

# THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY

## *Inside the Vault : Highlights from the Gilder Lehrman Collection*

September 17, 2020

*The session will start shortly. Please note:*

- Your video and audio will automatically turn off.
- You can participate through the Q&A function.
- If you have technical difficulties, please email [firstfriday@gilderlehrman.org](mailto:firstfriday@gilderlehrman.org) so we can assist you.

# *Gilder Lehrman Staff*

## Panelists

- Sandy Trenholm - Collection Director
- Conroe Brooks - Hercules Mulligan/James Madison, George Washington, and King George in HAMILTON
- Kevin Cline - 2016 National Teacher of the Year from Frankton, Indiana

## Support

- Allison Kraft - Assistant Curator

## *During the Session*



- If you would like to ask a question, you can **use the Q&A feature**, which is at the bottom of your screen.
- **Viewing in full screen** is recommended to see the presenters and the presentation at the same time.

### **For Security**

- Your microphone is automatically muted.
- Your camera is automatically turned off.

# *Today's Documents*

- Pierce Butler's notebook from the Constitutional Convention
- The First Draft of the Constitution
- The Final Version of the Constitution
- A letter from George Washington, written during the Convention
- A newspaper article detailing a “fracus” over ratification

# *Pierce Butler (1744–1822)*



- Born in Ireland, Butler was the third son of a baronet.
- In 1758, his parents bought him an army commission and he served in the King's 29th Regiment.
- In 1773, he sold his commission and bought land in South Carolina.
- In 1787, he served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.
- He befriended Aaron Burr and sheltered him for a month after Hamilton's death.
- He was one of the richest men in America when he died.



# *Constitutional Convention*

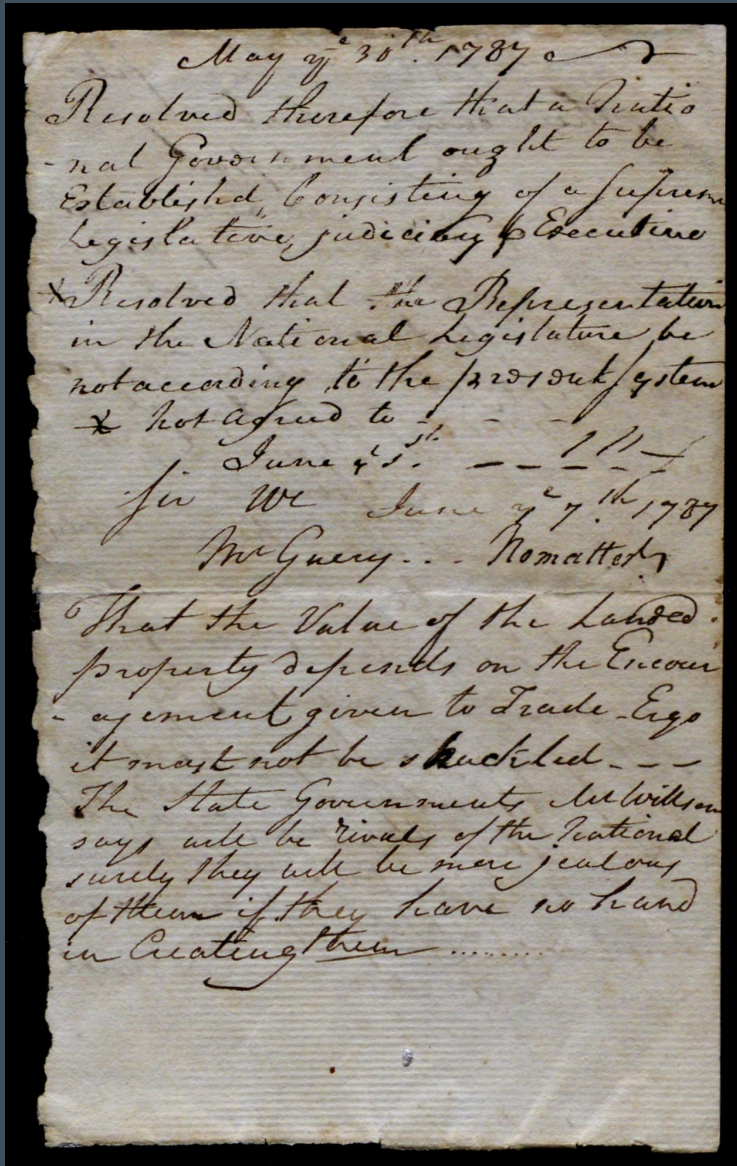


*Washington as  
Statesman at the  
Constitutional  
Convention, 1856,  
Junius Brutus Stearns,  
Virginia Museum of  
Fine Arts*

- In February 1787, a call went out for a convention to amend the Articles of Confederation.
- Constitutional Convention began on May 14, 1787.
- It ended on September 17, 1787.



# Pierce Butler's Notebook



Gilder Lehrman Collection

“May ye 30.th 1787 –

Resolved therefore that a National Government ought to be Established Consisting of a Supreme Legislative judiciary & Executive

\*Resolved that the Representation in the National Legislature be not according to the present system \*Not agreed to –

....

June ye 7.th 1787

....

The State Governments Mr Willson says will be rivals of the National surely they will be more jealous of them if they have no hand in Creating them ....”

