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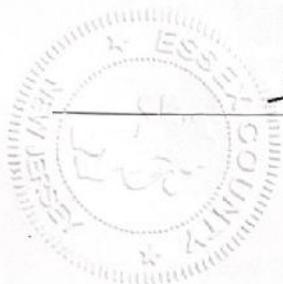
I, Christopher J. Durkin, Clerk of the County of Essex having by law a seal DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That

KATHERINE A. GONZALEZ

whose name is subscribed to attached certificate of acknowledgement, proof or affidavit, was at the time of taking said acknowledgement, proof or affidavit, a NOTARY PUBLIC, duly commissioned and sworn and residing in said State, and was as such NOTARY PUBLIC, an officer of said State duly authorized by the laws thereof to take and certify the same, as well as to take and certify the proof and acknowledgement of deeds for the conveyance of land, tenements or hereditaments, and other instruments in writing to be recorded in said State, and that the said acknowledgement is duly executed and taken according to the laws of said State, and that full faith and credit are and ought to be given to his/her official acts; and I further certify that I am well acquainted with his/her handwriting and verily believe the signature to the attached certificate is his/her genuine signature.

And I do further certify that the impression of the seal of such NOTARY PUBLIC is not required by laws of this State to be filed in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 5th day of February, 2024.



Christopher J. Durkin

CLERK

Friday, February 2, 2024

Notice of Acceptance of Constitutions and of Oath of Office:

I, Mark Anthony Sanchez, do hereby solemnly and formally declare my acceptance of the oaths of office for all public officials in the United States of America and the State of New Jersey. This includes, but is not limited to, the oaths taken by:

- **Federal Officials:** Presidents, Vice Presidents, Senators, Representatives, Supreme Court Justices, Federal Judges, and all other individuals serving in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the federal government.
- **State Officials:** Governors, Lieutenant Governors, State Senators, Assembly Members, State Judges, and all other individuals serving in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the New Jersey state government.
- **Local Officials:** Mayors, Council Members, Sheriffs, Police Officers, District Attorneys, Judges, Clerks and all other individuals serving in local government positions throughout the United States.

My acceptance encompasses the various oaths outlined in relevant legal documents, including:

- **The 1787 United States Constitution:** I reaffirm my commitment to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, recognizing its fundamental principles and the vital role it plays in safeguarding our nation's democracy and individual liberties.
- **The 1776 New Jersey Constitution:** I pledge to uphold the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, respecting its specific provisions and contributing to the well-being and prosperity of its citizens.
The 1791 United States Bill of Rights: I reaffirm my commitment to uphold and defend the Bill of Rights of the United States, recognizing its fundamental principles and the vital role it plays in safeguarding our nation's democracy and individual liberties.
- **Individual Oaths of Office:** I acknowledge the diverse oaths taken by various officials, each tailored to their specific roles and responsibilities. I commit to understanding and honoring the spirit and substance of each oath, fulfilling my duties with integrity, impartiality, and a dedication to the public good.

This act of acceptance is not merely symbolic; it signifies my profound respect for the principles enshrined in these oaths and the sacred trust bestowed upon public officials. I recognize the immense responsibility these oaths represent, from upholding the rule of law and protecting individual rights to serving the public with fairness and transparency.

Furthermore, I call upon all citizens to join me in holding our public officials accountable to their oaths. Through active civic engagement, informed discourse, and unwavering vigilance, we can ensure that those entrusted with power remain true to their promises and dedicated to serving the best interests of the people.

Together, let us strive to uphold the ideals enshrined in our constitutions and oaths of office, building a nation where justice prevails, liberty flourishes, and the promise of a better future is accessible to all.

This declaration is made freely and sincerely, on this February 2nd in the year of our Lord 2024.

