

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 a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.  
Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, (a) and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. (b) 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. (c)

Trial by jury.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason.  
Conviction for treason.

§ 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. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Punishment of treason.  
Attainder.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

The public acts, &c., of the States to have full faith and credit.

ART. IV. § 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. (d)

Citizens of the States entitled to equal privileges.

§ 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Fugitives from labour.

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

(a) An indictment under the crimes act of 1790, chap. 9, sec. 28, for infracting the law of nations by offering violence to the person of a foreign minister, is a case "affecting ambassadors and other public ministers, or consuls," within the second section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States. *The United States v. Ortega*, 11 Wheat. 467; 6 Cond. Rep. 394.

(b) On the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the following cases have been decided: *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wheat. 38; 5 Cond. Rep. 225. *McCluny v. Sullivan*, 2 Wheat. 369; 4 Cond. Rep. 162. *The Columbian Insurance Company v. Wheelwright*, 7 Wheat. 534; 5 Cond. Rep. 334. *United States v. Hamilton*, 3 Dall. 17. *Ex parte Tobias Watkins*, 3 Peters, 193. *Ex parte Crane et al.*, 5 Peters 190. *United States v. Ravara*, 2 Dall. 297. *Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia*, 5 Peters, 1. *The State of New Jersey v. The State of New York*, 5 Peters, 234. *Ex parte Juan Madrazzo*, 7 Peters, 627. *The State of Rhode Island v. The State of Massachusetts*, 12 Peters, 637-755. *Cohens v. The State of Virginia*, 6 Wheat. 264; 5 Cond. Rep. 90. *Osborn v. The Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat. 738; 5 Cond. Rep. 741. *Fowler et al. v. Lindsey et al.*, 3 Dall. 411.

(c) Upon the appellate powers of the Supreme Court, the following cases have been decided: *United States v. Goodwin*, 7 Cranch, 108; 2 Cond. Rep. 434. *Wiscart v. Dauchy*, 3 Dall. 321; 1 Cond. Rep. 144. *United States v. Moore*, 3 Cranch, 159; 1 Cond. Rep. 490. *Osborn v. The Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat. 738; 5 Cond. Rep. 741. *Owings v. Norwood's Lessee*, 5 Cranch, 344; 2 Cond. Rep. 275. *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wheat. 304; 3 Cond. Rep. 575. *Gordon v. Caldeleugh*, 3 Cranch, 263; 1 Cond. Rep. 524. *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wheat. 38; 5 Cond. Rep. 225. *Inglee v. Coolidge*, 2 Wheat. 363; 4 Cond. Rep. 155. *Gelston et al. v. Hoyt*, 3 Wheat. 246; 4 Cond. Rep. 244. *Nicholls et al. v. Hodges' Ex'r*, 1 Peters, 562. *Buel v. Van Ness*, 8 Wheat. 312; 5 Cond. Rep. 445. *Miller v. Nicholls*, 4 Wheat. 311; 4 Cond. Rep. 465. *Matthews v. Zane et al.* 7 Wheat. 164; 5 Cond. Rep. 265. *Houston v. Moore*, 3 Wheat. 433; 4 Cond. Rep. 236. *Williams v. Norris*, 12 Wheat. 117; 6 Cond. Rep. 462. *Montgomery v. Hernandez*, 12 Wheat. 129; 6 Cond. Rep. 475. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 6 Wheat. 448; 5 Cond. Rep. 134. *Weston et al. v. The City Council of Charleston*, 2 Peters, 449.

(d) *Mills v. Duryee*, 7 Cranch, 481; 2 Cond. Rep. 578. *Hampton v. McConnel*, 3 Wheat. 234; 4 Cond. Rep. 243. See act of May 26, 1790, chap. 11. Act of March 27, 1804, chap. 56.

be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.(a)

§ 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected 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.

New States.  
Formation of new States out of other States.

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.

Congress to have power to dispose of and make regulations respecting the territories or other property of the U. S.

§ 4. 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.

Guarantee by the U. S. of a republican form of government to every State; and each State to be protected from invasion, and against domestic violence.

ART. 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, as 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 ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Amendments to Constitution.

No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of an equal suffrage in the Senate.

ART. 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.

Debts &c., contracted before the adoption of the Constitution to be valid against the U. S.

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 Constitution and laws of the U. S. or treaties, the supreme law of the land.

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.

Oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.

ART. 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.

No religious test a qualification for office.  
Ratification of the Constitution.

*Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand*

(a) Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 539. The clause in the Constitution relating to fugitives from labour, manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive, unqualified right on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way qualify, regulate, control, or restrain. Any law or regulation which interrupts, limits, delays, or postpones the rights of the owner to the immediate command of his service or labour, operates pro tanto, a discharge of the slave therefrom. The question can never be how much he is discharged from; but whether he is discharged from any service by the natural and necessary operation of the State laws, or State regulations. The question is not one of quantity and degree, but of withholding or controlling the incidents of a positive right.

The owner of a fugitive slave has the same right to take him in a State to which he has escaped or fled, that he had in the State from which he escaped; and it is well known that this right to seizure or re-capture is universally acknowledged in all the slave-holding States. *Ibid.*