atecas recover the extension and limits which they had on the 31st of December, 1852, with the alterations which are established in the following article.

ARTICLE 49. The town of Contepec, which has belonged to Guanajuato, is incorporated in Michoacan. The municipality of Ahualulco, which has belonged to Zacatecas, is incorporated in San Luis Potosi. The municipalities of Ojo Caliente and San Francisco de los Adames, which have belonged to San Luis, as well as the towns of Neuva, Tlaxcala, and San Andres del Teul, which have belonged to Jalisco, are incorporated in Zacatecas. The department of Tuxpan continues to form part of Vera Cruz. The canton of Huimauguillo, which has belonged to Vera Cruz, is incorporated in Tabasco.

TITLE III.

Of the division of powers.

ARTICLE 50. *The supreme power* of the federation *is divided* for its exercise *into legislative, executive, and judicial.* Two or more of these powers can never be united in the same person, nor the legislative power be deposited in one individual.

Section first.—Of the legislative power.

ARTICLE 51. The exercise of *the supreme legislative power is deposited in one assembly*, which shall be denominated *the Congress of the Union.*

Paragraph first.—Of the election and installation of congress.

ARTICLE 52. The congress of the union shall be composed of representatives elected in their entire number, each two years, by Mexican citizens.

ARTICLE 53. A deputy shall be named for each 40,000 inhabitants, or for each fraction over 20,000. The Territory in which the population shall be less than this shall still be entitled to send one deputy.

ARTICLE 54. For each deputy proper shall be elected also a substitute.

ARTICLE 55. The election for deputies shall be indirect in the first degree, and by secret ballot, in the manner which shall be prescribed by the electoral law.

ARTICLE 56. In order *to be eligible as a deputy it is required* to be a Mexican citizen in the full exercise of his rights; to have completed 25 years of age on the day of the opening of the session; to be a resident of the State or Territory which makes the election, and *not to be an ecclesiastic.* Residence is not lost by absence in the discharge of any public trust bestowed by popular election.

ARTICLE 57. The position of deputy is incompatible with the holding of any federal commission or office from which a salary is received.

ARTICLE 58. The deputies proper, from the day of their election up to the day on which their trust is concluded, cannot accept any employment offered by the executive of the union by which pay is received, except with the previous license of congress. The same requisites are necessary for deputy substitutes, when in the exercise of their functions.

ARTICLE 59. The deputies are inviolable for their opinions expressed in the discharge of their trust, and shall never be called to account for them.

ARTICLE 60. Congress shall decide with regard to the election of its members, and determine any doubts that may occur regarding the same.

ARTICLE 61. Congress may not open its sessions nor exercise its functions without the concurrence of more than half of the total number of its members; but those present may convene on the day named by the law, and compel the attendance of absent members, under penalties which shall be designated.

ARTICLE 62. Congress shall have each year two ordinary sessions: the first shall commence on the 16th of September and shall terminate on the 15th of December, and the second, which cannot be prorogued, shall commence on the 1st of April and terminate on the last day of May.

ARTICLE 63. At the opening of the sessions the president of the union shall be present and shall deliver a message exhibiting the state of the union. The president of congress shall reply in general terms.

ARTICLE 64. All resolutions of congress shall have no other character than that of laws or economical bills. The laws shall be communicated to the executive, signed by the president and two secretaries. Economical bills by two secretaries.

Paragraph second.—Of the introduction and passage of laws.

ARTICLE 65. The right of introducing laws belongs: First. To the president of the union. Second. To the deputies of the federal congress. Third. To the legislatures of the States.

ARTICLE 66. A project of law presented by the president of the republic, by the legislatures of the States, or by deputations from the same, shall pass immediately to a committee. Those that may be presented by the deputies shall be subject to such action as shall be prescribed by the rules of debate.

ARTICLE 67. All projects of law which may be rejected by congress cannot be presented again during the sessions of the year.