/s/Mark Sanchez
All Rights Reserved/ Without Prejudice

Friday, February 2, 2024

State of New Jersey

County of Essex

This record was acknowledged before me on February (date) by 5th, 2024

Katherine A Gonzalez

(Name(s) of individual(s))

[Signature]

Signature of notarial officer

[Signature]

KATHERINE A GONZALEZ
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
ID # 50207867
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MAR. 25. 2028

(SEAL)



Office of Business Enterprises
Duplication Services Section

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the online digital collections of the Library of Congress contain a copy of a document entitled ***Constitution of the United States, dated September 17, 1787***, and that the attached downloaded photocopies of the four pages – are a true representation from that work.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY FURTHER, that the Library of Congress Control Number for this document is 2021667573.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of the Library of Congress is affixed hereto on January 24, 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Delgado-Jones", written over a horizontal line.

Rosalina Delgado-Jones
Assistant Business Enterprises Officer
Office of Business Enterprises
Library of Congress



We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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 1

Section 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.

Section 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 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 including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, on such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each Representative shall have at least one Citizen of the United States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive 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.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of 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 Clases. The first Class shall have their Term to expire at the Expiration of their second Year, the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, during the Term of any Senator, the Executive of the State in which he shall have acted, shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven 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 chosen in the same Manner as the President, for a Term of four Years; and he shall exercise the Office of President in the Absence of the President.

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. They shall sit in the City of New York, but may be adjourned to such other Place as they shall think proper. When the President of the United States shall be absent, or disabled, the Vice President shall exercise the Office of President. When the President of the United States shall be absent, or disabled, the Vice President shall exercise the Office of President.

Section 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 Times 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.

Section 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 informally do Business, 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, if desired by one fifth of the Members, 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.

Section 6. The Senate 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 the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House; they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

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 whereof shall have been increased during such Time, and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to the Matter thereof. Every Bill which shall have passed by a Majority of each House, shall before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; he may on such Bill return a Message to the House in which it originated, objecting to that Bill; in such Case it shall not be Law, unless by a two thirds Vote of both Houses passed.

Section 8. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to the Matter thereof. Every Bill which shall have passed by a Majority of each House, shall before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; he may on such Bill return a Message to the House in which it originated, objecting to that Bill; in such Case it shall not be Law, unless by a two thirds Vote of both Houses passed.

United States; if he opposes shall sign it, but if not he shall vote on it, with his objections in that House in which it shall have originated, and shall state the Reasons at large on this Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and approved by two thirds of the Members voting for and against before a Law. But on all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Members voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within two Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a Question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, concurring in the same, in the Case of a Bill.

Section 5. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

- To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;
- To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
- To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
- To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
- To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;
- To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

- To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
- To define and punish Crimes and Offences committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;
- To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captives on Land and Water;
- To raise and support a regular Army, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
- To provide and maintain a Navy;
- To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Land and naval Forces;
- To provide for 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 them, according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress;
- To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, except such as shall be tried (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may be, within any State, and the Jurisdiction of Congress, power 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 Execution of the Laws, Regulation of Trade, Commerce, and other useful 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 Officers thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by 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, public Safety may require it.
- No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
- No Capital or other cruel or unusual Punishment shall be inflicted unless the Congress or a State or Territory have before declared it to be taken.
- No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.
- No Title of Nobility shall be granted by any State.
- No Title of Nobility shall be granted by any State.
- No State shall be obliged to enter into or receive Commissioners or Consuls in another.
- No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Impost or Duty on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection Laws, and the net Produce of all Duties and Exports, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, 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 Compact or Agreement 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.

Article II.

Section 1. 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 have equal Vote in Electors as the Legislature thereof may determine, 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 Elector in any State shall be a Representative, or Senator holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for one or more Persons, whose Names are at that Time set forth by the Legislature of each State, as Electors of the President.

The same State with Members... And they shall make a list of all the Powers voted for and of the Number of Votes for each such 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, but if no Person shall have a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed, then from those who have the greatest Number of Votes, the President shall be chosen by a Ballot one of them for President and one for Vice President. If there shall be a Tie between two or more of those who have the greatest Number of Votes, the President shall be chosen by a Ballot one of them for President and one for Vice President. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Electors shall choose for President the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Electors shall choose from among them the Vice President.

