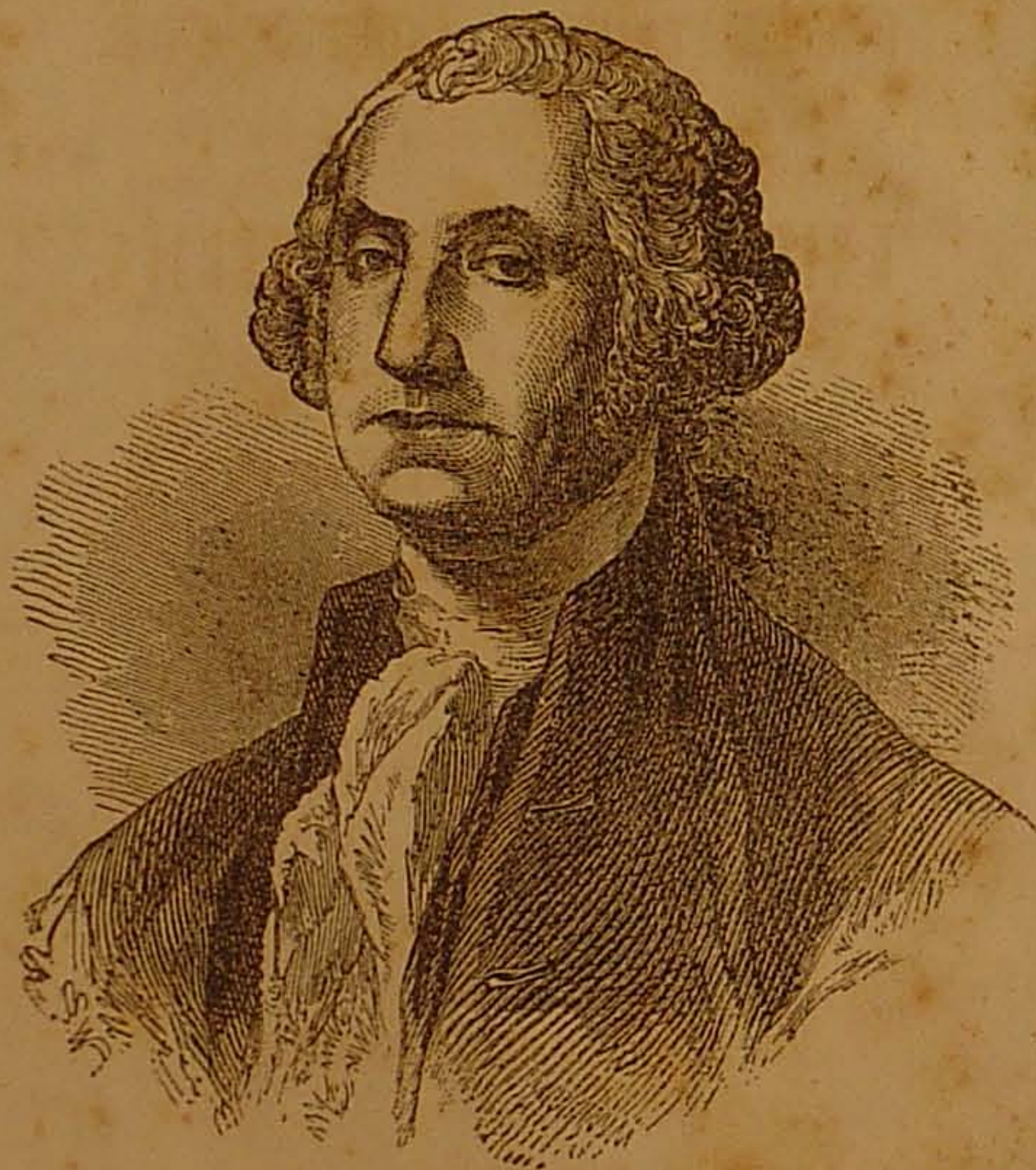


THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
THE CONSTITUTION, & THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
AND THE PROCLAMATION OF
GENERAL JACKSON
TO THE NULLIFIERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN 1862.

ARRANGED BY
WILLIAM W. FENFIELD.

PRINTED BY SAMUEL P. BROWN,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
1862.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Born Feb. 22, 1732 ; Obt. December 14, 1799.

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CONSTITUTION
OF
THE UNITED STATES.

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.

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

SECT. II.—1. 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

the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,

king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.