

## *To Contents*

56TH CONGRESS, | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | DOCUMENT  
2d Session. | No. 529.

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DOCUMENTARY HISTORY  
OF THE  
**CONSTITUTION**  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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1786—1870

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VOLUME I



WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
1894

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

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### DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That* of the document known as the Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States seven thousand copies be printed, of which number two thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, four thousand shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and one thousand for the use of the Department of State.

Passed the Senate January 24, 1901.

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1901.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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The design of this work is to give a literal print of the documents deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State relating to the formation of the Constitution of the United States as adopted, amended, and now in force. The narrative, therefore, begins with the record of the proceedings of the Annapolis Convention, and will include all the papers in the Bureau bearing on the making and amending of the Constitution to the date of the latest amendment.

The purpose in view being to avoid controversy and to meet the demand of historical scholars and students by presenting the contents of the papers themselves, as classed and filed in the Department, and as verified by the records, and nothing more, the editorial function is confined to the general form of the text, and to such notes as may be indispensable to clear display. For example, the official files of the Federal Convention were, by authority of the Convention, retained by Washington, its President. Those papers, as transferred by Washington to the Secretary of State in 1796, stand apart, and are so printed.

The present, initial, volume, comprising the appendices to numbers 1 and 3 of the Bulletin of the Bureau, completes the first and second periods of the history as found in the archives. The remaining parts will appear from time to

IV

time in the same manner until the work is finished, and a bibliography of the Constitution from the Department's Library will be appended in order that the student may be afforded every facility at the command of the Department.

*Bureau of Rolls and Library,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C., May, 1894.*

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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION . . . . .	I
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS . . . . .	6
CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES TO THE FEDERAL CONVENTION . . . . .	9
RECEIPT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION . . . . .	47
PROCEEDINGS OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION . . . . .	48
APPENDIX: PAPERS SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED . . . . .	309

# Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America.

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1786-1870.

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Sundry of the States having in Consequence of a Resolution & Circular Letter from the State of Virginia appointed Commissioners *to meet at such time and Place as should be agreed upon by them the said Commissioners*, to take into Consideration the Trade & Commerce of the United States &c:—the Commissioners of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey & New York, met at the City of Annapolis on the 11<sup>th</sup> of September 1786, but did not think it adviseable to proceed on the Business of their Mission. They therefore broke up after making a Report to the States by which they had been appointed and transmitting to Congress a Copy thereof which is as follows.

To the Honorable the Legislatures of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

The Commissioners from the said States respectively Assembled at the City of Annapolis, humbly beg leave to Report:

That, pursuant to their several Appointments they met at Annapolis in the State of Maryland, on the eleventh day of September Instant, and, having proceeded to a communication of their Powers, they found that the States of New

York, Pennsylvania and Virginia had, in substance, and nearly in the same terms, authorized their respective Commissioners "to meet such Commissioners as were or might be appointed *by the other States in the Union*, at such time and Place as "should be agreed upon by the said Commissioners, to take "into Consideration the trade and Commerce of the United "States, to consider how far an uniform System in their commercial intercourse and regulations might be necessary to "their common interest and permanent harmony, and *to report, to the several States*, such an Act relative to this great "Object, *as when unanimously ratified by them*, would enable "the United States in Congress Assembled effectually to provide for the same."

That the State of Delaware had given similar Powers to their Commissioners, with this difference only, that the Act to be framed in virtue of those Powers, is required to be reported "to the United States in Congress Assembled to "be agreed to by them and Confirmed by the Legislatures "of every State."

That the State of New Jersey, has enlarged the Object of their Appointment, empowering their Commissioners, "to "consider how far an uniform System in their Commercial "Regulations, and *other important matters* might be necessary "to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several States;" and to "report such an Act on the Subject, as "when ratified by them" would "enable the United States in "Congress Assembled effectually to provide *for the exigencies of the Union*."

That Appointments of Commissioners have also been made by the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and North Carolina, none of whom have however

attended, but that no information has been received by your Commissioners of any Appointment having been made by the States of Connecticut, Maryland, South-Carolina or Georgia.

That the express terms of the Powers to your Commissioners supposing a Deputation from *all* the States, and having for Object *the trade and Commerce of the United States*, your Commissioners did not conceive it advisable to proceed on the business of their Mission, under the Circumstance of so partial and defective a Representation.

Deeply impressed however with the magnitude and importance of the Object confided to them on this Occasion, your Commissioners cannot forbear to indulge an expression of their earnest and unanimous wish that speedy measures may be taken to effect a general meeting of the States in a future Convention, for the same, and such other Purposes, as the situation of Public Affairs may be found to require.

If in expressing this wish, or in intimating any other Sentiment, your Commissioners should seem to exceed the strict bounds of their Appointment, they entertain a full Confidence that a Conduct dictated by an anxiety for the welfare of the United States, will not fail to receive an indulgent Construction.

In this persuasion, your Commissioners submit an Opinion, that the Idea of extending the Powers of their Deputies to other Objects than those of Commerce, which has been adopted by the State of New Jersey, was an improvement on the original Plan, and will deserve to be incorporated into that of a future Convention. They are the more naturally led to this Conclusion, as in the course of their Reflections on the Subject, they have been induced to think, that the Power of regulating Trade, is of such comprehensive extent,

and will enter so far into the General System of the Fœderal Government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning it's precise nature and limits, may require a correspondent adjustment of other Parts of the Fœderal System.

That there are important defects in the System of the Fœderal Government, is acknowledged by the Acts of all those States which have concurred in the present Meeting. That the defects, upon a closer examination may be found greater and more numerous than even these Acts imply, is at least so far probable from the embarrassments which characterize the present state of our National Affairs, foreign and domestic, as may reasonably be supposed to merit a deliberate and candid discussion, in some mode, which will unite the Sentiments and Councils of all the States. In the choice of the mode your Commissioners are of Opinion, that a Convention of Deputies from the different States, for the special and sole purpose of entering into this investigation and digesting a Plan for supplying such defects as may be discovered to exist will be entitled to a preference, from Considerations which will occur without being particularized.

Your Commissioners decline an enumeration of those National Circumstances on which their Opinion respecting the Propriety of a future Convention with more enlarged Powers is founded; as it would be an useless intrusion of facts and Observations, most of which have been frequently the Subject of Public Discussion, and none of which can have escaped the penetration of those to whom they would in this instance be addressed. They are however of a nature so serious as, in the View of your Commissioners, to render the situation of the United States, delicate and critical, calling for an exertion

of the united Virtue and Wisdom of all the Members of the Confederacy.

Under this Impression Your Commissioners, with the most respectful deference, beg leave to suggest their unanimous conviction that it may essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union, if the States by whom they have been respectively delegated would themselves concur, and use their endeavours to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the Appointment of Commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next, to take into Consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further Provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Fœderal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress Assembled, as when "agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the "Legislatures of every State" will effectually provide for the same.

Though your Commissioners could not with propriety address these Observations and Sentiments to any but the States they have the honor to Represent, they have nevertheless concluded, from motives of respect, to transmit Copies of this Report, to the United States in Congress Assembled, and to the Executives of the other States.

By Order of the Commissioners

JOHN DICKINSON, Chairman

Dated at Annapolis

September 14<sup>th</sup> 1786.

The foregoing Letter having been referred to a Grand Committee, and the Report of the Com<sup>tee</sup> thereon being called up on 21<sup>st</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup> 1787, and read in the words following—

“Congress having had under Consideration the Letter of John Dickinson Esq. Chairman of the Commissioners, who assembled at Annapolis, during the last Year; also the proceedings of the said Commissioners, and entirely coinciding with them, as to the inefficiency of the federal Government, and the necessity of devising such farther provisions as shall render the same adequate to the exigencies of the Union, do strongly recommend to the different Legislatures to send forward Delegates, to meet the proposed Convention, on the second Monday in May next, at the City of Philadelphia”

The Delegates for New York, thereupon laid before Congress Instructions which they had received from their Constituents, and in pursuance of the said Instructions, moved to postpone the farther Consideration of the Report, in order to take up the following Proposition, viz.

“That it be recommended to the States composing the Union, that a Convention of Representatives from the said States respectively, be held at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the United States of America, and reporting to the United States in Congress Assembled, and to the States respectively, such alterations and amendments of the said Articles of Confederation, as the Representatives met in such Convention, shall judge proper and necessary to render them adequate to the preservation and support of the Union.”

The Motion for postponing was lost

A Motion was then made by the Delegates for Massachu-

setts, to postpone the farther Consideration of the Report, in order to take into Consideration, a Motion which they read in their Place; this being agreed to, the Motion of the Delegates for Massachusetts was taken up. and being amended, was agreed to as follows.



By

The United States in Congress Assembled

February 21<sup>st</sup> 1787.

Whereas there is provision in the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the United States, and of the legislatures of the several States; and whereas experience hath evinced, that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the States, and particularly the State of New-York, by express instructions to their Delegates in Congress, have suggested a Convention for the purposes expressed in the following Resolution; and such Convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these States a firm national Government.

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient, that on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of Delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.

Pursuant to the above Act of Congress which was transmitted to the several States the following Appointments were made.

## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven.

An Act for appointing Deputies from this State to the Convention, proposed to be holden in the City of Philadelphia in May 1787 for the purpose of revising the federal Constitution

Whereas in the formation of the federal Compact, which frames the bond of Union of the American States, it was not possible in the infant state of our Republic to devise a system which in the course of time and experience, would not manifest imperfections that it would be necessary to reform.

And Whereas the limited powers, which by the Articles of Confederation, are vested in the Congress of the United States, have been found far inadequate, to the enlarged purposes which they were intended to produce. And Whereas Congress hath, by repeated and most urgent representations, endeavoured to awaken this, and other States of the Union, to a sense of the truly critical and alarming situation in which they may inevitably be involved, unless timely measures be taken to enlarge the powers of Congress, that they may be thereby enabled to avert the dangers which threaten our existence as a free and independent People. And Whereas this State hath been ever desirous to act upon the liberal system of the general good of the United States, without circumscribing its views, to the narrow and selfish objects of partial convenience; and has been at all times ready to make every concession to the safety and happiness of the whole, which justice and sound policy could vindicate.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that JOHN

LANGDON, JOHN PICKERING, NICHOLAS GILMAN & BENJAMIN WEST ESQUIRES be and hereby are appointed Commissioners, they or any two of them, are hereby authorized, and empowered, as Deputies from this State to meet at Philadelphia said Convention or any other place, to which the Convention may be adjourned, for the purposes aforesaid, there to confer with such Deputies, as are, or may be appointed by the other States for similar purposes; and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remedy the defects of our federal Union; and to procure, and secure, the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect, and to report such an Act, to the United States in Congress, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same.

State of New	}	In the House of Representatives June
Hampshire		27 <sup>th</sup> 1787.

The foregoing Bill having been read a third time, Voted that it pass to be enacted.

Sent up for Concurrence

JOHN SPARHAWK Speaker

In Senate, the same day—This Bill having been read a third time,—Voted that the same be enacted.

JN<sup>o</sup> SULLIVAN President.

Copy Examined

P<sup>r</sup> JOSEPH PEARSON Sec<sup>y</sup>. (Seal append<sup>t</sup>.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(Seal Append<sup>t</sup>.) By His Excellency James Bowdoin Esquire Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the Honorable Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King and Caleb Strong Esquires. Greeting.

Whereas Congress did on the twenty first day of February A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>i</sup> 1787, Resolve "that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of Delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States to be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union." And Whereas the General Court have constituted and appointed you their Delegates to attend and represent this Commonwealth in the said proposed Convention; and have by a Resolution of theirs of the tenth of March last, requested me to Commission you for that purpose.

Now therefore Know Ye, that in pursuance of the resolutions aforesaid, I do by these presents, commission you the said Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King & Caleb Strong Esquires or any three of you to meet such Delegates as may be appointed by the other or any of the other States in the Union to meet in Convention at Philadelphia at the time and for the purposes aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Public Seal of the Commonwealth aforesaid to be hereunto affixed.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston the Ninth day of April A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>om</sup>. 1787 and in the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN

By His Excellency's Command

JOHN AVERY Jun<sup>r</sup>., Secretary

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

(Seal.) At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut in America, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini 1787.

An Act for appointing Delegates to meet in a Convention of the States to be held at the City of Philadelphia on the second Monday of May instant.

Whereas the Congress of the United States by their Act of the twenty first of February 1787 have recommended that on the second Monday of May instant, a Convention of Delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the Authority of the same.

That the Honorable William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth Esquires, be and they hereby are appointed Delegates to attend the said Convention, and are requested to proceed to the City of Philadelphia for

that purpose without delay; And the said Delegates, and in case of sickness or accident, such one or more of them as shall actually attend the said Convention, is and are hereby authorized and empowered to Represent this State therein, and to confer with such Delegates appointed by the several States, for the purposes mentioned in the said Act of Congress that may be present and duly empowered to act in said Convention, and to discuss upon such Alterations and Provisions agreeable to the general Principles of Republican Government as they shall think proper to render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and, the preservation of the Union; And they are further directed, pursuant to the said Act of Congress to report such alterations and provisions as may be agreed to by a majority of the United States represented in Convention to the Congress of the United States, and to the General Assembly of this State.

A true Copy of Record

Exam<sup>d</sup>

By GEORGE WYLLYS Sec<sup>y</sup>.

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New-York.

(Seal) By His Excellency George Clinton Esquire  
Governor of the State of New York General  
and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and  
Admiral of the Navy of the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

It is by these Presents certified that John M<sup>c</sup>Kesson who has subscribed the annexed Copies of Resolutions is Clerk of the Assembly of this State.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Privy Seal of the said State to be hereunto affixed this Ninth day of May in the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the said State.

GEO: CLINTON.

State of New York

In Assembly February 28<sup>th</sup> 1787.

A Copy of a Resolution of the honorable the Senate, delivered by M<sup>r</sup> Williams, was read, and is in the Words following, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Resolved, if the honorable the Assembly concur herein, that three Delegates be appointed on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in may next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and <sup>to</sup> the several Legislatures, such alterations and Provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the federal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union; and that in case of such concurrence, the two Houses of the Legislature, will, on Tuesday next, proceed to nominate and appoint the said Delegates, in like manner as is directed by the Constitution of this State, for nominating and appointing Delegates to Congress.

Resolved, that this House do concur with the honorable the Senate, in the said Resolution.

In Assembly March 6<sup>th</sup> 1787.

Resolved, that the Honorable Robert Yates Esquire, and Alexander Hamilton and John Lansing, Junior Esquires, be,

and they are hereby nominated by this House, Delegates on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to concurrent Resolutions of both Houses of the Legislature, on the 28<sup>th</sup> Ultimo.

Resolved, that this House will meet the Honorable the Senate, immediately, at such place as they shall appoint, to compare the Lists of Persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, as Delegates on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to concurrent Resolutions, of both Houses of the Legislature, on the 28<sup>th</sup> Ultimo.

Ordered That M<sup>r</sup>. N. Smith deliver a Copy of the last preceding Resolution, to the Honorable the Senate.

A Copy of a Resolution of the Honorable the Senate, was delivered by M<sup>r</sup>. Vanderbilt, that the Senate will immediately meet this House in the Assembly Chamber, to compare the Lists of Persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, as Delegates, pursuant to the Resolutions before mentioned.

The Honorable the Senate accordingly attended in the Assembly Chamber, to compare the Lists of Persons nominated for Delegates, as above mentioned.

The list of Persons nominated by the Honorable the Senate, were the Honorable Robert Yates Esquire, and John Lansing Junior, and Alexander Hamilton Esquires; and on comparing the Lists of the Persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, it appeared that the same Persons were nominated in both Lists. Thereupon, Resolved



that the Honorable Robert Yates, John Lansing Junior and Alexander Hamilton Esquires, be, and they are hereby declared duly nominated and appointed Delegates, on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and to the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.

True Extracts from the Journals of the Assembly

JOHN M<sup>C</sup>KESSON Clk.

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#### The STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

(Seal) To the Honorable David Brearley, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson and John Neilson Esquires. Greeting.

The Council and Assembly reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability, have at a joint meeting appointed you the said David Brearley, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson and John Neilson Esquires, or any three of you, Commissioners to meet such Commissioners, as have been or may be appointed by the other States in the Union, at the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in May next for the purpose of taking into Consideration the state of the Union, as to trade and other important objects.

and of devising such other Provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed. Witness William Livingston Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging Chancellor and Ordinary in the same, at Trenton the Twenty third day of November in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty six and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Eleventh.

WIL: LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command

BOWES REED Sec<sup>y</sup>.

The STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To His Excellency William Livingston and the  
(Seal) Honorable Abraham Clark Esquires Greeting.

The Council and Assembly reposing especial trust and Confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability have at a joint Meeting appointed You the said William Livingston and Abraham Clark Esquires, in conjunction with the Honorable David Brearley, William Churchill Houston & William Patterson Esquires, or any three of you, Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as have been appointed by the other States in the Union at the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the second Monday of this present Month for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important

Objects, and of devising such other Provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the federal Government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In Testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed. Witness William Livingston Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging Chancellor and Ordinary in the same at Burlington the Eighteenth day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Eleventh.

WIL: LIVINGSTON

By His Excellency's Command

BOWES REED Sec<sup>y</sup>.

#### THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Honorable Jonathan Dayton Esquire

The Council and Assembly reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability have at a joint Meeting appointed You the said Jonathan Dayton Esquire, in conjunction with His Excellency William-Livingston, the Honorable David Brearley, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson and Abraham Clark Esquires, or any three of you, Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as have been appointed by the other States in the Union at the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purposes of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other Provision as shall appear

to be necessary to render the Constitution of the federal Government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In Testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State is hercunto affixed:—Witness Robert Lettis Hooper Esquire, Vice-President, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same at Burlington the fifth day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Eleventh.

ROBT L. HOOPER

By his Honor's Command

BOWES REED Sec<sup>y</sup>.

## Pensylvania

An Act appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the foederal Constitution.

Section 1<sup>st</sup> Whereas the General Assembly of this Commonwealth taking into their serious Consideration the Representations heretofore made to the Legislatures of the several States in the Union by the United States in Congress Assembled, and also weighing the difficulties under which the Confederated States now labour, are fully convinced of the necessity of revising the federal Constitution for the purpose of making such Alterations and amendments as the exigencies of our Public Affairs require. And Whereas the Legislature of the State of Virginia have already passed an Act of that Commonwealth empowering certain Commissioners to meet

at the City of Philadelphia in May next, a Convention of Commissioners or Deputies from the different States; And the Legislature of this State are fully sensible of the important advantages which may be derived to the United States, and every of them from co-operating with the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the other States of the Confederation in the said Design.

Section 2<sup>nd</sup> Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pensylva in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris Esquires, are hereby appointed Deputies from this State to meet in the Convention of the Deputies of the respective States of North America to be held at the City of Philadelphia on the second day of the Month of May next; And the said Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris Esquires, or any four of them, are hereby constituted and appointed Deputies from this State, with Powers to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other States, to assemble in the said Convention at the City aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing, all such alterations and further Provisions, as may be necessary to render the federal Constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such Act or Acts for that purpose to the United States in Congress Assembled, as when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same.

Section 3<sup>d</sup> And be it further enacted by the Authority afore-

said, That in case any of the s<sup>d</sup> Deputies hereby nominated, shall happen to die, or to resign his or their said Appointment or Appointments, the Supreme Executive Council shall be and hereby are empowered and required, to nominate and appoint other Person or Persons in lieu of him or them so deceased, or who has or have so resigned, which Person or Persons, from and after such Nomination and Appointment, shall be and hereby are declared to be vested with the same Powers respectively, as any of the Deputies Nominated and Appointed by this Act, is vested with by the same: Provided Always, that the Council are not hereby authorised, nor shall they make any such Nomination or Appointment, except in Vacation and during the Recess of the General Assembly of this State.

Signed by Order of the House

( Seal of the Laws )  
( of Pennsylvania )

THOMAS MIFELIN Speaker

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Saturday December the thirtieth in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD

Clerk of the General Assembly.

I Mathew Irwin Esquire Master of the Rolls for the State of Pennsylvania Do Certify the Preceding Writing to be a true Copy (or Exemplification) of a certain Act of Assembly lodged in my Office.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
(Seal.) Hand and Seal of Office the 15 May A. D.  
1787.

MATH<sup>w</sup>. IRWINE

M. R.

(Seal) A Supplement to the Act entitled "An Act appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

Section 1<sup>st</sup> Whereas by the Act to which this Act is a Supplement, certain Persons were appointed as Deputies from this State to sit in the said Convention: And Whereas it is the desire of the General Assembly that His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esquire, President of this State should also sit in the said Convention as a Deputy from this State—therefore  
 Section 2<sup>d</sup> Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, that His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esquire, be, and he is hereby, appointed and authorised to sit in the said Convention as a Deputy from this State in addition to the Persons heretofore appointed; And that he be, and he hereby is invested with like Powers and authorities as are invested in the said Deputies or any of them.

Signed by Order of the House

THOMAS MIFFLIN Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Wednesday the twenty eighth day of March, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty seven.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD

Clerk of the General Assembly.

I Mathew Irwine Esquire, Master of the Rolls for the State of Pennsylvania Do Certify the above to be a true Copy (or Exemplification) of a Supplement to a certain Act of Assembly which Supplement is lodged in my Office

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
 (Seal) Hand and Seal of Office the 15 May A° D.  
 1787.

MATH<sup>w</sup> IRWINE  
 M. R.

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DELAWARE

His Excellency Thomas Collins, Esquire, President, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the Delaware State; To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Know Ye, that among the Laws of the said State, passed by the General Assembly of the same, on the third day of February, in the Year of  
 (Seal) our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, it is thus inrolled.

In the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the Delaware State

An Act appointing Deputies from this State to the Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution.

Whereas the General Assembly of this State are fully convinced of the Necessity of revising the Federal Constitution, and adding thereto such further Provisions, as may render the same more adequate to the Exigencies of the Union; And Whereas the Legislature of Virginia have already passed an Act of that Commonwealth, appointing and authorizing certain Commissioners to meet, at the City of Philadelphia, in May next, a Convention of Commissioners or Deputies from the different States: And this State being willing and desirous of co-operating with the Commonwealth



of Virginia, and the other States in the Confederation, in so useful a design.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Delaware, that George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Robert Bassett and Jacob Broom, Esquires, are hereby appointed Deputies from this State to meet in the Convention of the Deputies of other States, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on the Second day of May next: And the said George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett and Jacob Broom, Esquires, or any three of them, are hereby constituted and appointed Deputies from this State, with Powers to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other States to assemble in the said Convention at the City aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing, such Alterations and further Provisions as may be necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such Act or Acts for that purpose to the United States in Congress Assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, may effectually provide for the same: So always and Provided, that such Alterations or further Provisions, or any of them, do not extend to that part of the Fifth Article of the Confederation of the said States, finally ratified on the first day of March, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and eighty one, which declares that "In determining Questions in the "United States in Congress Assembled each State shall have "one Vote."

And be it enacted, that in Case any of the said Deputies hereby nominated, shall happen to die, or to resign his or their Appointment, the President or Commander in Chief

with the Advice of the Privy Council, in the Recess of the General Assembly, is hereby authorized to supply such Vacancies

Passed at Dover, } Signed by Order of the House of Assembly  
February 3<sup>d</sup>.1787. } JOHN COOK, Speaker  
Signed by Order of the Council

GEO CRAGHEAD, Speaker.

All and singular which Premises by the Tenor of these Presents, I have caused to be Exemplified. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name, and caused the Great-Seal of the said State to be affixed to these Presents, at New Castle the Second day of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the Eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America

THO<sup>s</sup> COLLINS

Attest

JA BOOTH Sec<sup>y</sup>.

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### Maryland.

An Act for the Appointment of, and conferring Powers in Deputies from this State to the foederal Convention.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Honorable James M<sup>c</sup>Henry, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer and Luther Martin Esquires, be appointed and authorised on behalf of this State, to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorised by any other of the United States to assemble in Convention at Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Foederal System, and to join with them in considering such Alterations and further Provisions as may be necessary to

render the Federal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union and in reporting such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress Assembled as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the same, and the said Deputies or such of them as shall attend the said Convention shall have full Power to represent this State for the Purposes aforesaid, and the said Deputies are hereby directed to report the Proceedings of the said Convention, and any Act agreed to therein, to the next session of the General Assembly of this State.

By the Senate May 26. 1787.

Read and Assented to

By Order J. Dorsey Clk.

True Copy from the Original

J. DORSEY Clk. Senate.

By the House of Delegates

May 26<sup>d</sup> 1787.

Read and Asented to

By Order W<sup>m</sup> Harwood Clk.

True Copy from the Original

W<sup>M</sup> HARWOOD Clk Ho Del.

W. SMALLWOOD.

## Virginia

GENERAL ASSEMBLY begun and held at the Public Buildings in the City of Richmond on Monday the sixteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six

AN ACT for appointing Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next for the purpose of revising the federal Constitution.

WHEREAS the Commissioners who assembled at Annapolis on the fourteenth day of September last for the purpose of devising and reporting the means of enabling Congress

to provide effectually for the Commercial Interests of the United States have represented the necessity of extending the revision of the foederal System to all it's defects and have recommended that Deputies for that purpose be appointed by the several Legislatures to meet in Convention in the City of Philadelphia on the second day of May next a provision which was preferable to a discussion of the subject in Congress where it might be too much interrupted by the ordinary business before them and where it would besides be deprived of the valuable Counsels of sundry Individuals who are disqualified by the Constitution or Laws of particular States or restrained by peculiar circumstances from a Seat in that Assembly: AND WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Commonwealth taking into view the actual situation of the Confederacy as well as reflecting on the alarming representations made from time to time by the United States in Congress particularly in their Act of the fifteenth day of February last can no longer doubt that the Crisis is arrived at which the good People of America are to decide the solemn question whether they will by wise and magnanimous Efforts reap the just fruits of that Independence which they have so gloriously acquired and of that Union which they have cemented with so much of their common Blood, or whether by giving way to unmanly Jealousies and Prejudices or to partial and transitory Interests they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the Revolution, and furnish to its Enemies an eventual Triumph over those by whose virtue and valor it has been accomplished: AND WHEREAS the same noble and extended policy and the same fraternal and affectionate Sentiments which originally determined the Citizens of this Commonwealth to unite with their

Bretheren of the other States in establishing a Fœderal Government cannot but be Felt with equal force now as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration and to concur in such farther concessions and Provisions as may be necessary to secure the great Objects for which that Government was instituted and to render the *United States* as happy in peace as they have been glorious in War BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia that seven Commissioners be appointed by joint Ballot of both Houses of Assembly who or any three of them are hereby authorized as Deputies from this Commonwealth to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorized by other States to assemble in Convention at Philadelphia as above recommended and to join with them in devising and discussing all such Alterations and farther Provisions as may be necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union and in reporting such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress as when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the same. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that in case of the death of any of the said Deputies or of their declining their appointments the Executive are hereby authorized to supply such Vacancies. AND the Governor is requested to transmit forthwith a Copy of this Act to the United States in Congress and to the Executives of each of the States in the Union.

JOHN JONES Speaker of the Senate

Signed

JOSEPH PRENTIS, Speaker of the  
House of Delegates.

A true Copy from the Inrollment

JOHN BECKLEY Clk House Del<sup>s</sup>.

## In the House of Delegates

Monday the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 1786.

THE HOUSE according to the Order of the Day proceeded by joint Ballot with the Senate to the appointment of Seven Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution, and the Members having prepared Tickets with the names of the Persons to be appointed, and deposited the same in the Ballot-boxes, M<sup>r</sup>. Corbin, M<sup>r</sup>. Matthews M<sup>r</sup>. David Stuart, M<sup>r</sup>. George Nicholas, M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Lee, M<sup>r</sup>. Wills, M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Smith, M<sup>r</sup>. Goodall and M<sup>r</sup>. Turberville were nominated a Committee to meet a Committee from the Senate in the Conference-Chamber and jointly with them to examine the Ballot-boxes and report to the House on whom the Majority of Votes should fall. The Committee then withdrew and after some time returned into the House and reported that the Committee had, according to order, met a Committee from the Senate in the Conference-Chamber, and jointly with them examined the Ballot-boxes and found a majority of Votes in favor of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison, George Mason and George Wythe Esquires.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY Clk House Del<sup>s</sup>.

( Attest JOHN BECKLEY )  
 Clk. H. Del<sup>s</sup> . )

## In the House of Senators

Monday the 4<sup>th</sup> of December 1786.

THE SENATE according to the Order of the Day proceeded by joint Ballot with the House of Delegates to the Appoint-

ment of Seven Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution, and the Members having prepared Tickets with the names of the Persons to be appointed, and deposited the same in the Ballot-boxes, M<sup>r</sup>. Anderson, M<sup>r</sup>. Nelson and M<sup>r</sup> Lee were nominated a Committee to meet a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference-Chamber and jointly with them to examine the Ballot-boxes and report to the House on whom the Majority of Votes should fall. The Committee then withdrew and after some time returned into the House and reported that the Committee had, according to order, met a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference-Chamber, and jointly with them examined the Ballot-boxes and found a Majority of Votes in favor of George Washington, Patrick Henry Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison George Mason and George Wythe Esquires.

Extract from the Journal

JOHN BECKLEY Clk. H. D.

Attest,

H. BROOK Clk S.

VIRGINIA TO WIT

I do Certify and make known, to all whom  
(Seal) it may Concern, that John Beckley Esquire, is Clerk of the House of Delegates for this Commonwealth, and the proper Officer for attesting the proceedings of the General Assembly of the said Commonwealth, And that full Faith and Credit ought to be given to all things attested by the said John Beckley Esquire, by Virtue of his Office aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia and under the Seal thereof, at Richmond this fourth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven.

EDM : RANDOLPH

VIRGINIA TO WIT.

(Seal) I do hereby Certify, that Patrick Henry, Esquire, one of the seven Commissioners appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, authorized as a Deputy therefrom, to meet such Deputies as might be appointed and authorized by other States to assemble in Philadelphia and to join with them in devising and discussing all such Alterations and further Provisions, as might be necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress, as when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, might effectually provide for the same, did decline his appointment aforesaid; and thereupon in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly <sup>of the said Commonwealth</sup> intituled "An Act for appointing Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next, for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution" I do hereby with the advice of the Council of State, supply the said Vacancy by nominating James M<sup>c</sup>Clurg, Esquire, a Deputy for the Purposes aforesaid.

Given under my Hand as Governor of the said Commonwealth and under the Seal thereof this second day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

EDM : RANDOLPH



## The State of NORTH CAROLINA

To the Honorable Alexander Martin Esquire, Greeting.

WHEREAS our General Assembly, in their late session holden at Fayette-ville, by adjournment, in the Month of January last, did by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Commons, elect Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esquires, Deputies to attend a Convention of Delegates from the several United States of America, proposed to be held at the City of Philadelphia in May next for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution.

We do therefore by these Presents, nominate, Commissionate and appoint you the said ALEXANDER MARTIN, one of the Deputies for and in our behalf to meet with our other Deputies at Philadelphia on the first day of May next and with them or any two of them to confer with such Deputies as may have been or shall be appointed by the other States, for the purpose aforesaid: *To hold*, exercise and enjoy the appointment aforesaid, with all Powers, Authorities and Emoluments to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, You conforming, in every instance, to the Act of our said Assembly under which you are appointed.

WITNESS Richard Caswell Esquire, our Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, under his Hand and our Great Seal at Kinston the 24<sup>th</sup> day of February in the XI Year of our Independence

RIC<sup>D</sup> (Seal) CASWELL.

A° D<sup>i</sup> 1787.

By His Excellency's  
Command.

WINSTON CASWELL P. Sec<sup>y</sup>

## The State of NORTH-CAROLINA

To the Honorable WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE  
Esquire Greeting.

Whereas our General Assembly in their late session holden at Fayette-ville, by adjourment, in the Month of January last, did by joint-ballot of the Senate and House of Commons, elect Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight & Willie Jones Esquires, Deputies to attend a Convention of Delegates from the several United States of America proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution.

We do therefore, by these Presents, nominate Commissionate and appoint you the said WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE one of the Deputies for and in our behalf to meet with our other Deputies at Philadelphia on the first day of May next and with them or any two of them to confer with such Deputies as may have been or shall be appointed by the other States for the Purposes aforesaid *To hold*, exercise and enjoy the said appointment with all Powers authorities and emoluments to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, You conforming, in every instance, to the Act of our said Assembly under which you are appointed.