# "Hambleton"

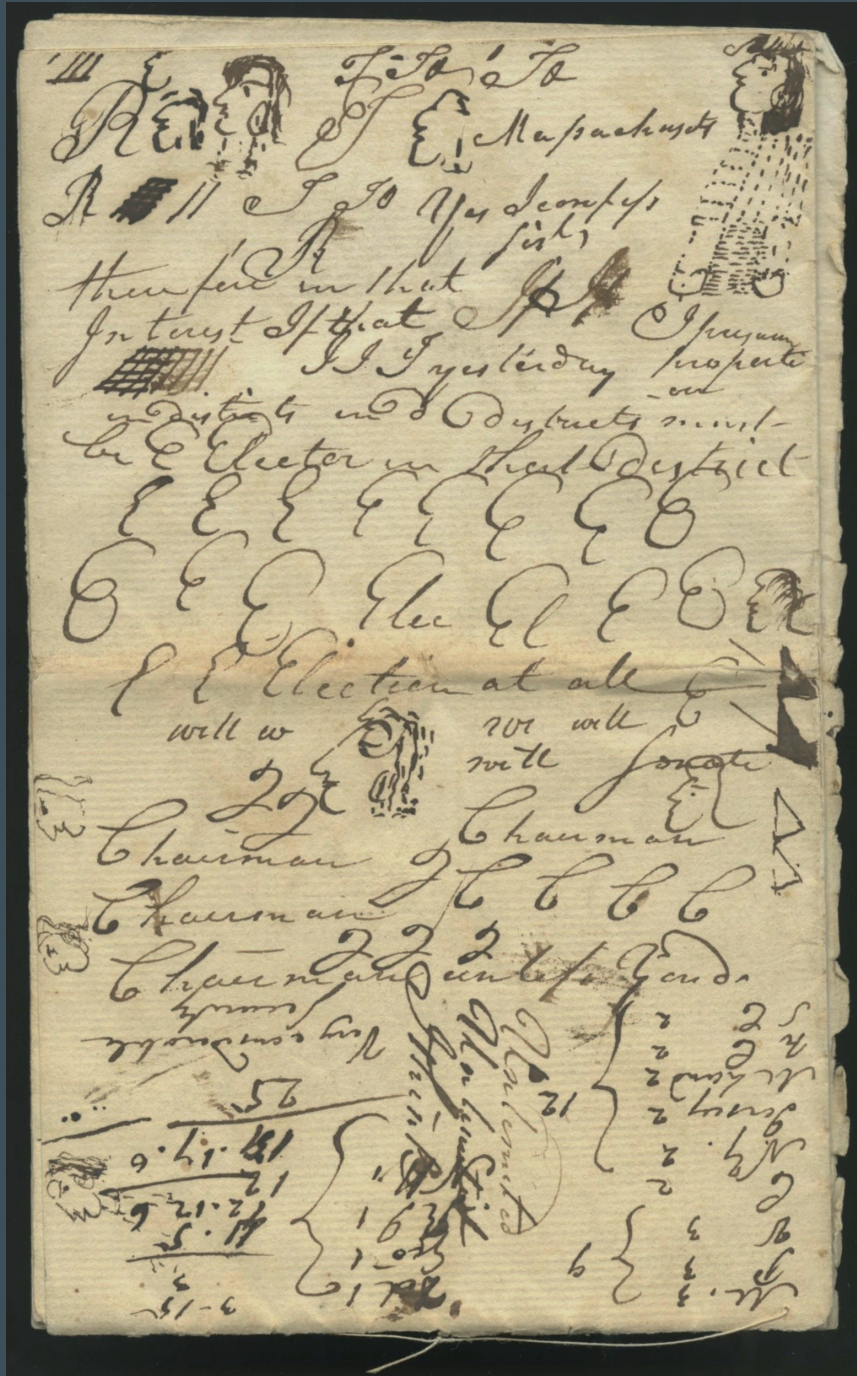
Mr Lancy -  
without regard to wealth  
numbers or anything else -  
Mr Paterson -  
I come not here to speak sentiments  
of my own but to speak the mind  
of my Constituents -  
perpetual is a word of course,  
as in Common Treaties of peace  
and Alliance - shall we alter  
the plan without any tolerable reason  
One free man is equal to another  
but it is not a just deduction  
that one free State is equal  
to another - The question of  
power will depend upon the  
justice of the Representation  
has Congress been composed  
of weak or bad men  
This is not a free question  
Speeches of Messrs. Rutledge  
Ingersoll <sup>Willson</sup> and <sup>Madison</sup> <sup>Madison</sup> <sup>Madison</sup>  
- taken in a house that  
must destroy the whole  
Nathaniel -  
The elections are inconsistent  
to the purposes of Defense  
It would be very difficult to  
require the States of One  
State to locate within another  
This argument was brought  
forward to prove the weakness  
of Congress  
18. June  
Col Hambleton  
The Bill of necessary Legislation  
on Individuals of the different  
Electoral Districts - No  
only where they thought to  
contravene the Law, Glavin  
ed. Laws of the first agreed to  
in the first - The States may  
be disposed to oppose the Gene-  
ral Government and the  
is a question of the business