ARTICLE 68. The second session shall be destined in all preference to the examination of and action upon the estimates for the following fiscal year, to the passage of the necessary appropriations according the same, and to the examination of the accounts of the past year which shall be presented by the executive.

ARTICLE 69. The day before the last of the first session, the executive shall present to congress the estimates for the coming year and the accounts of the last year. Both shall pass to a committee composed of five representatives, which shall be named the first day, and which shall have the obligation of examining both documents and presenting a report upon them at the second session of the second term.

ARTICLE 70. The initiatories or projects of laws shall be subjected to the following course: First. The report of a committee.

Second. One or two discussions in the manner expressed in the following clauses. Third. The first discussion shall take place on the day that may be designated by the president of congress, in conformity with the rules. Fourth. Upon the conclusion of this discussion a copy of the project shall be passed to the executive, that he may within the term of seven days give his opinion, or state that he does not desire to use this faculty. Fifth. If the opinion of the executive is favorable, the law shall be voted upon without further discussion. Sixth. If this opinion disagrees in whole or in part with the law proposed, the project shall be returned to the committee, that they may examine it *de novo*, taking into consideration the objections of the government. Seventh. The new report shall receive a new discussion, and upon the conclusion of this the vote upon the law shall be taken. Eighth. The approbation of an absolute majority of the deputies present.

ARTICLE 71. In cases of notorious urgency, qualified by the vote of two-thirds of the deputies present, congress may contract or dispense with the regular course prescribed by article 70.

Paragraph third.—Of the faculties of congress.

ARTICLE 72. Congress has the power: First. Of admitting new States or Territories into the federal union, incorporating them in the nation. Second. Of erecting Territories into States when they have a population of 80,000 inhabitants, and are proved to have the necessary elements for providing for their political existence. Third. Of forming new States within the limits of those existing, providing, always, that they have a population of 80,000 inhabitants, and are proved to have the necessary resources for their political existence. In all cases the legislatures of the States whose territory is proposed to be taken shall be heard, and their concurrence shall be necessary, as well as the ratification of a majority of the legislatures of the States. Fourth. Of arranging definitively the limits of the States, terminating the differences which may arise between them respecting the boundaries of their respective territories, except when these differences have the character of contentions. Fifth. Of changing the resi-

dence of the supreme powers of the federation. Sixth. Of the internal government of the federal district and territories, upon the basis that *the citizens shall elect, by popular voice, their political, municipal, and judicial authorities, and fix the taxes necessary to meet their local expenditures.* Seventh. Of approving the federal estimates of expenditures, which shall be annually presented by the executive, and of imposing the taxes necessary therefor. Eighth. Of giving bases under which the executive may procure loans upon the faith of the national credit, and of approving said loans, and of recognizing and ordering the payment of the national debt. Ninth. Of establishing tariffs upon foreign commerce, and of removing, by means of general laws, onerous restrictions which may be established in the commerce between different States. Tenth. Of establishing general bases for mercantile legislation. Eleventh. Of creating and suppressing public employments of the federation, and of establishing, augmenting, or diminishing their salaries. Twelfth. Of ratifying the appointments that may be made by the executive of ministers, diplomatic agents and consuls, of the higher employees of the treasury, and of colonels and other higher officers in the army or national armed force. Thirteenth. Of ratifying the treaties, contracts, or diplomatic conventions which the executive may make. Fourteenth. Of declaring war upon the facts which may be presented by the executive. Fifteenth. Of regulating the mode in which privateers may be licensed; of dictating laws according to which captures by sea or land shall be declared good or bad; and also relative to maritime rights during peace and war. Sixteenth. Of permitting or refusing the entry of foreign troops into the territory of the federation, and of consenting to the station of squadrons of other powers for more than one month in the waters of the republic. Seventeenth. Of permitting the passage of the national troops without the limits of the republic. Eighteenth. Of creating and sustaining the army and armed force of the Union, and of regulating its organization and service. Nineteenth. Of making regulations for the purpose of organizing, arming, and disciplining the national guard, reserving to the citizens which compose it the appointment of the

