WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, INSURE 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.

ARTICLE I

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 Number of its Members shall represent the relative Population of each State, to which the several Legislative Powers shall be distributed.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

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 Officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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.

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.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. No Bill of Attainder shall be enacted against any person, nor any ex Post Facto Law shall be enacted; but the Congress may, by Law, declare the Punishment of Treason, and concerted the Punishment thereof.

ARTICLE VI

SEC. 6. 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.

ARTICLE VII

SEC. 2. The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.


WASHINGTON.
The Rev. Mr. Russell, of Westport, offered the prayer.

The address of the delegates of the General Convention of the American Missionary Association, of Chicago, was read by the Hon. Samuel J. May, of New York. The address was of a constitutional character, and was intended to promote the liberties and rights of the slave, and to induce the legislature to pass a law to that effect.

Mr. Russell said—He should occupy the subject of the address of the delegates of the General Convention of the American Missionary Association, of Chicago. He should say that the address was of a constitutional character, and was intended to promote the liberties and rights of the slave, and to induce the legislature to pass a law to that effect.

But the real object of the Society, he was of opinion, was the propagation of the principles of freedom and equality. He should say that the address was of a constitutional character, and was intended to promote the liberties and rights of the slave, and to induce the legislature to pass a law to that effect.

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The Republican Society was instructed to send 50,000 copies of the first number of the "Free People's Journal" to every member of Congress, and to the public generally, for the purpose of inducing them to subscribe to the same. This journal is to be published semi-monthly, and its subscribers are to pay $5 per year for it. The object of the society is to expose the system of slavery, and to promote the overthrow of the existing order of things. The Constitution, it is said, is a form of government, and is therefore subject to change. The Constitution is a compact, and is therefore subject to alteration. The Constitution is a contract, and is therefore subject to modification. The Constitution is a law, and is therefore subject to repeal. The Constitution is a compact, and is therefore subject to modification. The Constitution is a contract, and is therefore subject to modification. The Constitution is a law, and is therefore subject to repeal. The Constitution is a compact, and is therefore subject to modification. The Constitution is a contract, and is therefore subject to modification. The Constitution is a law, and is therefore subject to repeal.