

Constitution of the Republic of Veristrovia

We the People of the Republic, in order to form a place of Freedom, Justice, Tranquility, guaranteeing Freedom and providing for its Citizen's Welfare, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Republic of Veristrovia.

Article. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a King and a House consisting of Representatives of the Republic.

Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen by the People of the Republic.

The King shall hold a place as a Representative to further protect the interest of the Monarchy

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have been granted full citizenship by the King, and has occupied the territory claimed by the Republic of Veristrovia.

If it happens there should be a vacancy in the House of Representatives, an election shall be held to fill said vacancy.

Section. 3.

A King shall serve for the entirety of his lifetime or until such point he sees fit to abdicate his reign.

In the event of the death or abdication of the King, the right of succession shall be vested in the first born child to the King and Queen.

Further right of succession shall follow the path of closest blood relation of the Monarch, then followed by closest relation of the royal spouse.

Section. 4.

The Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Representatives, shall be prescribed by the King; but the congress of the House of Representatives is up to the discretion of the body itself.

The House of Representatives shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be held on the 13th of January regardless of the day it takes place, unless they shall, by Law, appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

The House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

The King may determine the Rules of the Houses Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and expel a Member.

The House shall in no way publish to the general public the proceedings of the House, including the Yeas and Nays of its members, with exception of when the House sees fit to make available information from the inside of the House.

Section. 6.

The Representatives shall receive a small Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Republic. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony, and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest; and for any Speech or Debate in the House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Representative shall, when serving, be appointed to any other civil Office under the Authority of the Republic.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the King may strike such a budget, and present his own, with optional approval from the House.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the King of the Republic; If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall strike it from becoming law, or, he shall return it, with his Objections to the House, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent back to the King for reconsideration; and after reconsideration, if he sees fit, the King may still strike the bill

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the King of the Republic; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be stricken.

Section. 8.

The power to levy taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the Republic shall be vested in the King, as well as powers detailed;

To borrow Money on the credit of the Republic;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the Republic;

To coin currencies, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the Republic;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To provide and maintain an Air Force;

To provide and maintain a Space Force;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Republic, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.

Article. II.

Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a King of the Republic of Veristrovia. He shall hold his Office throughout his life.

A Viceroy, shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the King.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the Republic, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the King, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for King; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the King. But in choosing the King, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the King, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Viceroy. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Viceroy.

The King may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the Republic.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the Republic, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, or a Royal Offspring shall be eligible to the Office of King.

In Case of the King's Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the the first born child of the King and Queen or whichever progeny is next in order for such title. In the event of King or Queen cannot discharge their duties, the the shall devolve to the Viceroy only until such time that the King or Queen can accept said responsibilities. The Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, of the Viceroy, declaring what Officer shall then act as Viceroy, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a Viceroy shall be appointed by the King.

The King shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the Republic, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of King of the Republic, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, stay honest to the Constitution of the Republic."

Section. 2.

The King shall be the Highest General of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and of the Space Force of the Republic, when called into the actual Service of the Republic; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the Republic.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice of Congress, to make Treaties, and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of Congress, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and all other Officers of the Republic, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the House of Representatives may, by Law, vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the King alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The King shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of Congress, by granting Commissions.

Section. 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Republic, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may convene Congress, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the Republic.

Section. 4.

The Viceroy and all civil Officers of the Republic, with humble exclusion of the King, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the Republic, shall be vested in the King, the King shall oversee all cases that are superior to minor courts, the judges and juries of which shall appointed by the King; the King shall act as a supreme court and may act as the judge and the jury in order to provide an effective judicial sentence that adequately represents the interests of the Republic.

Section. 2.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the Republic, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the Republic shall be a Party.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a the Republic shall be Party, the King's supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the King's supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact;

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury of the King; and such Trial shall be held in the Republic, and nowhere outside its borders; but when not committed within the Republic, the Trial shall still be held present inside the Republic's borders.

Section. 3.

Treason against the Republic, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless with direct dictation of the King.

The King shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason; a punishment whom's severity is decided by the the extent of the Crime, with the possibility of Execution at the King's hands.

Article. IV.

Section. 1.

The Citizens of the Republic shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of this Document.

A Person charged with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found outside the Republic, shall be recognized as a traitor to the justice of the Republic and therefore a harsher sentence.

Section. 2.

New Territories may be admitted by the King to expand the borders of the Republic; but no new Territory shall be admitted when not done under the direct authority of the King; any attempt to admit territory without the corroborative authority of the King is seen as an act of treason against the Republic as it is seen as violation of our sovereignty.

The King shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property claimed or admitted to the Republic; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the Republic, or of any particular Territory.

Section. 3.

The Republic shall guarantee this Nation a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect it against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The King, with advice and consent of the House of Representative, in the form of a 2/3 vote, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution; such amendments shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the House and of the King. Provided that no Amendment is in direct violation of the King's authority.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Republic under this Constitution.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the Republic which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the Republic, shall be the Ultimate Law of the Land; and legislative body of the House shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Representatives before mentioned shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the Republic.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the King and 3/4 of the House shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of two thousand and sixteen and of the Independance of the Republic of Veristrovia the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Sawyer Anderson

Exalted King of the Republic of Veristrovia