18. June  
Col Hambleton

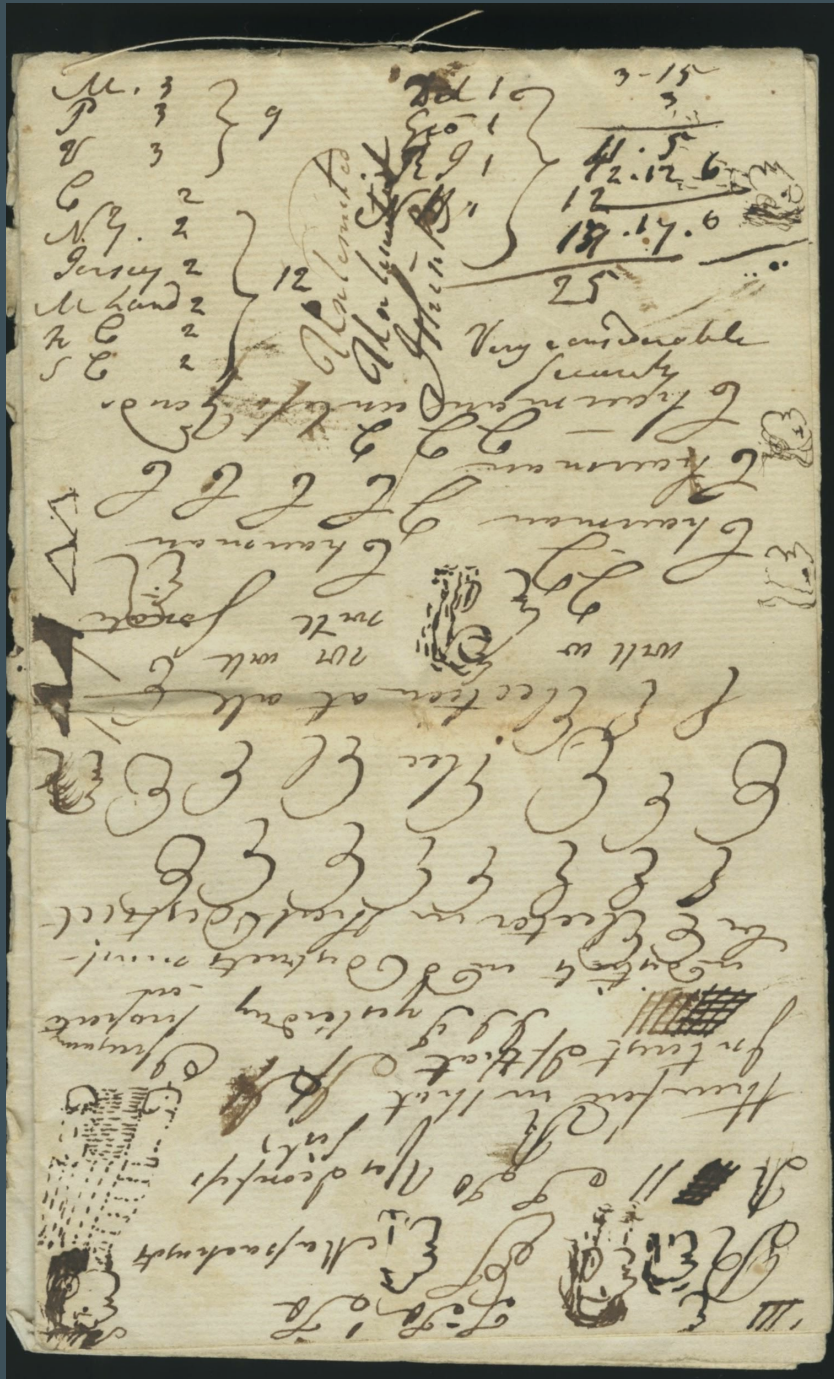
"18th of June Col. Hambleton"

"Men Collectively he says are Governed by passions. The States will be rivals of the General--No! Make it their Interest by Laws of General Equity--and they will support the General Government."





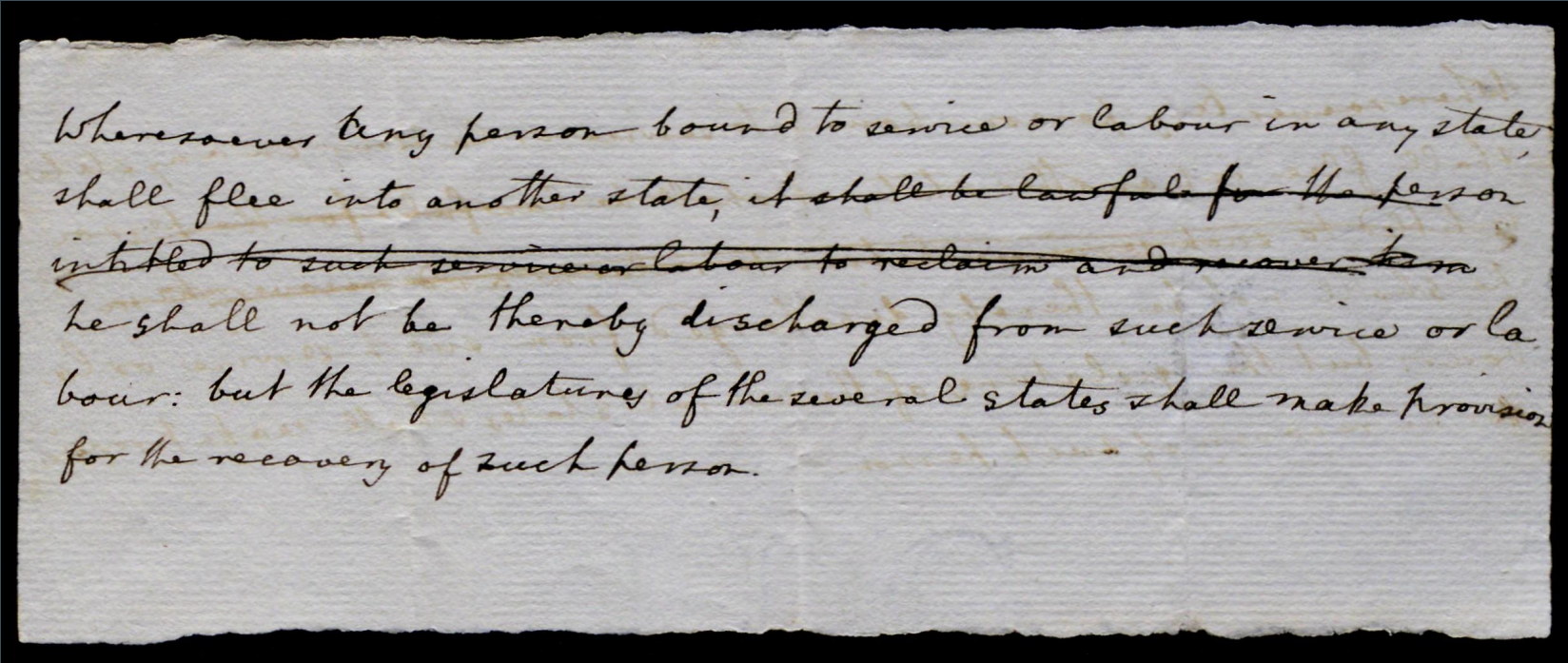
Butler's Notebook



*Butler's Notebook*



# *The Fugitive Slave Clause*



Wheresoever any person bound to service or labour in any state, shall flee into another state, ~~it shall be lawful for the person intitled to such service or labour to reclaim and recover him~~ he shall not be thereby discharged from such service or labour: but the legislatures of the several states shall make provision for the recovery of such person.