WITNESS Richard Caswell Esquire, our Governor,  
Captain-General and Commander in Chief under his  
Hand and our Great Seal at Kinston the 24<sup>th</sup> day of  
February in the XI. Year of our Independence,  
Anno. Dom. 1787:

R<sup>d</sup> (Seal.) CASWELL

By His Excellency's Command

WINSTON CASWELL P. Sec<sup>y</sup>.

## The State of NORTH CAROLINA

To the Honorable *Richard Dobbs Spaight* Esquire,  
Greeting.

WHEREAS our General Assembly in their late session holden at Fayette-ville, by adjournment, in the month of January last, did elect you the said Richard Dobbs Spaight with Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, and Willie Jones Esquires, Deputies to attend a Convention of Delegates from the several United States of America proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next, for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution.

We do therefore, by these Presents nominate, Commissionate and appoint you the said RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT one of the Deputies for and in behalf of us to meet with our other Deputies at Philadelphia on the first day of May next and with them or any twō of them to confer with such Deputies as may have been or shall be appointed by the other States for the purpose aforesaid. *To hold*, exercise and enjoy the said Appointment with all Powers, Authorities and Emoluments to the same incident and belonging or in any wise appertaining. You conforming in every instance, to the Act of our said Assembly under which you are appointed.

WITNESS Richard Caswell Esquire, our Governor Captain-General and Commander in Chief under his Hand and our Great Seal at Kinston the 14<sup>th</sup> day of April in the XI<sup>th</sup> Year of our Independence Anno. Dom. 1787.

R<sup>D</sup>. (Seal) CASWELL

By His Excellency's Command

WINSTON CASWELL P. Sec<sup>y</sup>

## State of NORTH-CAROLINA

His Excellency Richard Caswell Esquire Governor,  
 Captain General and Commander in Chief in and  
 over the State aforesaid.

To all to whom these Presents shall come  
 Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the said State passed the sixth day of January last, entitled "An Act for appointing Deputies from this State, to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next, for the purpose of Revising the Fœderal Constitution" among other things it is Enacted "That five Commissioners be appointed by joint-ballot of both Houses of Assembly who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized as Deputies from this State to meet at Philadelphia on the first day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such Deputies as may be appointed by the other States for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our Fœderal Union, and to procure the enlarged Purposes which it was intended to effect, and that they report such an Act to the General Assembly of this State as when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same." And it is by the said Act, further Enacted, "That in case of the death or resignation of any of the Deputies or of their declining their Appointments, His Excellency the Governor for the Time being, is hereby authorized to supply such Vacancies." And Whereas, in consequence of the said Act, Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight and Willie Jones Esquires, were by joint-ballot of the two Houses of Assembly, elected Deputies for the purposes aforesaid:

And Whereas the said Richard Caswell hath resigned his said Appointment as one of the Deputies aforesaid.

Now KNOW YE that I have appointed and by these Presents do appoint the Honorable WILLIAM BLOUNT Esquire, one of the Deputies to represent this State in the Convention aforesaid, in the room and stead of the aforesaid Richard Caswell, hereby giving and granting to the said WILLIAM BLOUNT the same Powers, Privileges and Emoluments which the said Richard Caswell would have been vested with or entitled to, had he continued in the Appointment aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Kinston, the 23<sup>d</sup> day of April Anno Dom 1787. And in the Eleventh Year of American Independence.

RI<sup>D</sup>. (Seal) CASWELL

By His Excellency's Command

WINSTON CASWELL P. Sec<sup>y</sup>

State of NORTH-CAROLINA

His Excellency Richard Caswell Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

Greeting.

Whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of the said State, passed the sixth day of January last, entitled "An Act for appointing Deputies from this State, to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia in May next for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution" among other things it is enacted "That five Commissioners be ap-

pointed by joint-ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized as Deputies from this State, to meet at Philadelphia on the first day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such Deputies as may be appointed by the other States for similar purposes and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our Fœderal Union, and to procure the enlarged purposes, which it was intended to effect, and that they report such an Act to the General Assembly of this State, as when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same." And it is by the said Act, further enacted "That in case of the death or resignation of any of the Deputies, or their declining their Appointments His Excellency the Governor for the Time being is hereby authorized to supply such Vacancies."

AND WHEREAS in consequence of the said Act Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight and Willie Jones Esquires, were by joint-ballot of y two Houses of Assembly elected Deputies for the purposes aforesaid. And Whereas the said Willie Jones hath declined his Appointment as one of the Deputies aforesaid

NOW KNOW YE that I have appointed and by these Presents do appoint the Honorable HUGH WILLIAMSON Esquire, one of the Deputies to represent this State in the Convention aforesaid in the room and stead of the aforesaid Willie Jones, hereby giving and granting to the said HUGH WILLIAMSON the same Powers, Privileges and emoluments which the said Willie Jones would have been vested with and entitled to had he acted under the Appointment aforesaid.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Kinston the third day of April Anno Dom.

1787. and in the Eleventh Year of American Independence

R<sup>1</sup><sup>D</sup> (Seal) CASWELL

By His Excellency's Command

DALLAM CASWELL Pro

Secretary

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State of SOUTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency Thomas Pinckney Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

To the Honorable John Rutledge Esquire  
Greeting.

By Virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested by the Legislature of this State in their Act passed the eighth day of March last I do hereby Commission You the said John Rutledge as one of the Deputies appointed from this State to meet such Deputies or Commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States to assemble in Convention at the City of Philadelphia in the Month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and to join with such Deputies or Commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such Alterations, Clauses, Articles and Provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual Situation and future good Government of the confederated States, and that you together with the said Deputies or Commissioners or a Majority of them who shall be present (provided the State be not represented by less than two) do join in reporting such an Act, to the United States in Con-

gress Assembled as when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the Exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State in the City of Charleston, this tenth day of April in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the Eleventh.

THOMAS (Seal.) PINCKNEY.

By his Excellency's Command

PETER FRENEAU Secretary

State of SOUTH CAROLINA

By His Excellency Thomas Pinckney Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

To the Honorable Charles Pinckney Esquire.

Greeting.

By Virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested by the Legislature of this State in their Act passed the eighth day of March last, I do hereby Commission you the said Charles Pinckney, as one of the Deputies appointed from this State to meet such Deputies or Commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States to assemble in Convention at the City of Philadelphia in the Month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and <sup>to</sup> join with such Deputies or Commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such Alterations, Clauses, Articles and Provisions, as may be thought necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution entirely adequate to the



actual Situation and future good Government of the confederated States, and that you together with the said Deputies or Commissioners or a Majority of them who shall be present (provided the State be not represented by less than two) do join in reporting such an Act, to the United States in Congress Assembled as when approved and agreed to by them and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the Exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State in the City of Charleston this Tenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty Seven and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the Eleventh.

THOMAS (Seal.) PINCKNEY

By His Excellency's Command

PETER FRENEAU Secretary.

State of South-Carolina.

By His Excellency Thomas Pinckney Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

To the Honorable Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Esquire,  
Greeting.

By Virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested by the Legislature of this State in their Act passed the eighth day of March last, I do hereby Commission you the said Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as one of the Deputies appointed from this State to meet such Deputies or Commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States to assemble in Convention at the City of Philadelphia

in the Month of May next or as soon thereafter as may be, and to join with such Deputies or Commissioners (they being duly authorized and empowered) in devising and discussing all such Alterations, Clauses, Articles and Provisions as may be thought necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual Situation and future good Government of the Confederated States, and that you together with the said Deputies or Commissioners, or a Majority of them, who shall be present (provided the State be not represented by less than two) do join in reporting such an Act to the United States in Congress Assembled as when approved and agreed to by them and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the Exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State in the City of Charleston this tenth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the Eleventh.

THOMAS (Seal.) PINCKNEY.

By His Excellency's Command

PETER FRENEAU Secretary.

State of South Carolina

By His Excellency Thomas Pinckney Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

To the Honorable Pierce Butler Esquire

Greeting.

By Virtue of the Power and authority in me vested by the

Legislature of this State in their Act passed the eighth day of March last, I do hereby Commission you the said Pierce Butler, as one of the Deputies appointed from this State to meet such Deputies or Commissioners as may be appointed and authorized by other of the United States to assemble in Convention at the City of Philadelphia in the Month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be and to join with such Deputies or Commissioners (they being duly authorised and empowered) in devising and discussing, all such Alterations, Clauses, Articles and Provisions as may be thought necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual Situation and future good government of the confederated States, and that you together with the said Deputies or Commissioners or a Majority of them who shall be present (provided the State be not represented by less than two) do join in reporting such an Act, to the United States in Congress Assembled as when approved and agreed to by them and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the Exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State in the City of Charleston this Tenth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the Eleventh.

THOMAS (Seal.) PINCKNEY.

By His Excellency's Command

PETER FRENEAU Secretary.

The State of Georgia by the grace of God, free, Sovereign and Independent.

To the Honorable WILLIAM PIERCE Esquire.

WHEREAS you the said William Pierce, are in and by an Ordinance of the General Assembly of our said State Nominated and Appointed a Deputy to represent the same in a Convention of the United States to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the Purposes of revising and discussing all such Alterations and farther Provisions as may be necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union.

You are therefore hereby Commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the said Ordinance

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved *George Mathews* Esquire, our Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our Great Seal at Augusta this Seventeenth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Eleventh.

By His Honor's Command.

J. MILTON. Sec<sup>y</sup>.

The State of Georgia by the grace of God free, Sovereign and Independent.

To the Honorable WILLIAM FEW Esquire.

WHEREAS you the said William Few, are in and by an Ordinance of the General Assembly of our said State Nominated and appointed a Deputy to represent the same in a Convention of the United States to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the Purposes of devising and discussing all such

GEO: MATHEWS  
(Seal.)

GEO: (Seal.) MATHEWS.  
 Alterations and farther Provisions as may be necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union.

You are therefore hereby Commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the said Ordinance.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved GEORGE MATHEWS Esquire our Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our Great Seal at Augusta, this seventeenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty Seven, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Eleventh.

By His Honor's Command

J. MILTON Sec<sup>y</sup>

The State of Georgia by the grace of God, free, Sovereign and Independent.

To the Honorable WILLIAM HOUSTOUN Esquire

GEO: (Seal.) MATHEWS.  
 WHEREAS you the said *William Houstoun*, are in and by an Ordinance of the General Assembly of our said State nominated and appointed a Deputy to represent the same in a Convention of the United States to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the purposes of devising and discussing all such Alterations and farther Provisions as may be necessary to render the Fœderal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union.

You are therefore hereby Commissioned to proceed on the Duties required of you in virtue of the said Ordinance.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved GEORGE MATHEWS Esquire, our Captain-General, Governor and Commander of Chief, under his hand and our

Great Seal at Augusta, this seventeenth day of April  
in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hun-  
dred and eighty seven, and of our Sovereignty and  
Independence the Eleventh.

By his Honor's Command

J. MILTON Sec<sup>y</sup>

GEORGIA.

By the Honorable GEORGE MATHEWS Esquire, Cap-  
tain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in  
and over the said State aforesaid.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

KNOW YE that JOHN MILTON Esquire, who hath Certified  
the annexed Copy of an Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance  
"for the appointment of Deputies from this State for the pur-  
"pose of revising the Fœderal Constitution"—is Secretary  
of the said State in whose Office the Archives of the same  
are deposited. Therefore all due faith, Credit and Authority  
are and ought to be had and given the same.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and caused the Great Seal of the said State to be put  
and affixed at *Augusta*, this Twenty fourth day of  
April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven  
hundred and eighty Seven and of our Sovereignty  
and Independence the Eleventh.

By his Honor's Command

J. MILTON Sec<sup>y</sup>

AN ORDINANCE for the appointment of Deputies from this State for the purpose of revising the Fœderal Constitution.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met and by the Authority of the same, that WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN, WILLIAM PIERCE, GEORGE WALTON WILLIAM HOUTOUN AND NATHANIEL PENDLETON ESQUIRES, Be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, who, or any two or more of them are hereby authorized as Deputies from this State to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by other States to assemble in *Convention at Philadelphia* and to join with them in devising and discussing all such Alterations and farther Provisions as may be necessary to render the *Fœderal Constitution* adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress Assembled as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same. In case of the death of any of the said Deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the Executive are hereby authorized to supply such Vacancies.

By Order of the House

(signed) W<sup>m</sup> GIBBONS Speaker.

Augusta the 10 February 1787.

Georgia.

Secretary's Office

The above is a true Copy from the Original Ordinance deposited in my Office.

Augusta }  
24 April 1787 }

J: MILTON Sec .

Department of State March 19. 1796.

Received from the President of the U. States this journal of the general or foederal convention, in one hundred & fifty three pages; together with a journal of the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole House; a book exhibiting on eight pages a detail of yeas & nays on questions taken in the Convention & two loose sheets & a half sheet, containing nine pages of the like yeas and nays; a printed draught of the Constitution; a sheet marked N<sup>o</sup> 1. exhibiting the state of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, as agreed to in a Committee of the whole house; another sheet, marked N<sup>o</sup> 2. exhibiting the state of those resolutions as *altered, amended* & agreed to in a Committee of the whole House; and seven other papers, marked N<sup>o</sup> 3. N<sup>o</sup> 4. N<sup>o</sup> 5. N<sup>o</sup> 6. N<sup>o</sup> 7. N<sup>o</sup> 8. & N<sup>o</sup> 9. of no consequence in relation to the proceedings of the Convention, but which are on file with the printed draught of the Constitution and the papers marked N<sup>o</sup> 1. & N<sup>o</sup> 2.

The leaf containing the pages of this journal numbered 151 & 152, was loose; it had plainly been torn from the place where it is now inserted following page 150.—

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secy of State.



In foederal-Convention.

On Monday the 14<sup>th</sup> of May. A. D. 1787. and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia—in virtue of appointments from their respective States, sundry Deputies to the foederal-Convention appeared—but, a majority of the States not being represented, the Members present adjourned from day to day until friday the 25<sup>th</sup> of the said month, when, in virtue of the said appointments appeared from the States of

Massachusetts.....The honorable Rufus King Esquire.

New-York.....The honorable Robert Yates, and Alexander Hamilton Esquires.

New-Jersey.....The honorable David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, and William Patterson Esquires.

Pennsylvania.....The honorable Robert Morris, Thomas Fitz Simmons, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris Esquires.

Delaware.....The honorable George Read, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Brown Esquires.

Virginia.....His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, His Excellency Edmund Randolph Esquire The honorable John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, George Wythe, and James McClurg Esquires.

North-Carolina...The honorable Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamson Esquires.

South-Carolina...The honorable John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, and Pierce Butler Esquires.

Georgia.....The honorable        Few Esquire.

In fœderal-Convention Friday May 25. 1787.

It was moved by the honorable Robert Morris Esquire, One of the Deputies from Pennsylvania, that a President be elected by ballot, which was agreed to—and thereupon he nominated, on the part of the said State,

His Excellency George Washington Esquire

The Members then proceeded to ballot on behalf of their respective States—and, the ballots being taken, it appeared that the said George Washington was unanimously elected—and he was conducted to the chair by

The honorable Robert Morris, and John Rutledge Esquires.

The President then proposed to the House that they should proceed to the election of a Secretary—and, the ballots being taken, it appeared that

William Jackson Esquire was elected.

The following credentials were produced and read—(here insert the Credentials).

The House then appointed Nicholas Weaver Messenger, and Joseph Fry Door-Keeper.

On motion of M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney—ordered that a Committee

be appointed to draw up rules to be observed as the standing Orders of the Convention—and to report the same to the House.— a Committee by ballot was appointed of

M<sup>r</sup> Wythe, M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton, and M<sup>r</sup> C: Pinckney.

And then the House adjourned 'till monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday May 28. 1787.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment—

The honorable Nathaniel Gorham, and Caleb Strong Esquires, Deputies from the State of Massachusetts, The honorable Oliver Elsworth Esq, a Deputy from the State of Connecticut—The honble Gunning Bedford Esq. a Deputy <sup>from the State of Delaware and</sup> The honorable James M<sup>c</sup>Henry Esquire, a Deputy from the State of Maryland, attended and took their seats.

The following Credentials were produced and read.

(here insert the credentials of the Deputies from the States of Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the credentials of James M<sup>c</sup>Henry Esquire from the State of Maryland) His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esquire, and of The honorable George Clymer, <sup>Thomas Mifflin</sup> and Jared Ingersol Esquires [<sup>four</sup>“three” stricken out] of the Deputies of the State of Pennsylvania attended and took their seats

M<sup>r</sup> Wythe reported from the Committee, (to whom the drawing up rules, proper in their opinion, to be observed by the Convention in their proceedings, as standing Orders, was referred) that the Committee had drawn up the rules accordingly, and had directed him to report them to the House—and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Secretary's table; where the said rules were once

read throughout, and then a second time one by one; and upon the question severally put thereupon two of them were disagreed to; and the rest with amendments to some of them were agreed to by the House, which rules, so agreed to, are as follow

Rules to be observed as the standing Orders of the Convention.

A House, to do business, shall consist of the Deputies of not less than seven States; and all questions shall be decided by the greater number of these which shall be fully represented; but a less number than seven may adjourn from day to day.

Immediately after the President shall have taken the Chair, and the members their seats, the minutes of the preceding day shall be read by the Secretary

Every member, rising to speak, shall address the President; and, whilst he shall be speaking, none shall pass between them, or hold discourse with another, or read a book, pamphlet, or paper, printed or manuscript—and of two members, rising at the same time, the President shall name him who shall be first heard.

A member shall not speak oftner than twice, without special leave, upon the same question; and not the second time, before every other, who had been silent, shall have been heard, if he choose to speak, upon the subject.

A motion made and seconded, shall be repeated and, if written, as it shall be when any member shall so require, read aloud, by the Secretary, before it shall be debated; and may be withdrawn at any time before the vote upon it shall have been declared.

Orders of the day shall be read next after the minutes, and

either discussed or postponed before any other business shall be introduced.

When a debate shall arise upon a question, no motion, other than to amend the question, to commit it, or to postpone the debate shall be received.

A question, which is complicated, shall, at the request of any member, be divided, and put separately upon the propositions, of which it is compounded.

The determination of a question, although fully debated, shall be postponed, if the Deputies of any State desire it, until the next day.

A Writing, which contains any matter brought on to be considered, shall be read once throughout, for information, then by paragraphs, to be debated, and again, with the amendments, if any, made on the second reading; and afterwards the question shall be put upon the whole, amended, or approved in it's original form, as the case shall be.

That Committees shall be appointed by ballot; and that the members who have the greatest number of ballots, although not a majority of the votes present, be the Committee— When two or more Members have an equal number of votes, the Member standing first on the list in the order of taking down the ballots shall be preferred.

A member may be called to order by any other Member, as well as by the President, and may be allowed to explain his conduct or expressions, supposed to be reprehensible— And all questions of order shall be decided by the President without appeal or debate.

Upon a question to adjourn, for the day, which may be made at any time, if it be seconded, the question shall be put without a debate.

When the House shall adjourn every Member shall stand in his place until the President pass him.

Resolved that the said rules be observed as standing Orders of the House.

from sundry Persons of the State of Rhode Island  
a letter addressed to the honorable the Chairman of the General Convention was presented to the Chair by M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris—and, being read, ordered that the said letter do lye upon the table for farther consideration.

A motion was made by M<sup>r</sup> Butler, one of the Deputies of South Carolina, that the House provide against interruption of business by absence of members, and against licentious publication of their proceedings: also

A motion was made by M<sup>r</sup> Spaight, one of the Deputies of North-Carolina, to provide, that, on the one hand, the house, may not be precluded, by a vote upon any question, from revising the subject matter of it, when they see cause, nor, on the other hand, be led too hastily to rescind a decision, which was the result of mature discussion.

Ordered that the said motions be referred to the consideration of the Committee appointed on friday last, to draw up rules to be observed as the standing orders of the Convention; and that they do examine the matters thereof, and report thereupon to the House.

adjourned till to-morrow at 10' o'clock

A. M

Tuesday May 29. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Wythe reported, from the Committee to whom the motions made by M<sup>r</sup> Butler and M<sup>r</sup> Spaight were referred,

that the Committee had examined the matters of the said motions, and had come to the following resolution thereupon,

resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that provision be made for the purposes mentioned in the said motions—and to that end.

The Committee beg leave to propose that the rules written under their resolution be added to the standing orders of the House.

And the said rules were once read throughout and then a second time, one by one; and, on the question severally put thereupon, were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to by the House which rules so agreed to are as follow.

#### rules.

That no member be absent from the House so as to interrupt the representation of the State without leave

That Committees do not sit whilst the House shall be, or ought to be, sitting.

That no copy be taken of any entry on the journal during the sitting of the House without <sup>the</sup> leave of the House.

That members only be permitted to inspect the journal.

That nothing spoken in the House be printed, or otherwise published, or communicated without leave.

That a motion to reconsider a matter, which had been determined by a majority, may be made, with leave unani-  
mously given, on the same day in which the vote passed, but otherwise, not without one days previous notice; in which last case, if the House agree to the reconsideration some future day shall be assigned for that purpose.

Resolved that the said rules be added to the standing orders of the House.

The honorable John Dickinson Esq a Deputy of the State of Delaware—and the honorable Elbridge Gerry Esquire, a Deputy from the State of Massachusetts, attended and took their seats.

M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, one of the Deputies of Virginia, laid before the House, for their consideration, sundry propositions, in writing, concerning the american confederation, and the establishment of a national government

Resolved that the House will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union.

Ordered that the propositions this day laid before the House, for their consideration, by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph be referred to the said Committee.

M<sup>r</sup> Charles Pinckney, one of the Deputies of South Carolina, laid before the House for their consideration, the draught of a foederal government to be agreed upon between the free and independent States of America.

Ordered that the said ["articles" stricken out] draught be referred to the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider of the state of the american Union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

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Wednesday May 30. 1787.

The honorable Roger Sherman Esquire a Deputy of the State of Connecticut attended and took his seat.



The order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the chair.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, chosen by ballot, took the chair of the Committee.

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee, that the Committee had made a progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Thursday May 31. 1787.

The honorable William Pierce Esquire, a Deputy of the State of Georgia attended and took his seat

The following credentials were produced and read

(here insert the credentials of M<sup>r</sup> Few and M<sup>r</sup> Pierce)

The order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred;

and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will <sup>to-morrow</sup> again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American union

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A M.

Friday June 1. 1787-

The honorable William Houstoun, <sup>Esq</sup> a Deputy of the State of Georgia, attended and took his seat.

The following credential was produced and read  
(here insert M<sup>r</sup> Houstoun's credential)

The Order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union—  
M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Saturday June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1787.

The honorable <sup>William</sup> Samuel Johnson Esquire, a Deputy of the State of Connecticut, and the honorable Daniel of St Thomas Jenifer, a Deputy of the State of Maryland, <sup>and the honorable John Lansing junior a Deputy of the state of New-York</sup> attended and took their seats.

The following credentials were produced and read.  
(here insert the credentials of the Deputies of the State of Maryland)

The Order of the day being read,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will on Monday again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Monday June 4<sup>th</sup> 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american Union.

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday June 5 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.

His Excellency William Livingston Esquire, a Deputy of the State of New Jersey, attended and took his seat

M<sup>r</sup> President left the chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.

The following credentials were then produced and read.

(here insert the credentials of His Excellency William Livingston Esquire, and the honorable Abraham Clark Esquire)

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. A M.

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Wednesday June 6. 1787.

The Order of the day being read.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will <sup>to-morrow</sup> ~~again~~ resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Thursday June 7. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that the House will <sup>to-morrow</sup> again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Friday June 8. 1787

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed Him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till <sup>to-morrow at</sup> 11 o'Clock A. M.

Saturday June 9. 1787.

The honorable Luther Martin Esquire One of the Deputies of the State of Maryland attended and took his Seat.

The order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union.

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee.

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will on Monday next again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Monday June 11. 1787.

The Honorable Abraham Baldwin Esquire, one of the Deputies of the State of Georgia, attended and took his seat.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred:

and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M

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Tuesday June 12. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will <sup>tomorrow</sup> again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the american union

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Wednesday June 13. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american Union.

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair



M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee having considered and gone through the propositions offered <sup>to the House</sup> by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, and to them referred, were prepared to report thereon—and had directed him to submit the report to the consideration of the House.

The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, and having been once read

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Martin to postpone the farther consideration of the report till to-morrow.

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Thursday June 14. 1787.

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Patterson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph that the farther consideration of the report from the Committee of the whole House be postponed till to-morrow.

and before the question for postponement was taken.

It was ["then" stricken out] moved by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Patterson that the House adjourn.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Friday June 15. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Patterson submitted several resolutions to the consideration of the House, which he read in his place, and afterwards

delivered in at the Secretary's table— They were then read—and

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Madison seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Sherman to refer the resolutions, offered by M<sup>r</sup> Patterson, to a Committee of the whole House

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton to recommit the resolutions reported from a Committee of the whole House.

which passed in the affirmative.

Resolved that this House will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. A. M.

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Saturday June 16. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved that this House will on monday next again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Monday June 18. 1787.

The Order of the day being read.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American Union

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee had made a further progress in the matter to them referred: and had directed him to move that they may have leave to sit again

Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the american Union.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 oClock A. M.

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Tuesday June 19. 1787.

The Order of the day being read

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the state of the American Union.

M<sup>r</sup> President left the Chair

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham took the Chair of the Committee

M<sup>r</sup> President resumed the Chair.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham reported from the Committee that the Committee, having spent some time in the consideration of the propositions submitted to the House by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Paterson—and of the resolutions heretofore reported from a Committee of the whole House, both of which had been to

them referred, were prepared to report thereon—and had directed him to report <sup>to the House</sup> that the Committee do not agree to the propositions offered by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Paterson—and that they again submit the resolutions, formerly reported, to the consideration of the House.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first resolution, reported from the Committee till to-morrow.

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Wednesday June 20. 1787.

The honorable William Blount Esquire a Deputy from the State of North Carolina attended and took his seat.

The following credentials were then produced and read.

(here insert M<sup>r</sup> Blount's credentials)

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Ellsworth seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Gorham to amend the first resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House so as to read as follows—namely,

Resolved that the government of the United States ought to consist of

a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Lansing seconded by M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman to postpone the consideration of the second resolution reported from the Committee, in order to take up the following, namely.

Resolved that the powers of legislation be vested in the United States in Congress.

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was then moved and seconded to adjourn

which passed in the negative

On motion of the Deputies of the State of Delaware the determination of the House on the second resolution reported from the Committee was postponed until to-morrow.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at  
11 o'clock A. M.

June 21. 1787.

The honorable Jonathan Dayton Esquire, a Deputy of the State of New Jersey, attended and took his seat

The following credentials were produced and read.

(here insert M<sup>r</sup> Dayton's credentials).

It was moved and seconded to agree to the second resolution reported from the Committee, namely,

Resolved that the Legislature consist of

Two Branches.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 3<sup>rd</sup> resolution reported from the Committee so as to read

Resolved that the Members of the first branch of the Legislature ought to be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the first clause

of the third resolution as reported from the Committee, namely,

Resolved that the Members of the first branch of the Legislature ought to be elected by the People of the several States.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to erase the word

“three” from the second clause of the third resolution, reported from the Committee

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word

“Two” in the second clause of the third resolution reported from the Committee.

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock.  
A. M.

Friday June 22.

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 4<sup>th</sup> clause in the 3<sup>rd</sup> resolution <sup>reported from the Committee</sup> namely

“To be paid out of the public treasury”

On the question to strike out the words

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike [“out” stricken out] the following words out of the 3<sup>rd</sup> resolution reported from the committee, namely

“to receive fixed stipends by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service” and to substitute the following clause, namely

“to receive an adequate compensation for their services”

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to take the vote of the House on the whole proposition namely

“To receive an adequate compensation for their services, to be paid out of the public Treasury”

An objection of order being taken to this motion—it was submitted to the House.

and on the question is the motion in order  
it passed in the affirmative.

The determination of the House on the whole proposition was, on motion of the Deputies of the State of South Carolina, postponed until to-morrow

It was moved and seconded to add the following [“words” stricken out] clause to the 3<sup>rd</sup> resolution

to be of the age of 25 years at least.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words in the last clause of the 3<sup>rd</sup> resolution

“and under the national government for the space of One year after it’s expiration”

On the question to strike out the words

it passed in the negative.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock.  
A. M.

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Saturday June 23. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the proposition, which was postponed yesterday, on motion of the Deputies of the State of South Carolina, namely,

To receive an adequate compensation for their services, to be paid out of the Public Treasury.

On the question to agree to the proposition

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words in the third resolution reported from the Committee namely "by a particular State"

On the question to strike out the words

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the third resolution by striking out the following words namely "or under the "authority of the United States during the term of service, "and under the national government for the space of one "year after it's expiration"—and inserting the following clause, after the word "established" namely

"or the emoluments whereof shall have been augmented "by the Legislature of the United States during the time of "their being members thereof, and until they shall have "ceased to be Members for the space of one year"

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words "ineligible to" the words

"and incapable of holding"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

"national government"

out of the third resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the word "established" out of the 3<sup>rd</sup> resolution

which passed in the affirmative



It was moved and seconded to add after the word "service" in the third resolution, the words

"of the first branch"

which passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the words

"and for the space of one year after its expiration"

On the question to agree to these words

it passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till monday next at 11 o'clock. A. M.

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Monday June 25. 87.

It was moved and seconded to erase the word "national" and to substitute the words

"United States" (in the fourth resolution)

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first clause of the fourth resolution in order to take up the eighth resolution reported from the Committee

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the fourth in order to take up the seventh resolution

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the fourth resolution, namely

"Resolved that the Members of the second branch of the  
"Legislature of the United States ought to be chosen by the  
"individual Legislatures"

On the question to agree

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the second clause of the fourth resolution, namely

“to be of the age of thirty years at least”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to erase the words

“sufficient to ensure their independency” from the third clause of the fourth resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “seven years,” in the fourth resolution, the words

“to go out in fixed proportions”

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “six” instead of “seven”

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause so as to read

“for four years, one fourth to go out annually”

No determination being taken on the three last motions

It was moved and seconded to erase the word “seven” from the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the fourth resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the fourth resolution with the word “six”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the fourth resolution with the word “five”

which passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.  
A. M.

Tuesday June 26. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the third clause of the fourth resolution reported from the Committee so as to read as follows, namely

“for nine years, one third to go out triennially”

which passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to amend the third clause of the fourth resolution so as to read

“for six years, one third to go out biennially”

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the fourth clause of the fourth resolution so as to read

“to receive a compensation for the devotion of their time to the public service”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to erase the following words from the fourth resolution, namely

“out of the national Treasury,”

and to substitute the following namely

“by their respective States”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause in the fourth resolution namely

“to be paid out of the public Treasury”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause in the fourth resolution, as reported from the Committee, in order to take up the following proposition, offered as a substitute, namely

“to be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office  
 “[‘established’ stricken out] under the authority of the  
 “United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the  
 “functions of the second branch) during the term for which  
 “they are elected”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative.

It was <sup>then</sup> moved and seconded to add after the word “elected”  
 the words

“and for One year thereafter”

which passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the proposition  
 as amended namely

“to be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office  
 “[‘established’ stricken out] under the authority of the  
 “United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the  
 “functions of the second branch) during the term for which  
 “they are elected, and for one year thereafter”

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the  
 fourth resolution, namely

“and to be ineligible and incapable of holding any office  
 “under a particular State”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the fifth resolution  
 reported from the Committee namely.

“Resolved that each Branch ought to possess the right of  
 originating acts”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11  
 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday June 27. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the sixth resolution reported from the Committee in order to take up the seventh and eighth resolutions

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the seventh resolution namely

“Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of  
“the national Legislature ought not to be according to the  
“rule established in the articles of confederation”

Before a determination was taken on the clause, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

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Thursday June 28. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the seventh resolution reported from the Committee so as to read as follows, namely

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the Legislature of the United States ought to be in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex and condition including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

It was moved and seconded to erase the word “not” from the first clause of the seventh resolution so as to read

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the Legislature of the United States ought to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation

The determination of the House on the motion for erasing the word "not" from the first clause of the seventh resolution was postponed, at the request of the Deputies of the State of New-York till tomorrow.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M

Friday June 29. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike the word "not" out of the first clause of the seventh resolution reported from the Committee

On the question to ["ag" stricken out] strike out  
it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the seventh resolution, as reported from the Committee namely.