commanders and officers, and to the States the power of instructing them in conformity with the discipline prescribed by said regulations. Twentieth. Of giving its consent that the executive may order the national guard without their respective States or Territories, fixing the amount of the force necessary to be so used. Twenty-first. Of making laws regarding naturalization, colonization, and citizenship. Twenty-second. Of making laws regarding general means of communication, and regarding the post-office and mails. Twenty-third. Of establishing mints, prescribing the rules of their operation; of determining the value of foreign coin, and adopting a general system of weights and measures. Twenty-fourth. Of prescribing the rules under which the public land may be occupied or sold, and the price of the same. Twenty-fifth. Of conceding pardons for offences cognizable by the tribunals of the federation. Twenty-sixth. Of awarding rewards or recompense for eminent services rendered to the country, or to humanity; and privileges, for a limited time, to inventors or perfectors of any improvement. Twenty-seventh. Of proroguing, for thirty business days, the first term of its ordinary sessions. Twenty-eighth. Of forming rules for its internal regulation, and for compelling the attendance of absent members, and for correcting the faults or omissions of those present. Twenty-ninth. Of appointing and removing freely its secretaries and auditors, and of organizing these offices according to law. Thirtieth. Of making all laws which may be necessary and proper to render effective the foregoing powers, and all others conceded by this constitution to the powers of the union.

Paragraph fourth.—Of the permanent deputation.

Article 73. During the recess of the congress of the union, there shall be a permanent deputation, composed of one deputy from each State and Territory, who shall be named by congress on the evening of the last day of its sessions.

Article 74. The powers of the permanent deputation are the following:

First. To give its consent to the use of the national guard in

the cases spoken of in article 72, clause 20. Second. To determine by itself alone, or at the petition of the executive, the convocation of the congress in extraordinary session. Third. To approve in the case of appointments, as referred to in article 85, clause 3. Fourth. To receive the oath of the president of the republic, and of the ministers of the supreme court of justice, in the cases provided by this constitution. Fifth. To report upon all the business not disposed of, in order that the session which follows may immediately take up such unfinished business.

Section two.—Of the executive power.

ARTICLE 75. The exercise of the supreme executive power of the union shall be deposited in one sole individual, who shall be called President of the United Mexican States.

ARTICLE 76. The election of president shall be indirect in the first grade, and by secret ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by the electoral law.

ARTICLE 77. In order to be president it is required to be a citizen of the Mexican republic by birth, in the exercise of his rights, to be thirty-five years of age at the time of election, *not to belong to the ecclesiastical state*, and to be a resident in the country at the time the election takes place.

ARTICLE 78. The president shall enter upon the exercise of his functions on the first day of December, and remain in office four years.

ARTICLE 79. In temporary default of a president of the republic, and in the vacancy before the installation of the newly elected, *the president of the supreme court of justice shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of president.*

ARTICLE 80. If the default of president be absolute, a new election shall be proceeded with, according to the provisions of article 76, and the one so elected shall exercise his functions until the last day of November of the fourth year following his election.

ARTICLE 81. The trust of president can only be resigned for grave cause, approved by congress, before whom shall be presented the resignation.

ARTICLE 82. If, from whatever reason, the election of president shall not have been made and published by the 1st of December upon which the change is to take place, or if the newly elected is not able to enter promptly upon the exercise of his functions, the term of the preceding president shall nevertheless cease, and the supreme executive power shall be deposited *ad interim* in the president of the supreme court of justice.

ARTICLE 83. The president, in taking possession of his trust, shall swear before congress, and in its recess before the permanent deputation, in the following manner: "*I swear to discharge faithfully and patriotically the trust of President of the United Mexican States according to the constitution, and seeking in all things for the good and prosperity of the union.*"

ARTICLE 84. The president cannot leave the residence of the federal powers, nor the exercise of his functions, without grave motive, approved by congress, or in its recess by the permanent deputation.

