

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF STYLE³

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, 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 I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

⟨(a)⟩ No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

⟨(b)⟩ 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 servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and

³ Madison's copy of this report is a printed broadside, preserved, with other printed papers, in Volume XV of "Writings to Madison." It shows additions, alterations and interlineations in Madison's handwriting, and these are indicated here by enclosing in angle brackets. Underscoring was likewise done by pen. At the top of his copy Madison wrote:

"As Reported by Come. of revision, or Stile & arrangement. Sepr. 12. consisting of Mr Johnson Mr Hamilton Mr. Morris, Mr. Madison & Mr King."

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every forty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

⟨⟨c)⟩ When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

⟨⟨d)⟩ The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and they shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

⟨⟨a)⟩ Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided (*⟨by lot⟩) as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature.

⟨⟨b)⟩ No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

* ⟨The words "by lot" — were not in the Report as printed; but were inserted in manuscript, as a topographical error, departing from the text of the Report referred to the Committee of Style and arrangement.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

⟨⟨c)⟩ The Vice-President of the United States shall be, ~~ex officio,~~⁹ President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

⟨⟨d)⟩ The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

⟨⟨e)⟩ The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

⟨⟨f)⟩ Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.

⟨⟨a)⟩ The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each 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.

⟨⟨a)⟩ Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

⟨⟨b)⟩ Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

⁹ "ex-officio" crossed out by Madison.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

⟨(c)⟩ Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

⟨(a)⟩ No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. The enacting stile of the laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the senators and representatives in Congress assembled."

⟨(a)⟩ 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.

⟨(b)⟩ 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. If after such reconsideration two-

 COMMITTEE OF STYLE

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.¹⁰

⟨⟨c)⟩ 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 repassed by *three-fourths of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress may by joint ballot appoint a treasurer. They shall have power.

⟨⟨a)⟩ To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare¹² of the United States. (but all duties imposts & excises shall be uniform throughout the U. States.)¹³

⟨⟨b)⟩ To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

* ⟨In the entry of this Report in the printed Journal "two thirds" are substituted for "three fourths".¹¹ This change was made after the Report was received.⟩

¹⁰ This paragraph has caused a great deal of confusion. The Report of the Committee of Detail on August 6 provided for a two-thirds vote of both houses to overrule the president's veto. On August 15 this was changed to three-fourths. The Committee on Style seem to have changed this back to two-thirds in this paragraph, but left it as three-fourths in the next. On September 12th, this was changed again to two-thirds.

¹¹ Madison is in error. The *Journal* reading is identical with his own. See above note 10.

¹² See Appendix A, CCLXXXI, CCCXLIV, CCCLXXII.

¹³ Interlined by Madison.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

⟨⟨c⟩⟩ To regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

⟨⟨d⟩⟩ To establish an uniform rule of naturalization¹⁴ and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

⟨⟨e⟩⟩ To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

⟨⟨f⟩⟩ To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

⟨⟨g⟩⟩ To establish post offices and post roads.

⟨⟨i⟩⟩ 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.

⟨⟨j⟩⟩ To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

⟨⟨k⟩⟩ To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and ⟨*(punish)⟩ offences against the law of nations.

⟨⟨l⟩⟩ To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

⟨⟨m⟩⟩ To raise and support armies: but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

⟨⟨n⟩⟩ To provide and maintain a navy.

⟨⟨o⟩⟩ To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

⟨⟨p⟩⟩ To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

⟨⟨q⟩⟩ To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

⟨⟨r⟩⟩ To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of

* (punish) a typographical omission

¹⁴ "naturalization", see Appendix A, CCL.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings — And

⟨(j)⟩ 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 United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as the several 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.

⟨(a)⟩ 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.

⟨(b)⟩ No bill of attainder shall be passed, nor any ex post facto law.

⟨(c)⟩ No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.

⟨(d)⟩ No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. ⟨No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another — nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.⟩¹⁵

⟨(e)⟩ No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

⟨(f)⟩ No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall coin money,¹⁶ nor emit bills of

¹⁵ Interlined by Madison.

¹⁶ The "n" of every "nor" in this section was crossed out by Madison.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

credit, nor make any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any bill of attainder, nor ex post facto laws, nor laws altering or impairing the obligation of contracts; nor grant letters of marque and reprisal, nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, nor grant any title of nobility.

⟨(a)⟩ No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay imposts or duties on imports or exports, nor with such consent, but to the use of the treasury of the United States.¹⁷ Nor¹⁸ keep troops nor ships of war in time of peace, nor enter into any agreement or compact with another state, nor with any foreign power; nor engage in any war, unless it shall be actually invaded by enemies, or the danger of invasion be so imminent, as not to admit of delay until the Congress can be consulted.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected in the following manner:

⟨(a)⟩ Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress: but no senator or representative shall be appointed an elector, nor any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States.

⟨(b)⟩ 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 cer-

¹⁷ Marginal note by Madison marked to be inserted at this point: "provided that no State shall be restrained from imposing the usual duties on produce exported from such State for the sole purpose of defraying the charges of inspecting packing storing & indemnifying the losses on such produce while in the custody of public officers. But all such regulations shall in case of abuse be subject to the revision & controul of Congress."

¹⁸ "Nor" crossed out, and "No State shall without the consent of Congress" interlined by Madison.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

tify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the general government, 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 president, 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 chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, and not per capita,¹⁹ 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 president by the representatives,²⁰ the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

⟨(c)⟩ The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the time in²¹ which they shall give their votes; but the election shall be on the same day²² throughout the United States.

⟨(d)⟩ No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

⟨(e)⟩ In case of the removal of the president from office, or

¹⁹ "and not per capita" crossed out by Madison.

²⁰ "by the representatives" crossed out by Madison.

²¹ "time in" crossed out and "day on" substituted by Madison.

²² "but the election shall be on the same day" crossed out and "which day shall be the same" interlined by Madison.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or the period for chusing another president arrive.²³

⟨⟨f)⟩ The president shall, at stated times, receive a fixed compensation for his services, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

⟨⟨g)⟩ 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 president of the United States, and will to the best of my judgment and power, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States²⁴: 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, when called into the actual service of the United States,²⁴ and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

⟨⟨a)⟩ He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for.

²³ "the period for chusing another president arrive" crossed out, and "a president be chosen" inserted by Madison.

²⁴ Madison indicated by signs that the clause "when called into the actual service of the United States" should follow immediately after "militia of the several States".

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

⟨(b)⟩ The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, 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 United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, both in law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, both in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, 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 United States shall be a party. To controversies between two or more States; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of differ-

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

ent States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, 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 on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled be delivered up, and removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person legally held to service or labour in one state, escaping into another, shall in consequence of regulations

 COMMITTEE OF STYLE

subsisting therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or executive, against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem necessary, or on the application of two-thirds²⁵ of the legislatures of the several states, shall propose amendments to this constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part thereof, when the same shall have been ratified by three-fourths at least of²⁶ the legislatures²⁷ 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 1808 shall in any manner affect the
 and²⁸ sections of²⁹ article

²⁵ "of two-thirds" crossed out by Madison, and inserted again after "legislatures".

²⁶ "three-fourths at least of" crossed out by Madison.

²⁷ "of three-fourths" inserted by Madison.

²⁸ "and" crossed out, and "I & 4 clauses in the 9" inserted by Madison.

²⁹ "the first" interlined by Madison.

COMMITTEE OF STYLE

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, 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 United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.