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the ["national" stricken out] Legislature of the United States ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation but according to some equitable ratio of representation

On the question to agree

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the farther consideration of the seventh in order to take up the eighth resolution

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the eighth resolution reported from the Committee so as to read as follows namely

Resolved that in the second branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.—

Before the determination of the House was taken on the last motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M

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Saturday, June 30. 1787.

The following resolution was moved and seconded namely

“Resolved that the President be requested to write to  
“the supreme Executive of the State of New Hampshire and  
“inform him that the business before the Convention is of  
“such a nature as to require the immediate attendance of the  
“Gentlemen appointed by that State to this Convention.”

On the question to agree to the resolution  
it passed in the negative.

It was then moved and seconded to take up the resolution submitted to the consideration of the House yesterday. namely.

Resolved that in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.

After some time passed in debate.

The House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'Clock a. m.

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Monday July 2. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution. namely.

Resolved that in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee consisting

of a Deputy from each State to whom the eighth resolution, and so much of the seventh resolution, reported from the Committee of the whole House, as has not been decided upon should be referred

On the question to agree to this motion

it passed in the affirmative

and a Committee by ballot was appointed of

M<sup>r</sup> Gerry, M<sup>r</sup> Ellsworth, M<sup>r</sup> Yates, M<sup>r</sup> Paterson, M<sup>r</sup> Franklin, M<sup>r</sup> Bedford, M<sup>r</sup> <sup>E</sup><sub>^</sub> Martin, M<sup>r</sup> Mason, M<sup>r</sup> Davie, M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge and M<sup>r</sup> Baldwin.

And then the House adjourned till Thursday next at 11 o'Clock A. M

Thursday July 5. 1787.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Gerry reported from the Committee, to whom were referred the eighth resolution and such part of the seventh resolution as had not already been decided on by the House, that the Committee had directed him to submit the following report to the consideration of the House,—and the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table was read once throughout, and then by paragraphs and is as follows. namely.

The Committee to whom were referred the eighth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House, and so much of the seventh as hath not been decided on submit the following report.

“That the subsequent propositions be recommended to the Convention, on condition that both shall be generally adopted.



1<sup>st</sup> That in the first branch of the Legislature each of the States now in the Union be allowed one Member for every forty thousand inhabitants of the description reported in the seventh resolution of the Committee of the whole House. That each State not containing that number shall be allowed one Member—That all Bills for raising or appropriating money and for fixing the salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United States, shall originate in the first Branch of the Legislature, and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch—and that no money shall be drawn from the public Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations to be originated by the first Branch.

2<sup>ndly</sup> That in the second Branch of the Legislature each State shall have an equal Vote.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first proposition contained in the report, in order to take up the second.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the first clause of the report in order to take up the following namely.

That the suffrages of the several States be regulated and proportioned according to the sums to be paid towards the General Revenue by the inhabitants of each State respectively—That an apportionment of suffrages, according to the ratio aforesaid, shall be made and regulated at the end of        years from the first Meeting of the Legislature of the United States—and so from time to time at the end of every        years thereafter—but that for the present, and until the period first above mentioned        shall have one suffrage &<sup>ca</sup>

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Friday July 6. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to refer the first clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee to a special Committee

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded that the Committee consist of five members.

which was unanimously agreed to—and a Committee was appointed by ballot of

M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge, and M<sup>r</sup> King.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the remainder of the first proposition in order to take up the second.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the second proposition

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to resume the consideration of the second clause of the first proposition, which had been postponed in order to take up the second proposition

which passed in the affirmative

On the question shall the following clause stand as part of the report, namely.

3 "That ['each State not containing' stricken out] all "Bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the "salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United

“States, shall originate in the first branch of the Legislature,  
 “and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch—  
 “and that no money shall be drawn from the Public Treasury  
 “but in pursuance of appropriations to be originated by the  
 “first Branch.”

it passed in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11  
 o’Clock

Saturday July 7. 1787.

A letter from W. Rawle, Secretary to the Library company of Philadelphia, addressed to His Excellency the President of the Convention, enclosing a resolve of that company granting the use of their books to the Members of the Convention, being read.

On motion

Resolved that the Secretary, by letter, present the thanks of the Convention to the Directors of the Library Company for their polite attention.

It was moved and seconded that the second proposition reported from the grand Committee stand part of the report namely

“That in the second Branch of the Legislature each State shall have an equal vote”

which passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the report from the grand Committee until the special Committee report.

which passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11  
 o’Clock A. M.

Monday July 9. 1787.

The honorable Daniel Carrol Esquire One of the Deputies from the State of Maryland attended and took his seat.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, from the Committee to whom was referred the first clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report—He then read the report in his place, and the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table was read once throughout, and then by paragraphs—and is as follows, namely.

The Committee to whom was referred the first clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee beg leave to report.

That in the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States the first branch thereof consist of fifty six Members, of which number

New Hampshire shall have.....	Two.
Massachusetts .....	Seven
Rhode Island .....	One
Connecticut .....	Four
New-York.....	Five
New-Jersey .....	Three
Pennsylvania .....	Eight
Delaware .....	One
Maryland .....	Four
Virginia .....	Nine
North Carolina.....	Five
South Carolina.....	Five
Georgia.....	Two.

2 But as the present situation of the States may probably alter as well in point of wealth as in the number of their

inhabitants that the Legislature be authorised from time to time to augment the number of representatives: and in case any of the States shall hereafter be divided, or any two or more States united, or any new State created within the limits of the United States the Legislature shall possess authority to regulate the number of representatives in any of the foregoing cases upon the principles of their wealth and number of inhabitants.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first paragraph of the report in order to take up the second.

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the second paragraph of the report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer the first paragraph of the report to a Committee of One member from each State,

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> King, M<sup>r</sup> Sherman, M<sup>r</sup> Yates, M<sup>r</sup> Brearely, M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Read, M<sup>r</sup> Carrol, M<sup>r</sup> Madison, M<sup>r</sup> Williamson, M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge, and M<sup>r</sup> Houston.

and then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

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Tuesday July 10. 1787.

1 The honorable M<sup>r</sup> King from the grand Committee to whom was referred the first paragraph of the report of a Committee consisting of M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, M<sup>r</sup>

Randolph, M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge, and M<sup>r</sup> King, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report—He then read the report in his place, and the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table was again read, and is as follows, namely.

That in the original formation of the Legislature of the United States, the first Branch thereof shall consist of sixty five members,

of which number

New Hampshire shall send .....	Three.
Massachusetts .....	Eight
Rhode Island .....	One.
Connecticut.....	Five
New York.....	Six
New-Jersey .....	Four.
Pennsylvania .....	Eight
Delaware.....	One
Maryland .....	Six
Virginia .....	Ten
North Carolina .....	Five
South Carolina.....	Five
Georgia .....	Three.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking out the word "Three" in the apportionment of representation to New Hampshire, and inserting the word "Two"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking out the word "five" in the apportionment of representation to North Carolina, and inserting the word "six"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking

out the word "five" in the apportionment of representation to South Carolina and inserting the word "six"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report by striking out the word "Three" in the apportionment of representation to Georgia and inserting the word "four"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to double the number of representatives, in the first branch of the Legislature of the United States, apportioned by the report of the grand Committee to each State.

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the report of the grand Committee.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment after the second paragraph of the report from the Committee consisting of M<sup>r</sup> Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge and M<sup>r</sup> King.—

"That in order to ascertain alterations in the population  
"and wealth of the States the Legislature of the United States  
"be required to cause a proper census and estimate to be  
"taken once in every term of        years."

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last motion in order to take up the following. namely

"That the Committee of eleven, to whom was referred  
"the report of the Committee of five on the subject of representation, be requested to furnish the Convention with the  
"principles on which they grounded the report."

which passed in the negative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday July 11. 1787.

The amendment offered to the second paragraph of the report from the Committee, consisting of M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, M<sup>r</sup> Randolph M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge and M<sup>r</sup> King, being withdrawn—It was moved and seconded to substitute the following resolution, namely.

“Resolved That in order to ascertain the alterations that may  
“happen in the population and wealth of the several States  
“a census shall be taken of the free inhabitants of each State,  
“and three fifths of the inhabitants of other description on  
“the first year after this form of Government shall have been  
“adopted—and afterwards on every term of        years;  
“and the Legislature shall alter or augment the representa-  
“tion accordingly”

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“three fifths of”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the resolution proposed in order to take up the following namely.

Resolved That at the end of        years from the meeting of the Legislature of the United-States and at the expiration of every        years thereafter the Legislature of the United States be required to apportion the representation of the several States according to the principles of their wealth and population.

On the question to postpone, it passed in the negative  
It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the resolution, namely.

“That in order to ascertain the alterations that may happen in the population and wealth of the several States



“a Census shall be taken of the free inhabitants of each  
“State”.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause  
of the resolution, namely

“and three fifths of the inhabitants of other description”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause  
of the resolution, namely

“On the first year after this form of government shall  
“have been adopted”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word  
“fifteen”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words fifteen  
years the words “at least”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause  
of the resolution namely

“and the Legislature shall alter or augment the represen-  
tation accordingly”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the resolution as amended

it passed unanimously in the negative.

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock  
A. M.

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Thursday July 12. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to  
the last resolution agreed to by the House, respecting the

representation in the first branch of the Legislature of the U. S.—namely.

“Provided always that direct Taxation ought to be proportioned according to representation”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the first clause in the report from the first grand Committee

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the last clause adopted by the House namely

“and that the rule of contribution by direct taxation for the support of the government of the United States shall be the number of white inhabitants, and three fifths of every other description in the several States, until some other rule that shall more accurately ascertain the wealth of the several States can be devised and adopted by the Legislature

The last amendment being withdrawn—it was moved and seconded to substitute the following, namely.

“And in order to ascertain the alteration in the representation which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances of the States—Resolved that a Census be taken within two years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and once within the term of every        years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner, and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of.        and that the Legislature of the United States shall arrange the representation accordingly.

It was moved and seconded so to alter the last clause adopted by the House that together with the amendment proposed the whole should read as follows namely

“Provided always that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct Taxation, and in order to ascertain the alteration in the direct Taxation which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances of the States— Resolved that a Census be taken within two years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and once within the term of every        years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18. 1783—and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct Taxation accordingly”

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “Two” and insert the word “Six”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word “Ten”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their recommendation of April 18. 1783—and to substitute the following namely “of every description and condition”

which passed in the negative.

The question being about to be put upon the clause as amended—The previous question was called for,

and passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the clause, as amended, namely

“Provided always that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct Taxation and in order to ascertain the alteration in the direct Taxation which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances

of the States— Resolved that a Census be taken within six years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States and once within the term of every Ten years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18. 1783—and that the Legislature of the U. S. shall proportion the direct Taxation accordingly

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'Clock. A. M.

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Friday July 13. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of that clause in the report of the grand Committee, which respects the originating of money bills in the first Branch—in order to take up the following, namely

“That in the second branch of the Legislature of the United-States each State shall have an equal vote”

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the last clause agreed to by the House, namely

“That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies to be raised for supplying the public Treasury by direct Taxation shall be assessed on the inhabitants of the several States according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first Branch

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the amendment

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment namely

That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies for supplying the public Treasury by direct Taxation shall be raised from the several States according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first Branch

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the second clause of the report from the Committee of five—entered on the Journal of the 9<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>t</sup>

which was unanimously agreed to.

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause reported from the Committee of five, entered on the Journal of the 9<sup>th</sup> instant, so as to read as follows namely

“But as the present situation of the States may probably alter in the number of their inhabitants that the Legislature of the United States be authorised from time to time to apportion the number of representatives: and in case any of the States shall hereafter be divided, or any two or more States united, or any new States created within the limits of the United States, the Legislature of the U. S. shall possess authority to regulate the number of representatives in any of the foregoing cases upon the principle of their number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereafter mentioned—

On the question to agree to the clause as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word “divided” the following words, namely

“or enlarged by addition of territory”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A M.

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Saturday July 14. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, namely.

That to secure the liberties of the States already confederated, the number of representatives in the first branch from the States which shall hereafter be established, shall never exceed the representatives from such of the thirteen United States as shall accede to this Confederation.

On the question to agree to the proposition  
it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the two propositions reported from the grand Committee, and agreed by the House to stand part of the report—entered on the Journal of the 6. instant

It was moved and seconded to postpone the second clause of the report from the grand Committee, entered on the Journals of the 6 instant, in order to take up the following. namely

That the second branch of the Legislature shall have Thirty six Members of which number

New Hampshire shall have.....	2.
Massachusetts.....	4
Rhode Island.....	1
Connecticut.....	3
New York.....	3
New Jersey.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	4

Delaware .....	1
Maryland.....	3
Virginia .....	5
N <sup>o</sup> Carolina .....	3
S <sup>o</sup> Carolina .....	3
Georgia .....	2.

On the question to postpone, it passed in the negative.  
and then the House adjourned till Monday

Monday July 16. 1787.

The question being taken on the whole of the report from  
the grand Committee as amended

it passed in the affirmative

and is as follows, namely,

Resolved—That in the original formation of the Legislature of the United States the first Branch thereof shall consist of Sixty five members—of which number

New Hampshire shall send .....	Three
Massachusetts .....	Eight
Rhode Island .....	One
Connecticut .....	Five
New York .....	Six
New Jersey .....	four
Pennsylvania.....	Eight
Delaware .....	One
Maryland .....	Six
Virginia .....	Ten
North Carolina .....	Five
South Carolina .....	Five
Georgia .....	Three.

But as the present situation of the States may probably alter in the number of their inhabitants the Legislature of the United States shall be authorized from time to time to apportion the number of representatives: and in case any of the States shall hereafter be divided, or enlarged by addition of territory, or any two or more States united, or any New States created within the limits of the United States the Legislature of the United States shall possess authority to regulate the number of representatives: [~~“ and ”~~ stricken out] in [~~“ case ”~~ stricken out] any of the foregoing cases upon the principle of their number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereafter mentioned, namely,

Provided always that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct Taxation; and in order to ascertain the alteration in the direct Taxation, which may be required from time to time by the changes in the relative circumstances of the States—Resolved that a Census be taken within six years from the first Meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and once within the term of every Ten years afterwards of all the inhabitants of the United States in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18. 1783—and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct Taxation accordingly.

Resolved That all Bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United States shall originate in the first Branch of the Legislature of the United States, and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch—and that no money shall be drawn from the Public Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations to be originated by the first Branch.



Resolved That in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States each State shall have an equal vote.

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It was moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“That the national Legislature ought to possess the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to commit the second clause of the Sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House

which passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

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Tuesday July 17. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the <sup>consideration of the</sup> second clause of the Sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House in order to take up the following

“To make laws binding on the People of the United States in all cases which may concern the common interests of the Union: but not to interfere with the government of the individual States in any matters of internal police which respect the government of such States only, and wherein the general welfare of the United States is not concerned.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause of the 6<sup>th</sup> resolution so as to read as follows, namely

“and moreover to legislate in all cases for the general interests of the Union, <sup>and</sup> also in those to which the States are

separately incompetent, or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the sixth resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely,

“to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union”

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution namely.

Resolved that the legislative acts of the United States made by virtue and in pursuance of the articles of Union and all Treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the respective States as far as those acts or Treaties shall relate to the said States, or their Citizens and Inhabitants—and that the Judiciaries of the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions, any thing in the respective laws of the individual States to the contrary notwithstanding

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

+ 

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“national legislature” out of the second clause of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution, reported from the Committee of the whole House and to insert the words

“the Citizens of the United States”

which passed in the negative

+  On the question to agree to the first clause of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely “That a national Executive be instituted to consist of a Single Person” it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House so as to read

“To be chosen by Electors to be appointed by the several Legislatures of the individual States”

which passed in the negative



It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following clause

“for the term of seven years”

which was unanimously agreed to

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“with power to carry into effect the national laws”

it passed unanimously in y<sup>e</sup> affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words namely

“to be ineligible a second time”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “seven years” and to insert the words “good behaviour.”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“seven years”

which passed in the negative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock

A. M.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause namely  
“to be chosen by the national Legislature  
which passed unani: in the affirmative.

Wednesday July 18. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following clause in the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“for the term of seven years”

which passed unanimously in y<sup>e</sup> affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remaining clause of the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> resolution in order to take up the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution.

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution namely

“That a national Judiciary be established”

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution namely

“To consist of One supreme Tribunal

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“second branch of the national Legislature” and to insert the words “national executive” in the 11. resolution

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to alter the 3<sup>rd</sup> cause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution so as to read as follows, namely,

The Judges of which shall be nominated and appointed by the Executive by and with the advice and consent of the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States—and every such nomination shall be made at least                      days prior to such appointment

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution so as to read as follows namely

That the Judges shall be nominated by the Executive and such nomination shall become an appointment if not disagreed to within        days by two thirds of the second branch of the Legislature.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last amendment

which was unanimously agreed to

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution namely "to hold their Offices during good behaviour"

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the eleventh resolution namely

"to receive, punctually, at stated times a fixed compensation for their services"

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

"Encrease or" out of the eleventh resolution

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the clause as amended namely  
 "to receive, punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation  
 for their services in which no diminution shall be made so  
 as to affect the Persons actually in Office at the time of such  
 diminution"

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 12<sup>th</sup> resolution namely

"That the national Legislature be empowered to appoint  
 inferior Tribunals"

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“impeachments of national Officers” out of the 13<sup>th</sup> resolution

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 13<sup>th</sup> resolution so as to read as follows namely

That the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall extend to cases arising under laws passed by the general Legislature, and to such other questions as involve the National peace and harmony

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 14 resolution namely

Resolved That provision ought to be made for the admission of States lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise with the consent of a number of voices in the national Legislature less than the whole.

<sup>unanimously</sup>  
it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the first clause of the 15<sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House

[“it p<sup>n</sup>” stricken out]

it passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the last clause of the 15<sup>th</sup> resolution

it passed unanimously in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the sixteenth resolution so as to read as follows namely

That a republican form of Government shall be guaranteed to each State—and that each State shall be protected against foreign and domestic violence

which passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Thursday July 19. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the several clauses of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution which respect the appointment, duration, and eligibility of the National Executive.

and unanimously agreed to reconsider immediately

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, namely,

“to be chosen by Electors appointed for that purpose by the Legislatures of the States, in the following proportion

*One person* from each State whose numbers, according to the ratio fixed in the resolution, shall not exceed 100,000—*Two* from each of the others, whose numbers shall not exceed 300,000—and *Three* from each of the rest.

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“To be chosen by electors appointed for that purpose by the Legislatures of the States”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was agreed to postpone the consideration of the remainder of the proposition.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause, namely,

“for the term of seven years”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the following clause namely

“for the term of six years”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to restore the words

“to be ineligible a second time”

it passed in the negative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Friday July 20. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the clause, respecting the number of Electors, entered on the Journal yesterday in order to take up the following namely,

Resolved that for the first election of the supreme Executive the proportion of Electors shall be as follows, namely,

New Hampshire . . . . .	1	Delaware . . . . .	1
Massachusetts . . . . .	3	Maryland . . . . .	2
Rhode Island . . . . .	1	Virginia . . . . .	3
Connecticut . . . . .	2	North Carolina . . . . .	2
New York . . . . .	2	South Carolina . . . . .	2
New Jersey . . . . .	2	Georgia . . . . .	1
Pennsylvania . . . . .	3		
			<hr/>
			in all 25. Electors.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer the last motion to a Committee

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add one Elector to the States of New Hampshire and Georgia.

which passed in the affirmative.

The last motion having been misunderstood, it was moved and seconded that it be put again—and on the question to give an additional Elector to each of the States of New Hampshire and Georgia

it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the above resolution respecting the first election of the supreme Executive

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution



Resolved That the Electors respectively shall not be Members of the National Legislature, or Officers of the Union, or eligible to the office of supreme Magistrate

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“To be removable on impeachment and conviction of malpractice or neglect of duty”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last motion

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the clause

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause namely

“to receive a fixed compensation for the devotion of his time to public service”

which passed unan: in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause, namely

“to be paid out of the national Treasury”

which passed unan: in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

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Saturday July 21. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the resolution respecting the Electors of the supreme Executive, namely

“Who shall be paid out of the national Treasury for the  
“devotion of their time to <sup>the</sup> public service”

which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the words “national Executive” in the 10<sup>th</sup> resolution the words “together with the supreme national Judiciary.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 10<sup>th</sup> resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

Resolved that the national Executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act, which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each Branch of the national Legislature.

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following amendment of the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution, namely

“That the Judges shall be nominated by the Executive,  
“and such [‘appointment’ stricken out] nomination shall  
“become an appointment if not disagreed to by the second  
“Branch of the Legislature”

it passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

“The Judges of which shall be appointed by the second  
“Branch of the national Legislature”

it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Monday July 23<sup>rd</sup>. 1787.

The honorable John Langdon and Nicholas Gillman Esquires, Deputies from the State of New Hampshire, attended and took their seats

The following credentials were produced and read—  
(Here insert the credentials of the Deputies of the State  
of New Ham<sup>r</sup>

On the question to agree to the 17<sup>th</sup> resolution, as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

“That provision ought to be made for the amendment of  
“the articles of union, whensoever it shall seem necessary”  
it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the word “States” in the 18 resolution, the words “and of the national government”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 18<sup>th</sup> resolution as amended namely

“That the legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Powers  
“within the several States, and of the national Government,  
“ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of union”  
it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 19<sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House namely

“to an Assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen  
“by the people to consider and decide thereon”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 19<sup>th</sup> resolution as reported from the Committee of the whole House, namely

Resolved that the amendments which shall be offered to the confederation by the Convention ought at a proper time or times after the approbation of Congress to be submitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the People to consider and decide thereon.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution, namely

Resolved that the representation in the second Branch of the Legislature of the United States consist of      Members from each State, who shall vote per capita.

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word

"Three"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the number "Two"

which was unanimously agreed to

On the question to agree to the resolution as filled up—

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider that clause of the      resolution respecting the appointment of the supreme Executive.

which passed in the affirmative

and to-morrow was assigned for the reconsideration.



[The following was stricken out: "It was moved and seconded to refer the proceedings of the Convention to a Committee      which passed in the affirmative."]

On the question that the Committee consist of a Member from each State

it passed in the negative

Tomorrow assigned for appointing the Committee.

On the question that the Committee consist of Seven  
it passed in the negative

On the question that the Committee consist of five  
it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

and then the house adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock.

Tuesday

July 24<sup>th</sup> 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the resolution respecting the supreme Executive namely "by electors appointed for that purpose by the "Legislatures of the States" and to insert the words

"by the national Legislature"

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "six" and to insert the word "fifteen."

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the resolution respecting the Executive

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution namely.

Resolved that the supreme Executive shall be chosen every years

by Electors to be taken by lot from the national Legislature; the Electors to proceed immediately to the choice of the Executive, and not to separate until it be made The question of Order being taken on the last [word stricken out, illegible] Motion—it was determined that the motion is in order.

On the question to postpone the consideration of the resolution, it passed unanimously in the affirmative



It was moved and seconded to discharge the Committee of the whole House from acting on the propositions submitted to the Convention by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney—and that the said propositions be referred to the Committee to whom the Proceedings of the Convention are referred

which passed unanim: in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take the like order on the propositions submitted to the Convention by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Paterson

which passed unan: in the affirmative

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Wednesday July 25. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the resolution respecting the election of the supreme Executive namely

“except when the Magistrate last chosen shall have continued in office the whole term for which he was chosen, and be reeligible in which case the choice shall be by Electors appointed for that purpose by the several Legislatures”

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the resolution respecting the supreme Executive, namely

“Provided that no person shall be capable of holding the said office for more than six years in any term of twelve”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last amendment

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to refer the resolution respecting the Executive (except that clause which provides that it consist of a single Person) to the Committee of detail.

Before a determination was taken on the last motion The House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

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Thursday July 26. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the third clause of the resolution respecting the national executive so as to read as follows, namely

"for the term of seven years to be ineligible a second  
"time"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the whole resolution respecting the supreme Executive namely.

Resolved That a national Executive be instituted

to consist of a Single Person

to be chosen by the national Legislature

for the term of seven years

to be ineligible a second time

with power to carry into execution the national Laws

to appoint to Offices in cases not otherwise provided  
for.

to be removable on impeachment and conviction of  
malpractice or neglect of duty.

### III

to receive a fixed compensation for the devotion of  
his time to public service

to be paid out of the public Treasury.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following Resolution namely.

Resolved That it be an instruction to the Committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Convention for the establishment of a national government, to receive a clause or clauses, requiring certain qualifications of landed property and citizenship in the United States for the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Members of both branches of the Legislature of the United States; and for disqualifying all such persons as are indebted to, or have unsettled accounts with the United States from being Members of either Branch of the national Legislature.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word  
"landed"

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the clause respecting the qualification as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words ["or Officers" stricken out] "and Pensioners of the Government of the United States" to the clause of disqualification

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words, namely

"or have unsettled accounts with"

which passed in the affirmative.



On the question to agree to the clause of disqualification as amended

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution namely

Resolved that it be an instruction to the Committee to whom were referred the proceedings of the Convention for the establishment of a national Government, to receive a clause or clauses for preventing the seat of the national Government being in the same City or Town with the seat of the Government of any State, longer than until the necessary public Buildings can be erected.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last resolution.

It was moved and seconded to refer such proceedings of the Convention, as have been agreed on since Monday last, to the Committee of detail

which passed unanimously in y<sup>e</sup> affirmative and then the House adjourned till monday Aug<sup>t</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>

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Monday August 6. 1787.

The House met agréably to adjournment.

The honorable John Francis Mercer Esq, One of the Deputies from the State of Maryland, attended and took his seat.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge, from the Committee to whom were referred the Proceedings of the Convention for the purpose of reporting a Constitution for the establishment of a national Government conformable to these Proceedings, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to

report— The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, and being read once throughout<sup>and copies thereof given to the members</sup>— It was moved and seconded to adjourn till wednesday morning which passed in the negative.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Tuesday

^ August 7. 1787.



It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause of the third article so as to read

“each of which shall<sup>in all cases</sup> have a negative on the legislative acts of the other”

which was passed in the negative

On the question to strike the following clause out of the third article namely

“each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other”

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following words to the last clause of the third article

“unless a different day shall be appointed by law”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “December” and to insert the word “May” in the third article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word “Senate” in the third article, the following words, namely

“subject to the negative hereafter mentioned”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the Preamble to the constitution as reported from the committee to whom were referred the Proceedings of the Convention—it passed in the affirmative  
On the question to agree to the first article, as reported, it passed in the affirmative  
On the question to agree to the second article, as reported, it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the last clause of the third article so as to read as follows namely

“The Legislature shall meet at least once in every year;  
“and such meeting shall be on the first monday in December  
“unless a different day shall be appointed by law”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the last clause in the first section of the fourth article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

which passed in the negative

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock

Wednesday August 8. 1787.

On the question to agree to the first section of the fourth article as reported

it passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “three” and to insert the word “seven” in the second section of the fourth article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the second section of the fourth article by inserting the word [“in” instead of “in” stricken out] “of” after the word “citizen” and the words “an inhabitant” instead of the words “a resident”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the second section of the fourth article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "five" and to insert the word "six" before the words "in South Carolina" in the third section of the fourth article

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the third section of the fourth article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the latter clause of the fourth section of the fourth article so as to read as follows namely

"according to the rule herein after made for direct taxation not exceeding the rate of One for every forty thousand"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the fourth section of the fourth article namely

"Provided that every State shall have at least one representative"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "free" before the word "inhabitants" in the fourth section of the fourth article

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the fourth section of the fourth article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the fifth section of the fourth article

which passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Thursday August 9. 1787.

On the question to agree to the 6 section of the 4. article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 7. section of the 4 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words in the third clause of the 5 article after the word "executive"

"of the State, in the representation of which the vacancies shall happen"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 5. article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following words to the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 5 article, namely

"unless other provision shall be made by the Legislature"

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause in the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 5. article so as to read as follows, namely

"vacancies happening by refusals to accept resignations or  
"otherwise may be supplied by the Legislature of the State  
"in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen  
"or by the executive thereof until the next meeting of the  
"Legislature"

which passed in the affirmative

On the motion to agree to the three first clauses of the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 5<sup>th</sup> article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause in the first section of the 5. article

which was passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the last clause in the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 5. article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words after the word "after" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 5 article namely

"they shall be assembled in consequence of"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 5. article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "fourteen" in the 3 section of the 5 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "fourteen" in the 3 section of the 5 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "Ten" in the 3 section of the 5 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "four" and to insert the word "nine" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the 5 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the 5

article by inserting the word "of" after the word "citizen" and the words "an inhabitant" instead of the words "a resident."

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the 5 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 4<sup>th</sup> section of the 5. article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "each House" and to insert the words "the House of representatives" in the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 6<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "respectively" after the word "State" in the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 6. article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the second clause in the first section of the 6<sup>th</sup> article so as to read as follows namely

"but regulations in each of the foregoing cases may, at any time, be made or altered by the Legislature of the United States"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 6<sup>th</sup> article as amended

it passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Friday August 10. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike out 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 6. article in order to introduce the following namely

“That the qualifications of the members of the Legislature  
“be as follows.

“The members of the House of representatives shall possess  
“a clear and unincumbered property of

“The Members of the Senate”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 6. article, namely

“with regard to property”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 6. article as reported.

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

and monday next was assigned for the reconsideration

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 6. article to read as follows, namely.

“not less than 33 members of the House of representa-  
“tives, nor less than 14 members of the Senate, shall consti-  
“tute a quorum to do business; a smaller number in either  
“House may adjourn from day to day, but the number neces-  
“sary to form such quorum may be encreased by an act of  
“the Legislature on the addition of members in either branch”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 6. article



“and may be authorised to compel the attendance of  
“absent members in such manner and under such penalties  
“as each House may provide”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 6. article as  
amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 4 sect of the 6 article as  
reported

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 5. sect. of the 6 article as  
reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the last clause in the  
6 sect. of the 6. article by adding the following words

“with the concurrence of two thirds”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 6 sect. of the 6 article as  
amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“one fifth part” and to insert the words “of every one  
Member present” in the latter clause of the 7. sect. of the 6  
article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “each  
House” and to insert the words “the House of representa-  
tives” in the second clause of the 7 sect of the 6 article—and  
to add the following words to the section, namely

“and any member of the Senate shall be at liberty to  
enter his dissent”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 7 sect of the 6 article, namely

“when it shall be acting in a legislative capacity”  
and to add the following words to the section

“except such parts thereof as in their judgment require secrecy”

which passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

---

Saturday August 11. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 7 sect. of the 6 article to read as follows namely

“Each House shall keep a Journal of it's proceedings, and  
“shall from time to time publish the same; except such part  
“of the proceedings of the Senate when acting not in it's  
“Legislative capacity as may be judged by that House to  
“require secrecy”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert in the first clause of the 7 sect of the 6 article after the word “thereof” the following words

“relative to Treaties and military operations”

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 7. sect. of the 6 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the 8<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6. article to read as follows, namely,

“The Legislature shall at their first assembling determine

“on a place at which their future Sessions shall be held:  
 “neither House shall afterwards, during the Session of the  
 “House of Representatives, without the consent of the other,  
 “adjourn for more than three days, nor shall they adjourn to  
 “any other place than such as shall have been fixed by law”  
 which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to prefix the following words to  
 the 8 sect. of the 6 article, namely

“During the session of the Legislature”

and to strike out the last clause of the section

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 8 sect. of the 6 article as  
 amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 5. sect. of the  
 4. article

which passed in the affirmative

and monday next was assigned for the reconsideration

And then the House adjourned till [<sup>Monday next</sup> “to-morrow” stricken  
 out] at 11 o’Clock A. M.

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Monday August 13. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven”  
 and to insert the word “four” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4 article

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven”  
 and to insert the word “nine” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4 article

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “shall  
 have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven  
 years before his election” and to insert between the words

"an" and "inhabitant" the words "Citizen and" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4 article

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment of "nine"

it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment of "four"

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4 article, namely,

"Provided always that the above limitation of seven years shall not be construed to affect the rights of those who are now Citizens of the United States"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "seven" and to insert the word "five" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4. article

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4. article as formerly ["passed" stricken out] amended

it passed in the affirmative.