The Electors may determine the Time of choosing 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 seven Years previous thereto 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 of either of them, in such Manner as they shall think proper, declaring what Office shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act as such until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall hold stated Times, receive for his Services a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Compensation from the United States, or any State. He shall, before he enters on the Execution of his Office, 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."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in Writing of the principal Officers in each of the executive Departments upon any Subject relating to the Duties of his Office, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases 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, shall appoint and discontinue by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, 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 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 Absence of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of the next Session.

Section 3. He shall have Power to receive Ambassadors and other Ministers of Foreign States; he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases Impeachment; he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases Impeachment.

Section 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.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in 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 Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 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 made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States; to all Cases of Ambassadors, 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 States on any Claim.

In all Cases of Controversy between the public Mind and an individual, 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 the Trial shall be held in that State where the Crime was committed; but in Cases of Impeachment they shall be held in such Place as the Congress may by Law determine.

Section 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. Treason shall be so construed, that no Person shall be convicted of Treason unless he shall have actually aided or abetted in the Commission of the same.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Impairment of the Rights of the Party or his Heirs.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial Proceedings of every other State. The

Congress may by general Laws provide the Manner in which such writs, Privileges and Proceedings shall be proved and the Effect thereof.

Section 1. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Section 2. No Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony or other Crime, who shall flee from one State into another, shall be pursued or arrested there, until he be taken up on Requisition of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, or delivered up, to be removed to the State his own Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Section 3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, 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 was due.

Section 4. No State may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or created 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.

Section 5. 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 Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 6. 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.

Article 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, in either Case, shall 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, the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the seventh Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in this Senate.

Article 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 United 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 the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several 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.

Article 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.

The Word "We" in any Instrument between the several and single States of the first Part of this Constitution, being partly written in the Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and the Word "they" being written in the Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, shall be construed to mean the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the unanimous Consent of the States present the thirtieth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth

Attest William Jackson Secretary

Witnesses

We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Delaware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George Read Richard Bassett James Wilson 	New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Langdon Nicholas Cooke
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dan of the Seneca John Carroll 	Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samuel Adams John Hancock
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Hancock James Madison 	New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Jay Alexander Hamilton William Livingston
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wm. Blount Richd. Slosser Hubert Williamson 	New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Brearley Wm. Paterson Jonathan Dayton
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney Thomas M. Branch 	Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samuel Huntington Thomas Mifflin Abner Sargent
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Few Arthur Williams 	Providence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Collins John Easton Samuel Elwell James Loring John Smith



Office of Business Enterprises
Duplication Services Section

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the online digital collections of the Library of Congress contain a document entitled *A Bill of Rights as provided in the Ten Original Amendments to the Constitution of the United States in force December 15, 1791*, and that the attached downloaded photocopy and 2 pages of the same transcribed- are a true representation from that work.

This is to certify further that this document is from the Source Collection, Broad­sides, leaflets, and pamphlets from America and Europe, portfolio 244, Folder 44.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of the Library of Congress is affixed hereto on January 24, 2024.

Rosalina Delgado-Jones
Assistant Business Enterprises Officer
Office of Business Enterprises
Library of Congress

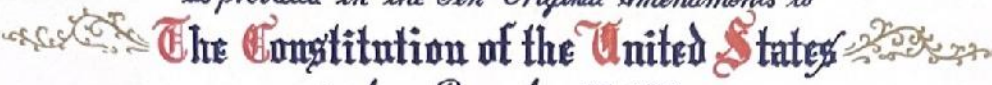




A Bill of Rights

as provided in the Ten Original Amendments to

The Constitution of the United States

in force December 15, 1791.


Article I

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.

Article II

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 III

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 to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

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 V

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 offence 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 VI

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 witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

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 fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

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

Article IX

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

Article X

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.





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Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise hereof; 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.

