

Federal Documents

A bill to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to enable aliens to hold lands under certain restrictions, 1790. (Excerpt)

1, BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an alien, being a free white person, have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of these States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record in any one of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of a good moral character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law to support the Constitution of the United States, which oath or affirmation such court shall administer, and the clerk of such court shall record such application and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States.

U. S. Laws, Statutes, Etc. A bill to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to enable aliens to hold lands under certain restrictions. New York Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine. New York, 1790. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/rbpe.21301000/>.

An act to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject, 1795 (Excerpt)

Jan. 29, 1795

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION, Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject.

FOR carrying into complete effect, the power given by the constitution, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States:

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

U. S. Laws, Statutes Etc. ... An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs. Philadelphia, 1795. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/rbpe.2220020e/>.

Constitution of the United States, 1787 (Excerpt)

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 1, Section 2

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

Article 1, Section 9

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Article 4, Section 2

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 be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Article 5

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.

"The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription." America's Founding Documents. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 15 June 2020. <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>