On the question shall the word "nine" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 5. article stand part of the said section

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 5. sect of the 4. article to read as follows, namely,

"all bills for raising money for the purposes of revenue, or for appropriating the same, shall originate in the House of representatives; and shall not be so altered or amended by the Senate, as to encrease or diminish the sum to be raised, or change the mode of raising or the objects of it's appropriation"

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 5 sect. of the 4. article as reported

it passed in the negative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Tuesday August 14. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 9 section of the 6 article in order to take up the following

"The members of each House shall be incapable of holding any Office under the United States for which they, or any other for their benefit, receive any salary, fees, or emoluments of any kind—and the acceptance of such office shall vacate their seats respectively"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 9 section of the 6 article by adding the following clause after the words ["unstricken out"] "be elected"

"except in the army or navy thereof, but in that case their seats shall be vacated"

Before the question was taken on the last amendment

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 9<sup>th</sup> section of the 6 article until the powers to be vested in the Senate are ascertained

which passed unanimously in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the latter clause of the 10 sect. of the 6 article and to insert the following

"to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 10 sect. of the 6 article

“five dollars or the present value thereof per diem during  
“their attendance & for every thirty miles travel in going to  
“and returning from Congress”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 10<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6 article

“to be ascertained by law”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 10 section of the 6 article as amended it passed in the affirmative—

and then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 oClock A M

Wednesday August 15. 1787.

On the question to agree to the 11 Sect. of the 6 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the latter part of the 12 Sect. of the 6 article,

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to [“add the following” stricken out] amend- [“ment to” stricken out] the 12. sect. of the 6 article as follows

“Each House shall possess the right of originating all  
“Bills except Bills for raising money for the purposes of  
“revenue or for appropriating the same and for fixing the  
“salaries of the Officers of Government which shall originate in the House of representatives; but the Senate may  
“propose or concur with amendments as in other cases”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last amendment

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment of the 13<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6 article.

“Every bill which shall have passed the two Houses, shall, before it become a law, be severally presented to the President of the United States and to the Judges of the supreme court, for the revision of each—If, upon such revision, they shall approve of it, they shall respectively signify their approbation by signing it—But, if upon such revision, it shall appear improper to either or both to be passed into a law; it shall be returned, with the objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill: But, if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House, when either the President or a Majority of the Judges shall object, or three fourths, where both shall object, shall agree to pass it, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and, if approved by two thirds, or three fourths of the other House, as the case may be, it shall become a law”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 13<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6th article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “two thirds” and to insert the words “three fourths” in the 13<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 13 sect. of the 6 article as follows

“No Bill or resolve of the Senate and House of representatives shall become a Law, or have force until it shall have been presented to the President of the United States for his revision”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “seven” and to insert the words “ten (“sundays excepted”) in the 13<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6 article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 13 sect. of the 6 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Thursday August 16. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following as the 14 section of the 6. article.

“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, and in the cases hereinafter mentioned) shall be presented to the President for his revision; and before the same shall have force, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill”

which passed in the affirmative.



It was moved and seconded to insert the following proviso after the first clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 7-article.

“Provided that no Tax, Duty or Imposition shall be laid  
“by the Legislature of the United States on articles exported  
“from any State”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the Proviso.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the words “and post roads” after the words “post offices” in the 7 clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect of the 7. article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words “and emit bills” out of the 8. clause of the 1 section of the 7 [“clause” stricken out] article

which passed in the affirmative.

separate questions being taken on the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 clauses of the 1. sect. of the 7 article as amended

They passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o’Clock A. M.

Friday August 17. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “joint” before the word “ballot” in the 9 <sup>clause</sup> [“sect.” stricken out] of the 1 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 9 clause of the 1. sect. of the 7 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to alter the <sup>first part of the</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> clause 1 sect. 7 article to read as follows

“To punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas ”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “define and ” between the word “To ” and the word “punish ” in the 12 clause

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the second part of the 12 clause as follows

“To punish the counterfeiting of the securities and current coin of the United States, and offences against the law of nations ”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 13 clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 7 article amended as follows

“To subdue a rebellion in any State against the government thereof on the application of it's Legislature, or without when the Legislature cannot meet ”

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “make ” and to insert the word “declare ” in the 14<sup>th</sup> clause

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 14 clause

which passed in the negative.

The question being again taken to strike out the word “make ” and to insert the word “declare ” in the 14. clause

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words

“and to make peace ” to the 14 clause

which passed in the negative

Separate questions having been taken on the 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 clauses of the 1<sup>st</sup> section, 7 article as amended.

They passed in the affirmative

And the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'Clock A. M.

Saturday August 18. 1787.

The following additional powers<sup>proposed</sup> to be vested in the Legislature of the United States having been submitted to the consideration of the Convention—It was moved and seconded to refer them to the Committee to whom the proceedings of the Convention were referred

which passed in the affirmative

The propositions are as follows

- To dispose of the unappropriated lands of the United States
- To institute temporary governments for new States arising thereon
- To regulate affairs with the Indians as well within as without the limits of the United States
- To exercise exclusively Legislative authority at the seat of the general Government, and over a district around the same, not exceeding square miles: the consent of the Legislature of the State or States comprising such district being first obtained
- To grant charters of incorporation in cases where the public good may require them, and the authority of a single State may be incompetent
- To secure to literary authors their copy rights for a limited time

To establish an University

To encourage, by proper premiums and provisions, the advancement of useful knowledge and discoveries

To authorise the Executive to procure and hold for the use of the United States landed property for the erection of forts, magazines, and other necessary buildings

To fix and permanently establish the seat of Government of the United-States in which they shall possess the exclusive right of soil and jurisdiction

To establish seminaries for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences

To grant charters of incorporation

To grant patents for useful inventions

To secure to authors exclusive rights for a certain time

To establish public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades, and manufactures.

That Funds which shall be appropriated for payment of public Creditors shall not during the time of such appropriation be diverted or applied to any other purpose—and to prepare a clause or clauses for restraining the Legislature of the United States from establishing a perpetual revenue

To secure the payment of the public debt.

To secure all Creditors, under the new Constitution, from a violation of the public faith. when pledged by the authority of the Legislature

To grant letters of marque and reprisal

To regulate Stages on the post-roads.

It was moved and seconded That a Committee to consist of a Member from each State be appointed to consider the

necessity and expediency of the debts of the several States being assumed by the United States

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Langdon, M<sup>r</sup> King, M<sup>r</sup> Sherman, M<sup>r</sup> Livingston, M<sup>r</sup> Clymer, M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson, M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Henry, M<sup>r</sup> Mason, M<sup>r</sup> Williamson, M<sup>r</sup> C. C. Pinckney, and M<sup>r</sup> Baldwin.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution, namely

Resolved That this Convention will meet punctually at 10 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) and sit till four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the President shall adjourn the Convention and that no motion for adjournment be allowed.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "and support" between the word "raise" and the word "armies" in the 14. clause, 1 sect, 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "build and equip" and to insert the words "provide and maintain" in the 15 clause, 1 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following as ["the" stricken out] 16<sup>th</sup> clause, in the 1 sect. of the 7. article

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to annex the following proviso to the last clause

“provided that in time of peace the army shall not consist  
“of more than           thousand men”

which passed [“nem con:” stricken out] in the  
negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following as  
a           clause in the 1 sect. of the 7 article

“to make laws for regulating and disciplining the militia  
“of the several States, reserving to the several States the  
“appointment of their militia Officers”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the last clause in  
order to take up the following

“To establish an uniformity of exercise and arms for the  
“militia—and rules for their government when called into  
“service under the authority of the United States: and to  
“establish and regulate a militia in any State where it’s Legis-  
“lature shall neglect to do it”

It was moved and seconded to refer the two last motions to a  
Committee

which passed in the affirmative  
and they were referred to the Committee of eleven.

And then the House adjourned till monday next at 10  
o’clock A. M.

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Monday August 20<sup>th</sup>. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to refer the following propositions  
to the Committee of five.

which passed in the affirmative.

Each House shall be the Judge of it’s own privileges, and  
shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person  
violating the same: or who, in the place where the Legislature

may be sitting and during the time of it's session, shall threaten any of it's members for any thing said or done in the House: or who shall assault any of them therefor—or who shall assault, or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend either of the Houses in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by their order. Each Branch of the Legislature, as well as the supreme Executive shall have authority to require the opinions of the supreme Judicial Court upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions

The privileges and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this government in the most expeditious and ample manner: and shall not be suspended by the Legislature except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding        months.

The liberty of the Press shall be inviolably preserved.

No Troops shall be kept up in time of peace, but by consent of the Legislature

The military shall always be subordinate to the civil power, and no grants of money shall be made by the Legislature for supporting military land forces for more than one year at a time

No Soldier shall be quartered in any house in time of peace<sup>d</sup> without consent of the Owner.

No person holding the Office of President of the United States—a Judge of their supreme Court—Secretary for the Department of foreign affairs—of Finance—of Marine—of War—or of

shall be capable of holding at the same time any other office of trust or emolument under the United States, or an individual State.

No religious test or qualification shall ever be annexed to any oath of office under the authority of the United States:

The United States shall be for ever considered as one Body-corporate and politic in law, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities which to Bodies Corporate do, or ought to appertain.

The Legislature of the United States shall have the power of making the great seal, which shall be kept by the President of the United States or in his absence<sup>by</sup> the President of the Senate, to be used by them as the occasion may require—— It shall be called the great Seal of the United-States and shall be affixed to all laws.

all commissions and writs shall run in the name of the United States.

The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall be extended to all controversies between the United States and an individual State—or the United States and the Citizen of an individual State.

To assist the President in [“directing” stricken out] conducting the Public affairs there shall be a Council of State composed of the following Officers.

1. The Chief Justice of the supreme Court, who shall from time to time recommend such alterations of, and additions to, the Laws of the United-States as may in his opinion be necessary to the due administration of Justice, and such as may promote useful learning and inculcate sound morality throughout the Union: He shall be President of the Council in the absence of the President.

2. The Secretary of domestic-affairs who shall be appointed by the President and hold his office during [a word erased] pleasure It shall be his duty to attend to matters of general



police, the state of agriculture and manufactures, the opening of roads and navigations, and the facilitating communications through the United States, and he shall from time to time recommend such measures and establishments as may tend to promote those objects.

3 The Secretary of Commerce and Finance who shall also be appointed by the President during pleasure. It shall be his duty to superintend all matters relating to the public finances, to prepare and report Plans of revenue and for the regulation of expenditures, and also to recommend such things as may in his judgment promote the commercial interests of the United-States.

4. The Secretary of foreign affairs who shall <sup>also</sup> be appointed by the President during pleasure— It shall be his duty to correspond with all foreign Ministers, prepare plans of Treaties, and consider such as may be transmitted from abroad—and generally to attend to the Interests of the United States, in their connections with foreign Powers.

5. The Secretary of war who shall also be appointed by the President during pleasure.—It shall be his duty to superintend every thing relating to the war Department such as the raising and equipping of Troops, the care of military Stores, public Fortifications, arsenals, and the like—also in time of war to prepare and recommend Plans of offence and defence.

6 The Secretary of the Marine who shall also be appointed by the President during pleasure—It shall be his duty to superintend every thing relating to the marine Department, the public ships, Dock-yards, naval stores, and Arsenals—also in time of war to prepare and recommend Plans of offence and defence.

The President shall also appoint a Secretary of State to hold his office during pleasure; who shall be Secretary of the Council of State, and also public Secretary to the President.—<sup>†</sup> It shall be his duty to prepare all public dispatches from the President, which he shall countersign.

The President may from time to time submit any matter to the discussion of the Council of State, and he may require the written opinions of any one or more of the Members; But he shall in all cases exercise his own judgment, and either conform to such opinions or not as he may think proper: and every officer above mentioned shall be responsible for his opinion on the affairs relating to his particular Department.

Each of the Officers abovementioned shall be liable to impeachment and removal from office for neglect of duty, malversation, or corruption

That the Committee be directed to report qualifications for the President of the United-States—and a mode for trying the supreme Judges in cases of impeachment.

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It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 17 clause, 1 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause in the 1. sect. 7 article

“To make sumptuary laws”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause in the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. of the 7 article

“To establish all offices”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the last clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 7 article, as reported,

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "some overt-act of" after the word "in" in the 2 sect. 7 article and to strike out the word "and" before the words "in adhering" and to insert the word "or"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "or any of them" 2 section 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. 7 article in order to take up the following

"Whereas it is essential to the preservation of Liberty to  
"define precisely and exclusively what shall constitute the  
"crime of Treason it is therefore ordained declared and es-  
"tablished that if a man do levy war against the United States  
"within their Territories or be adherent to the enemies of  
"the United States within the said territories giving to them  
"aid and comfort within their Territories or elsewhere, and  
"thereof be provably attainted of open deed by the People  
"of his condition he shall be adjudged guilty of treason"

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "against the United States" 1<sup>st</sup> line, 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "to the same overt-act." after the word "witnesses" 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words "some overt-act" out of the 1<sup>st</sup> line, 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

"Sole and exclusive" before the word "power" in the 2 clause, 2 sect, 7 article.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to re-instate the words

"against the United States" in the first line, 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "of the United States" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> line 2 sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 1<sup>st</sup> clause of the 2 sect. 7 article to read

"Treason against the United States shall consist only  
"in levying war against them, or in adhering to their  
"enemies"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the words

"giving them <sup>aid</sup> and comfort" after the word "enemies"  
in the 2 section, 7 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the words "overt act" the words "or on confession in open court" 2 section, 7 article.

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 7 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“white and other” out of the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. 7 article  
which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word

“six” and to insert the word “three” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> section  
of the 7 article.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the 7 article

“That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the  
“United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies  
“for supplying the public Treasury, by direct taxation shall  
“be raised from the several States according to the number  
“of their representatives respectively in the first Branch”

Before a question was taken on the last motion

The House adjourned.

Tuesday August 21. 1787.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Livingston, from the Committee of eleven  
to whom were referred

a proposition respecting the debts of the several States,  
entered on the Journal of the 18 instant  
and a proposition respecting the militia

entered on the Journal of the 18 instant  
informed the House that the Committee were prepared to  
report—and had directed him to submit the same to the  
consideration of the House.

The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's-table,  
and, being read throughout, is as follows.

“The Legislature of the United-States shall have power

“to fulfil the engagements which have been entered into by  
 “Congress, and to discharge as well the debts of the United  
 “States, as the debts incurred by the several States during  
 “the late war, for the common defence and general wel-  
 “fare.”

“To make laws 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 the United States”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration  
 of the above report

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 7 article as  
 amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the  
 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 7 article

“And all accounts of supplies furnished, services per-  
 “formed, and monies advanced by the several States, to the  
 “United States; or by the United States to the several States  
 “shall be adjusted by the same rule.”

The last motion being withdrawn,

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the  
 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the 7<sup>th</sup> article.

“By this rule the several quotas of the States shall be  
 “determined in settling the expences of the late war”

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of  
 the last motion

which-passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the 7 article

That from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States until a Census shall be taken, all monies for supplying the public Treasury, by direct taxation, shall be raised from the several States according to the number of their representatives respectively in the first Branch.

It was moved and seconded to annex the following amendment to the last motion.

“subject to a final liquidation by the foregoing rule when  
“a Census shall have been taken”

On the question to agree to the amendment  
it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the Proposition and amendment  
it passed in the negative.

On the question to take up the amendment offered to the 12 sect of the 6 article, entered on the Journal of the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, and then postponed

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. 7 article

“and whenever the Legislature of the United States shall  
“find it necessary that revenue should be raised by direct  
“taxation, having apportioned the same, according to the  
“above rule, on the several States, requisitions shall be made  
“of the respective States to pay into the Continental Treasury  
“their respective quotas within a time in the said requisition  
“specified, and in case of any of the States failing to comply  
“with such requisitions, then and then only to devise and  
“pass acts directing the mode and authorising the collection  
“of the same.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the word "duty" in the first line 4 sect. 7 article

"for the purpose of revenue"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the 4 sect. 7 article by inserting the following words

"unless by consent of two thirds of the legislature"

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the first clause of the 4 section of the 7 article, as reported,

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "free" before the word "persons" in the 4 sect. of the 7 article.

Before the question was taken on the last motion

The House adjourned

Wednesday August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1787.

The motion, made yesterday, to insert the word "free" before the word "persons" in the 4 section of the 7 article, being withdrawn,

It was moved and seconded to commit the two remaining clauses of the 4 section, and the 5 section of the 7 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to com't the 6<sup>th</sup> section of the 7 article

which passed in the affirmative



and a Committee (of a Member from each State) was appointed by ballot of the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Langdon, M<sup>r</sup> King, M<sup>r</sup> Johnson, M<sup>r</sup> Livingston, M<sup>r</sup> Clymer, M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson, M<sup>r</sup> L. Martin, M<sup>r</sup> Madison, M<sup>r</sup> Williamson, M<sup>r</sup> C. C. Pinckney, & M<sup>r</sup> Baldwin.—to whom the 2 remaining <sup>clauses of the 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> & 6 sections</sup> were referred.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge, from the Committee to whom sundry propositions were referred on the 18 and 20<sup>th</sup> instant, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report—he then read the report in his place—and the same, being delivered in at the Secretary's table, was again read throughout, and is as follows .

The Committee report that in their opinion the following additions should be made to the report now before the Convention viz<sup>t</sup>

at the end of the <sup>clause of the 1<sup>st</sup></sup> 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 7 article add

“for payment of the debts and necessary expences of the  
“United States—provided that no law for raising any branch  
“of revenue, except what may be specially appropriated for  
“the payment of interest on debts or loans shall continue in  
“force for more than      years”

at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause, 2 sect. 7 article add

“and with Indians, within the Limits of any State, not  
“subject to the laws thereof”

at the end of the 16 clause of the 2 sect. 7 article add

“and to provide, as may become necessary, from time to  
“time, for the well managing and securing the common prop-  
“erty and general interests and welfare of the United States  
“in such manner as shall not interfere with the Governments  
“of individual States in matters which respect only their  
“internal Police, or for which their individual authorities  
“may be competent”

at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> section 10 article add

“he shall be of the age of thirty five years, and a Citizen  
“of the United States, and shall have been an Inhabitant  
“thereof for Twenty one years”

after the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 10<sup>th</sup> article insert the following as  
a 3<sup>rd</sup> section.

“The President of the United States shall have a Privy-  
“Council which shall consist of the President of the Senate,  
“the Speaker of the House of representatives, the Chief-  
“Justice of the Supreme-Court, and the principal Officer in  
“the respective departments of foreign affairs, domestic-  
“affairs, War, Marine, and Finance, as such departments of  
“office shall from time to time be established—whose duty  
“it shall be to advise him in matters respecting the execution  
“of his Office, which he shall think proper to lay before  
“them: But their advice shall not conclude him, nor affect  
“his responsibility for the measures which he shall adopt”  
at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 11 article add

“The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be triable by  
“the Senate, on impeachment by the House of representa-  
“tives”

Between the 4 & 5 lines of the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the 11 article,  
after the word “controversies”—insert

“between the United States and an individual State, or  
“the United States and an individual person”

It was moved and seconded to rescind the order of the House  
respecting the hours of meeting and adjournment

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause  
after the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 7 article

I AP—10

"The Legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, nor any *ex post facto* laws."

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of five,

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the report, in order that the Members may furnish themselves with copies of the report,

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of eleven, entered on the Journal of the 21<sup>st</sup> instant

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the report to read as follows.

"The Legislature shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the debts of the United States"

It was moved and seconded to alter the amendment by striking out the words "discharge the debts" and insert the words "liquidate the claims"

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the clause as amended, namely,

"The Legislature shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the debts of the United States"

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the second clause of the report

"and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by the United States"

Before the question was taken on the last motion

The House adjourned

Thursday August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the second clause of the report of the Committee of eleven in order to take up the following

“To establish an uniform and general system of discipline  
“for the militia of these States, and to make laws for organ-  
“izing, arming, disciplining and governing such part of them  
“as may be employed in the service of the United States, re-  
“serving to the States respectively the appointment of the  
“Officers and all authority over the militia not herein given  
“to the general Government”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the second clause of the report of the Committee of eleven in order to take up the following

“To establish an uniformity of arms, exercise, and organ-  
“ization for the militia—and to provide for the government  
“of them when called into the service of the United States”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to recommit the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the report of the Committee of eleven

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the first part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the report, namely

“To make laws 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”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the next part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the report to read

“reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of  
“the Officers under the rank of general Officers

it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the following part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the report, namely,

“reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of  
“the Officers ”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the report, namely,

“and the authority of training the militia according to the  
“discipline prescribed by the United States ”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 7 section of the 7 article, as reported,

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the 7 section of the 7 article.

“No person holding any office of profit or trust under the  
“United States, shall without the consent of the Legislature  
“accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind  
“whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 8<sup>th</sup> article to read as follows

“This Constitution and the Laws of the United States  
“made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the  
“authority of the United-States, shall be the supreme law of  
“the several States, and of their Citizens and inhabitants; and

“the Judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in  
 “their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of  
 “the several States to the contrary notwithstanding”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 8 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out  
 of the 18 clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> section 7 article

“enforce treaties”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to alter the first part of the 18  
 clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> section, 7 article to read

“To provide for calling forth the [“aid of the” stricken  
 “out] militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress  
 “insurrections, and repel invasions”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 18<sup>th</sup> clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> section,  
 7 article, as amended

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following propo-  
 sition, as an additional power to be vested in the Legislature  
 of the United States.

“To negative all laws passed by the several States inter-  
 “fering, in the opinion of the Legislature, with the general  
 “interests and harmony of the Union—provided that two  
 “thirds of the Members of each House assent to the same.”

It was moved and seconded to commit the proposition

which passed in the negative.

The Proposition was then withdrawn.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 1<sup>st</sup> section of  
 the 7. article to read

"The Legislature shall fulfil the engagements and discharge the debts of the United-States, and shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises."

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the first section 9. article to read

"The Senate shall have power to treat with foreign nations, but no Treaty shall be binding on the United States which is not ratified by a Law."

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the amendment.

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment.

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consid<sup>n</sup> of the first clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 9 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

"and other public ministers" after the word "ambassadors" in the first section 9 article

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions being taken on postponing the several clauses of the first sect. 9. article

they ["were postponed." stricken out] passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to take up the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 9 article, in order to it's being committed

which passed in the affirmative.

and it was referred to the Committee of five.

and then the House adjourned

Friday August 24. 1787.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Livingston, from the Committee of eleven to whom were referred the two remaining clauses of the 4<sup>th</sup> section, and the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> sections of the 7 article, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report. The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, was once read, and is as follows.

“Strike out so much of the 4<sup>th</sup> section of the 7<sup>th</sup> article as “was referred to the Committee and insert “The migration “or importation of such persons as the several States now “existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited “by the Legislature prior to the year 1800—but a Tax or “Duty may be imposed on such migration or importation at “a rate not exceeding the average of the Duties laid on Im- “ports.”

“The 5<sup>th</sup> section to remain as in the report”

“The 6<sup>th</sup> section to be stricken out”

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 1<sup>st</sup> clause 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 7 article

which passed in the affirmative

and to-morrow was assigned for the reconsideration

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sections 9 article.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sections of the 9<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions being taken on the 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> clauses of the 1<sup>st</sup> section—10<sup>th</sup> article, as reported,

they passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “Legisla-



ture" and to insert the word "People" in the 1<sup>st</sup> section 10<sup>th</sup> article.

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "joint" before the word "ballot" in the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 10<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word "Legislature" in the 1<sup>st</sup> section 10<sup>th</sup> article the words "each State having one vote"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word "Legislature" in the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. of the 10 article the words "to which election a majority of the votes of the Members present shall be required"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause

"and in case the numbers for the two highest in votes should be equal, then the President of the Senate shall have an additional casting voice"

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the first sect. of the 10<sup>th</sup> article

"shall be chosen by electors to be chosen by the People of the several States"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the two last clauses of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 10 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to ["com" stricken out] refer the two last clauses of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 10 article. to a committee of a Member from each State.

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the following clause

“shall be chosen by electors”

it passed in the negative

The consideration of the remaining clauses of the 1<sup>st</sup> section 10 article was postponed till to-morrow on the request of the Deputies of the State of New Jersey.

On the question to transpose the word “information” and to insert it after the word “Legislature” in the first clause of the 2 sect. 10 article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “he may” and to insert the word “and” before the word “recommend” in the second clause of the 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “and” after the word “occasions” in the 2 sect. 10 article;

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word “shall” before the words “think proper” 2 sect. 10 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike <sup>out</sup> the words “officers” and to insert the words “to offices” after the word “appoint” in the 2 sect. of the 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “or by law” after the word “constitution” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 10<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “and shall” “appoint to offices in all cases not otherwise provided for by” “this Constitution” and to insert the following

“and shall appoint to all offices established by this Constitution, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, and  
“to all offices which may here after be created by law.”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment

“except where by Law the appointment shall be vested in  
“the [“legislative or” stricken out] Executives of the several  
“States”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following order

“That the order respecting the adjournment at four be repealed, and that in future the House assemble at ten and adjourn at three

which passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

Saturday August 25. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the first clause of the first section 7 article, in order to take up the following amendment

“all debts contracted and engagements entered into, by or  
“under the authority of Congress shall be as valid against the  
“United States under this constitution as under the confederation.”

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the amendment

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the first clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 7 article

"for the payment of said debts and for the defraying the  
 "expences that shall be incurred for the common defence and  
 "general welfare"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the report of the  
 Committee of eleven, entered on the Journal of the 24<sup>th</sup> in-  
 stant [a word or words erased] as follows

to strike out the words "<sup>the year</sup>eighteen hundred" and to insert  
 the words "the year eighteen hundred and eight"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the first clause of the  
 report to read

The importation of Slaves into such of the States as shall  
 permit the same shall not be prohibited by the Legislature of  
 the U. S. until the year 1808.

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the first part of the report as  
 amended, namely.

"The migration or importation of such persons as the  
 "several States now existing shall think proper to admit shall  
 "not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808."

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "average  
 of the duties laid on Imports" and to insert the words

"common impost on articles not enumerated"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the second clause of  
 the report to read

"but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation  
 "not exceeding ten dollars for each person"

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause of the report  
as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to postpone the farther consideration of the  
report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 8<sup>th</sup> article to read

“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 several States,  
“and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the Judges in the  
“several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions;  
“any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States  
“to the contrary notwithstanding”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following propo-  
sitions

“The Legislature of the United States shall not oblige  
“Vessels belonging to Citizens thereof, or to foreigners, to  
“enter or pay duties, or imposts in any other State than in that  
“to which they may be bound, or to clear out in any other  
“than [“in” stricken out] the State in which their cargoes  
“may be laden on board—Nor shall any privilege, or immu-  
“nity, be granted to any vessels on entering, clearing out,  
“or paying duties or imposts in one State in preference to  
“another”

“Should it be judged expedient by the Legislature of the  
“United States that one or more ports for collecting duties  
“or imposts other than those ports of entrance and clear-  
“ance already established by the respective States should be

“established, the Legislature of the U. S. shall signify the  
 “same to the Executive of the respective States ascertaining  
 “the number of such ports judged necessary; to be laid by the  
 “said Executives before the Legislatures of the States at their  
 “next session; and the legislature of the U. S. shall not have  
 “the power of fixing or establishing the particular ports for  
 “collecting duties or imposts in any State except the Legisla-  
 “ture of such State shall neglect to fix and establish the same  
 “during their first session to be held after such notification  
 “by the legislature of the U. S. to the executive of such  
 “State.

“all duties, imposts, and excises, prohibitions or restraints  
 “laid or made by the Legislature of the U. S. shall be uniform  
 “and equal throughout the United States”

It was moved and seconded to refer the above proposi-  
 tions to a Committee of a Member from each State

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of the honorable  
 M<sup>r</sup> Langdon, M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, M<sup>r</sup> Sherman, M<sup>r</sup> Dayton, M<sup>r</sup> Fitz  
 Simmons, M<sup>r</sup> Read, M<sup>r</sup> Carrol M<sup>r</sup> Mason, M<sup>r</sup> Williamson, M<sup>r</sup>  
 Butler and M<sup>r</sup> Few.

It was moved and seconded to add the words

“and other public Ministers” after the word “Ambassa-  
 dors” 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words “and may  
 correspond with the supreme executives of the several States”  
 out of y<sup>e</sup> 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “except in

cases of impeachment" after the word "pardons" 2 sect. 10 article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause

"but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar"

it passed in the negative

The House adjourned.

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Monday August 27. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "after conviction" after the words "reprieves and pardons" 2 sect. 10 article.—(Motion withdrawn).

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause giving the command of the militia to the executive to read

"and of the militia<sup>of the several States</sup> when called into the actual service of the United States"

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following clause. 2 section. 10 article

"He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of representatives, and conviction in the supreme Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the last clause of the 2 section, 10 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the oath of office to be taken by the supreme Executive

"and will to the best of my judgment and power, pre-

“serve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“both in Law and Equity” after the words “United States”

1 line, 1 sect, 11<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 11 article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause after the word “behaviour” 2 section. 11 article

“Provided that they may be removed by the Executive on “the application by the Senate and House of representatives”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 11 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“encreased or” before the word “diminished” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> section 11<sup>th</sup> article.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add the following words to the 2<sup>nd</sup> section 11 article

“nor encreased by any act of the Legislature, which shall “operate before the expiration of three years after the passing thereof.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the following clause 3 section 11 article

“to the trial of impeachments of officers of the United States”

which passed in the affirmative.



It was moved and seconded to add the following words after the word "controversies" 3 sect. 11 article

"to which the United States shall be a Party"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "this constitution [word erased] the" before the word "laws" 2 line 3 sect, 11 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike<sup>out</sup> the words "passed by the Legislature" and to insert after the words "United States" the words "and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "controversies" before the words "between two" or

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the following clause "in cases of impeachment"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

"the United States or" before the words "a State shall be a party"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

In all the other cases beforementioned original jurisdiction shall be in the Courts of the several States but with appeal both as to Law and fact to the courts of the United States, with such exceptions and under such regulations, as the Legislature shall make.

The last motion being withdrawn,

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause to read

“In cases of impeachment; cases affecting Ambassadors,  
“other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a  
“State shall be Party, this jurisdiction shall be original In  
“all the other cases before mentioned it shall be appellate  
“both as to law and fact with such exceptions and under such  
“regulations as the Legislature shall make”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the  
last amendment.

“But in cases in which the United States shall be a Party  
“the jurisdiction shall be original or appellate as the Legisla-  
“ture may direct”

which passed in the negative

On the question to reconsider the 3<sup>rd</sup> section 11 article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court” and to insert  
the words “The Judicial Power”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “this  
“jurisdiction shall be original” and to insert the words “The  
“supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amend-  
ment

“In all the other cases before mentioned the judicial power  
“shall be exercised in such manner as the Legislature shall  
“direct”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the last clause of the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. 11 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "both in law and equity" before the word "arising" in the first line, 3<sup>rd</sup> section, 11 article.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the words "between citizens of different States" the words "<sup>between</sup> Citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of differnt States

which passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

Tuesday August 28. 1787

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Sherman from the Committee to whom were referred several propositions entered on the Journal of the 25 instant informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report— The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table, was read, and is as follows.

The Committee report that the following be inserted after the 4 clause of the 7 section

"Nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give  
"preference to the ports of one State over those of another or  
"oblige Vessels bound to or from any State to enter, clear, or  
"pay duties in another.

And all tonnage, duties, imposts, and excises, laid by the  
"Legislature shall be uniform throughout the United States"

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

"it shall be appellate" and to insert the words "the

Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction " 3 sect. 11 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 4<sup>th</sup> section of the 11<sup>th</sup> article to read as follows.

" 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 then the trial shall be at  
" such place or places as the Legislature may direct."

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following amendment to the 4 sect. 11 article

" The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be  
" suspended ; unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion  
" the public safety may require it."

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 5. section 11 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words " nor emit bills of credit " after the word " money " in the 12 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after the last amendment.

" nor make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts "

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment.

" nor pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto laws "

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word "re-  
prisal" the words "nor lay embargoes"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to transfer the following words  
from the 13 to the 12 article

"nor lay imposts or duties on imports"

which passed in the negative.