Article II

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 III

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 to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

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 V

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 offence 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 VI



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Article VI



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 witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

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 fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

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

Article IX

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

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Constitution of New Jersey
1776

Constitution of New Jersey

Whereas the constitutional Authority, ever
 possessed by the King of Great Britain over these Colonies, as their
 other Dominion, was, by Compact, derived from the People, and
 held of them for the common Intrenchment of the whole Society; Religion
 and Liberty are, in the Nature of Things, reciprocal, and
 equally depending upon the other, and liable to be dissolved by
 the other being refused or withdrawn. And whereas George the
 third, King of Great Britain, has refused Petitions to the good
 People of these Colonies, and, by affecting to suspend the
 Privilege of Parliament, attempted to subject them to the absolute
 Dominion of that Body; and has also made the same
 in the most cruel and unparliamentary Manner, for no other Cause
 than affecting their just Rights, all civil Authority under him
 is necessarily at an End, and a Declaration of Government
 in each Colony has consequently taken Place.

And whereas in the present State of Affairs
 of these Colonies, a Provision for a civil Government, and
 a Provision for Government is absolutely necessary, not only for the
 Preservation of good Order, but also the more effectually to unite
 the People, and enable them to exert their whole Force in their
 own necessary Defence; and as the Government of the Continental
 Congress, the Supreme Council of the American Colonies, have
 adopted such of the Principles, as have not yet been



I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
 of the original record on file in the New Jersey
 State Archives, Department of State.

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 225 West State St.
 Trenton, N.J. 08625

Joseph R. Klett
 Executive Director
 N. J. State Archives

2.

Resolved, to adopt for themselves respectively such Government, as
shall best conduce to their own Happiness & Liberty, and the best
- Being of America in general; the true Representatives of the Colony
of New Jersey, having been elected by all the Counties in the first
- Charter, and in longest continuance, have, after mature Deliberation
agreed upon a set of Liberties, Rights, and the Form of a
Constitution in Manner following, viz.

1. That the Government of this Province shall be vested in a
Governor, Legislative Council, and General Assembly.

2. That the first Session open whereunto the Governor shall come
shall be held, in whatever year shall be appointed by the next year open
according to the said Charter, in the Province of New Jersey, and that
the said Governor & Assembly of New Jersey shall continue for
one year.

3. That the said Legislative Council and Assembly shall be chosen
in the first Year, on the second day of August next, the
Members whereof shall be the same in Number, Qualifications
as in the said Charter mentioned; and that he and yeoman assist
with all the Power and Authority to be had by any
such Legislative Council & Assembly of this Colony, until the
second Tuesday in October, which will be in the Year of our Lord
one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

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4. That on the said second Tuesday in October next, every Year
for ever, ~~the said Assembly shall assemble on the first day of~~
~~the said Year, and the said Governor shall be present~~
the Counties shall severally elect one Person to be
a Member of the Legislative Council of this Colony, who shall be
of have been for one whole Year next before the Election and
Inhabitant and Freeholder in the County in which he is chosen,
and worth at least one thousand Pounds of the Province Money

3. If said and several shall within the same County: that, at the same Time, each County shall, ^{also} elect three Members of Assembly, provided, that no Person shall be entitled to a Seat in the said Assembly, unless he be and have been, for one whole Year next before the Election, an Inhabitant of the County he is to represent, and worth five hundred Pounds Real Estate Money in real and personal Estate in the same County: that, on the second Tuesday next after the Day of Election, the Council of Assembly shall separately meet; and that the Counsel of both Towns shall be necessary to every Law, provided, that Town shall be a Quorum of the Council for doing Business; and that no Law shall pass, unless there be a Majority of all the Representatives of each Town separately present and agreeing thereto. Provided always, that if a Majority of the Representatives of their Parish in Council & General Assembly concerned shall, at any Time or Times hereafter, judge it expedient & proper to add to or diminish the Number or Composition of the Members of the Assembly for any County or Town in this Colony, that in such Case the said may, on the Principles of more equal Representation, be lawfully done, any Thing in this Charter to the contrary notwithstanding; so that the whole Number of Representatives in Assembly shall not at any Time be less than thirty nine.

4. That all Inhabitants of this Colony of full Age, who are worth fifty Pounds Real Estate Money clear Estate in the same, & have a Freehold within the County in which they claim a Vote for such or such the immediately preceding the Election, shall be entitled to vote for Representatives in Council & Assembly, and also for all other publick Offices that shall be elected by the People of the County at Large.