Gilder Lehrman Collection

“Wheresoever any person bound to service or labour in any state, shall flee into another state, [~~it shall be lawful for the person intitled to such service or labour to reclaim and recover him~~] he shall not be thereby discharged from such service or labour: but the legislatures of the several states shall make provision for the recovery of such person.”

# The Fugitive Slave Clause

Kinsee -say Abraham  
Abraham Kinsey  
Markett Street on the  
left hand near Sixth  
Street Clifton at  
the Blue Bell Wharf

Gilder Lehrman Collection

Whereas any person bound to service or labour in any state  
shall flee into another state, it shall be lawful for the person  
~~intitled to such service or labour to reclaim and recover him~~  
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bour: but the legislatures of the several states shall make provision  
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# First Draft of the US Constitution

- July 24, 1787: Committee of Detail appointed to draft the Constitution
  - John Rutledge, South Carolina
  - Edmund Randolph, Virginia
  - Nathaniel Gorham, Massachusetts
  - Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut
  - James Wilson, Pennsylvania
- Dated August 6, 1787
- Pierce Butler's copy

*P. Butler's*  
*August 6, 1787*

**W**E the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity.

## ARTICLE I.

The title of this Government shall be, "The United States of America."

### II.

The Government shall consist of supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

### III.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a Senate; each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other. The Legislature shall meet on the first Monday in December in every year. *and in a different day*

### IV.

*at least once every year, such meeting shall be on the first Monday, or shall be appointed by law*

**Sec. 1.** The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. The qualifications of the electors shall be the same, from time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

*Sec. 2.* Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty-five years; at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least three years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, a resident of the State in which he shall be chosen.

*Sec. 3.* The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

*Sec. 4.* As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States; the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the provisions herein after made, *by the* one of one for every forty thousand. *provided every State shall have one representative*

*Sec. 5.* All bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. No money shall be drawn from the public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that shall originate in the House of Representatives. *That is*

*Sec. 6.* The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

*Sec. 7.* Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied by writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen.

*in which the U.S. shall be a party  
to controversies  
of citizens of the same State claiming  
lands under Grants from different  
States.  
The Supreme Court shall have  
original jurisdiction  
The Supreme Court shall have an  
appellate jurisdiction*

peachments of Officers of the United States; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies between two or more States (except such as shall regard Territory or Jurisdiction) between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In cases of Impeachment, cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, this Jurisdiction shall be original. In all the other cases beforementioned, it shall be appellate, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make. The Legislature may assign any part of the jurisdiction abovementioned (except the trial of the President of the United States) in the manner and under the limitations which it shall think proper, to such Inferior Courts as it shall constitute from time to time. *out*

*by any and one trials shall be held  
The said Courts shall have been constituted  
but when not constituted within any State  
then the said trial shall be in such  
place & places as the Legislature  
may direct.  
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, bills of Credits, nor in any way  
being but gold or silver coin a tender in  
payment of debts, nor pass any Bill of  
Attainder or ex post facto laws.*

Sec. 4. The trial of all criminal offences (except in cases of impeachments) shall be in the State where they shall be committed and shall be by jury.

Sec. 5. Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

XII

No State shall coin money, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal; nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; nor grant any title of nobility.

XIII

No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, shall emit bills of credit, or make any thing but specie a tender in payment of debts; lay imposts or duties on imports; nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; nor enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with any foreign power, nor engage in any war, unless it shall be actually invaded by enemies, or the danger of invasion be so imminent, as not to admit of a delay, until the Legislature of the United States can be consulted.

XIII

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

XIV

Any person charged with treason, felony, or high misdemeanor in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.

XV

Full faith shall be given in each State to the acts of the Legislatures, and to the records and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

XVI XVII

New States lawfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States may be admitted, by the Legislature, into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary. If a new State shall arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the Legislatures of such States shall be also necessary to its admission. If the admission be consented to, the new States shall be admitted on the same terms with the original States. But the Legislature may make conditions with the new States concerning the public debt, which shall be then subsisting. *out*

# Edits made on Page 6

- Supreme Court
- Impeachment
- Trial by jury
- Suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus
- Credit and coinage



# Adding the Fugitive Slave Clause

## August 28, 1787

### XIII

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

### XIV

Any person charged with treason, felony, or <sup>other crime</sup> ~~high misdemeanor~~ in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.

### XV

Full faith shall be given in each State to the acts of the Legislatures, and to the records and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

### XVI XVII

New States lawfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States may be admitted, by the Legislature, into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House

*If any person bound to service or labor in any of the States shall escape into another State, He or She shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape; but shall be delivered up to the person justly claiming their service or labor*

Added to the Constitution as Article 15 on August 28, 1787.

“If any person bound to service or labor [*inserted: illegible* of the US] shall escape into another state, He or She shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape; but shall be delivered up to the person justly Claiming their Service or labor.”

*To Jonathan Williams Esq  
from B Franklin*

WE, 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.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. 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.

