

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.^(a)

Federal Government - American Commandments 1 - 12

ART. 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.

Religion.
Freedom of
Speech. Right
of petition.

ART. 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.

Right to bear
and keep arms.

ART. 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.

Quartering of
soldiers.

ART. 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.^(b)

Unreasonable
searches and
seizures pro-
hibited.

ART. 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;^(c) nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be 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.

* No warrant to
issue but on
oath or affirma-
tion.

Trials for cap-
ital offences, or
infamous
crimes.

No one to be
twice put in
jeopardy of life
or limb, for the
same offence.

ART. 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 favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Private prop-
erty not to be
taken for public
use without just
compensation.

Trial by jury
in criminal
cases.

Trial by jury
in civil cases.

ART. 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.^(d)

Excessive bail
not to be re-
quired, nor ex-
cessive punish-
ments inflicted.

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

Enumeration
of rights not to
be construed to
deny or dispar-
age those re-
tained by the
people. Re-
served powers.

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

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Con-

(a) The first ten of these amendments were proposed by Congress, (with others which were not ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states,) by resolution of 1789, post, pp. 97, 98, and were ratified before 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed by Congress by resolution of the year 1794, post, p. 402, and was ratified before 1796. The twelfth article was proposed by Congress by resolution of October, 1803, vol. 2, p. 306, and was ratified before September, 1804.

(b) *Ex parte* Burford, 3 Cranch, 443; 1 Cond. Rep. 594.

(c) *United States v. Haskell and Francis*, 4 Wash. C. C. R. 402. *United States v. Gilbert*, 2 Sumner's C. C. R. 19.

(d) The amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by which the trial by jury was secured, may, in a just sense, be well construed to embrace all suits which are not of equity or admiralty jurisdiction, whatever may be the form they may assume to settle legal rights. *Parsons v. Bedford et al.* 3 Peters, 433.

Limitation of
the judicial
power.

Election of
President and
Vice President
of the U. S.

stitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.^(a)

ART. XII. § 1.^(b) The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which 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 for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before 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.

(a) The amendment to the Constitution by which the judicial power was declared not to extend to any suit commenced or prosecuted by a citizen or citizens of another State, or by foreign subjects against a State, prevented the exercise of jurisdiction in any case past or future. *Hollingsworth v. The State of Virginia*, 3 Dall. 378; 1 Cond. Rep. 169.

(b) This amendment was proposed in October, 1803, and was ratified before September, 1804.

The Federal Government “We the People” – Amendments (American COMMANDMENTS)

XIII, XIV, and XV: these *Amendments* also imply to *Any Form of Slavery or Servitude being Forbidden*; therefore the usage of the *Foreign Commercial Banking Contract Papers*; using you fraudulently as the *Principal SURETY* when you were to be *Principal ASSURED*. The people have been placed into *Foreign Banking Slave/Servitude* all for the unjust Profits of the *Foreign Banker’s “BAR” Courts*, and their *BANKRUPT Corporation CONTRACTORS* in their *Constructive Charitable TRUST, LOANS and MORTGAGES*, which is purely a *fraudulent “CON GAME”* of *double or even triple liability (Jeopardy) Insurrection* against the *American People* and this *Country*.

All Such Debts, Obligations and Claims Shall Be Held ILLEGAL and VOID.

But you have to DISAVOW being the Foreign Commercial SLAVE by commercial Expatriation.

Amendment XIII (1865)

Section 1

Neither **SLAVERY** nor **INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE**, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, **SHALL EXIST** within the United States, or **any place subject to their jurisdiction**.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV (1868)

Section 1

All **PERSONS** born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are **citizens** of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. **NO STATE SHALL make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or IMMUNITIES of citizens** of the United States; **NOR SHALL ANY STATE DEPRIVE any PERSON** of life, liberty, or property, **without due process of law**; **NOR DENY** to any **PERSON** within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of **PERSONS** in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the **right to vote** at any election for the choice of electors for President **AND** Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is **Denied** to any of the **MALE** inhabitants of such state, being **TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE**, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such **MALE** citizens shall bear to the whole number of **MALE CITIZENS TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE** in such state.

Section 3

NO PERSON shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or **elector** of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, **having previously taken an oath**, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, **Shall Have Engaged in INSURRECTION or REBELLION against the same, or given Aid or Comfort To The Enemies thereof**. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4

The **validity of the public debt** of the United States, authorized by law, **Including Debts Incurred** for payment of **Pensions** and **Bounties** for services in **suppressing insurrection** or rebellion, **shall not be questioned**.

BUT neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any Claim for the Loss or EMANCIPATION of any SLAVE; But All Such Debts, Obligations and Claims Shall Be HELD ILLEGAL AND VOID.

Section 5

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV (1870)

Section 1

The **RIGHT** of **citizens** of the United States to vote **shall not be denied** or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of **SERVITUDE**.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.