

Revenue bills.

**SEC. 7.** All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Bills to be presented to the president.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it.

His powers over them.

Proceedings on his veto.

If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days, (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Bills to be laws if not returned in ten days.

Joint orders or resolutions to be approved by president.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers of congress—  
Lay taxes—  
Pay debts—  
General welfare—  
Duties uniform—  
Bor. money

**SEC. 8.** The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Commerco.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

Naturalization.

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Bankruptcy

Coin money  
Weights & measures.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

Counterfeiting.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

Post roads.

To establish post offices and post roads;