ARTICLE 85. The powers and obligations of the president are the following: First. To promulgate and enforce the laws passed by the congress of the union, attending in the administrative sphere to their exact observance. Second. To appoint and remove freely secretaries of state; to remove diplomatic agents and superior employés of the treasury; and to appoint and remove freely all other federal officers whose appointment or removal is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by the laws. Third. To appoint ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls general, with the approbation of congress, or in its recess of the permanent deputation. Fourth. To appoint, with the approbation of congress, colonels and other high officers in the army and national armed force, and the higher employés of the treasury. Fifth. To appoint all other officers of the army and national navy according to law. Sixth. To dispose of the permanent national armed force by sea or by land for the internal security and external defence of the federation. Seventh. To dispose of the national guard for the same objects, according to the provisions of clause 20th of article 72. Eighth. To declare war in the name of the United Mexican States, after the passage of the

necessary law by the congress of the union. Ninth. To authorize privateers, subject to the basis fixed by congress. Tenth. To direct diplomatic negotiations, and to make treaties with foreign powers, submitting them to the ratification of the federal congress. Eleventh. To receive ministers or other envoys of foreign powers. Twelfth. To convoke congress in extraordinary session, with the consent of the permanent deputation. Thirteenth. To extend to the judicial power such assistance as may be necessary for the prompt exercise of its functions. Fourteenth. To open all classes of ports, establish frontier and maritime custom-houses, and prescribe their location. Fifteenth. To grant, in conformity with the laws, pardons to criminals sentenced for crimes cognizable by the federal tribunals.

Article 86. For the despatch of the business of the administrative departments of the federation, that number of secretaryships shall be appointed which may be prescribed by congress by a law, which shall also provide for the distribution of business, and prescribe what shall be the department of each secretary.

Article 87. To be secretary of state it is required to be a Mexican citizen by birth, being in the exercise of his rights, and having completed twenty-five years of age.

Article 88. All the regulations, decrees, and orders of the president shall be signed by the secretary of state charged with the branch to which the business belongs. Without this requisite they shall not be obeyed.

Article 89. The secretaries of state, immediately after the opening of the sessions of the first term, shall render an account to congress of the state of their respective departments.

Section third.—Of the judicial power.

Article 90. The exercise of the judicial power of the federation shall be deposited in a supreme court of justice, and in the district and circuit courts.

Article 91. The supreme court of justice shall be composed of eleven judges proprietary, four supremary judges, one attorney general, and one solicitor general.

Article 92. Each one of the individuals composing the supreme court of justice shall hold office during six years, and their election shall be indirect in the first grade, according to the terms prescribed by the electoral law.

Article 93. To be eligible as a member of the supreme court of justice, it is required to be instructed in the science of law according to the judgment of the election, to be more than thirty-five years of age, and a Mexican citizen by birth, in the exercise of his rights.

Article 94. The members of the supreme court of justice upon entering upon the exercise of their trust shall make oath before congress, or, in its recess, before the permanent deputation, in the following manner: "*Do you swear to discharge faithfully and patriotically the trust of magistrate of the supreme court of justice, conferred upon you by the people, in conformity with the constitution, and seeking in all things the good and prosperity of the union?*"

Article 95. The duties of members of the supreme court of justice can only be resigned for grave reason, approved by congress, to whom the resignation shall be presented; in the recess of congress, before the permanent deputation.

Article 96. The law shall establish and organize the circuit and district courts.

Article 97. It belongs to the federal tribunals to take cognizance of: First. All controversies which may arise in regard to the fulfilment and application of the federal laws. Second. All cases pertaining to maritime law. Third. Those in which the federation may be a party. Fourth. Those that may arise between two or more States. Fifth. Those that may arise between a State and one or more citizens of another State. Sixth. Civil or criminal cases that may arise under treaties with foreign powers. Seventh. Cases concerning diplomatic agents and consuls.

Article 98. It belongs to the supreme court of justice to take cognizance from the first proceeding of controversies that may arise between one State and another, and of those wherein the union may be a party.