Sec. 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 attained 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-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first 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 choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

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

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

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

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one-third may be chosen 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-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate 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 disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 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 authorized to compel 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 behaviour, 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 secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session 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.

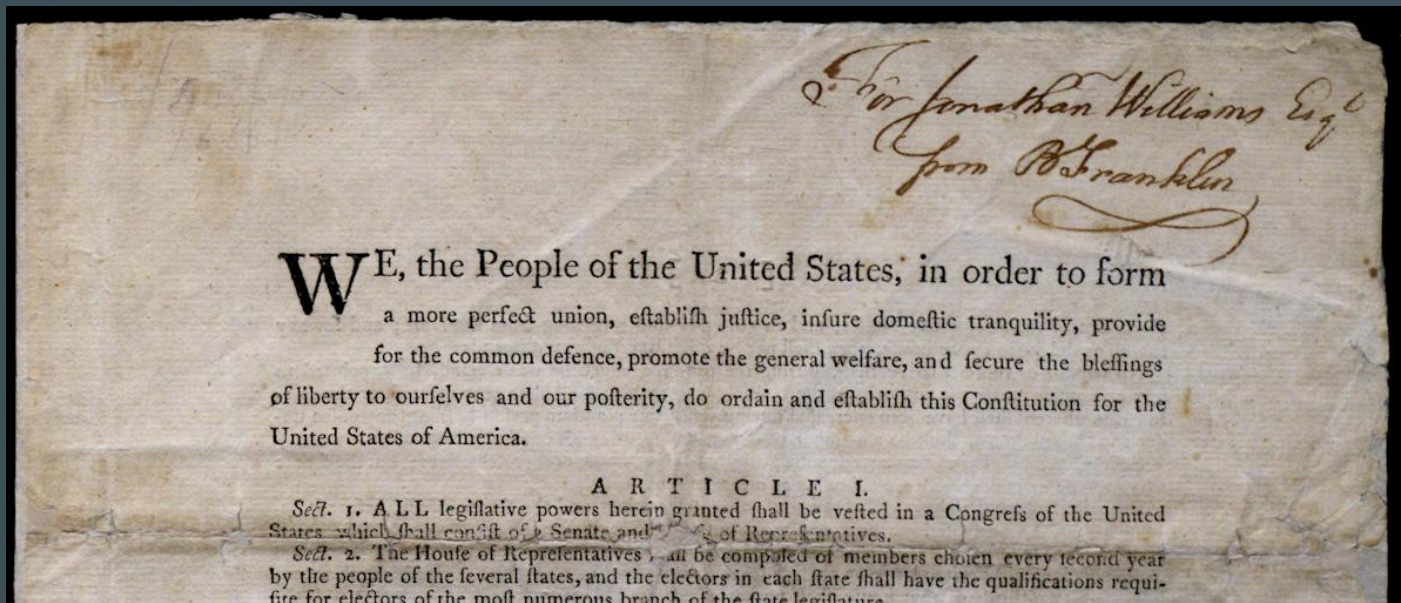
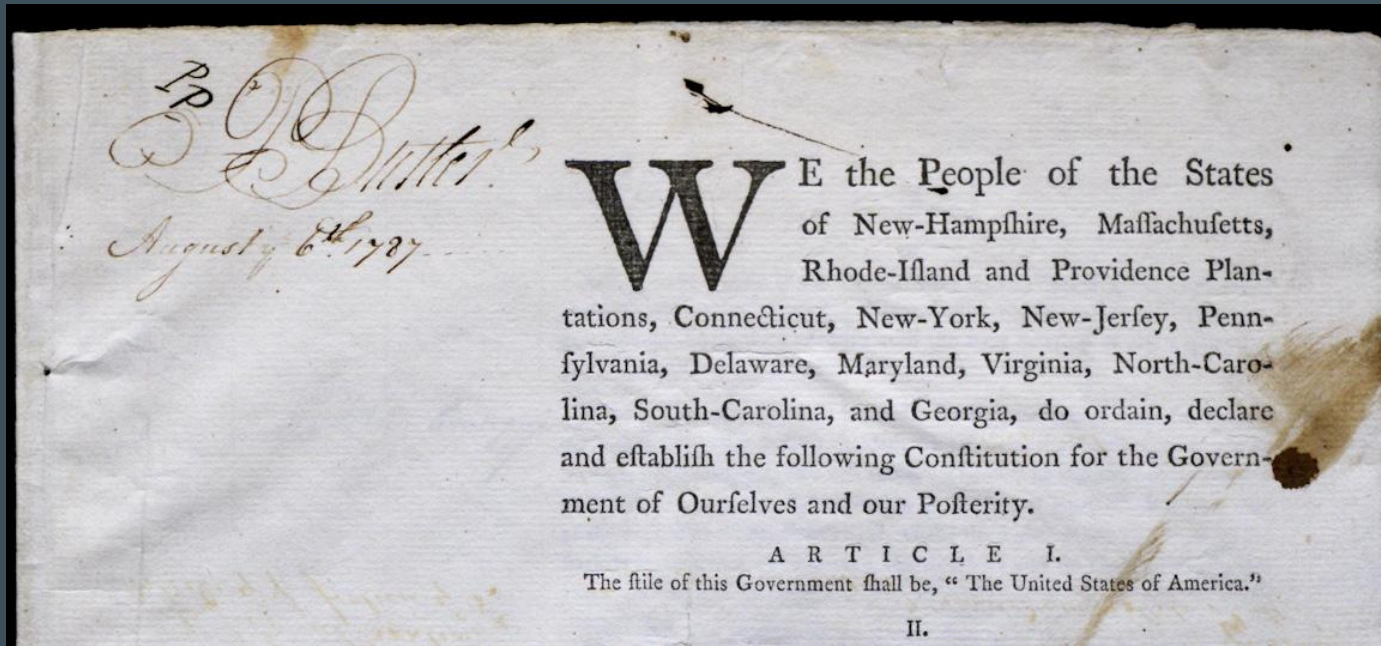
Sec. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at

# Member's Copy

- It was distributed to the delegates on September 17.
- Each delegate received multiple copies to disseminate at home.
- Benjamin Franklin gave this copy to his nephew, Jonathan Williams.
- This copy resurfaced in the 1990s.