Separate questions being taken on the several clauses of the  
12 article, as amended,

they passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert after the word "imports"  
in the 13<sup>th</sup> article the words "or exports"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add after the word "exports"  
in the 13<sup>th</sup> article the words "nor with such consent but for  
the use of the treasury of the United-States"

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions being taken on the several clauses of the  
13<sup>th</sup> article, as amended,

they passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 14 article as <sup>reported it</sup> passed in the  
affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "high  
misdemeanor," and to insert the words "other crime"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 15<sup>th</sup> article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned.

Wednesday August [<sup>29</sup>"28" stricken out] 1787.

It was moved and seconded to commit the 16<sup>th</sup> article together with the following proposition

To establish uniform laws upon the subject of bankruptcies and respecting the damages arising on the protest of foreign bills of exchange

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to commit the following proposition

Whensoever the act of any State, whether legislative executive or judiciary shall be attested and exemplified under the seal thereof, such attestation and exemplification shall be deemed in other State as full proof of the existence of that act—and it's operation shall be binding in every other State, in all cases to which it may relate, and which are within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the State, wherein the said act was done

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to commit the following proposition

Full faith ought to be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Legislature shall by general laws determine the Proof and effect of such acts, records, and proceedings

which passed in the affirmative

and the foregoing Propositions together with the 16 article were referred to the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge, M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, M<sup>r</sup> Gorham, M<sup>r</sup> Wilson and M<sup>r</sup> Johnson

It was moved and seconded to <sup>postpone the report of the Committee on ye Journal of the 24 instant</sup> <sub>take up</sub> <sup>^</sup> [in the original the words "agree <sup>take up</sup> ^ to" were stricken out] the following proposition

That no act of the Legislature for the purpose of regulating the commerce of the United States with foreign powers or among the several States shall be passed without the assent of  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup><sub>of the</sub> Members of each House.

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the report of the Committee of eleven entered on the Journal of the 24 instant

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition to be inserted after the 15 article

“If any Person bound to service or labor in any of the United States shall escape into another State, He or She shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape; but shall be delivered up to the person justly claiming their service or labor”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the two last clauses of the 17 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the following words out of the 17<sup>th</sup> article.

“but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary”

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following proposition, as a substitute for the 17 article.

“New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this union: but no new State shall be erected within the limits of any of the present States without the consent of the Legislature of such State as well as of the general Legislature.”

Separate questions being taken on the different clauses of the proposition

they passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

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<sup>Thursday</sup>  
[“Wednesday” stricken out] August 30. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the substitute for the 17 article, agreed to yesterday, in order to take up the following amendment.

The Legislature shall have power to admit other States into the Union, and new States to be formed by the division or junction of States now in the Union, with the consent of the Legislature of such States.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “the limits” and to insert the words “the jurisdiction” in the substitute offered to the 17 article.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “hereafter formed or” after the words “shall be” in the substitute for the 17 article

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the substitute to the 17 article as amended in, order to take up the following

“The Legislature of the United States shall have power  
“to erect new States within as well as without the territory  
“claimed by the several States or either of them and admit



“the same into the Union: Provided that nothing in this  
 “Constitution shall be construed to affect the claim of the  
 “United States to vacant lands ceded to them by the late  
 “treaty of Peace”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the substitute offered to the 17  
 article, amended as follows.

“New States may be admitted by the Legislature into  
 “this Union: but no new State shall <sup>be</sup> hereafter formed or  
 “erected within the jurisdiction of any of the present States  
 “without the consent of the Legislature of such State as well  
 “as of the general Legislature

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to  
 the last amendment.

“Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or  
 “more States or parts thereof without the consent of the  
 “Legislatures of such States as well as of the Legislature of  
 “the United States”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the  
 last amendment

“Provided nevertheless that nothing in this Constitution  
 “shall be construed to affect the claim of the United States  
 “to vacant lands ceded to them by the late Treaty of peace.”

The last motion being withdrawn—

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following propo-  
 sition.

Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to alter  
 the claims of the United States or of the individual States to  
 the western territory but all such claims may be examined

into and decided upon by the supreme Court of the United States

It was moved and seconded to postpone the last proposition in order to take up the following.

The Legislature 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 contained shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims either of the United States or of any particular State

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last proposition

“But all such claims may be examined into and decided upon by the Supreme Court of the United States”

which passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the following proposition

“The Legislature 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 contained shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims either of the United States or of any particular State”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the first clause of the 18 article—  
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “foreign” in the 18 article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “on the application of it's Legislature against”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "domestic violence" and insert the word "insurrections" in the 18 article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "or Executive" after the word "Legislature"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the last amendment

"in the recess of the Legislature"

which passed in the negative.

Separate questions being taken on the several clauses of the 18 article as amended

they passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 19 article as reported

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved or seconded to add the words "or affirmation" after the word "oath" 20 article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 20 article as amended

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause to the 20 Article.

"But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the authority of the "United States"

which passed unan: in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of eleven.

which passed in the negative

The House adjourned

Friday August 31. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "between the said States" after the word "constitution" in the 20 article  
which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 20 article to take up the reports of Committees which have not been acted on

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words "conventions of" out of the 21<sup>st</sup> article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21<sup>st</sup> article with the word "Thirteen"

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21<sup>st</sup> article with the word "Ten"

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21<sup>st</sup> article as follows.

"any seven or more States entitled to 33 Members at least in the House of representatives according to the allotment made in the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. 4<sup>th</sup> article.

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 21<sup>st</sup> article with the word "nine"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 21<sup>st</sup> article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words "for their approbation" out of the 22<sup>nd</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 22<sup>nd</sup> article.

“ This Constitution shall be laid before the United States  
“ in Congress assembled—and it is the opinion of this Con-  
“ vention that it should afterwards be submitted to a Conven-  
“ tion chosen in each State in order to receive the ratification  
“ of such Convention: to which end the several Legislatures  
“ ought to provide for the calling Conventions within their  
“ respective States as speedily as circumstances will permit.”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 22<sup>nd</sup> article

which passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the 22<sup>nd</sup> article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the 23<sup>rd</sup> article with the word “ Nine ”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 23<sup>rd</sup> article as far as the words

“ assigned by Congress ” inclusive

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the remainder of the 23<sup>rd</sup> article

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike the words

“ choose the President of the United States and ” out of the 23<sup>rd</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the 23<sup>rd</sup> article as amended.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the report of the Committee of eleven entered on the journal of the 28<sup>th</sup> instant

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report, to be inserted after the 4<sup>th</sup> section of the 7<sup>th</sup> article,

“nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give  
“preference to the ports of One State over those of another”

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report

“or oblige Vessels bound to or from any State to enter  
“clear or pay duties in another”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “tonnage”

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report

“and all duties, imposts, and excises, laid by the Legisla-  
“ture, shall be uniform throughout the United States”

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer such parts of the Constitution as have been postponed, and such parts of reports as have not been acted on to a Committee of a Member from each State

which passed in the affirmative

and a Committee was appointed by ballot of The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Gilman, M<sup>r</sup> King, M<sup>r</sup> Sherman, M<sup>r</sup> Brearley, M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson, M<sup>r</sup> Carrol, M<sup>r</sup> Madison, M<sup>r</sup> Williamson, M<sup>r</sup> Butler and M<sup>r</sup> Baldwin.

The House adjourned.

Saturday ["August" stricken out] September 1. 1787.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> ["Sherman" stricken out] <sup>Brearley</sup> from the Committee of eleven to whom ["such reports" stricken out] such parts of the Constitution, as have been postponed, and such parts of reports, as have not been acted on, were referred—informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report partially—

The following report was then read "That in lieu of the 9<sup>th</sup> section of the 6<sup>th</sup> article the following be inserted

The Members of each House shall be ineligible to any civil Office under the authority of the United States during the time for which they shall respectively be elected—And no Person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge from the Committee to whom sundry propositions, entered on the Journal of the 28<sup>th</sup> ultimo were referred, informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report.—The following report was then read.

That the following additions be made to the report viz<sup>t</sup> after the word "States" in the last line on the margin of the 3<sup>rd</sup> page, add

"To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies"—and insert the following as the 16<sup>th</sup> article viz<sup>t</sup>.

"Full faith and credit ought to be given in each State  
"to the public Acts, Records, and Judicial proceedings of  
"every other State, and the Legislature shall by general  
"laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records,  
"and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect which  
"judgments obtained in one State shall have in another.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn

The House adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

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[<sup>Monday</sup> "Saturday" stricken out] Sept<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

"judgments obtained in one State shall have in another" and to insert the word "thereof" after the word "effect" in the report from the Committee of five entered on the Journal of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "ought to" and to insert the word "shall" and to strike out the word "shall" and to insert the word "may" in the report entered on the Journal of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant.

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the report amended as follows.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every<sup>other</sup> State, and the Legislature [<sup>may</sup> "shall" stricken out] by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following clause of the report

"To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies"

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the<sup>report from</sup> Committee of eleven entered on the Journal of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, in order to take up the following

The Members of each House shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States for which they or any



other for their benefit receive any salary, fees, or emoluments of any kind and the acceptance of such office shall vacate their seats respectively

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "created" before the word "during" in the report of the Committee of eleven

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased" before the word "during" in the report of the Committee.

which passed in the affirmative

Separate questions having been taken on the report as amended they passed in the affirmative

and the report, as amended, is as follows

"The Members of each House shall be ineligible to any "civil office under the authority of the United States created, "or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during the time for which they shall respectively be elected—"and no person holding any office under the United States "shall be a Member of either House during his continuance "in Office."

The House then adjourned.

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Tuesday September 4<sup>th</sup>

The honorable Mr Brearley from the Committee of eleven informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report partially— He then read the report in his place; it was afterwards delivered in at the Secretary's table—and was again read: and is as follows.

The Committee of eleven to whom sundry resolutions &<sup>ca</sup> were referred on the 31<sup>st</sup> ultimo, report that in their opinion the following additions and alterations should be made to the report before the Convention—viz

The first clause of the first Sect. of the 7<sup>th</sup> article to read as follows. "The Legislature 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.

At the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 7 art. add "and with the Indian tribes.

In the place of the 9 article 1<sup>st</sup> sect. to be inserted

"The Senate of the United States shall have power to try all impeachments; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

after the word Excellency in the 1<sup>st</sup> sect 10 article to be inserted "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.

Each State shall appoint in such manner as it's Legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators, and Members of the House of representatives to which the State may be entitled in the legislature.

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 general Government, directed to the President of the Senate.

The President of the Senate shall in that House open all

the certificates, and the votes shall be then and there counted—The Person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of <sup>the whole number</sup> [“that” stricken out] of the Electors <sup>appointed</sup> and if there be more than One, who have such Majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the Senate shall <sup>immediately</sup> choose by ballot one of them for President: but if no Person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the Senate shall choose by ballot the President and in every case after the choice of the President, the Person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice President: but if there should remain two or more, who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them the Vice President.

The Legislature may determine the time of chusing and assembling the Electors, and the manner of certifying and transmitting their votes.

Sect. 2. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the U. S. at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President: nor shall any Person be elected to that office, who shall be under the age of 35 years, and who has not been in the whole, at least 14 years a resident within the U. S.

Sect. 3. The Vice President shall be ex officio, President of the Senate, except when they sit to try the impeachment of the President, in which case the Chief Justice shall preside, and excepting also when he shall exercise the powers and duties of President, in which case, and in case of his absence, the Senate shall chuse a President pro tempore— The Vice President when acting as President of the Senate shall not have a vote unless the House be equally divided

Sect. 4. The President by and with the advice and consent

of the Senate, shall have power to make treaties: and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other officers of the U. S. whose appointments are not otherwise herein provided for. But no Treaty<sup>except Treaties of Peace</sup> shall be made without the consent of two thirds of the Members present

after the words "into the service of the U. S. in the 2 sect. 10 art. add "and 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.

The latter part of the 2 sect 10 art to read as follows.

He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of representatives, and conviction by the Senate, for treason or bribery, and in case of his removal as aforesaid, death, absence, resignation or inability to discharge the powers or duties of his office the Vice President shall exercise those powers and duties until another President be chosen, or until the inability of the President be removed.

On the question to agree to the first clause of the report.

it passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause of the report

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the report

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remainder of the report

which passed in the negative

After some time passed in debate.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remainder of the report, and that the Members take copies thereof—

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to refer the following motion to the committee of eleven.

To prepare and report a plan for defraying the expences of this Convention

which was passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

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Wednesday September 5. 1787.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Brearley from the Committee of eleven informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report farther—.He then read the report in his place— and, the same being delivered in at the Secretary's table, was again read, and is as follows.

agreed To add to the clause "To declare war" the words "and grant letters of marque and reprisal"

---

agreed To add to the clause "To raise and support armies" the words "But no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years"

---

Instead of the twelfth section of the 6<sup>th</sup> article say

postponed all Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of representatives and shall be subject to alterations and amendments by the Senate.: No moneys shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

---

Immediately before the last clause of the first section of the seventh article .

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 the <sup>agd</sup> Legislature become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all Places purchased for the erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock Yards and other needful buildings.

<sup>agreed</sup> "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.

On the question to agree to the first clause of the report  
it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the second clause of the report  
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the third clause of the report

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words after the word "purchased" in the fourth clause of the report "by the consent of the Legislature of the State"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the fourth clause of the report as amended

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the fifth clause of the report

it passed in the affirmative.

The following resolution and order - - - reported from the Committee of eleven were read.

Resolved

“That the United States in Congress be requested to allow  
“and cause to be paid to the Secretary and other officers of  
“this Convention such sums in proportion to their respective  
“times of service as are allowed to the Secretary and similar  
“Officers of Congress”

Ordered That the Secretary make out and transmit to  
the Treasury Office of the United States an account for the  
said services, and for the incidental expences of this Conven-  
tion.

Separate questions being taken on the foregoing resolve  
and Order

They passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to take up the remainder of the  
report from the Committee of eleven entered on the Journal  
of the 4. instant

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of  
the report in order to take up the following.

“He shall be elected by joint ballot by the Legislature,  
“to which election a majority of the votes of the Members  
“present shall be required: He shall hold his office during  
“the term of seven years: but shall not be elected a second  
“time”—

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“if such number be a majority of that of the Electors”

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word “Senate”  
and to insert the word “Legislature”

which passed in the Negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "such majority" and to insert the words "one third."

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "five" and to insert the word "thirteen"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the word "electors" the words "who shall have balloted"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to add after the words "if such number be a majority of the whole number of the Electors" the word "appointed"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert after the words "The Legislature may determine the time of chusing <sup>and assembling</sup> the Electors" the words "and of their giving their votes"

which passed in the affirmative

The House adjourned

Thursday September 6—1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following words after the words "may be entitled in the Legislature" in the 5. clause of the report entered on the Journal of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant.

"But no Person shall be appointed an Elector who is a "Member of the Legislature of the United States or who "holds any office of profit or trust under the United States"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "seven" instead of "four" in the fourth clause of the report.

which passed in the negative



It was moved and seconded to insert the word "six" instead of "four"

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "under the seal of the State" after the word "transmit" in the sixth clause of the report

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "and who shall have given their votes" after the word "appointed" in the 7 clause of the report.

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "in presence of the Senate and House of representatives" after the word "counted"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "immediately" before the word "choose"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words "of the Electors" after the word "votes"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause

"That the Electors meet at the seat of the general Government"

which passed in the negative.

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause "But The election shall be on the same day throughout the United States" after the words "transmitting their votes"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words "The Senate shall immediately choose by ballot" and to insert the

words "The House of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, the Members from each State having one vote"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following ["clause" stricken out] amendment

"But a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member  
"or Members from two thirds of the States"

which passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the following ["clause" stricken out] amendment

"and also of a Majority of the whole number of the House of representatives"

it passed in the negative

The several amendments <sup>being</sup> agreed to, on separate questions,  
The first sect. of the report is as follows.

"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.

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as it's legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Members of the House of representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Legislature.

"But no Person shall be appointed an Elector who is a member of the Legislature of the United States, or who holds  
"any office of profit or trust under the United States.

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 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 the Electors appointed) and if there be more  
“than one who have such majority, and have an equal num-  
“ber of votes, then the House of representatives shall imme-  
“diately choose by ballot one of them for President, the  
“<sup>representation</sup> [‘Members’ stricken out] from each State having one vote—  
“But if <sup>^</sup>no Person have a majority, then from the five highest  
“on the list, the House of representatives shall, in like man-  
“ner, choose by ballot the President—— In the choice of a  
“President by the House of representatives a quorum shall  
“consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the  
and the concurrence of a majority of all the States shall be necessary to such choice.  
“States. <sup>^</sup>——and, in every case after the choice of the Presi-  
“dent, 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 the Vice President”

“The Legislature may determine the time of chusing the  
“Electors and of their giving their votes: and the manner of  
“certifying and transmitting their votes—But the election shall  
“be on the same day throughout the United States”

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Friday September 7. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following clause after  
the words “throughout the United States” in the first sect. of  
the report.

"The Legislature may declare by law what officer of the United States shall act as President in case of the death, resignation, or disability of the President and Vice President; and such Officer shall act accordingly, until such disability be removed, or a President shall be elected"

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to insert the following amendment after the words "a member or members from two thirds of the States" in the 1<sup>st</sup> sect of the report.

"and the concurrence of a majority of all the States shall be necessary to make such choice."

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. of the report.

it passed in the affirmative.

Separate questions having been taken on the several clauses of the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. of the report

They passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the <sup>4 sect of the</sup> report to read

"Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls."

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 4 sect. of the report in order to take up the following.

That it be an instruction to the Committee of the States to prepare a clause or clauses for establishing an Executive Council, as a Council of State, for the President of the United States, to consist of six Members, two of which from the Eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern States with a rotation and duration of office similar to that of the Senate; such Council to be appointed by the Legislature or by the Senate.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause

That 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 the next session of the Senate.

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words (except treaties of Peace) after the word Treaty in the 4 sect of the report

which passed in the affirmative

+

It was moved and seconded to agree to the follow'g amendment.

“But no Treaty of peace shall be entered into, whereby the United States shall be deprived of any of their present Territory or rights without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members of the Senate present

The House adjourned

Saturday September 8. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to strike the words (“except [‘the’ stricken out] Treaties of Peace”) out of the 4 sect. of the report.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out the last clause of the 4 sect. of the report

which passed in the negative

+ On the question to agree to the 4 sect. of the report as amended it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“two thirds of all the Members of the Senate to make a treaty”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“a majority of all the Members of the Senate to make a treaty”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“No Treaty shall be made unless two thirds of the whole number of Senators be present

which passed in the negative. ✓

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment.

“But no Treaty shall be made before all the Members of the Senate are summoned and shall have time to attend”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment

“neither shall any appointment be made as aforesaid unless to offices established by the Constitution or by law

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to insert the words

“or other high crimes and misdemeanors against the State” after the word “bribery”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“by the Senate” after the word “conviction”

which passed in the Negative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the word "State" after the word "against" and to insert the words "United States"

which passed in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the last clause of the report.

it passed in the affirmative ✓

It was moved and seconded to add the following clause after the words "United States"

"The Vice President and other civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on impeachment and conviction as aforesaid"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the report, entered on the Journal of the 5 instant, to read as follows—instead of the 12 sect. 6 article.

"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." no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the report, entered on the Journal of the 4 instant, to read as follows

In the place of the 1<sup>st</sup> sect. 9 article. insert

"The Senate of the United States shall have power to try all impeachments: but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present: and every Member shall be on oath"

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the following clause

“The Legislature shall have the sole right of establishing offices not herein provided for”

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause of the 2<sup>nd</sup> sect. 10 article to read

“He may convene both or either of the Houses on extraordinary occasions”

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee of five to revise the style of and arrange the articles agreed to by the House

which passed in the affirmative

And a Committee was appointed by ballot of the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Johnson, M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton, M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris, M<sup>r</sup> Madison and M<sup>r</sup> King.

The House adjourned.

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Monday September 10. 1787.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 19<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the 19 article by adding the following clause.

Or the Legislature may propose amendments to the several States, for their approbation, but no amendments shall be binding, until consented to by the several States.

It was moved and seconded to insert the words “two thirds of” before the words “the several States”

which passed in the negative



It was moved and seconded to insert the words "three fourths "

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the amendment in order to take up the following.

"The Legislature of the United States, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem necessary, or on the application of two thirds 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 of the Legislatures of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Legislature of the United States: Provided that no amendments which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Sections of article the 7<sup>th</sup>

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to the last amendment.

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> articles

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the 21<sup>st</sup> article in order to take up the following.

Resolved that the foregoing plan of a Constitution be transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled in order that if the same shall be agreed to by them it may be communicated to the Legislatures of the several States to the end that they may provide for it's final ratification by referring the same to the consideration of a Convention of Deputies

in each State to be chosen by the People thereof, and that it be recommended to the said Legislatures in their respective acts for organizing such Convention to declare that, if the said Convention shall approve of the said Constitution, such approbation shall be binding and conclusive upon the State, and further that if the said Convention should be of opinion that the same upon the assent of any nine States thereto ought to take effect between the States so assenting—such opinion shall thereupon be also binding upon such State and the said Constitution shall take effect between the States assenting thereto.

On the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

On the question to agree to the 21<sup>st</sup> article

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to restore the words “for their approbation” to the 22<sup>nd</sup> article

it passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to refer the following to the Committee of revision.

“That it be an instruction to the Committee to prepare an “address to the People to accompany the present constitution, and to be laid with the same before the United States “in Congress.

which passed in the affirmative.

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Tuesday September 11. 1787.

The House met—but the Committee of revision not having reported, and there being no business before the Convention

The House adjourned.

Wednesday September 12. 1787.

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Johnson from the Committee of revision informed the House that the Committee were prepared to report the Constitution as revised and arranged.

The report was then delivered in at the Secretary's table—and having been once read throughout.

Ordered that the Members be furnished with printed copies thereof.

The draught of a letter to Congress being at the same time reported—was read once throughout, and afterwards agreed to by paragraphs.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 13<sup>th</sup> sect. of the 6<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words [<sup>three fourths</sup>“two thirds” stricken out] and to insert the words “two thirds” in the 13 sect of the 6<sup>th</sup> article

which passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to appoint a Committee to prepare a Bill of rights

which passed in the negative

It was moved and seconded to [“agree to the following” stricken out] reconsider the 13<sup>th</sup> article in order to add the following clause

at the end of the 13 article.

“Provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to “restrain any State from laying duties upon exports, for the “sole purpose of defraying the charges of inspecting, packing, “storing, and indemnifying the losses in keeping the Com- “modities, in the care of public Officers, before exportation”

It was agreed to reconsider

Thursday September 13. 1787.

Present  
from N H

The honorable M<sup>r</sup> Johnson from the Committee of revision reported the following as a substitute for the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> articles

Resolved that the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the recommendation of it's Legislature; for their assent and ratification. and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying, the same should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Convention that as soon as the Conventions of nine States, shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day, on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same: and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President: and the Time and Place for commencing proceedings under this constitution That after such publication the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and representatives should convene at the Time and place assigned, that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress together with the President should without delay proceed to execute this Constitution

The clause offered to the House yesterday to be added to the 13<sup>th</sup> article being withdrawn—It was moved and seconded to agree to the following amendment to the 13<sup>th</sup> article

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, and 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 and controul of ["the Legislatures of the United States." stricken out] Congress.

which passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the comparing of the report, from the Committee of revision, with the articles which were agreed to by the House; and to them referred for arrangement.

which passed in the affirmative

and the same was read by paragraphs, compared, and in some places corrected and amended.

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Friday Septem<sup>r</sup> 14. 1787.

[The following was stricken out: "It was moved and seconded to reconsider the 3 clause of 2<sup>d</sup> sect. 1<sup>st</sup> article which passed in the negative It was moved and seconded to add the words "which shall then fill such vacancies" after the words "meeting of the Legislature" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> clause of the 3<sup>rd</sup> sect. 1<sup>st</sup> article which passed in the affirmative"]

The report from the Committee of revision, as corrected and amended yesterday, being taken up, was read, debated by

<sup>amended.</sup>  
 paragraphs, and agreed to as far as the [<sup>first</sup>“last” stricken out]  
<sup>to section of the</sup>  
 clause of the <sup>^</sup>first article inclusive  
 [“It was mo” stricken out.]

The House adjourned.

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Saturday September 15. 1787.

[The following was stricken out: “It was moved and sec-  
 onded to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the  
 People of the United States to accompany the Constitution  
 which passed in the negative. It was moved and seconded  
 to reconsider the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause, 2<sup>nd</sup> sect, 1<sup>st</sup> article. which passed  
 in the affirmative It was moved and seconded to — ”]

Department of State March 19. 1796.

Received from the President of the United States this book containing the proceedings of the general convention when in a committee of the whole house, in twenty eight pages. The 27th & 28th pages are on a leaf which was loose, and appeared to have been torn from the book in the place where I have now inserted it.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Secretary of State.

In a Committee of the Whole House.

Wednesday May 30. 1787.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the American union.—M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair:

The propositions offered yesterday to the consideration of the House by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph were read—and on motion of M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, seconded by M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris

+ That the consideration of the first resolution contained in the said propositions be postponed.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved <sup>by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph</sup> <sub>^</sub> and seconded <sup>by M<sup>r</sup> G Morris</sup> <sub>^</sub> to substitute the following resolution in the place of the first resolution

Resolved that an union of the States, merely fœderal, will not accomplish the objects proposed by the articles of confederation, namely “common defence, security of liberty, and general welfare.

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Butler seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph to postpone the consideration of the said resolution in order to take up the following resolution <sup>submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph</sup> <sub>^</sub> namely

Resolved that a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme legislative, judiciary and executive.

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Read seconded by M<sup>r</sup> C. C. Pinckney to postpone the consideration of the last resolution in order to take up the following

Resolved That in order to carry into execution the design of the States in forming this convention and to accomplish the objects proposed by the confederation “a more effective government consisting of a Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive ought to be established”



On the question to postpone, in order to take up the last resolution, the question was lost.

On motion to agree to the said resolution moved by M<sup>r</sup> Butler it passed in the affirmative—and the resolution, as agreed to, is as follows.

Resolved that <sup>it is the opinion of this Committee that</sup> a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive

The following resolution was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned to the quotas of contribution, or to the number of free inhabitants, as the one or the other rule may seem best in different cases.

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Spaight that the resolution be altered so as to read

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned to the number of free inhabitants

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be postponed—and on the question to postpone it passed in the affirmative

The following resolution <sup>was</sup> moved by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Madison

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought to be proportioned—it was moved and seconded to add the words “and not according to the present system”—On the question to agree to the amendment it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded so to alter the resolution that it should read

Resolved that the rights of suffrage in the national legislature ought not to be according

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last resolution— And, on the question to postpone, it passed in the affirmative

The following resolution was ["It was" stricken out] then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Madison seconded by M<sup>r</sup> G. Morris.

Resolved that the equality of suffrage established by the articles of confederation ought not to prevail in the national legislature and that an equitable ratio or representation ought to be substituted

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last resolution

And on the question to postpone it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise.

Thursday May 31. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

It was moved <sup>& seconded</sup> that the Committee proceed to the consideration of the following resolution (submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph) namely

"Resolved that the national legislature ought to consist of two branches."—

And on the question to agree to the said resolution it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved <sup>& seconded</sup> to proceed to the consideration of the following <sup>clause of the fourth</sup> resolution (submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph) namely

“Resolved that the members of the first branch of the national legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several States:”

and on the question to agree to the said clause of the fourth resolution

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the remaining clauses of the said <sup>fourth</sup> resolution

and on the question to postpone the remaining clauses of the said fourth resolution

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the following resolution (being the fifth submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph)

Resolved that the members of the second branch of the national legislature ought to be elected by those of the first: out of—&<sup>ca</sup>

and on the question to agree to the said fifth resolution

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the following resolution (being the sixth submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph)

Resolved “that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts:”

“That the national legislature ought to be empowered”

“to enjoy the legislative [“acts” stricken out] rights vested in Congress by the confederation; and moreover

To legislate in all cases, to which the separate States are incompetent: or

in which the harmony of the united States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation

To negative all laws, passed by the several States, contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union: (the following words were added to this clause on motion of M<sup>r</sup> Franklin, "or any Treaties subsisting under the authority of the union

Questions being taken <sup>separately</sup> on the foregoing clauses of the sixth resolution they were agreed to.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause of the sixth resolution namely

"to call forth the force of the union against any member of the union, failing to fulfil it's duty under the articles thereof."

on the question to postpone the consideration of the said clause

it passed in the affirmative

Friday June 1. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the 7<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, namely

"Resolved that a national executive be instituted; to  
"be chosen by the national legislature; for the term of  
" years

"to receive punctually at stated times a fixed compensation for the services rendered; in which no encrease or diminution shall be made so as to affect the magistracy existing  
"at the time of such encrease or diminution; and

"to be ineligible a second time; and that besides a general  
"authority to execute the national laws, it ought to enjoy the  
"executive rights vested in Congress by the confederation"

On motion, by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney, to amend the first clause of the resolution by adding, after the word instituted, the words "to consist of a single person"—so as to read

"resolved "that a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted"

It was moved and seconded to to postpone the consideration of the amendment—and on the question to postpone  
it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the first clause of the resolution, namely

"Resolved that a national executive be instituted" and on the question to agree to the said clause

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved, by M<sup>r</sup> Madison, seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson, after the word instituted to add the words

"with power to carry into execution the national laws,—to  
"appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for; and  
"to execute such other powers, not legislative or judiciary in  
"their nature, as may from time to time be delegated by the  
"national legislature"

and on a division of the amendment the following clauses were agreed to—namely

"with power to carry into execution the national laws";  
"to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for"

On the question to continue the last clause of the amendment namely

"and to execute such other powers, not legislative or  
"judiciary in their nature, as may from time to time be delegated by the national legislature."

it passed in the negative.

It was then moved and seconded to fill up the blank with the word "seven"—so as to read

"for the term of seven years"

And on the question to fill up the blank with the word "seven"

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the following words—namely

"to be chosen by the national legislature"

and on the question to postpone it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise—and report a further progress

Saturday June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved and seconded to postpone the farther consideration of the resolution, submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, which respects the Executive—in order to take up the consideration of the resolution respecting the second branch of the Legislature.

And on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

it was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of these words namely

[Here follow these words, in pencil: "to be chosen by the Nat<sup>l</sup> Leg<sup>e</sup>"]

in order to take up the following resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson. namely.

"Resolved that the Executive Magistracy shall be elected  
"in manner following.

“That the States be divided into Districts—and  
 “that the persons, qualified to vote in each District,  
 “elect Members for their respective Districts to be  
 “electors of the Executive Magistracy

“That the electors of the Executive Magistracy meet and  
 “they or any of them shall elect by ballot, but not out  
 “of their own Body, Person in whom the Execu-  
 “tive authority of the national government shall be vested.”  
 “and on the question to postpone

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the words in the  
 resolution, submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, so as to read

“To be chosen by the national legislature for the term of  
 seven years”

And on the question to agree to these words.

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consider-  
 ation of that part of the resolution, as submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Ran-  
 dolph, which respects the stipend of the Executive, in Order  
 to introduce the following motion made by D<sup>r</sup> Franklin namely

“whose necessary expences shall be defrayed, but who  
 “shall receive no salary, stipend, Fee or reward whatsoever  
 “for their services.”

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consid-  
 eration of the said motion offered by D<sup>r</sup> Franklin

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Bed-  
 ford to amend the resolution, before the Committee, by add-

ing after the words "to be chosen by the national legislature for the term of seven years" the following words

"to be removable by the national legislature upon request  
"by a majority of the legislatures of the individual States"

it was moved and seconded to strike out the words "upon request by a majority of the legislatures of the individual States"

On the question to strike out

it passed in the negative

The question being taken to agree to the amendment, offered by M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson

it passed in the negative.

The question being then taken on the words contained in the resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, namely "to be ineligible a second time"

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Williamson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Davie to add the following words to the last clause of the resolution respecting the executive namely "and to be removable on impeachment and conviction of mal-practice or neglect of duty"

On the question to add the words

it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge seconded by M<sup>r</sup> C Pinckney to fill up the blank after the words "executive to consist of—with the words "One person."

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last motion.

and on the question to postpone.

it passed in the affirmative.



It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again

the Committee then rose.

