1819

No. II

N. Beverley Tucker

Repository Citation
Tucker, N. Beverley, "No. II" (1819). Faculty Publications. 1750.
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/facpubs/1750

Copyright c 1819 by the authors. This article is brought to you by the William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository.
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/facpubs
The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated Militia, being necessary, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

No Person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and thirty years of age, and been a resident within the same State seven years before his election.

The President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, subscribe to the Constitution of the United States; and the Congress may by law require this as a qualification of office.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

He shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; and shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.

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.

The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and eight Judges, appointed by the President, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, for terms of life, and shall have Power to interpret the Laws.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Laws, in case of a Rebellious or unprincipled Administration of the Executive Government, contrary to the Constitution or Law of the Land, a nullity.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Laws, in case of a Rebellious or unprincipled Administration of the Executive Government, contrary to the Constitution or Law of the Land, a nullity.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Laws, in case of a Rebellious or unprincipled Administration of the Executive Government, contrary to the Constitution or Law of the Land, a nullity.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Laws, in case of a Rebellious or unprincipled Administration of the Executive Government, contrary to the Constitution or Law of the Land, a nullity.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Laws, in case of a Rebellious or unprincipled Administration of the Executive Government, contrary to the Constitution or Law of the Land, a nullity.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Laws, in case of a Rebellious or unprincipled Administration of the Executive Government, contrary to the Constitution or Law of the Land, a nullity.