6. That the Assembly, when met, shall have Power to choose a Speaker, and other their Officers, to be Judge of the Qualifications of Members of their own Members; sit upon their own Opinions, prepare Bills to be passed into Laws, and to empower their Speaker to execute them, whereas any extraordinary Occurrence shall render it necessary -

7. That the Council shall also have Power to prepare Bills to pass into Laws, if have other like Powers as the Assembly, and in all Respects be a free & independent Branch of the Legislature of this Colony; save only that they shall not prepare or alter any Money Bill, which shall be the Privilege of the Assembly; that the Council shall from Time to Time be convened by the Governor or Vice-President, but must be convened at all Times when the Assembly sits, for which Purpose the Speaker of the House of Assembly shall always immediately after an Adjournment give Notice to the Governor or Vice-President of the Time & Place to which the House is adjourned -

8. That the Council & Assembly jointly at their first Meeting, after each annual Election, shall, by a Majority of Votes, elect some fit Person within the Colony to be a Governor for one Year, who shall be constant President of the Council, and have a casting Vote in their Proceedings, and that the Council themselves shall choose a Vice-President, who shall act as such in the Absence of the Governor -

9. That the Governor, or, in his Absence, the Vice-President of the Council shall have the supreme executive Power, be Chancellor of the Colony, and act as Captain-General, or Commander in Chief of all the Militia, & other military Force in this Colony; and that any three or more of the Council

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shall at all times be a special Council to advise the Governor in all Cases, where he may find it necessary to consult them; of that the Governor be Ordinary or Surgeon General.

9. That the Governor & Council (wherein shall be a Lawyer) be the Court of Appeals in the last Report in all Cases before as heretofore; and that they possess the Power of granting Pardons to Criminals after Condemnation in all Cases of Treason, Felony, or other Offences.

10. That Captains of all other inferior Offices of the Militia shall be chosen by the Companies in the respective Counties; but Lieutenants & General Officers by the Council of Assembly.

11. That the Council of Assembly shall have & have to make the Great Seal of this Colony, which shall be kept by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Vice-President of the Council, to be used by them as Occasion may require; and it shall be called the Great Seal of the Colony of New Jersey.

12. That the Judges of the Supreme Court shall continue in Office for seven Years, the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas in the several Counties, Justices of the Peace, Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the inferior Courts of Common Pleas, of Quarter Sessions, the Attorney-General, & Provincial Secretary shall continue in Office for five Years, and the Provincial Treasurer shall continue in Office for one Year; and that they shall be severally appointed by the Council of Assembly in Manner aforesaid, if commissioned by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Vice-President of the Council: provided always, that the said Officers severally shall be capable of being re-appointed at the End of the term severally before limited; and that any of the said Officers shall be liable to be

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deprived, when adjudged guilty of Misbehaviour by the Council on an Impeachment of the Assembly.

13. That the Inhabitants of each County qualified to vote as a Juror shall, at the Time & Place of electing their Representatives, annually elect one Sheriff, and one or more Coronors, and that they may re-elect the same Person to such Office, until he shall have served three Years, but no longer; after which there shall be a Vacancy, before the same Person is capable of being elected again. When the Election is referred to the Governor or his Deputie, under the Name of the Inhabitants of the County, in which they were elected, they shall be immediately commissioned to serve in their respective Offices.

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14. That the Justices, at their annual Town Meetings for electing other Officers, shall choose Constables for the District respectively; and also their own judicial Qualities of good Character to be of finally determined and Applicable relation to unjust Afflictions, and of publick Tranquillity, which Commissions of Officers shall, for that Purpose, sit at some suitable Time or Times to be by them appointed, of wide Extent to the People, by Advertisement.

15. That the Term of the Colony shall begin in the following Manner, viz. Be it enacted by the Council of General Assembly of this Colony, if it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, that all Commissions granted by the Governor or his Deputie, shall run thus, The Colony of New Jersey to A.D. 1700. And that all Writs shall likewise run in the Name of the Colony, and that all Judgments shall conclude in the

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Principles, Laws, &c. against the Honor of this Colony, the Government, and Dignity of the same.

