Constitution of the United States of America: As Proposed by the Convention Held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787, and Since Ratified by the Several States: with the Amendments Thereto: to which are Added, Standing Rules and Orders for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives of ..., United States, James Bates. Duff Green, 1830.

Constitution of the United States of America, as proposed by the convention held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787, and since ratified by the several states; with the amendments thereto, marginal notes, and index. Also, "An act to establish a territorial government for Utah," approved, September 9, 1850.

The Constitutional Convention (contemporarily known as the Federal Convention, the Philadelphia Convention, or the Grand Convention at Philadelphia) took place from May 25 to September 17, 1787, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to address problems in governing the United States of America, which had been operating under the Articles of Confederation following independence from Great Britain. Although the Convention was purportedly intended only to revise the Articles of Confederation, the intention of many of its proponents, chief among them James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, was from the outset Constitution of the united states of AMERICA—1787. 1. 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 our-selves and our Posterity, do ordain and estab-lish this Constitution for the United States of America. ARTICLE I. SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein grant-ed shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Washington and the deputies from 12 States. The small superior figures preceding the paragraphs designate clauses, and were not in the original and have no reference to footnotes.