

State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House
by the honorable Mr. Randolph, as altered, amended, and agreed to
in a committee of the whole House.

1. Resolved that it is the opinion of this committee that a national
government ought to be established consisting of
a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.

2 Resolved that the national legislature ought to consist of
Two Branches.

3 Resolved that the members of the first branch of the national
Legislature ought to be elected by
the People of the several States
for the term of Three years.

to receive fixed stipends, by which they may
be compensated for the devotion of their time
to public service

to be paid out of the National Treasury.

to be ineligible to any Office established by a
particular State or under the authority of the
United States (except those peculiarly belonging to
the functions of the first branch) during the term
of service, and under the national government
for the space of one year after its expiration.

4 Resolved that the members of the second Branch of the
national legislature ought to be chosen by
the individual legislatures.

to be of the age of thirty years at least.

to hold their offices for a term sufficient to
ensure their independency, namely

seven years.

to receive fixed stipends, by which they may be
compensated for the devotion of their time to public
service - to be paid out of the national Treasury

to be ineligible to any Office established by a
particular State, or under the authority of
the United States (except those peculiarly be-
longing to the functions of the second branch)
during the term of service, and under the
national government, for the space of One
year after its expiration.

5. Resolved. that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts

6. Resolved. that the national Legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation - and moreover to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent: or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation.
to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union.

7. Resolved. p. 20. that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation: but according to some equitable ratio of representation - namely.
in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

8. Resolved. p. 21. that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the national legislature ought to be according to the rule established for the first

9. Resolved. that a national Executive be instituted to consist of a single Person.
to be chosen by the National legislature.
for the term of seven years.
with power to carry into execution the national laws.
to appoint to Officers in cases not otherwise provided for
to be ineligible a second time, and
to be removable on impeachment and conviction of mal practice or neglect of duty.
to receive a fixed stipend, by which he may be compensated for the devotion of his time to public service
to be paid out of the national Treasury

10 Resolved.

that the national executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act: which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two thirds parts of each branch of the national legislature.

11 Resolved.

that a national Judiciary be established to consist of
One supreme Tribunal.

The Judges of which to be appointed by the second Branch of the National Legislature.
to hold their offices during good behaviour
to receive, punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their services: in which no increase or diminution shall be made so as to affect the persons actually in office at the time of such increase or diminution.

12 Resolved.

That the national legislature be empowered to appoint inferior Tribunals.

13 Resolved.

that the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue: impeachments of any national officers: and questions which involve the national peace and harmony.

14 Resolved.

that provision ought to be made for the admission of States lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national legislature less than the whole.

15 Resolved.

that provision ought to be made for the continuance of Congress and their authorities until a given day after the reform of the articles of Union shall be adopted; and for the completion of all their engagements.

16 Resolved

that a republican constitution, and its existing laws, ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States.

17 Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the amendment
p 21 of the articles of Union, whenever it shall seem
necessary.

18 Resolved. that the legislative, executive, and Judiciary powers
p 22 within the several States ought to be bound by
oath to support the articles of Union

19 Resolved. that the amendments which shall be offered to
the confederation by the Convention, ought at
a proper time or times, after the approbation of
Congress to be submitted to an assembly or
assemblies of representatives, recommended by
the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen
by the People to consider and decide thereon.

Received this sheet from the President of the United
States, with the journals of the General Convention,
March 19th 1796.

Timothy Pickens
Secy of State

State of the Revolution, submit
ted by Mr Randolph to the con-
sideration of the House, as agreed
to in a committee of the whole
House.
Received from the President
of the U.S. March
19. 1796. by
Timothy Pickens
Secy of State