16. That all Convicts shall be admitted to the same Privileges of Writs of Habeas Corpus, as their Dependence upon shall be admitted to.

17. That the Affairs of such Persons, as shall destroy their own Lives, shall not, for that Offence, be forfeited; but shall depend in the same Manner as they would have done had such Persons died in a natural way; nor shall any Article, which may occasion accidentally the Death of any one, be henceforth deemed a Felony, or in any wise forfeited on Account of such Misfortune.

18. That no Person shall ever within this Colony be deprived of the inalienable Privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a Manner agreeable to the Dictates of his own Conscience; nor under any Pretence whatsoever compelled to attend any Place of Worship, contrary to his own Faith and Judgment; nor shall any Person within this Colony ever be obliged to pay Tithes, Taxes, or any other Rates, for the Support of Building, or repairing any ~~the~~ Church or Churches, Stair or Stairs of Meeting, or for the Maintenance of any Minister or Ministers, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himself to perform.

19. That there shall be no Establishment of any one religious Sect in this Province in Preference to another, and that no Protestant ~~Settlement~~ of this Colony shall be denied the Enjoyment of any civil Right merely on Account of his religious Principles; but that all Persons, professing a Belief in the Truth of any Protestant Sect, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the Government as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any Office

of Peop^l, or Peop^l, or being a Member of either Branch of the Legislature, if shall fully & duly enjoy every Civil & Community enjoyed by other their Fellow Subjects.

20. That the Legislative Department of this Colony may, as much as possible, be preserved from all Suspicion of Corruption, none of the Judges of the ^{inferior} Courts, Sheriffs, or any other Officer or Officers, possessed of any Office of Profit under the Government, other than Justice of the Peace, shall be entitled to a Seat in Assembly; but that, in his being elected to sit in his Seat, his Office or Office shall be considered as vacant.

21. That all the Laws of this Province, contained in the Edition lately published by M^r. M^rling, shall be and remain in full Force, until altered by the Legislature of this Colony, (such only excepted as are inconsistent with the Charter) and shall be according as heretofore regarded in all respects by all civil Officers, & others, the good People of this Province.

22. That the Common Law of England, as well as so much of the Statute Law, as have been heretofore practised in this Colony, shall still remain in Force, until they shall be altered by a future Law of the Legislature, such Part only excepted as are repugnant to the Rights & Privileges contained in this Charter; and that the inalienable Rights of Liberty shall remain confirmed, as a Part of the Law of this Colony without Suspense for ever.

23. That every Person, who shall be elected or appointed to be a Member of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, shall, previous to his taking his Seat in Council or Assembly, take the following Oath or Affirmation, viz^t. I, A. B. do solemnly declare, that, as a Member of the Legislative Council (or Assembly, as the Case may be)

of the Colony of New Jersey, I will not affect to say Law, but, as
 recording, which shall appear to me injurious to the publick
 Welfare of said Colony, nor that shall amount, as is said that Part
 of the third Section in the Charter of this Colony, which effecteth
 that the Elections of Members of the Legislature Council & Assembly
 shall be annual, nor that Part of the twenty second Section in
 said Charter respecting the Trial by Jury, nor that Part annual,
 subject, or alter any Part or Part of the eighteenth or nineteenth
 Section of the same. And any Justice or Justices, who shall be
 elected as aforesaid, is hereby empowered to administer to the
 said Members the said Oath or Affirmation.

Provided always, and it is the true Intiret & Pleasur of the
 Congress, that if a Reconciliation between Great Britain &
 these Colonies should take Place, and the Colonies again taken
 under the Protection & Government of the Crown of Great
 Britain, this Charter shall be void, otherwise to
 remain firm and inviolable.

In Provincial Congress, New
 Jersey, August 27th 1776

Atty Genl of Congress
 Saml. Nechemer President

Robert For the Minutes

W. & M. H. S. 1776


Recorded in Lib: AB of Commissioners July 10th in the Executive
 Office of the State, New Jersey at the City of Burlington
 Robert M. H. S. 1776