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Monday June 4. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the farther consider of the propositions submitted to the Committee by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph—when

On motion of M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson to fill up the blank after the words “that a national executive be instituted to consist of” with the words “a single person”

On the question to fill up the blank with the words “a single person”

it passed in the affirmative.

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It was then moved and seconded to take into consideration the first clause of the eighth resolution, submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph. namely

“Resolved that the national executive and a convenient “number of the national judiciary ought to compose a “Council of revision”

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the said clause in order to introduce the following resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Gerry namely

“resolved that the national Executive shall have a right to “negative any legislative act, which shall not be afterwards

“ passed unless by            parts of each branch of the national  
“ legislature.”

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton  
to strike out the words

“ shall not be <sup>afterwards</sup> passed but but by            parts of each branch  
“ of the national legislature.”

and on the question to strike out the words

it passed unan: in the negative

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It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Butler seconded by D<sup>r</sup> Franklin  
that the resolution be altered so as to read

“ resolved that the national executive have a power to  
suspend any legislative act for

and on the question to agree to the alteration

it passed unan: in the negative.

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A question was then taken on the resolution submitted  
by M<sup>r</sup> Gerry namely

“ resolved that the national executive shall have a right  
“ to negative any legislative act which shall not be after-  
“ wards passed unless by two third parts of each branch  
“ of the national legislature ”

And on the question to agree to the same

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Madison  
that the following amendment be made to the last resolution  
after the words “ national Executive ” to add the words “ a  
convenient number of the national judiciary.”—

An objection of order being taken by M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton to the

introduction of the last amendment at this time.—notice was given by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Madison that the same would be moved to morrow.— [“Thursday” stricken out] Wednesday assigned to reconsider

---

It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

When on motion to agree to the first clause namely  
 “resolved that a national judiciary be established”  
 it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded to add these words to the first clause of the ninth resolution namely

“to consist of One supreme tribunal, and of one or more inferior tribunals.

and on the question to agree to the same.

it passed in the affirmative.

---

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose.

---

Tuesday June 5. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

It was moved and seconded to proceed to the further consideration of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution, submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.

It was then moved and seconded to amend the last clause by striking out the words “One or more” so as to read “and of inferior to tribunals”

and on the question to strike out

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded to strike out the words  
 “the national legislature” so as to read  
 to be appointed by.

On the question to strike out

it passed in the affirmative

---

Notice was given by Mr Wilson that he should at a future day move for a reconsideration of that clause which respects  
 “inferior tribunals”

Mr C. Pinckney gave notice that when the clause which respects the appointment of the Judiciary came before the Committee he should move to restore the words

“the national legislature”

---

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the following part of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution namely.

“To hold their offices during good behaviour and to  
 “receive punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation  
 “for their services, in which no encrease or diminution shall  
 “be made, so as to affect the persons actually in office at the  
 “time of such encrease or diminution”

and on the question to agree to the same

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the remaining clause of the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

---

On the question to agree to the 10<sup>th</sup> resolution, as submitted by Mr Randolph namely

“resolved that provision ought to be made for the admission of States lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national legislature less than the whole”

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

---

On the question to agree to the 12<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph—namely .

“resolved that provision ought to be made for the continuance of a Congress and their authorities and privileges, until a given day, after the reform of the articles of union shall be adopted, and for the completion of all their engagements”

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 13<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 14<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

and on the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the 15<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

and on the question to postpone  
it passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> C Pinckney seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge that to-morrow be assigned to reconsider that clause of the 4<sup>th</sup> resolution which respects the election of the first branch of the national legislature.

And on the question to reconsider the same to-morrow  
it passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Sherman

To strike out the following words in the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph namely

“and of inferior tribunals”

And on the question to strike out  
it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded that the following clause be added to the 9<sup>th</sup> resolution namely

“That the national legislature be empowered to appoint inferior Tribunals”

And on the question to agree to the same  
it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose

---

Wednesday June 6. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge to strike the word “people” out of the 4<sup>th</sup> resolution

submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, and to insert in it's place the word

"Legislatures" so as to read "resolved that the Members  
"of the first branch of the national legislature ought to be  
"elected by the Legislatures of the several states"

and On the question to strike out

it passed in the negative

---

On motion of M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Madison to  
amend the resolution, which respects the negative to be  
vested in the national executive by adding after the words  
"national executive" the words

"with a convenient number of the national Judiciary"

On the question to agree to the addition of these words

it passed in the negative

---

M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney gave notice that to-morrow he should move  
for the reconsideration of that clause in the resolution,  
adopted by the Committee, which vests a negative in the na-  
tional legislature on the laws of the several States. friday  
assigned to reconsider

---

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do  
now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit  
again.

The Committee then rose.

---

Thursday June 7. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

The following resolution was submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson sec-  
onded by M<sup>r</sup> Sherman. namely

Resolved that the members of the second branch of the

national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures.

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the last resolution, in order to introduce the following—submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Morris, namely

Resolved that the second Branch of the national Legislature be elected by the people in Districts to be formed for that purpose.

And on the question to postpone

\_\_\_\_\_ it passed in the negative

A question was then taken on the resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson namely

“Resolved that the members of the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures”

And on the question to agree to the same

\_\_\_\_\_ it passed unanimously in the affirmative

M<sup>r</sup> Gerry gave notice that he would to-morrow move for the reconsideration of the resolution which respects the appointment of the national executive—when he should offer to substitute the following mode of appointing the national Executive namely

\_\_\_\_\_ by the Executives of the several States

\_\_\_\_\_ The Committee then rose.

Friday June 8. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> C Pinckney seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Madison to strike out the following words in the 6<sup>th</sup> resolution adopted by the Committee namely



“to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union; or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the union.”

—and to insert the following words in their place namely

“to negative all laws which to them shall appear improper.”

And on the question to strike out

it passed in the negative.

---

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Gerry seconded by M<sup>r</sup> King to reconsider that clause of the seventh resolution, adopted by the Committee, which respects the appointment of the national Executive

On the question to reconsider

it passed in the affirmative

and to-morrow was assigned for the reconsideration

---

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> C Pinckney seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge that the following resolution be added after the 4<sup>th</sup> resolution adopted by the Committee namely.


Resolved That the States be divided into three Classes—the first Class to have three members, the second two, and the [“the” stricken out] third One member each—that an estimate be taken of the comparative importance of each State, at fixed periods, so as to ascertain the number of members they may from time to time be entitled to.

---

Before any debate was had, or determination taken on M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney’s proposition—it was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose.

Saturday June 9. 1787


M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair. 

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Patterson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Brearley to enter on the consideration of the resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.

After some time passed in debate—

It was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again.

The Committee then rose

 A question being taken, on M<sup>r</sup> Gerry's motion, to strike out the following words in that clause of the 7<sup>th</sup> resolution, adopted by the Committee, which respects the appointment of the national Executive

namely "to be chosen by the national legislature" and to insert

"to be chosen by the Executives of the individual States"  
it passed in the negative.

Monday June 11. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> King seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge to agree to the following resolution namely

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation; but according to some equitable ratio of representation

And on the question to agree to the same  
it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Butler to add the following words to the last resolution

“namely, according to the quotas of contribution”

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> C. Pinckney to postpone the consideration of the last motion in order to introduce the following words, after the words “equitable ratio of representation” namely.

“in proportion to the whole number of white and other  
“free Citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex and condi-  
“tion, including those bound to servitude for a term of years,  
“and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in  
“the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes  
“in each State”

On the question to postpone

it passed in the affirmative

On the question to agree to M<sup>r</sup> Wilson's motion

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Sherman seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Ellsworth

“That in the second branch of the National Legislature  
each State have One vote”

On the question to agree to the same

it passed in the negative.

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Wilson seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton to adopt the following resolution, namely,

“Resolved that the right of suffrage in the second branch  
“of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rule  
“established for the first”

On the question to agree to the same

it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to agree to the 11<sup>th</sup> resolution

submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph—and amended to read as follows—

“Resolved that a republican constitution, and it's existing laws ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States.”

And on the question to agree to the same  
it passed <sup>unanimously</sup> in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the following resolution

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the amendment of the articles of union whensoever it shall seem necessary.

On the question to agree to the same  
it passed in the affirmative

It was agreed to postpone the following clause in the 13<sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph namely

“and that the assent of the national legislature ought not to be required thereto”

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the 14 resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph namely

“Resolved that the [“amendments” stricken out] legislative, executive, and judiciary powers within the several States ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of union”

It was then moved by M<sup>r</sup> Martin seconded by \_\_\_\_\_ to strike out the words “within the several States”

and on the question to strike out.

\_\_\_\_\_ it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to agree to the 14<sup>th</sup> resolution as submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

And on the question to agree to the same.

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again

The Committee then rose.

---

Tuesday June 12. 1787

Mr Gorham in the Chair

It was moved and seconded to fill up the blank in the ["4<sup>th</sup>" inserted in pencil] resolution respecting the term for which the members of the first branch of the national Legislature should be chosen with the words "three years"

On the question to fill up with three years

it passed in the affirmative.

---

It was moved and seconded to strike out the following words in the ["4<sup>th</sup>" inserted in pencil] resolution namely

to be of      years at least.

And on the question to strike out

it passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved and seconded to add the words

"and fixed" after the word "liberal" in that clause of the ["4<sup>th</sup>" inserted in pencil] resolution which respects the stipend of the first branch

passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded to add the words

“to be paid out of the public Treasury”  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 agreed to

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“by a particular State”  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 passed in the negative

a question being taken on the clause which respects the  
 ineligibility of the members of the first branch

\_\_\_\_\_ it passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to amend the “[“4<sup>th</sup>” inserted in  
 pencil] resolution by inserting the words

“and under the national government for the space of  
 three years after it’s expiration.”

\_\_\_\_\_ passed in the negative

Moved and seconded to fill up the blank with

“One year”  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 passed in the affirmative

it was moved and seconded to strike out the following words  
 namely

“to be incapable of re-election for the space of \_\_\_\_\_ after  
 the expiration of their term of service and to be subject to  
 re-call.

On the question to strike out  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words to be  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ years at least [the following bracketed words inserted  
 in pencil: “from the 5<sup>th</sup> Resolution.”]

\_\_\_\_\_ passed in the negative

Moved to fill up the blank with

“Thirty”

passed in the affirmative

---

Moved and seconded to fill up the blank after the words  
“sufficient to ensure their independency” with

“seven years”

passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Rutledge seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Butler to  
strike out the clause which respects stipends to be allowed  
to the second branch

On the question to strike out

passed in the negative

---

It was then moved and seconded that the clause which re-  
spects the stipends [“to be given” stricken out] to be given  
to the second branch be the same as that of the first

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded that the ineligibility of the second  
branch to office be the same as the first

passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved and seconded to alter the resolution submitted  
by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, so as to read as follows namely.

“That the jurisdiction of the supreme Tribunal shall be  
“to hear and determine in the dernier resort all piracies,  
“felonies &<sup>ca</sup>”

---

It was moved and seconded to postpone the whole of the  
last clause generally.

---

It was then moved and seconded to strike out the words  
 “ all piracies and felonies on the high seas ”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words

“ all captures from an enemy ”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to strike out the words “ other  
 States ” and to insert the words “ two distinct States in the  
 union ”

passed in the affirmative

It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration  
 of the resolution which respects the Judiciary.

passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do  
 now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit  
 again

The Committee then rose

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Wednesday June 13. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Madison to  
 adopt the following resolution respecting the national Judi-  
 ciary namely

“ That the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall  
 “ extend to cases which respect the collection of the national  
 “ revenue, impeachments of any national officers, and ques-  
 “ tions which involve the national peace and harmony ”

passed in the affirmative



It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Sherman to insert after the words " One supreme Tribunal " " the Judges of which to be appointed by the second branch of the national Legislature

passed in the affirmative

---

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Gerry seconded by M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney to add the following words to the fifth resolution adopted by the Committee namely

" excepting money bills, which shall originate in the first " branch of the national Legislature "

passed in the negative

---

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do rise and report their proceedings to the House

The Committee then rose

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Saturday June 16. 1787.

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair.

After some time passed in debate on the propositions offered by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Paterson.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee do now rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again—

The Committee then rose.

---

Monday June 18. 1787

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair.

It was moved by M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson seconded by \_\_\_\_\_ to  
postpone the consideration of the first  
 [ " substitute the following resolution in the place of the

first" stricken out] resolution submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Paterson  
*in order to introduce the following.*  
 namely,

"Resolved that the articles of confederation ought to be  
 "revised and amended, so as to render the government of  
 "the United States adequate to the Exigencies, the preserva-  
 "tion, and the prosperity of the Union."

And on the question to agree to the same  
 it passed in the affirmative

---

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now  
 rise, report a further progress, and request leave to sit again  
 The Committee then rose.

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Tuesday June 19. 1787

M<sup>r</sup> Gorham in the Chair

On a question to adopt M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson's motion—moved yes-  
 terday—

it passed in the negative

It was then moved and seconded to postpone the considera-  
 tion of the first proposition offered by M<sup>r</sup> Paterson.

passed in the affirmative

It was then moved and seconded that the Committee do now  
 rise—and report to the House that they do not agree to the  
 propositions offered by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Paterson—and that  
 they report the resolutions offered by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Ran-  
 dolph, heretofore reported from a Committee of the whole  
 House

passed in the affirmative

The Committee then rose.

Department of State March 19 1796.

Received from the President of the United States, This book, containing a detail of the yeas and nays given on questions in the general convention of the U. States. These appear on the three first pages, and, after an interval of eight blank pages, on the five next pages. With this book I also received two sheets of the like yeas & nays entirely filled, and a half sheet filled on one page.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State.

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions.	ayes	noes	divided
aye		aye	no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		Single Executive.	7	3	
no		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no		To strike out the words "People" in the first clause of the 4 <sup>th</sup> resolution, and to insert the word "Legislatures"	3	8	
no		aye	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no		To add a convenient number of the national ["Executive" erased] Judiciary to the Executive in the exercise of the negative	3	8	
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		That the second Branch of the national Legislature be elected by the individual Legislatures.	11		
aye		no	no	no	aye	d :	no	aye	no	no	no		To vest the national Legislature with a negative on all State laws which shall appear to them improper	3	7	1
aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye		To reconsider the mode of appointing the Executive	9	2	
no		no	no	no	no	d :	no	no	no	no	no		To appoint the national Executive by the Executives of the several States		10	1
aye		aye	no	no	aye	no	d :	aye	aye	aye	aye		That the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the confed <sup>n</sup> but accordg to an equitable ratio	7	3	1
aye		aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		That the right of suffrage in the first branch be accordg to the whole number of white and three fifths of the other inhabitants	9	2	
no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no		That in the second branch of the national Legislature each State have one vote.	5	6	
aye		no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		That the right of suffrage in the second Branch ought to be according to the rule established for the first "an equitable ratio of representation	6	5	
aye	no	aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye		To strike out the Treasurer	8	3	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no		To reconsider y <sup>s</sup> to clause 8 sect. 1 Article	8	3	
aye	no		aye		aye	no	no	aye	aye	no			To strike out the word "punish"	6	5	

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions.	ayes	noes	divided
no	no		no		no	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	To grant letters of incorporation for Canals &c			
no	no		dd		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	To establish an University	4	6	1
no	no		no		no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye		2	9	
no	no		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To reconsider the ex post facto clause			
aye	aye		no		no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To insert The liberty of the Press shall be inviolably preserd	5	6	
aye			no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To insert the words "or enumeration			
	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye				
no	no		no		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no		no	To address the People	4	6	
aye	no		aye		no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To reconsider the 3 <sup>rd</sup> clatse, 2 <sup>nd</sup> sect. 1 <sup>st</sup> Article.	8	2	1
aye	no		no		no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	To add a Member to Rhode Island	5	6	
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add a Member to North Carolina			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye		10	1	
no	no		no		no	dd	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye		3	7	1
aye	aye		dd		aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	Tonnage Tonnage	6	4	1
aye	aye		no		no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye				
no	no		dd		no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye		2	8	1
aye	no		aye		aye	aye	no	dd	no	aye	no	no				

dd	no	aye	no	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	no	aye			
no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye			
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no		1	10
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no			
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no			
dd	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no			
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no		1	10
no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no		3	8
no	no	aye	aye	no	dd	no	no	no	no	no		2	8
dd	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no		3	7
no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no		no	no			
dd	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no		no	no			
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		no	aye	["The (illegible word)" stricken out.]	3	7
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no		no	no			
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		aye	aye			
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	The Constitution unanimously agreed to		
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	The Constitution unanimously agreed to.		
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye				
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		To deliver over the Journals and papers to the President		

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	N <sup>o</sup> Carolina	S <sup>o</sup> Carolina	Georgia	Questions	ayes	noes	divided
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the Proviso to the 1 <sup>st</sup> clause 1 <sup>st</sup> sect. 7 article	10	1	
no	aye		no		no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To add the words "and Post roads" after "Post offices"	6	5	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the words "and emit bills" 8 clause, 1 section, 7 article.	9	2	
no	no		no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	To adjourn	4	7	
aye	aye		no		no	aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To appoint a Treasurer by joint ballot	7	3	
no	no		no			aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	To strike out the 9 clause of ye 1 sect 7 article	4	6	
no	aye		no			aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the words "and punishm <sup>t</sup> 11 clause 1 sect 7 art	7	3	
aye	aye		no			aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	To punish piracies & felonies committed on the high seas.	7	3	
aye	no		aye		dd	no	no	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	"or without, when the Legislature cannot.	5	3	2
aye	no		aye			no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	To agree to the 13 clause as amended			
aye			no					no	no	dd	aye	no	"To subdue rebellion"			
no			no			aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	To strike out "make" to insert "declare"	4	5	
no			aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	The last question repeated	8	1	
no	no		no			no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To add "to make peace" to ye 12 clause			
no	aye		aye		no	dd	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To refer M <sup>r</sup> Rutledge's proposition respecting the public debt to a Committee of a Member from each State	6	4	1
aye	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To meet at 10 o'clock to adjourn at 4.	9	2	
aye	aye		no		no	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	To commit the two motions respectg militia to the Committee of 11.	8	2	1

no	nc	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	"To make sumptuary laws"	3	8	
no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	nc	To establish all Offices"	2	9	
no	nc	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	dd	no	aye	To commit the 2 <sup>nd</sup> section 7 article	5	5	1
	nc	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	nc	To postpone ye 2 <sup>nd</sup> sect. 7 art. to take up a substitute	2	8	
	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	To strike out "agt the United States" 1 <sup>st</sup> line 2 sect. 7 article	8	2	
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	"To the same overt act"	8	3	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	nc	To insert the words "sole & exclusive" before the word power" 2 sect. 7 article	5	6	
no	nc	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To reinstate the words "against the United States"	6	5	
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	nc	"and comfort"	8	3	
aye	nc	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	no	no	nc	"or on ['open' stricken out] confession in open Court"	7	3	1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	nc	To strike out "six" and insert "three" 3 sect. 7 article	9	2	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 3 sect. 7 article as amended	10	1	
no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	dd	aye	nc	To agree to the Proposition made by Mr Gerry until a Census be taken &ca	2	8	1
aye	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	nc	To <sup>take up</sup> ["reconsider" stricken out] the amendm <sup>t</sup> offered to ye 12 sect. 4 art. entered on the Journal of the 15. august	5	6	
		no	aye	no	no	dd	no	no	no	no	To agree to Mr Martin's proposition respecting direct taxation	1	7	1
no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To agree "to the words" for the purpose of revenue" 1 <sup>st</sup> line 4 sect. 7 article	3	8	
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	"unless by two thirds of the Legislature" 1 line-4 sect. 7 article	5	6	
no	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to ye 1 <sup>st</sup> clause-4 sect. 7 article	7	4	
no		aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To commit ye remaing clauses of the 4 <sup>th</sup> & the 5 sect 7 article	7	3	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To commit the 6 <sup>th</sup> section 7 article	9	2	
no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To rescind the order of the House respecting the hours of meeting and adjournment	4	7	



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aye	aye		no		no	no	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	To agree to the clause after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> sect. 7 article	7	3	1
no	aye		no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To postpone the consid <sup>n</sup> of the report of the Committee of five	6	5	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Mr Morris's amendment of the 1 <sup>st</sup> clause of the report of the Committee of ["five" stricken out] eleven	11		
no	no		no		aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	To postpone ye 2 <sup>nd</sup> clause of the report of the Comm <sup>e</sup>	3	8	
no	no		aye		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone ye 2 clause of the report to take up Mr Elsworths amend <sup>t</sup>	1	10	
aye	aye		no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 1 <sup>st</sup> part of ye 2 <sup>d</sup> clause of the report of the Committee of eleven.	9	2	
aye	no		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	To agree to the appointment of the Gen <sup>l</sup> Officers of the militia by the gen <sup>l</sup> Gov <sup>t</sup>	2	9	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	To agree to the last clause of the report	8	3	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	" The United States shall not grant titles of nobility "			
aye	no		no		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To commit the motion for giving a negative to the Legislature of the U. S. over the State laws.	5	6	
	no		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To postpone Mr Morris's amendment to the 1 <sup>st</sup> clause 1 <sup>st</sup> sect. 9 article	5	5	
	no		no		no	aye	no	no	no	dd	no	no	To agree to the amendment	1	8	1
no	aye		aye		aye		aye	no	aye		aye	aye	To reconsider the 1 <sup>st</sup> sec . 7 article to-morrow	7	2	
aye	no		no		no		no	no	no	aye	no	aye	To postpone ye 2 sect. 9 article	3	7	
aye	aye		aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To strike out the 2 & 3 sections 9 <sup>th</sup> article	8	2	
no	no		no		no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the word Legislature, & insert the word " People " 1 <sup>st</sup> sect. 10 article	2	9	

aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	To insert the word joint before the word ballot.	7	4
no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	"each State having One vote"	5	6
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	a majority of the votes of Members present required	10	1
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	To be elected by the Electors.	5	6
no	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To commit ye 2 last clauses 1 sect. 10 art.	5	5 1
no		dd	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	no	no	To be elected by Electors.	4	4 2
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no		no	no	To add the words "or by law" 2 sect. 10 art.	1	9
no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye		no	aye	To agree to Mr Dickinson's amendment	6	4
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	To adjourn at 3 o'Clock		
aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Mr Randolph's amendment to the 1st clause, 1st section, 7 article.		
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the amendm <sup>t</sup> of ye 1st clause 1 sect. 7 article	1	10
aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the amendment of 20 years	7	4
aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the first clause of ye report of eleven ent <sup>d</sup> on the journal 24 inst <sup>t</sup>	7	4
no	no	aye		no	no	dd	aye	no	no	aye	to agree to Mr Sherman's amendment		
aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add the words & other pub: Ministers		
aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the words "correspond with the Executives"	9	1
no	no	aye		no	no	no	no	no	no	no		1	9
aye	no	no		no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar	4	6
aye		aye		aye	no	aye	aye		no	aye	To amend the clause giving the command of the militia to the Executive.	6	2
aye		aye		aye	no	aye	aye		aye	aye	To amend the oath of office by the President	7	1
aye		aye		aye	no	no	aye		aye	aye		6	2
aye		aye		aye	no	no	aye		aye	aye	To agree to the 2 Sect. 11 art.		

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no			aye			no	no	no	no		no	no	To agree to the amend <sup>t</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> 2 sect. 11 article	1	7	
no			no			no	no	dd	aye		no		amend <sup>t</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> 2 sect. 11 article	1	5	1
no			no			no	no	aye	aye		no		amend <sup>t</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> 2 sect. 11 article	2	5	
aye		aye				no	no	aye	aye		aye	aye	To strike out the words "original or"	6	2	
aye		no				aye	aye	no	no		no	no	amendment to 3 sect 11 article	3	5	
no		no				no	aye	no	aye		no	no	amend <sup>t</sup> 3 sect. 11 art.	2	6	
aye		aye				aye	aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	To strike out the last clause 3 sect			
aye	aye	aye				aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	The supreme Court shall have appellate jurisd	9	1	
aye	aye	aye				aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	unless where in cases of rebellion & <sup>ca</sup> Ha Cor:	7	3	
aye	aye	aye				aye	aye	dd	no	aye	aye	aye	nor emit bills of credit	8	1	1
aye	aye	no			no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		9	2	
aye	no	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye				
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	nor make any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts	11		
aye		no			aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	nor pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto laws.			
no	aye	no			no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	"nor lay embargoes."	3	8	
aye	ro	no			aye	no	aye	no	no	aye	no	ro	lay imposts or dues on imports	4	7	
aye	aye	no			aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	ro	"or exports" 13 article.	6	5	

aye	no		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	" nor wh such consent but for the use of the Treasy of the U S.			
aye	no		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	on the first clause 13 article	9	2	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	dd	To agree to ye 14 article	9	1	1
no	no		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To commit the 16 article &ca			
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To postpone the report of the Committee eatd on the Journal 24 Augt			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the amendmt to the 15 article.			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the two last clauses of the 17 article	9	2	
no	aye		no		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the substitute for the 17 article	6	5	
no	no		no		aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To commit the substitute offered to the 17 article	3	8	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	To postpone the substitute to take up Mr Sherman's motion	5	6	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add the words " hereafter formed or "	9	2	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To strike the words " limits " out & to insert "jurisdict."	7	4	
no	no		no		aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To postpone the substitute to ye 17 article in order to take up the proposition from Maryland	3	8	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the substitute to ye 17 article as amended	8	3	
no	no		no		aye	no	no	aye	no		no	no	To agree to the amendmt offered by Maryland	2	8	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		10	1	
no	no		no		aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out "on application of it's Legislature "	3	8	
no	no		no		aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To insert "insurrections"	5	6	
aye	no		aye		aye	aye	aye		no	aye	aye	aye	To insert "or Executive."	8	2	1
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	in the recess of the Legislature			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to ye 18 article as amended			
aye	aye		dd		aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	aye	aye	To agree to the 20 article	8	1	2

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no	no	nc			aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To take up the report of the Committee of eleven	3	8	
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add the words "between the said States" to ye 21 article	9	1	
aye	no	dd			no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	To postpone the 20 article to take up reports of Committees	5	5	1
no	no	aye			no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To postpone the 21 to take up the 22 articles	5	5	
no	no	aye			no	aye	no	aye	no		no	aye	To strike out the words "the Conventions of "	4	6	
no	no	nc			no	no	no	aye	no		no	no	To fill up the blank with "thirteen 21 article 13.			
no	no	aye			aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	to fill up "Ten	4	7	
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	To fill up the blank in the 21 article wh "nine"	8	3	
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 21 article as amended	10	1	
aye	no	aye			no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	To strike out "for their approbation" 22 article	7	4	
aye	aye	nc			no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the amendm <sup>t</sup> offered to ye 22 article	4	7	
no	no	nc			aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	To postpone the 22 article.	3	8	
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to ye 22 article as amended	10	1	
no	aye	no			no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	To postpone the latter clause of ye 23 article	4	7	
no	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	no	aye	To strike out the words choose the Presid <sup>t</sup> of the U. S. and "			
no		aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To agree to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> clause of the report Committee of eleven.	8	2	
dd	aye	no					aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn			

	aye		aye		aye	aye		no	no	aye	aye	no	To agree to Mr Morris's amendm <sup>t</sup> to the report of the Com <sup>e</sup> of five.	6	3	
aye	aye		no		aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies	9	1	
no	no		no		no	no		aye	aye	no	no	no	To adjourn	2	8	
no	no		no		no	aye		no	no	aye	no	no		2	8	
no	no		no		no	aye		aye	aye	aye	no	no	To adjourn	4	6	
aye	aye		no		no	aye		no	aye	aye	no	no	To agree to the amendment "created"	5	5	
aye	aye		no		no	aye		no	aye	aye	no	dd	"created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased"	5	4	1
aye	aye		no			aye		no	aye	aye	no	dd	on the last question	5	3	1
no	no		no		no	no		no	no	aye	no	no	To postpone the report	2	9	
aye	aye		no		no	no		aye	aye	aye		aye	To postpone	7	3	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn			
dd	no		no		no	no		no	no	aye	aye	no	To postpone the report for elects the Presid: by electors, to take up the report for elects him by the Legis- lature	2	8	1
no	no		no		no	no		no	no	aye	no	no	To strike out the words if such number &c <sup>a</sup>	1	10	
dd	no		no		no	aye		no	no	aye	no	no	To strike out the word "Senate" to insert "Legislature"	3	7	1
no	no		no		no	no		no	aye	aye	no	no	To strike out the words "such majority" to insert "One third"	2	9	
no	no		no		no	no		no	aye	aye	no	no	To strike out the word "five" to insert "three"	2	9	
no	no		no		no	no		no	aye	aye	no	no	To strike out "five" to insert "thirteen"	2	9	
no	no		no		no	aye		no	aye	aye	aye	no	To add the words "who shall have ballotted"	4	7	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye		aye	no	no	aye	aye	To add the word "appointed" after the words "whole number of Electors"	9	2	
aye	no		no		no	no		no	aye	aye	no	no	To insert the word "seven" instead of "four"	3	8	
no	no		no		no	no		no	no	aye	aye	no	To insert the word "six" instead of four.	2	9	

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aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To agree to the word "four"	10	1	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To agree to the clause respect <del>s</del> Presid <sup>t</sup> & V. Presid <sup>t</sup>	10	1	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	To agree to the appointment of Electors."	9	2	
no	nc		no		no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	That the Electors meet at y <sup>e</sup> seat of the gen <sup>l</sup> Gov <sup>t</sup>	1	10	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To agree to	10	1	
dd	nc		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the Presid <sup>t</sup>	8	2	1
aye	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	Provided that number be a Majority of the	8	3	
no	aye		no		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	and who shall have given their votes <del>as</del>			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye		10	1	
aye			no		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	and <sup>2/3</sup> of <del>["Provided" stricken out]</del> that not less than the whole number of Senators be present.—(In presence of the S & H <sup>o</sup> of representatives).			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	House of representatives shall chuse by ballot the President, the Members from each State having one <del>as</del> vote	10	1	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	and in every case after the choice of the Presid <sup>t</sup> the Person having the greatest number of votes	10	1	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	<del>as</del> to insert the words "of the Electors" after the last clause	11		
aye	no		aye		no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	<del>as</del> The election shall be on the same day throughout the United States.	8	3	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	H <sup>o</sup> of representatives. to elect	8	3	

aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To insert the word "immediately" after the word "shall elect"	9	2	
Unanimous											But a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of ye States.			
no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	and also of a majority of the whole number of the House of representatives.	5	6	
dd	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To agree to the provision in case of the Presid <sup>t</sup> s disability	6	4	1
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye		aye	aye	The V. Presid <sup>t</sup> shall ex officio be Presid <sup>t</sup> of the Senate.	8	2	
no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	To insert "& the H <sup>o</sup> of representatives" 5 sect of ye report	1	10	
no	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	foreign Ministers			
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	By & with the consent of the Senate appoint Ministers &ce			
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	Judges of the Supreme Court			
aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	and all other officers	9	2	
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	To agree to M <sup>r</sup> Madison's amendm <sup>t</sup>	3	8	
aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To agree to ye 4 sect of ye report	8	3	
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	aye	To postpone the clause ["to" stricken out] and may require the opinion &ce	3	8	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the last question	11		
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out "except Treaties of Peace."	8	3	
no	no	dd	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the clause respect <sup>s</sup> Treaties.	1	9	1
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	$\frac{2}{3}$ ds of all the Members of the Senate to make a treaty	3	8	
no	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	a majority of all the Members of the Senate to make a treaty	5	6	
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no treaty shall be made unless $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the whole number of ["Members" stricken out] Senators be present	5	6	
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	But no treaty shall be made before all the members of the Senate are summoned & shall have time to attend	3	8	