# Preamble to the US Constitution



THE GILDER LEHRMAN  
INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY

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Philadelphia 19<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1787.

My dear Sir,

By Rev. Jarvis I could add a  
sure movement, the business of the Con-  
vention progresses; but to say when it  
will end, or what will be the result, is  
more than I can venture to do, and there  
fore that hazard no opinion there.  
If however, some good does not proceed  
from the Session, the defects cannot, with  
probability, be charged to the hurry of the  
business has been conducted: ~~but~~ <sup>yet</sup> ~~there~~  
~~there~~ many things may be forgotten - some  
of them not well digested - and others become  
a mere nullity. - ~~Some~~ <sup>Notwithstanding</sup> it is possible  
may be found in Congress - the several State  
Legislatures - and the community at large  
to adopt the Government which may be  
agreed on in Convention, because I am quite  
persuaded it is the best that can be obtained  
at the present moment, and on such diver-  
sity of ideas as prevail.

I should have had great plea-  
sure in a visit to New York during the ad-  
journment of the Convention, but not  
foreseeing the precise period at which  
it would take place, or the length of  
it; I had, previously thereto, put my  
carriage into the hands of a workman  
to repair, and had not the means of go-  
ing.

I cordially & sincerely wish you  
to recover yourself from your late misfor-  
tune, but am sure, I, however severe the  
trial, each of you have fortitude enough  
to meet it. - Nature, no doubt, must  
feel severely before calm reason can  
overcome it. - I offer my best  
Respects

Gilder Lehrman Collection



# *"A very disagreeable fracas"*

NEW-YORK, July 11.  
Receipt of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 8.  
Friday last the 4th instant, a very disagreeable  
fracas happened in the city of Albany, all the parti-  
culars of which, as far as they have come to my know-  
ledge, are—That the federalists having received the  
news of the adoption by Virginia, last Thursday even-  
ing, proposed having a procession next day; but on  
the remonstrance of many of the antifederalists that  
it would be disagreeable to them, they gave up the  
idea. When the next day came, July 4, it was mor-  
ning to the federalists to observe a party of about  
antifederalists marching in procession to a vacant  
place on the skirts of the town, where, after firing their  
guns, they burnt the constitution. The fede-



# *"A very disagreeable fracas"*

guns, they burnt the constitution. The federalists who were then collected, determined immediately to have a procession; and having arranged themselves, began a march through the principal streets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow street in which Mr. Dennison lives (believe Green-street) when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppose them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with swords, bayonets, clubs, stones, &c. which lasted for some time, both parties fighting with the greatest rage, and determined obstinacy, till at length the antifederalists being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the house of a Mr. Dennison, where they made a second stand, and others to the country for safety. The federalists attacked



# *"A very disagreeable fracas"*

house of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory, which  
soon gained, did great damage to the building.  
Many of the parties were severely wounded in the  
fight, and one poor man, a cooper, is supposed to  
have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Se-  
veral reports are circulating about men killed, &c.  
are not to be relied on.

It gives me pleasure that I can add, that the  
city is since peaceably settled.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am informed  
that the wounded are twelve feds. and six antifeds.  
Among the feds. is a Mr. Graham, badly, tho'  
dangerous."

The grand procession in this city, we are told, is post-  
poned until the decision of the hon. convention of this  
year, respecting the constitution, be known.



# First and Second Drafts

THE GILDER LEHRMAN  
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY

*B. O. Butler*  
*August 28, 1787*

**W**E the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity.

**ARTICLE I.**  
The title of this Government shall be, "The United States of America."

**II.**  
The Government shall consist of supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

**III.**  
The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a Senate; each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other. The Legislature shall meet on the first Monday in December in every year. *unless a different day shall be appointed by law*

**IV.**  
*at least once every year, such meeting shall be on the first Monday, unless a different day shall be appointed by law*

**Secd. 1.** The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. The qualifications of the electors shall be the same, from time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

**Secd. 2.** Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty-five years at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least three years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, a resident of the State in which he shall be chosen.

**Secd. 3.** The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

**Secd. 4.** As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States; the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the provisions herein after made, by the one of one for every forty thousand.

**Secd. 5.** All bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. No money shall be drawn from the public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that shall originate in the House of Representatives. *They shall*

**Secd. 6.** The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

**Secd. 7.** Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied by writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen. *the power shall be given by V.*

*Amendment*  
*The rule in disqualification*  
*Article 4 of Section 3*  
*shall be amended*  
*and the 2d sentence of the 4th article*  
*shall be amended*  
*to read*  
*the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment*

