citizens, in every case where a law of the United States is in pursuance of the Constitution, or any treaty made under the authority of the United States, and the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, and shall be binding upon the states, their officers, and citizens, in every case where a law of the United States is in pursuance of the Constitution, or any treaty made under the authority of the United States.

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