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no	aye		aye		aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	neither shall any appointment be made as aforesaid unless to offices established by the Constitution or by law.	5	6	
aye	aye		aye		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	to insert after the word "bribery" ["and" stricken out] other high crimes and misdemeanors, against the State "	7	4	
no	no		no		no	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	To strike out the words "by the Senate"	2	9	
unanimous.													To insert the "United States" instead of the "State"			
aye	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the clause respects the impeachment of the President			
unanimous													The Vice President and other civil officers of the U. S. shall be removed from office on impeachment & conviction as aforesaid			
													But the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other Bills.			
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	for raising revenue all bills shall originate in the H <sup>o</sup> of representatives	9	2	
aye	aye		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the resolution that the Senate be the court of impeachment	9	2	
no	aye		aye		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	The Legislature shall have the sole right of establishing offices not herein provided for	3	8	
aye	no		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	He may convene both or either of the Houses on extraordinary occasions. 2 sect. 10 art.	7	4	
no	no		no		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	To reconsider the number of representatives	5	6	
dd	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To reconsider the XIX article	9	1	1
aye	no		no		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the amendment of "two thirds"	5	6	

unanimous.											To agree to the amendment of "three fourths "			
dd	aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the amendment of article XIX <sup>th</sup>	9	1	1
dd	no		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To reconsider the XXI <sup>st</sup> article	7	3	1
dd	no		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To reconsider the XXI <sup>st</sup> article	7	3	1
no	no		aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone the 21 <sup>st</sup> Article.	1	10	
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 21 <sup>st</sup> article	11		
dd	no		aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of the Legislature instead of $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> to repass a law.			
no			no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To appoint a Committee to prepare a Bill of rights	0	10	
aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye				
no			aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Commodities	7	3	
aye			no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the report respecting the 22 <sup>nd</sup> and 23 <sup>rd</sup>	9	1	
aye	aye		aye		no	no	aye	aye	aye	no		7	3	
no	aye		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to add "for two years"	1	10	
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	to insert "service" instead of "servitude"			
no	no		no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	To strike out the words "and direct Taxes"	3	8	
no	no		no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no		3	8	
aye	aye		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To rescind the rule for adjournment	6	5	
no	no		no	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	dd		3	7	1
aye	aye		aye	no		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To strike out the word "to" before established justice			
no	no		no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To reconsider y <sup>e</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> clause of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> sect. 1 <sup>st</sup> article	5	6	
no	no		no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no		1	10	
no	no		aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		3	8	

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	N <sup>o</sup> Carolina	S <sup>o</sup> Carolina	Georgia	Questions	ayes	noes	divided
no	no		no		aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	To reconsider the 1 <sup>st</sup> clause of the 5 sect. 1 <sup>st</sup> article	4	7	
aye	aye		aye		aye	dd	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		1		
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye		4	7	
no	aye		no		no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no				
no	no		aye		aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye		7	4	

Propositions submitted to the consideration of the Convention by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Randolph—

1. Resolved that the articles of the confederation ought to be so corrected and enlarged as to accomplish the objects proposed by their institution, namely “common defence, security of liberty, and general welfare.
2. Resolved. therefore that the rights of suffrage, in the national legislature ought to be proportioned

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
no		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	for striking out the words "people" in the first clause of the 4 <sup>th</sup> resolution and inserting the words "Legislatures"	3	8	
no		aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	for adding a convenient number of the national Judiciary to the Executive in the exercise of the negative	3	8	
no		no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To postpone Mr Dickinson's motion for electing the second branch to take up Mr Wilson's	1	10	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the second branch of the national legislature be elected by the individual legislatures	11		
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	The Committee to rise—	11		
aye		no	no	no	aye	dd	no	aye	no	no	no	no	for vesting the national legislature with a negative on all State laws which shall appear to them improper	3	7	1
aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To reconsider the mode of appointing the executive	9	2	
no		no	no	no	no	dd	no	no	no	no	no	no	To appoint the national Executive by the Executives of the sev <sup>l</sup> States		10	1
aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the right of suffrage in the first branch of the N. L. ought not to be accords to the rule established in the confed <sup>l</sup> but accords to some equitable ratio of representation	7	3	1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone Mr Rutledge's motion in order to take up Mr Wilson's, respecting the right of suffrage in the N. L.	10	1	
aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the right of suffrage in the first branch be accords to the whole number of white and three fifths of the other inhabitants	9	2	
no	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	That in the second branch of the national Legislature each State have One vote.	5	6	
aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the right of suffrage in the second branch ought to be accords to the rule established for the first	6	5	

aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To amend the 11 <sup>th</sup> resolution submitted by Mr Randolph by adding the words voluntary junction or partition	7	4	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To amend the resolution by adding the words "national government" after the words	7	4	
no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To strike these words out of the 14 resolution "within the sev <sup>l</sup> States"	4	7	
aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 14 resolution as submitted by Mr Randolph	6	5	
aye	no	no	no	dd	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 15 resolution submitted by Mr Randolph.	5	3	2
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	To fill up the term of election for the first branch with three year	7	4	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	For striking out the words "to be of age at least.	10	1	
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	For adding the words "& fixed" after the words liberal stipend	8	3	
aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To add the words "to be paid out of the national Treasury"	8	3	
aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To agree to the clause respect <del>s</del> the salary of the first branch	8	3	
dd	aye	aye	no	no	no	dd	no	aye	aye	no	To strike out the words "by a particular State or" in the clause of the resolution	4	5	2
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the clause respecting the ineligibility of the first branch to offices	10	1	
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	To fill the blank of ineligibility to office after the term with three years	1	10	
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	no	To fill up the blank with One year	8	2	1
no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	dd	no	dd	To strike out the words "to be of years at least" in the resolution respect <del>s</del> the second bran.	3	6	2
aye	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To fill up the blank with "Thirty"	7	4	
dd	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To fill up the blank in the election of the 2 branch with Seven years :	8	1	2
dd	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	To strike out the clause which respects stipends to be allowed to the second branch	3	7	1
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the ineligibility of the 2 branch to office be the same as the first	10	1	
no	no	aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	That money bills should only originate in the first branch	3	8	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To resolve the House into a Committee of the whole House.	11		

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	The Electors to be paid out of the national Treasury.			
aye		aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the first resolution offered by Mr Patterson in order to take up Mr Dickinson's motion	10		1
no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	dd	no	no	no	no	no	To adopt Mr Dickinson's motion offered as a substitute for Mr Paterson's	4	6	1
aye		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the first proposition offered by Mr Paterson	9	2	
aye		aye	no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	not to <sup>agree to</sup> ["report" stricken out] the Jersey propositions but to report those offered by Mr Randolph	7	3	1
no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	dd	no	no	no	no	no	to postpone the 2 resolution reported to take up the one offered by Mr Lansing	4	6	1
no		no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	to adjourn	4	7	
aye		aye	no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the Legislature consist of Two Branches.	7	3	1
no		aye	no	aye	no	aye	dd	no	no	aye	no	no	To agree to Genl Pinckney's amendm <sup>t</sup> that the first branch be elected as the State Legislatures shall direct	4	6	1
aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the first branch of the Legislature be elected by the People of the several States.	9	1	1
aye		aye	no	dd	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the word three in the 2 <sup>d</sup> clause of the 4 resolution	7	3	1
no		no	dd	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	dd	To strike out the 3 clause in ye 3 resolution—to substitute "their stipends to be ascertained by the Legislature to be paid out of the pub: treasury	2	7	2
aye		aye	dd	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	dd	dd	To strike out the words "to be paid out of the national Treas <sup>y</sup> "	4	5	2
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To receive an adequate compensation for their services	11		
dd		aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	whether separate votes having been taken on diff: clauses of a proposition a question shall be taken on ye whole	6	4	1

no	aye	dd	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To add the followg words to the clause of the 3 resolution to be of the age of 25 years at least	7	3	1
aye	no	dd	aye	dd	dd	no	no	aye	no	aye	To strike out the following words in the 3 <sup>d</sup> resolution namely and under the national gov <sup>t</sup> for the space of One year after it's expiration	4	4	3
aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	dd	To agree to the following clause To receive an adequate compensation for their services—to be paid out of the public Treasy	5	5	1
no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out these words in ye 3 <sup>d</sup> resolution " by a particular State "	3	3	
dd	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To amend the 3 <sup>d</sup> resolution by strik <sup>g</sup> out these w <sup>d</sup> s and inserting the followg words on Mr Madison's motion	2	8	1
dd	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To agree to the last clause in the 3 <sup>d</sup> resolution as far as the word service inclusive.	3	2	1
no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	To agree to the following words "and for the space of one year after it's expiration "	4	6	1
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	To postpone the 1 <sup>st</sup> clause of the fourth resolution, to take up the eighth resolution	4	7	
no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the 4 <sup>th</sup> resolution to take up the seventh	3	8	
aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	That the second branch be elected by the Sate Legislatures	9	2	
no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	To strike out the words sufficient to secure their independency	7	4	
aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	dd	no	aye	aye	aye	To strike the word " Seven " out of the 4 <sup>th</sup> resolution	7	3	1
no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	no	no	To fill up the blank in the 4 resolution w <sup>h</sup> the word Six	5	5	1
no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	no	no	no	To adjourn	5	5	1
no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	no	no	To fill up the blank in the 4 resolution w <sup>h</sup> the word five	5	5	1
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	[ " To fill up the blank in ye 4 resolution with the words " stricken out ] To adjourn	7	4	
no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	for nine years one third to go out triennially—second Branch	3	8	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	for six years, one third to go out biennially—	7	4	
aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	aye	no	to strike the following clause out of the 4 resolution "to receive fixed stipends by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service	5	6	



New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To agree to the follows clause in y <sup>e</sup> 4 resolution "To receive a compensation for the devotion of their time to the Public-Service."	10	1	
no		aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		To strike out the words "national Treasury and to substitute the words "by their respective States "	5	6	
aye		no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no		To agree to the following clause in the 4 resolution. "To be paid out of the public Treasury "	5	6	
no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no		To postpone the last clause of the 4 resolution in order to take up Mr Williamson's motion	6	5	
no		aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no		to add the words and for One year thereafter	7	4	
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	to be ineligible to & incapable of holding any office under y <sup>e</sup> authority of the U S. (except & <sup>ca</sup> ) during the term for wh they are elected, and for One year thereafter	11		
aye		no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	and to be ineligible to & incapable of holding any office under a particular State	3	8	
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 5 <sup>th</sup> resolution reported from the Committee	11		
no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	dd	no	no	no	no	no	To strike the word "not" out of the first clause of the seventh resolution.	4	6	1
aye		no	no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the first clause of the seventh resolution as reported	6	4	1
no		aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the seventh in order to take up the eighth reso.	9	2	
no		no	aye	aye			dd	no	no	no			That the Presidt be requested to write to the President of New Hampshire to direct the attendance of the Deputies of that State.	2	5	1
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn	11		
no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	dd		That each State shall have an equal vote in y <sup>e</sup> second branch of the Legislature of the U. S.	5	5	1
aye		aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To appoint a Committee on the seventh and eighth resolutions	9	2	

aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	The Committee to consist of a Member from each State	10	1	
no		no	aye		no	no	no	no	aye	no			To postpone the first proposition reported from the grand Committee, in order to take up the second.	2	8	
no		no	no		no	no	no	no	aye				To postpone the first clause of the report to take up Mr Rutledge's motion	1	8	
aye		aye	no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye		To commit the 1st clause of the propositions reported from the grand Committee.	7	3	1
no		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye		To postpone the remainder of the first to take up the second proposn	8	3	
dd		aye	dd	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye		To postpone the consideration of the second Proposition reported from the grand Committee	6	3	2
dd		aye	dd	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	dd		To agree to the second clause of the first proposition reported from the grand Committee	5	3	
aye		aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye		Whether the last vote was determined in the affirmative	9	2	
dd		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	dd		whether the second proposition reported from the grand Committee shall stand part of the report.	6	3	2
aye		aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no		To postpone the consideration of the report from the grand Comm <sup>e</sup> until the special Comm <sup>e</sup> report	6	5	
aye		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To agree to the second clause of the report of the Committee to whom was referred the first clause of ye 1st propo: reported from ye gr: Committee	9	2	
aye		aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye		To refer the first paragraph of the report to a Committee of One Member from each State.	9	2	
no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		To strike out the word "three" in the apportionment of representation to New Hampshire, and insert the word "Two."	2	9	
no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye		To strike out the word "five" in the representation of North Carolina, and insert the word "six"	3	8	
no		no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye		To strike out the word "five" in the representation of South Carolina and insert "six"	4	7	
no		no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		To strike out the word "three" in the representation of Georgia and insert the word ["six" stricken out] "four"	4	7	
no		no	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	no	no		To double the representation reported from the Committee.	2	9	
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no		To agree to the report of the grand Committee. Mr King Chairman	9	2	
no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no		To postpone the motion for ascertaining the future representation	1	10	

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye		To adjourn			
no		no		no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye		To strike out the words "Three fifths of "	5	7	
aye		no		no	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye		To postpone ye resolution offered by Mr Wmson in order to take up another offered by Mr Rutledge—respecting the census.	5	5	
aye		aye		aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	no		To agree to the first clause of the resolution offered by Mr ["Rando ph" stricken out] Williamson to ascertain alterations of wealth & population	6	4	
no		no		no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no		To adjourn.	1	9	
no		aye		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye		To agree to the words "and three fifths of the inhabitants of other description."	4	6	
aye		no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no		To agree to the words On the first year	7	3	
aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To fill up the blank with the word "fifteen"	10		
aye		no		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		To add the words "at least "	5	5	
aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		On the last Clause of the resolution	10		
no		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no		To agree to the resolution as amended		10	
no		aye		aye	aye	dd	aye	no	no	aye	no		To strike out the word "two" and insert the word "six" <sup>taking</sup> in the first census	5	4	1
no		aye		aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no		To fill up the blank with the number "Twenty" in taking the Census.	3	7	
aye		no		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To fill up the blank with the number "Ter "	8	2	
no		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		To insert the words "of every description and condition " "	2	8	

no	no	aye	no	dd	no	no	no	no	no	for ["On" stricken out] the previous question ^	1	8	1
dd	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	To agree to the resolution which regulates the Census &c	6	2	2
no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To postpone the motion "That all monies shall be assessed until the Census be taken conformably to the number of repres: in y <sup>e</sup> first branch.	4	6	
aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the last Motion	5	5	
aye	no	no	dd	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to a modification of the last motion	5	4	1
aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the amendment proposed by Mr Randolph to y <sup>e</sup> second clause of y <sup>e</sup> report entered on y <sup>e</sup> journals of the 9 inst	9		1
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To add after the word "divided" the words "or enlarged by addition of territory"	10		
aye	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	To adjourn	6	4	
aye	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	That the number of representatives in y <sup>e</sup> first branch from the States hereafter to be established shall not exceed the representatives from the States already confederated	4	5	1
no	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To postpone the 2 <sup>d</sup> clause of the report from the grand Committee of the 6. instant in order to take up the substitute off <sup>d</sup> by Mr Pinckney	4	6	
dd	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	To agree to the whole of the report from the grand Committee.	5	4	1
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To commit the second Clause of the 6. resolution from the Committee of the whole House.	5	5	
no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	To adjourn	5	5	
aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	To adjourn	7	2	1
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	To postpone the 2 clause of y <sup>e</sup> 6 <sup>th</sup> resolution, to take up a motion offered by Mr Sherman	2	8	
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	To agree to the amendment offered to the 6 <sup>th</sup> resolution by Mr Bedford	6	4	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	To agree to the second clause of the 6. resolution as amended.	8	2	
aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	To agree to the last clause of the 6 resolution as reported from the Committee of the whole House.	3	7	

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	The National Executive to consist of a Single Person      unanimous	10		
no		no		no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	That the National Executive be chosen by the Citizens of the United States.	1	9	
no		no		no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	That the national Executive be chosen by Electors to be appointed by the individual Legislatures	2	8	
aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the national Executive be chosen by the Legislature of the United States—	10		
aye		aye		aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	To strike out the words "to be ineligible a second time"	6	4	
no		no		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no	To strike out the words "seven years" and insert the words "good behaviour"	4	6	
aye		no		no	aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	To strike out the words "seven years"	4	6	
aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To reconsider the clause which makes the Executive reeligible	8		
aye		aye			no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye			To reconsider immediately	6	2	
aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To reconsider the clause to-morrow	8		
aye		aye			no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no		To postpone the consid <sup>n</sup> of the remaining clauses of the 9 resolution, and the 10 resolution to take up ye 11 <sup>th</sup>	4	3	1
aye		no			aye	no	no	no	no	no	no		That the Judges shall be appointed by the National Executive	2	6	
aye		no			aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no		That the Judges shall be nominated and appointed by the Executive by & w <sup>t</sup> the advice & consent of ye 2 branch	4	4	
aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	no	no	aye			To strike out the words "encrease or"	6	2	
aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the National Legislature be empowered to appoint inferior Tribunals	9		
no		no			no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the first clause of the 15 resolution	2	7	

aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the 16 <sup>th</sup> resolution as amended	9		
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To reconsider all the clauses of the 9 <sup>th</sup> resolution except the first.— N <sup>o</sup> Caro <sup>a</sup> withdraw their negative.	9	1	
dd	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	"To be chosen by electors appointed for that purpose"	6	3	1
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	"by the Legislatures of the States"	8	2	
no	no		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no		To restore the words "to be ineligible a second time"	2	8	
dd	no		aye	no	no	no	cd	aye	aye		for "seven years"	3	5	2
aye	aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	for "six years"	9	1	
aye	no		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone M <sup>r</sup> Ellsworth's motion for electing the Executive to take up M <sup>r</sup> Gerry's	5	4	
no	no		aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To ["post" stricken out, refer M <sup>r</sup> Gerry's motion to a Committee of detail	3	7	
no	aye		aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	To add One Elector to the States of Georgia and New Hampshire	5	4	
no	aye		no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		The last motion repeated	3	7	
aye	aye		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	To agree to the proposition for the first election of the Supreme Executive, offered by M <sup>r</sup> Gerry.	5	4	
aye	no		no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	To postpone the consideration of the clause which respects the impeachment of the Executive	2	8	
no	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To agree to the clause respecting the impeachment of the Executive.	8	2	
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To receive a <sup>fixed</sup> compensation for the devotion of his time to Public service. unanimous	10		
aye	aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To be paid out of the national Treasury unanimous 14 sect of 6 article	9	1	
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye				
aye	no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To adjourn			
no	aye		dd	no	aye	aye	no	no	dd		To join the supreme Judiciary with the Executive in the negative	3	4	2
aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the supreme Executive shall possess a revisionary negative	9		

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
aye		no			aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no		To agree to the nomination of the Judges by the Executive which shall become an appointment unless disagreed to by the second Branch of ye Legislature	3	6	
no		aye			no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye		The Judges shall be appointed by the second Branch of the Legislature	6	3	
no		no			aye	no	no	no	no	no	no		To adjourn	1	8	
no	no	aye			no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no		To strike out the words "an assembly or assemblies of representatives recommended by the sev <sup>l</sup> Legislatures to be expressly chosen by the People to consider and decide thereon" in the last resolution	3	7	
aye	aye	aye			aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To agree to the last resolution	9	1	
no	no	no			aye	no	no	no	no	no	no		To fill up the blank in the resolution respecting the number of representatives in ye 2 branch wh <sup>h</sup> "three.	1	9	
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To fill up the blank with the word "Two" unanimous			
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye		To agree to the resolution respecting the number of representatives in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> branch and the manner of voting	9	1	
aye	aye	aye			no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye		To reconsider the clause respecting the appointment of the supreme Executive.	7	3	
aye	aye	no			no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To reconsider the clause respecting the Executive to-morrow	8	2	
no	no	no			no	no	no	no	no	no	no		To adjourn.	10		
aye	aye	aye			aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To agree to refer the Proceedings of the Convention to a Committee			
no	no	no			no	aye	no	no	no	no	no		That the Committee consist of a Member from each State	1	9	
aye	aye	aye			no	no	aye	no	no	aye	no		That the Committee consist of Seven	5	5	

aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	That the Committee consist of five, unanimous	10		
aye	aye		no		aye	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the words "by Electors & <sup>ca</sup> and to insert the words "by the national Legislature"	7	4	
no	no		aye		no	aye	dd	aye	aye	no	no	no	To postpone the resolution respecting the Executive	4	6	I
aye	aye		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	whether Mr Wilson's motion respecting the election of the Executive be in order.	7	4	
aye	no		aye		no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to Mr Elsworth's amendment in the election of the Executive.	4	7	
no	no		aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	To postpone Mr Pinckney's amendment	5	6	
aye	aye		no		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Mr Pinckney's amendment	5	6	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	That the Members of the Committee be furnished with copies of the proceedings	10	1	
no	no		aye		aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	That the Members of the House take copies of the resolutions which have been agreed to	5	6	
no	aye		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn			
aye			no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	for the term of "seven years" "to be ineligible a second time." (supreme Executive)	7	3	
aye			aye		aye	no	no	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the whole resolution respecting the supreme Executive	6	3	I
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out the word "landed" in the qualification	10	1	
aye	aye		no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the clause of qualification	8	3	
no	aye		no		no	no	no	aye	no	dd	no	aye	To agree to the amendment for disqualification officers under the government and Pensioners.	3	7	I
													["To strike out the words or have unsettled" stricken out.]			
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	To strike out the words or have unsettled accounts with	9	2	
no	no		no		no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	aye	To agree to the clause of disqualification	2	9	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To adjourn till monday August			
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To agree to the amendm <sup>t</sup> proposed to the 7 Sect of the 6 article by Mr Carrol	3	8	
dd	aye		no		no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Mr Gerry's amendment to the 7 section of the 6 article	7	3	I
no	no		no		no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	To agree to Mr Madison's amendm <sup>t</sup>	1	10	



New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
no	aye		aye		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	except such parts thereof relative to Treaties & military operations.	2	9	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	On the 1 <sup>st</sup> clause of the 7 sect. of the 6 article as reported	11		
dd	aye		aye		aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	except such parts thereof as in their judgment require secrecy.	6	4	1
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to the last clause of the 7 sect of the 6 art.			
no	aye		no		aye	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	To commit the 2 <sup>nd</sup> clause of the 7 sect. 6 art.	4	7	
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	"nor to any other place than that which the two Houses are sitting" 8 sect. 6 article	10	1	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	dd	aye	To reconsider 5 sect 4 article Monday assigned	8	2	1
no	no		aye		no	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	On Mr Hamilton's amendment of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> sect. of the 4 article	4	7	
aye	no		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	To strike out the word "seven" and to insert the word "nine" 2 sect. 4 art.	3	8	
no	no		aye		no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the amendmt of "four" 2 sect. 4 article.	3	8	
no	no		aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to the Proviso offered to ye 2 sect of the 4 art. by Mr G. Morris.	5	6	
no	no		aye		no	dd	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	instead of the word "seven" to insert "five	3	7	1
aye	aye		no		aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	shall the word nine in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> sect of the 5 art: remain.	8	3	
dd	aye		aye		no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To adjourn.—	5	5	1
aye	aye		no		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	To agree to the first clause of Mr Randolph's proposition for reinstating the 5 Section 4 article	4	7	
aye	aye		no		no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	To agree to the 5 sect. 4 art. as reported	3	8	
no	aye		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	last clause 5 section 4. article	1	10	

aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	dd	To postpone the consid <sup>n</sup> of the 9 sect. of the 6 article	5	5	1
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	To [" postpone " stricken out] be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.	9	2	
no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	To agree to five dollars $\text{\textcent}$ diem	2	9	
aye	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To postpone the amendmt offered to the 12 <sup>th</sup> section	6	5	
no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To agree to Mr Madison's amendment to the negative by add <sup>x</sup> the Judiciary	3	8	
no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	To postpone the consid <sup>n</sup> of the 13. sect. 6 article	2	9	
no	no	aye	no	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	"three fourths," instead of "two thirds" 13 sect 6 art.	6	4	1
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	no	no	To agree to the amendmt "no bill or resolve"	3	8	
withdrawn											No money shall be drawn from the Treas <sup>y</sup> of the U. S. but in conseq. of appro <sup>m</sup> by law.			
no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	To adjourn			
no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To insert ten days sundays excepted	9	2	
no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no			To adjourn till wednesday	3	5	
no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye			To refer the report to a Committee of the whole	5	4	
no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no		Delaware being represented during the Debate a question was again taken on ye Committee of ye whole	3	6	
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye					
aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	To insert the words " legislative acts of the other in the third article	5	5	
aye	aye	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	aye	aye		To strike out the words each of wh <sup>h</sup> shall in all cases have a negative on the other 3 <sup>rd</sup> article	7	3	
no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye		To add an anendmt to the last clause of ye 3. article offered by Mr Randolph	8	2	
no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye		To strike out the word Dec <sup>r</sup> and insert " May "	2	8	
no	no	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no		To add the words subject to the negative hereafter meutioned	1	9	
no	no	no	no	no	aye	dd	no	no	no		To strike out the <sup>last</sup> clause of the first section of the fourth article	1	7	1

New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Questions	Ayes	Noes	Divided
no	no		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no			To adjourn	4	5	
aye	aye		aye		no	no	no	no	no	dd			To adjourn till 10 o'Clock	3	5	
no	no		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye				7	2	
aye	aye		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To strike out "three" and insert seven in ye 2 Sect 4 art.	10	1	
no	no		no		aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	no	To strike out the word "of" and to substitute "in" after resident in the 2 ["article" stricken out] sect. 4 article	4	7	
no	no		no		no	no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	To postpone M <sup>r</sup> motion in order to take up M <sup>r</sup> Dickinsons.	3	8	
no	no		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	To insert the word "three"	2	9	
no	no		no		aye	no	no	dd	no	aye	aye	aye	To add One year ["to the" stricken out] residence before the election	4	6	1
aye	aye		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to ye 2 clause of ye 2 sect.			
no	no		no		no	no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	aye	To give six representatives to S <sup>c</sup> Carolina.	4	7	
aye	aye		aye		no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To alter the latter clause of the 4 sect. of the 4. Art. "according to the rule herein after provided for Direct taxation"	9	2	
no	no		no		aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To insert the word "free" before inhabitants 4 sect. 4 article	1	10	
no	no		no		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye	aye	To strike out the 5 section 4 article	7	4	
no	no		no		no	aye		dd	no	no	no	no	To strike out the 3 <sup>d</sup> clause of the 1 <sup>st</sup> sect. of the 5 article	1	8	1
no	no		no		no	no		aye	no	aye	aye	aye	To add the words to ye 1 <sup>st</sup> sect 5 art. unless other provision shall be made by the Legislature	4	6	
aye	no		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	dd	aye	To agree to the three first clauses of the 1 <sup>st</sup> sect. of the 5 article	8	2	1

dd	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	no	no	To postpone the last clause in the 1 <sup>st</sup> section of the 5 article	2	8	1
aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	fourteen years citizenship to qualify to a seat in the Senate.	4	7	
aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	Thirteen years	4	7	
aye	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	Ten years	4	7	
aye	no	no	aye	no	aye	no	aye	dd	aye	aye	Nine years.	6	4	1
no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	To strike out the words "each House" & to insert the words the H <sup>o</sup> of represnt <sup>es</sup> in the 1 <sup>st</sup> sect of the 6 article	1	10	
no	no	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no	no	aye		To strike out the words "with regard to property"	4	6	
aye	aye	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	aye		To agree to the 2 sect. of y <sup>e</sup> 6. article as reported	3	7	
no	no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	To reconsider the 2 sect of 4 art.	6	5	
aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	Monday assigned	9	2	
no	aye	no	no	no	aye	no	no	no	no	no	To agree to the amendm <sup>t</sup> of y <sup>e</sup> 3 sect. 6 art. off <sup>d</sup> by Mr King	2	9	
aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	To agree to Mr Randolphs amendm <sup>t</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> 3 sect 6 art.	10		1
aye	aye	aye	aye	dd	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	Two thirds required to expel a member	10		1

1 =	2 =	3 =	4 =	5 =	6 =	7 =	8 =	9 =	10 =	11 =	12 =	13. =
N. H.	Massa:	C:	R. I.	N. Y.	N. J.	P:	D:	Mary:	V:	N. C.	S. C.	G.
	aye	aye		no		no	aye		no	no	aye	
	aye	no		divided		aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	
	aye	aye		aye		aye			aye	aye	aye	
	aye	aye		aye		no	aye		aye	aye	aye	
	aye	divided		aye	no	aye	divided		aye	aye	no	aye
ayes 0	noes 9	no	no	no	no	no	divided		no	no	no	no
3	7	aye	no	no	no	no	no		aye	no	aye	no
9		aye	divided	aye	aye	aye	aye		aye	aye	aye	aye
5	4	divided	no	on the quest <sup>n</sup> of 7 years to ye executive		aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no
3	7	no	no	aye		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no
2	7	no	no	divided		aye	no	aye	no	no	no	no
2	8	aye	aye	aye		no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye
3	7	no	aye	no		no	no	no	no	no	aye	aye
1	9	no	no	no		no	aye	no	no	no	no	no
2	7	aye	no	Executive to be again ineligible		aye	divided	aye	aye	aye	aye	no
6	4	aye	aye	aye		no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye
7	3	aye	aye	single executive		no	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye
6	4	aye	no	aye		aye	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye

0	10	10	10	On giving the Executive a complete negative—	no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no
		10	10		no		no	no	no	no	no	no	no
2	8	aye	10	limiting the negative of the executive—	aye		aye	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye
8	2	aye	10		aye		aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye
8	2	aye	10	12 <sup>th</sup> resolution	aye		aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye
7	3	aye	eye		aye		aye	eye	aye	no	aye	no	no
6	4	divided	eye		no	aye	no	no	aye	aye	no	aye	aye
6	5	10	eye	to reconsider	aye	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	no	no
5	4	divided	aye	to strike out inferior tribs	divided	aye	no	no	no	no	aye	aye	aye
7	3	aye	no		divided	no	aye	aye	aye	aye	aye	no	aye

State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, as agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

RESOLVED that it is the opinion of this Committee that a national government ought to be established, consisting of  
a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.

Resolved that the National Legislature ought to consist of two branches.

Resolved that the members of the first branch of the National Legislature ought to be elected by the people of the several States.

Resolved that the members of the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures.

Resolved that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts.

Resolved that the national Legislature ought to be empowered.  
to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation; and moreover.

to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent: or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation.

to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union; or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union

Resolved that a national Executive be instituted to consist of

a single person.

with power

to carry into execution the national laws;

to appoint to offices in cases not otherwise provided for.

To be chosen by the national Legislature  
for the term of seven years.

to be ineligible a second time; and; to be removable on impeachment and conviction of mal-practice, or neglect of duty.

Resolved that the national Executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act; which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each branch of the national Legislature.

Resolved that a national Judiciary be established to consist of

One supreme tribunal

To hold their Offices during good behaviour; and



to receive punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their services; in which no encrease or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the persons actually in Office at the time of such encrease or diminution.

Resolved that the national Legislature be empowered to appoint inferior Tribunals.

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the admission of States, lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national Legislature, less than the whole.

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the continuance of a Congress, and their authorities and privileges, until a given day after the reform of the articles of Union shall be adopted; and for the completion of all their engagements.

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation; but according to some equitable ratio of representation—namely in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

Resolved that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rule established for the first

Resolved that a republican constitution, and it's existing laws, ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United-States.

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the amendment of the articles of union whensoever it shall seem necessary.

Resolved that the Legislative, Executive, and judiciary powers within the several States ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of union

Resolved that the amendments which shall be offered to the confederation by the Convention, ought at a proper time or times, after the approbation of Congress, to be submitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the people to consider and decide thereon

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Received this sheet from the President of the United States with the journals of the general convention, on the 19th of March 1796.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State

## [INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

State of the Resolutions submitted to the Consideration of the House by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, as agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

Rec<sup>d</sup> from the President of the U. States, March 19. 1796. by

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State

State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by the honorable M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, as altered, amended, and agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

1. Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.

2 Resolved. that the national Legislature ought to consist of  
Two Branches.

3 Resolved that the Members of the first branch of the national Legislature ought to be elected by

the People of the several States

for the term of Three years.

to receive fixed stipends, by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service

to be paid out of the National-Treasury.

to be ineligible to any Office established by a particular State or under the authority of the United-States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the first branch) during the term of service, and under the national government for the space of one year after it's expiration.

4 Resolved. that the Members of the second Branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by  
the individual Legislatures.

to be of the age of thirty years at least.

to hold their offices for a term sufficient to ensure their independency, namely

seven years.

to receive fixed stipends, by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service—to be paid out of the National Treasury .

to be ineligible to any Office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second branch) during the term of service, and under the national government, for the space of One year after it's expiration.

5. Resolved that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts

6. Resolved that the national Legislature ought to be empowered

to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation—and moreover

to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent: or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation.

to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the union.

7. Resolved. that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation: but according to some equitable ratio of representation—namely.

in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State.