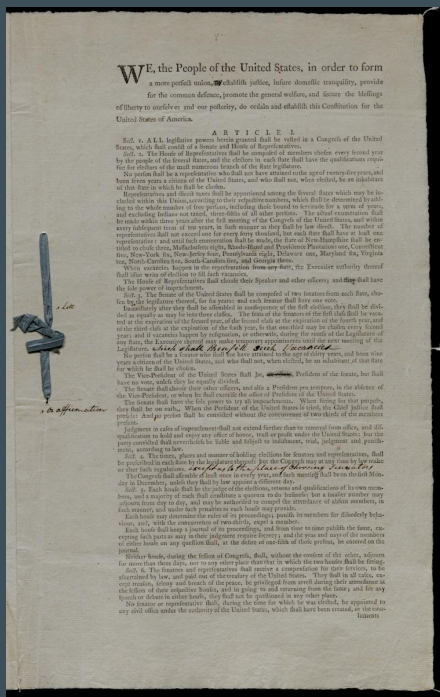
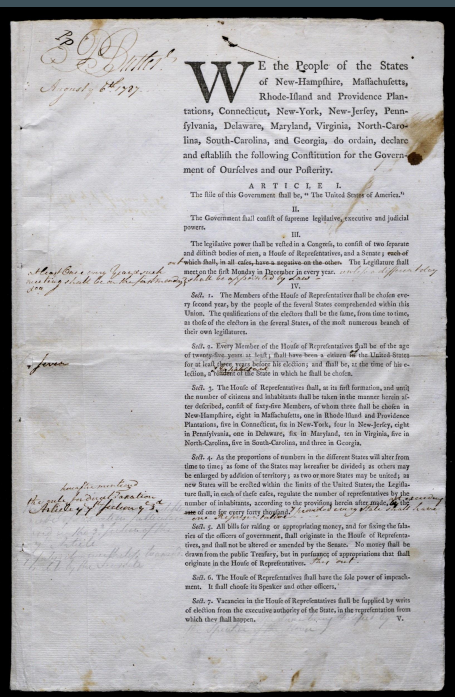
**W**E, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

**ARTICLE I.**  
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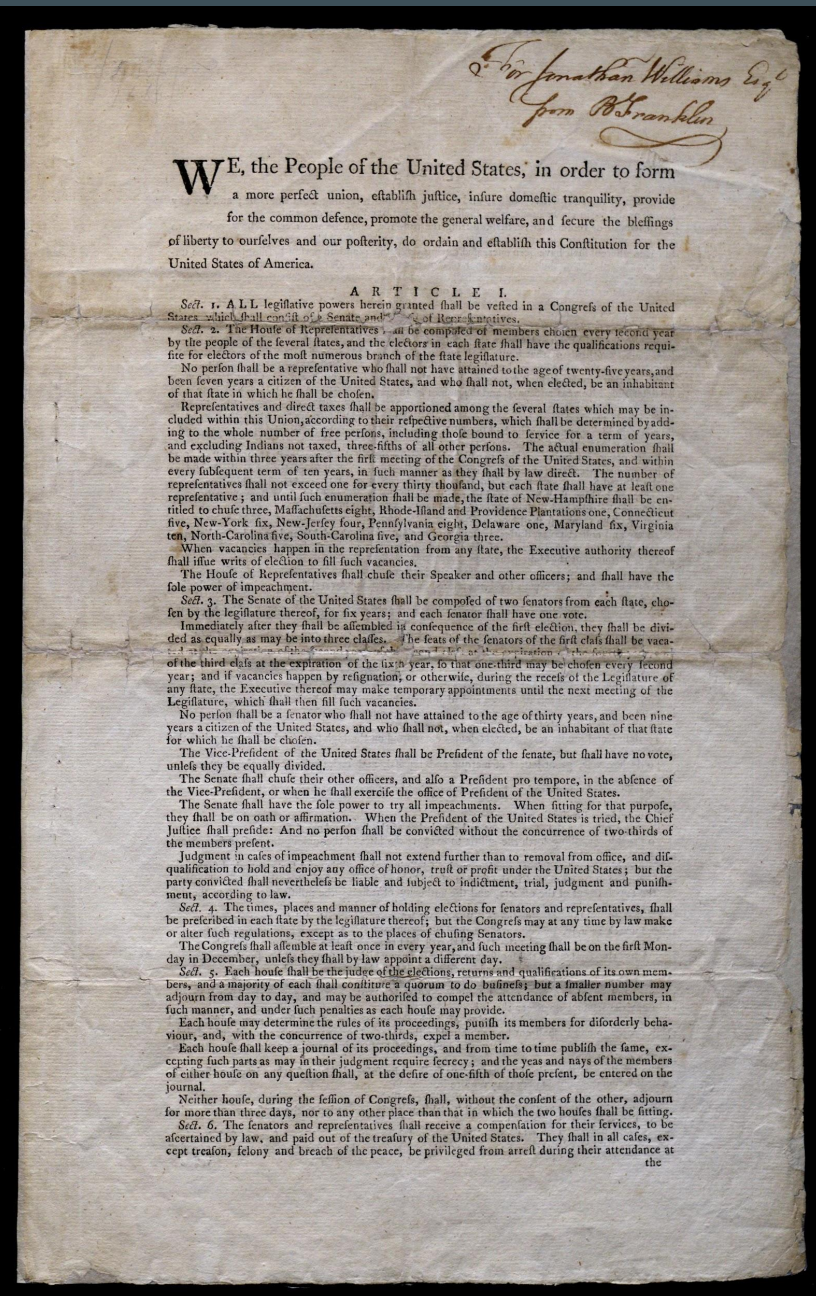


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**Sec. 2.** The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

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**Sec. 4.** When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

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**Sec. 6.** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

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**Sec. 11.** The Senate shall have the power to try all impeachments. When sitting for trial purposes they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

**Sec. 12.** Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or emolument, which may have been, or may be, conferred on him; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

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**Sec. 22.** No senator 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 emolument of which shall have been increased, since the first meeting of the Congress in which he was elected.

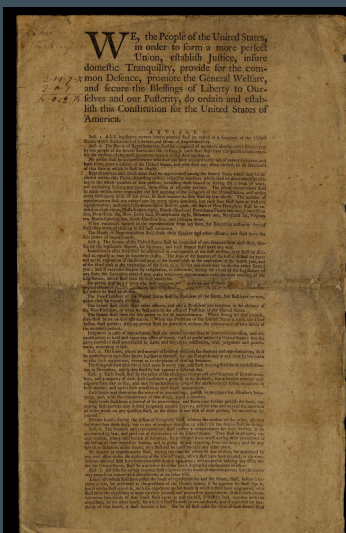
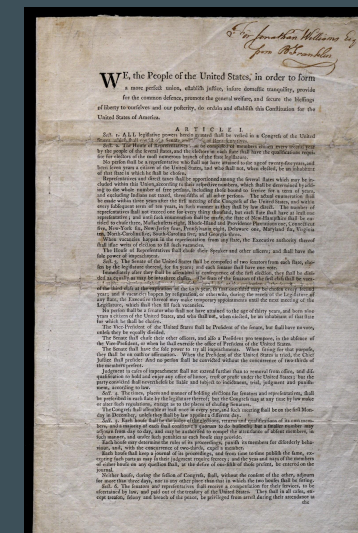
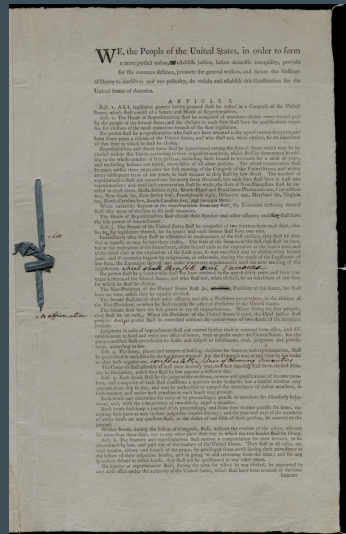
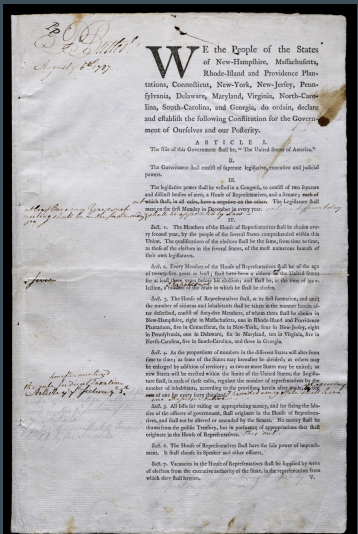
**Sec. 23.** All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments.

**Sec. 24.** All bills which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, if not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, and that house shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall assent to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it may be approved or rejected. If approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall



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[Price Four-Pence.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1787.

[No. 2690.]

**WE**, 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.

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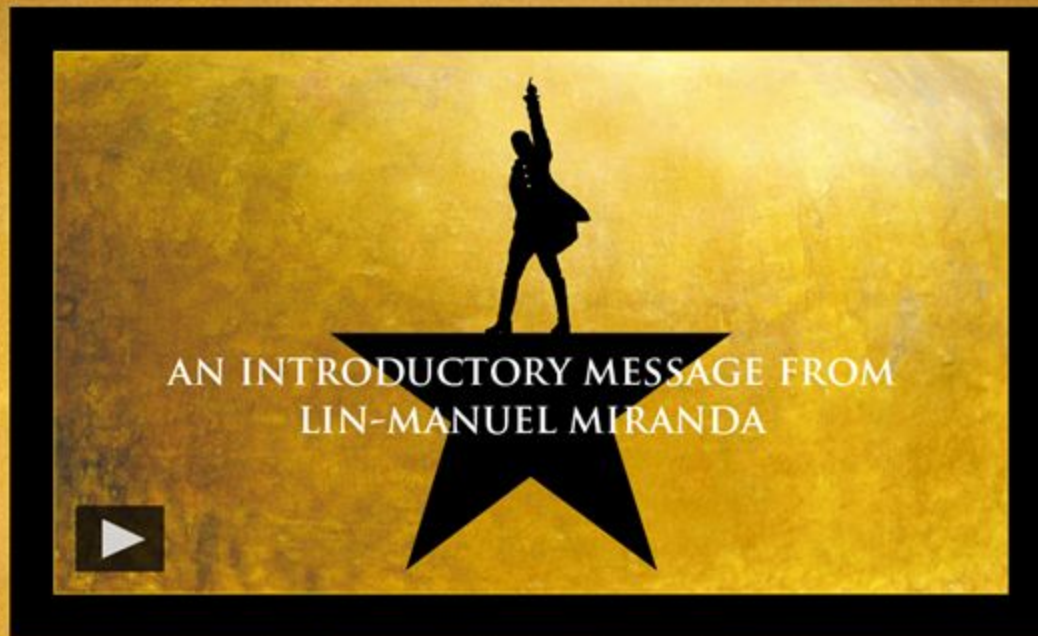
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# *A Tribute to Teachers: Heroes of 2020*

Join us on **October 7 at 8pm ET** for a special virtual event celebrating teachers. Lin-Manuel Miranda will present the 2020 National History Teacher of the Year award, and we will hear from historians, teachers, and students about the profound and lasting influence teachers have had on their lives.

Questions? Email:  
[events@gilderlehrman.org](mailto:events@gilderlehrman.org)





# *Upcoming Programs*

- *Book Breaks*, Sunday, September 20 at 12 pm ET (9 am PT)
  - Richard Brookhiser discusses his book *Give Me Liberty*
- *Inside the Vault*, Thursday, October 1 at 7 pm ET (4 pm PT)
  - Featuring documents related to the abolitionist John Brown
- *A Tribute to Teachers: Heroes of 2020*, October 7 at 8 pm ET (5 pm PT)
- *Siempre, Luis*, Wednesday, October 14 at 8 pm ET (5 pm PT)
  - Students in conversation with Luis Miranda about the documentary that airs on HBO on October 6
- Visit [gilderlehrman.org](https://gilderlehrman.org) for free resources for students, teachers, families, and history enthusiasts of all ages