- 8 Resolved. that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rules established for the first

- 9 Resolved. that a national Executive be instituted to consist of

a Single Person.

to be chosen by the National Legislature.

for the term of Seven years.

with power to carry into execution the National Laws.

to appoint to Offices in cases not otherwise provided for

to be ineligible a second time, and

to be removable on impeachment and conviction of mal practice or neglect of duty.

to receive a fixed stipend, by which he may be compensated for the devotion of his time to public service

to be paid out of the national Treasury.

10. Resolved. that the national executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act: which shall not be afterwards passed unless by two third parts of each branch of the national Legislature.

11. Resolved. that a national Judiciary be established to consist of

One supreme Tribunal.

The Judges of which to be appointed by the second Branch of the National Legislature.

to hold their offices during good behaviour

to receive, punctually, at stated times, a fixed compensation for their services: in which no encrease or diminution shall be made so as to affect the persons actually in office at the time of such encrease or diminution

12. Resolved. That the national Legislature be empowered to appoint

inferior Tribunals.

13. Resolved. that the jurisdiction of the national Judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue: impeachments of any national Officers: and questions which involve the national peace and harmony.

14. Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the admission of States, lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether from a voluntary junction of government and territory, or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the national Legislature less than the whole.

15. Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the continuance of Congress and their authorities until a given day after the reform of the articles of Union shall be adopted; and for the completion of all their engagements.
16. Resolved that a republican Constitution, and it's existing laws, ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States.
17. Resolved. that provision ought to be made for the amendment of the articles of Union, whensoever it shall seem necessary.
- 18 Resolved. that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary powers within the several States ought to be bound by oath to support the articles of Union
- 19 Resolved. that the amendments which shall be offered to the confederation by the Convention, ought at a proper time or times, after the approbation of Congress to be submitted to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the People to consider and decide thereon.

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Received this sheet from the President of the United States, with the journals of the General Convention, March 19<sup>th</sup> 1796.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State



## [INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

State of the Resolutions submitted by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph to the  
Consideration of the House, as <sup>altered, amended &</sup> agreed to in a Committee of  
the whole House.

Received from the President of the U. States, march 19. 1796.  
by

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State

## We

We have now the Honor to submit to the Consideration of the United States in Congress assembled that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable. [“The f” stricken out.]

The Friends of our Country have long seen and desired that the Power of making war Peace and Treaties, that of levying Money & regulating Commerce and the correspondent executive and judicial Authorities should be fully and [“<sup>effectually</sup> exclusively” stricken out] vested in the general Government of the Union. But the Impropropriety of delegating such extensive Trust to one Body of Men is [“self” stricken out] evident. Hence results the Necessity of a different Organization.

[“<sup>“evidently impracticable”</sup> stricken out] It is desirable, but we fear not practicable” stricken out.]

It is obviously impracticable - - - in the federal Government of these States to secure [“able” stricken out] all Rights of independent Sovereignty to each and yet provide for the Interest and Safety of all. Individuals entering into Society must give up a Share of Liberty to preserve the Rest. The Magnitude of the Sacrifice must depend as well on Situation and Circumstances as on the Object to be obtained. It is at all Times difficult to draw with Precision the Line between those Rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved And on the present Occasion this Difficulty was encreased by a Difference among the several States as to their Situation Extent Habits and particular Interests.

In all our Deliberations on this Subject we kept steadily in our View that which appears to us the greatest Interest of every true American The Consolidation of our Union in which is involved our Prosperity Felicity Safety perhaps our national Existence. This important Consideration seriously and deeply impressed on our Minds led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on Points of inferior Magnitude than might have been otherwise expected. And thus the Constitution which we now present is the Result of a Spirit of Amity and of that mutual Deference & Concession which the Peculiarity of our political Situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full <sup>and entire</sup> ~~["in all Respects every particular & entire" stricken out]~~ approbation of <sup>every</sup> ~~any~~ <sup>one</sup> State is not perhaps to be expected But each will doubtless consider that had her Interests been alone consulted the Consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others. That it is liable to as few Exceptions as could reasonably have been expected we hope and believe That it may promote the lasting Welfare of that Country so dear to us all and secure her Freedom and Happiness is our most ardent Wish—

[INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup>—3.

Draught of the letter from the Convention to Congress, to accompany the Constitution

Providence May 11. 1787.

Gentlemen

Since the Legislature of this State have finally declined sending Delegates to Meet you in Convention for the purposes mentioned in the Resolve of Congress of the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1787. the Merchants Tradesmen and others of this place, deeply affected with the evils of the present unhappy times, have thought proper to Communicate in writing their approbation of your Meeting, And their regret that it will fall short of a Compleat Representation of the Federal Union. —

The failure of this State was Owing to the Nonconcurrence of the Upper House of Assembly with a Vote passed in the Lower House, for appointing Delegates to attend the said Convention, at thier Session holden at Newport on the first Wednesday of the present Month. —

It is the general Opinion here and we believe of the well informed throughout this State, that full power for the Regulation of the Commerce of the United States, both Foreign & Domestick ought to be vested in the National Council.

And that Effectual Arrangements should also be made for giving Operation to the present powers of Congress in thier Requisitions upon the States for National purposes. —

As the Object of this Letter is chiefly to prevent any impressions unfavorable to the Commercial Interest of this State, from taking place in our Sister States from the Circumstance of our being unrepresented in the present National Convention, we shall not presume to enter into any detail of

the objects we hope your deliberations will embrace and provide for being convinced they will be such as have a tendency to strengthen the Union, promote Commerce, increase the power & Establish the Credit of the United States.

The result of your deliberations tending to these desireable purposes we still hope may finally be Approved and Adopted by this State, for which we pledge our Influence and best exertions. —

In behalf of the Merchants, Tradesmen &c

We have the Honour to be with perfect Consideration & Respect

Your most Obedient &

Most Humble Servant's

JOHN BROWN	JABEZ BOWEN	} Comtee.
THO <sup>s</sup> LLOYD HALSEY	NICHO <sup>s</sup> BROWN	
JOS. NIGHTINGALE	JOHN JENCKES,	
LEVI HALL	WELCOME ARNOLD	
PHILIP ALLEN	WILLIAM RUSSELL	
PAUL ALLEN	JEREMIAH OLMY,	
	WILLIAM BARTON	

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Chairman of the General Convention

Philadelphia

[INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

Letter from several Gentlemen of Rhode Island addressed to the honorable the Chairman of the General Convention signed in behalf of the Merchants, Tradesmen &<sup>ca</sup>

dated Providence May 11. 1787.

read on Monday May 28. 1787.—Ordered to lye on the table for farther consideration

Newport June 18<sup>th</sup> 1787

Sir—

The inclosed address, of which I presume your Excellency has received a dupliode, was returned to me from New York after my arrival in this State. I flatterd myself that our Legislature, which convened on monday last, would have receded from the resolution therein refer'd to, and have complied with the recommendation of Congress in sending delegates to the federal convention. The <sup>P</sup>uper house, or Governor, & Council, embraced the measure, but it was negatived in the house of Assembly by a large majority, notwithstanding the greatest exertions were made to support it.

Being disappointed in their expectations, the minority in the administration and all the worthy citizens of this State, whose minds are well informd regretting the peculiarities of their Situation place their fullest confidence in the wisdom & moderation of the national council, and indulge the warmest hopes of being favorably consider'd in their deliberations. From these deliberations they anticipate a political System which must finally be adopted & from which will result the Safety, the honour, & the happiness of the United States

Permit me, Sir, to observe, that the measures of our present Legislature do not exhibit the real character of the State. They are equally reprobated, & abhor'd by Gentlemen of the learned professions, by the whole mercantile body, & by most of the respectable farmers and mechanicks. The majority of the administration is composed of a licentious

number of men, destitute of education, and many of them, Void of principle. From anarchy and confusion they derive their temporary consequence, and this they endeavor to prolong by debauching the minds of the common people, whose attention is wholly directed to the Abolition of debts both public & private. With these are associated the disaffected of every description, particularly those who were unfriendly during the war. Their paper money System, founded in oppression & fraud, they are determined to Support at every hazard. And rather than relinquish their favorite pursuit the trample upon the most sacred obligations. As a proof of this they refused to comply with a requisition of Congress for repealing all laws repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and urged as their principal reason, that it would be calling in question the propriety of their former measures

These evils may be attributed, partly to the extreme freedom of our own constitution, and partly to the want of energy in the federal Union: And it is greatly to be apprehended that they cannot Speedily be removed but by uncommon and very serious exertions. It is fortunate however that the wealth and resources of this State are chiefly in possession of the well Affected, & that they are intirely devoted to the public good.

I have the honor of being Sir,  
 with the greatest Veneration & esteem,  
 Your excellencys very obedient &  
 most humble servant—

His excellency  
 Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

Nº 6.

Letter to General Washington dated Newport June 18. 1787.



Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you as President of the Convention, a resolve of the directors of the Library Company in this City.

I am Sir with perfect respect  
your most obedient humble servant

W: RAWLE.

Third Street

6<sup>th</sup> July 1787

[INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup> 7.

W<sup>m</sup> Rawle July 6. 1787. with a resolve of the Library Company of Philadelphia

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At a meeting of the directors of the Library company of Philadelphia on Thursday the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1787

Resolved That the librarian furnish the gentlemen who compose the Convention now sitting with such books as they may desire during their continuance at Philadelphia, taking receipts for the same.

By order of the directors,

W: RAWLE Secretary.

Sires

With leave and submission I address myself To those in whome there is wisdom understanding and knowledge. they are the honourable personages appointed and Made overseers of a part of the terrestrial globe of the Earth, Namely the 13 united states of america in Convention Assembled, the Lord preserve them amen—

I the subscriber being one of the people called Jews of the City of Philadelphia, a people scattered and dispersed among all nations do behold with Concern that among the laws in the Constitution of Pennsylvania their is a Clause Sect. 10 to viz—I do belive in one God the Creature and governour of the universe the Rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked—and I do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and New testament to be given by a devine inspiration—to swear and believe that the new testament was given by devine inspiration is absolutly against the Religious principle of a Jew. and is against his Conscience to take any such oath—By the above law a Jew is deprived of holding any publick office or place of Goverment which is a Contridectory to the bill of Right Sect 2. viz

That all men have a natural and unalienable Right To worship almighty God according to the dectates of their own Conscience and understanding, and that no man aught or of Right can be compelled to attend any Relegious Worship or Erect or support any place of worship or Maintain any minister contrary to or against his own free will and Consent nor

Can any man who acknowledges the being of a God be Justly deprived or abridged of any Civil Right as a Citizen on account of his Religious sentiments or peculiar mode of Religious Worship, and that no authority Can or ought to be vested in or assumed by any power what ever that shall in any Case interfere or in any manner Controul the Right of Conscience in the free Exercise of Religious Worship—

It is well known among all the Citizens of the 13 united States that the Jews have been true and faithfull whigs, and during the late Contest with England they have been foremost in aiding and assisting the States with their lives and fortunes, they have supported the Cause, have bravely faught and bleed for liberty which they Can not Enjoy—

Therefore if the honourable Convention shall in ther Wisdom think fit and alter the said oath and leave out the words to viz—and I doacknowledge the scripture of the new testament to be given by devine inspiration then the Israeletes will think them self happy to live under a government where all Relegious societys are on an Eaquel footing—I solecet this favour for my self my Childreen and posterity and for the benefit of all the Isrealetes through the 13 united States of america

My prayers is unto the Lord. May the people of this States Rise up as a great and young lion, May they prevail against their Enemies, May the degrees of honour of his Excellency the president of the Convention George Washington, be Extollet and Raise up. May Every one speak of his glorious Exploits. May God prolong his days among us in this land of Liberty— May he lead the armies against his Enemys as he has done hereuntofore— May God Extend peace unto the united States—May they get up to the highest Prospere-tys—May God Extend peace to them and their Seed after

them so long as the Sun and moon Endureth—and may the almighty God of our father Abraham Isaac and Jacob endue this Noble Assembly with wisdom Judgement and unanimity in their Councells, and may they have the Satisfaction to see that their present toil and labour for the wellfair of the united States may be approved of, Through all the world and perticular by the united States of america is the ardent prayer of Sires

Your Most devoted obe<sup>d</sup> Servant

JONAS PHILLIPS

Philadelphia 24<sup>th</sup> Ellul 5547 or Sep<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1787

[ADDRESS.]

To His Excellency the president and the Honourable Members of the Convention assembled

Present

[INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup> 8.

Letter from Jonas Phillips a Jew, dated Sept. 7, 1787. to the President & Members of the Convention

Philadelphia 1st May 1787

Sir

I have just received an express from Baltimore informing me that my brother lays dangerously ill, in consequence of which I set out immediately for that place. I wish to communicate this circumstance to your Excellency that it may be mentioned to the convention should my absence without leave be taken any notice of—

With the greatest respect I have the honor to be Sir

Your Excellency's ob S<sup>t</sup>

JAMES M<sup>c</sup>HENRY

His Excellency

the President of Convention

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency Geo. Washington Esq<sup>c</sup>

President of Convention

[INDORSEMENT.]

N<sup>o</sup> 9.

Letter from M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Henry to the President

May 1. 1787.

WE the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity.

## ARTICLE I.

The stile of this Government shall be, "The United States of America."

### II.

The Government shall consist of supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers.

### III.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a Senate;\* ["each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other. The Legislature shall meet on the first Monday in December in every year." stricken out.]

\*The Legislature shall meet at least once in every year and that meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless a different day shall be appointed by Law.

#### IV.

*Sect. 1.* The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. The qualifications of the electors shall be the same, from time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

*Sect. 2.* Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty-five years at least; shall have been a citizen [<sup>of</sup> "in" stricken out] the United States for at least [<sup>seven</sup> "three" stricken out] years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, [<sup>an Inhabitant</sup> "a resident" stricken out] of the State in which he shall be chosen.

*Sect. 3.* The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in

Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

*Sect. 4.* As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States, the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the <sup>made</sup> rule herein after ["provided" stricken out] for direct Tax<sup>n</sup> not exceed<sup>s</sup> the ["provisions herein after made; at" stricken cut] the rate of one for every forty thousand. Provided that every State shall have at least One representative.

disagreed to, reconsidered & struck out

*Sect. 5.* All bills for raising or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. No money shall be drawn from the public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that shall originate in the House of Representatives.

*Sect. 6.* The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

*Sect. 7.* Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied by



writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen.

V.

^ vacancies happening by refusals to accept resignations or otherwise may be supplied by the Legislature of the State in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen, or by the Executive thereof until the next meeting of the Legislature.  
^ ["of the State, in the representation of which ["the" stricken out] <sup>such</sup> vacancies shall happen." stricken out.]

*Sect. 1.* The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legislatures of the several States. Each Legislature shall chuse two members. Vacancies may be supplied by the Executive ^ until the next meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

~~As~~ they shall be assembled in consequence of

*Sect. 2.* The Senators shall be chosen for six years; but immediately after ~~the~~ the first election they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as nearly as may be, numbered one, two and three. The seats of the members 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, of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year.

*Sect. 3.* Every member of the Senate shall be of the age of thirty years at least; shall have been a citizen [<sup>of</sup> "in" stricken out] the United States for at least [<sup>nine</sup> "four" stricken out] years before his election; and shall be, at the


time of his election, [<sup>an inhabitant</sup> "a resident" stricken out] of the State for which he shall be chosen.

agreed— *Sect. 4.* The Senate shall chuse its own President and other officers.

## VI.

agreed. { *Sect. 1.* The times and places and the manner of holding the elections of the members of each House shall be prescribed by the Legislature of each State; <sup>respectively</sup> but <sup>regulations in each of the foregoing cases</sup> ["their provisions concerning them" stricken out] may, at any time, be <sup>made or</sup> altered by the Legislature of the United States.

disagreed to . . . { *Sect. 2.* The Legislature of the United States shall have authority to establish such uniform qualifications of the members of each house, with regard to property, as to the said Legislature shall seem expedient.

*Sect. 3.* In each House a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day. 

~~and~~ and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

agreed *Sect. 4.* Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

agreed { *Sect. 5.* Freedom of speech and debate in the Legislature shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of the Legislature; and the members of each House shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at Congress, and in going to and returning from it.

agreed { *Sect. 6.* Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; may punish its members for disorderly behaviour; <sup>with the concurrence of two thirds</sup> and may expel a member.

agreed { *Sect. 7.* The House of Representatives, and the Senate [“when it shall be acting in a legislative capacity” stricken out], shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall, from time to time, publish them; and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth part of the members present, be entered on the journal. except such parts thereof <sup>relative to Treason</sup> as in their judgment require secrecy.

+ During the Session of the Legislature.

agreed { *Sect. 8.* + Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that at which the two Houses are sitting. [“But this regulation shall not extend to the Senate, when it shall exercise the powers mentioned in the article.” stricken out.]

Aug<sup>t</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> Postponed 'till the powers of the Senate  
shall have been decided on

*Sect. 9.* The members of each House shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected: and the members of the Senate shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any such office for one year afterwards.

*Sect. 10.* The members of each House shall receive a compensation for their services, ["to be ascertained and paid by the State, in which they shall be chosen" stricken out]. to be paid out of the treasury of the United States; to be ascertained by law.

*Sect. 11.* The enacting stile of the laws of the United States shall be.  
by the Senate and representatives  
"Be it enacted, ["and it is hereby enacted by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate of the United States," stricken out]. in Congress assembled.


Aug<sup>t</sup> 15—postponed

*Sect. 12.* Each House shall possess the right of originating bills, ["except in the cases beforementioned" stricken out.]

*Sect. 13.* Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the

14. Section. 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, and in the cases herein after mentioned) shall be presented to the President for his revision; and, before the same shall have force, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of representatives, according to the rules and limitations, prescribed in the case of a Bill.

agreed - -

President of the United States, for his revision: if, upon such revision, he approve of it, he shall signify his approbation by signing it: But if, upon such revision, it shall appear to him improper for being passed into a law, he shall return it, together with his objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. But if, after such reconsideration, [<sup>three fourths</sup> "two thirds" stricken out] of that House shall, notwithstanding the objections of the President, agree to pass it, it shall, together with his objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by [<sup>three fourths</sup> "two thirds" stricken out] of the other House also, 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 or against the bill shall be entered in the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within [<sup>ten days (Sundays excepted)</sup> "seven days" stricken out] after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. 



To [<sup>define & punish</sup>“declare the law and punishment of” stricken out] piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; [<sup>To</sup>“and the” stricken out] punish [<sup>the</sup>“ment of” stricken out] counterfeiting <sup>of</sup> <sup>Securities and current</sup>the coin of the United States, and [<sup>of</sup>“of” stricken out] offences against the law of nations;

<sup>disagreed</sup> To subdue a rebellion in any State, <sup>against the government thereof</sup>on the application of its Legislature <sup>cannot meet</sup>when the Legislature <sup>[“not” stricken out]</sup><sup>[“can” stricken out]</sup>or without<sup>declare</sup>

To [<sup>declare</sup>“make” stricken out] war;

To raise<sup>and support</sup>armies;

To [<sup>provide and maintain</sup>“build and equip” stricken out] fleets;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces

<sup>provide for calling forth</sup>

To<sup>provide for calling forth</sup>[“to call forth the aid of” stricken out] the militia, [“in order” stricken out] to execute the laws of the Union, [“enforce treaties” stricken out], suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

And to make all laws that 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.

~~§2~~ To make laws for organising, 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 the United States: To establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies

Postponed.  
agreed  
23<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>

Agreed—

Agreed. — { *Sect. 2.* Treason [<sup>against the U. States</sup> “against the United States” stricken out] shall  
 consist only <sup>[illegible words stricken out]</sup> <sub>in</sub> <sup>them</sup> [“in” stricken out] levying war against [“the United States,  
 or any of them <sup>or</sup> and” stricken out] in adhering to the enemies [“of the  
 [“by” stricken out] giving <sup>them</sup> <sub>in</sub> aid and comfort.  
 United States, or any of them.” stricken out.] The Legislature [“of  
 the United States” stricken out] shall have power to declare the punish-  
 ment of treason. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the  
 testimony of two witnesses <sup>or on conf<sup>n</sup> in open Ct</sup> <sub>to the same overt act</sub>. No attainder of treason shall work corrup-  
 tion of blood, nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Agreed. — { *Sect. 3.* The proportions of direct taxation shall be regulated by the  
 whole number of [“white and other” stricken out] free citizens and inhab-  
 itants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude  
 for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended  
 in the foregoing description, (except Indians not paying taxes) which num-  
 ber shall, within <sup>three</sup> [“six” stricken out] years after the first meeting of the  
 Legislature, and within the term of every ten years afterwards, be taken in  
 such manner as the said Legislature shall direct.



\* Nor shall any regulation of commerce or revenue give preference to the ports of one State over those of another or oblige Vessels bound to or [illegible word stricken out] from any State to enter clear, or pay duties in another—and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

referred to a Committee

Struck out Augt 29th

Agreed --

Agreed.

*Sect. 4.* No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State; <sup>The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing</sup> [“nor on the migration or importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such <sup>shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legis<sup>e</sup> prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importatn not exceeding ten dollars for each person \*</sup> migration or importation be prohibited” stricken out.]

*Sect. 5.* No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.—agreed

*Sect. 6.* No navigation act shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House.

*Sect. 7.* The United States shall not grant any title of nobility.

## VIII

<sup>This Constitution & the Laws of</sup> [“The acts of the Legislature of” stricken out] <sup>which shall be</sup> the United States <sup>thereof</sup> made in pursuance [“of this constitution” stricken out], and all treaties <sup>or which shall be made</sup> made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the several States, and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States to the contrary notwithstanding.

## VIII

Postponed { *Sect. 1.* The Senate of the United States shall have power to make  
and other public Ministers  
treaties, and to appoint ambassadors, and judges of the supreme court.

*Sect. 2.* In all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or that may hereafter subsist between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or territory, the Senate shall possess the following powers. Whenever the Legislature, or the Executive authority, or the lawful agent of any State, in controversy with another, shall, by memorial to the Senate, state the matter in question, and apply for a hearing; notice of such memorial and application shall be given, by order of the Senate, to the Legislature or the Executive Authority of the other State in controversy. The Senate shall also assign a day for the appearance of the parties, by their agents, before that House. The agents shall be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question. But if the agents cannot agree, the Senate shall name  
Struck out { three persons out of each of the several States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall

be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as the Senate shall direct, shall, in their presence, be drawn out by lot; and the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy; provided a majority of the judges, who shall hear the cause, agree in the determination. If either party shall neglect to attend at the day assigned, without shewing sufficient reasons for not attending, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, the Senate shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the clerk of the Senate shall strike in behalf of the party absent or refusing. If any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court; or shall not appear to prosecute or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be final and conclusive. The proceedings shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and shall be lodged among the public records for the security of the parties concerned. Every commissioner shall, before he sit in judgment, take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court

298

Stricken out

of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and  
"determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment,  
"without favour, affection, or hope of reward."

Stricken out.

*Sect. 3.* All controversies concerning lands claimed under different grants of two or more States whose jurisdictions, as they respect such lands, shall have been decided or adjusted subsequent to such grants, or any of them, shall, on application to the Senate, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding controversies between different States.

## X.

*Sect. 1.* The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His stile shall be, "The President of the United States of America;" and his title shall be, "His Excellency." [He shall be elected by joint ballot by the Legislature.<sup>+</sup> He shall hold his office during the term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.

<sup>+</sup> to which election a majority of the votes of the Members presen: shall be required.

*Sect. 2.* He shall, from time to time, give <sup>to the legislature</sup> information <sup>and</sup> ["to the Legislature" stricken out] of the State of the Union: ["he may" stricken out] recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary,

Agreed --

and expedient: he may convene them on extraordinary occasions. <sup>and</sup> In case of disagreement between the two Houses, with regard to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly and faithfully executed: he shall commission all the officers of the United States; and shall appoint <sup>to offices</sup> ["officers" stricken out] in all cases not otherwise provided for by this constitution. He shall receive Ambassadors, <sup>and other public Ministers</sup> ["and may correspond with the Supreme Executives of the several States." stricken out.] He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons; <sup>except in cases of impeachment</sup> ["but his pardon shall not be pleadable in bar of an impeachment" stricken out.] He shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the <sup>when called into the ["service" stricken out] actual service of the United States</sup> several States. He shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during his continuance in office. Before he shall enter on the duties of his department, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation, "I—— solemnly swear "(or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United <sup>& will to the best of my judgm<sup>t</sup> & power preserve, protect & defend ye Const<sup>n</sup> of ye U. States</sup> "States of America." He shall be removed from his office on impeachment

Postponed  
Aug. 27th

by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed.

## XI

agreed.

*Sect. 1.* The Judicial Power of the United States <sup>both in law & equity</sup> shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as shall, when necessary, from time to time, be constituted by the Legislature of the United States.

*Sect. 2.* The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

*Sect. 3.* The <sup>judicial power</sup> ["Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court" stricken out] shall extend to all <sup>both in law & equity</sup> cases <sup>this constitution. The</sup> arising under <sup>& treaties made or wch shall be made and [two illegible words].</sup> laws ["passed by the Legislature" stricken out] of the United States; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls; | to the trial of impeachments of

this clause postpd

Officers of the United States | ; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime  
to wch the U. States shall be a party Jurisdiction; to Controversies <sup>to Controversie</sup> between two or more States <sup>between Citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of diff<sup>t</sup> States</sup> [“(except such  
as shall regard Territory or Jurisdiction)” stricken out] between a State and  
citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, and between  
a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects. | In

this clause postp<sup>d</sup>

cases of Impeachment, | cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Minis-  
the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction ters and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, [“this Juris-  
diction shall be original.” stricken out]. In all the other cases before-  
the Sup<sup>r</sup> Ct. shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact mentioned [“it shall be appellate,” stricken out] with such exceptions and  
under such regulations as the Legislature shall make. [“The Legisla-  
ture may assign any part of the jurisdiction abovementioned (except the  
trial of the President of the United States) in the manner and under the  
limitations which it shall think proper, to such Inferior Courts as it shall  
constitute from time to time” stricken out.]

Sect. 4 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, then the trial shall be at such place or  
places as the Legislature may direct.—The privilege  
of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended:  
unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion the  
public safety may require it.

[The following was stricken out: “Sect. 4. The trial of all criminal  
offences (except in cases of impeachments) shall be in the State where  
they shall be committed; and shall be by jury.”]

agreed.— { *Sect. 5.* Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, 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.

## XII

agreed { nor emit bills of credit; nor make any thing but gold or Silver Coin a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto Laws.  
No State shall coin money<sup>^</sup>; nor grant letters of marque and reprisal;  
nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; nor grant any title of nobility.

303

## XIII

agreed { No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, shall [“emit bills of credit, or make any thing but specie a tender in payment of debts;” stricken out] or exports nor with such consent but for the use of the treasury of the U States lay imposts or duties on imports<sup>^</sup>; nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; nor enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or 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 a delay, until the Legislature of the United States can be consulted.

### XIII

agreed.— { The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

### XV.

agreed. { Any person charged with treason, felony, or [<sup>other crime</sup> "high misdemeanor" stricken out] in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.  +

 + If any Person bound to service or labor in any of the United States shall escape into another State, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape: but shall be delivered up to the Person justly claiming their service or labor

referred to the Comtee of five. & agreed to as amended Sept 3<sup>d</sup>

### XVI

{ Full faith <sup>and credit</sup> shall be given in each State to the <sup>public</sup> acts [<sup>public</sup> "of the Legislatures, and to the" stricken out] records, and judicial proceedings of [<sup>public</sup> "the courts and magistrates of" stricken out] every other State: and the Legislature may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

## XVII

New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this Union, but no New State shall be hereafter formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any of the present States without the Consent of the Legislature of such State as well as of the General Legislature. Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts thereof without the consent of the Legislatures of such States as well as of the legislature of the United States.—

## XVII—See the Margin

[The following was stricken out: “New States lawfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States, may be admitted, by the Legislature, into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary. If a new State shall arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the Legislatures of such States shall be also necessary to its admission. If the admission be consented to, the new States shall be admitted on the same terms with the original States. But the Legislature may make conditions with the new States concerning the public debt, which shall be then subsisting.”]

305

## XVIII

agreed—

The United States shall guaranty to each State a Republican form of government; and shall protect each State against [“foreign ” stricken out] invasions, and, on the application of its Legislature,<sup>or executive</sup> against domestic violence.

## XVIII

agreed— { On the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States in  
the Union, for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the  
United States shall call a Convention for that purpose.

## XX

agreed— { The Members of the Legislatures, and the executive and judicial  
officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by  
oath <sup>or affirmation</sup> to support this Constitution.

306

## XXI

Agreed.— { The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient  
for organising this Constitution. between the said States.

## XXII

This Constitution shall be laid before the United States in Congress  
assembled, [“for their approbation” stricken out]; and it is the opinion of

this Convention that it should be afterwards submitted to a Convention chosen in each State, under the recommendation of its Legislature, in order to receive the ratification of such Convention.

### XXIII

To introduce this government, it is the opinion of this Convention, that each assenting Convention should notify its assent and ratification to the United States in Congress assembled; that Congress, after receiving the assent and ratification of the Conventions of nine States, should appoint and publish a day, as early as may be, and appoint a place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that after such publication, the Legislatures of the several States should elect Members of the Senate, and direct the election of Members of the House of Representatives; and that the Members of the Legislature should meet at the time and place assigned by Congress, and should, as soon as may be, after their meeting, ["choose the President of the United States, and" stricken out] proceed to execute this Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Printed Draught of the Constitution, received from the President of the  
United States, March 19. 1796, by

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State.

308

## [APPENDIX.]

Sir

On my return to this City as I promised I examined carefully all the numerous notes & papers which I had retained relating to the federal Convention—among them I found several rough draughts of the Constitution I proposed to the Convention—although they differed in some measure from each other in the wording & arrangement of the articles—yet they were all substantially the same—they all proceeded upon the idea of throwing out of View the attempt to amend the existing Confederation (then a very favourite idea of a number) & proceeding de novo—of a Division of the Powers of Government into legislative executive & judicial & of making the Government to operate directly upon the People & not upon the States— —My Plan was substantially adopted in the sequel except as to the Senate & giving more power to the Executive than I intended—the force of Vote which the small & middling states had in the Convention prevented our obtaining a proportional representation in more than one branch & the great power given to the President was never intended to have been given to him while the Convention continued in that patient<sup>&</sup> coolly deliberative situation in which they had been for nearly the whole of the preceding five months of their session, nor was it until within the last week or ten days that almost the whole of the Executive

[This letter from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State—Mr. Adams—and its accompanying draft of a Constitution, were recently found in another Bureau of the Department, and restored to the papers of the Constitution. They are here printed to replace the copy of the draft made by Mr. Adams' direction, noted by him as "Paper furnished by Mr. Pinckney," and filed with the archives of the Constitution in 1870 which appeared in the first edition of this volume.]

Department was altered—I can assure you as a fact that for more than Four months & a half out of Five The power of exclusively making treaties, appointing public Ministers & judges of the supreme Court was given to the Senate after numerous debates & considerations of the subject both in Committee of the whole & in the house—this I not only aver but can prove by printed Documents in my possession to have been the case—& should I ever have the pleasure to see you & converse on this subject will state to you some things relative to this business that may be new and perhaps surprising to you—the Veil of secrecy from the Proceedings of the Convention being removed by Congress & but very few of the members alive would make disclosures now of the scenes there acted less improper than before— With the aid of the journal & the numerous notes & memorandums I have preserved should [“not” with the word “now” superscribed] be in [“<sup>my power</sup> be difficult for me” stricken out] to give a View of <sup>almost insuperable</sup> the <sup>^</sup>difficulties the Convention had to encounter & of the conflicting opinions of the members & I believe I should have attempted it had I not always understood M<sup>r</sup> Madison intended it—he alone I believed possessed & retained more numerous & particular notes of their proceedings than myself— I will thank you sir to do me the honour to send me or to get the President to direct a copy of the Journal of the Convention to be sent me as also of the Secret Journals of Congress should it be considered not improper in me to make the request— —

I have already informed you I have several rough draughts of the Constitution I proposed & that they are all substantially the same differing only in words & the arrangement Of the Articles—at the distance of nearly thirty two Years it is

impossible for me now to say which of the 4 or 5 draughts I have was the one but enclosed I send you the one I believe was it—I repeat however that they are substantially the same differing only in form & unessentials— —

It may be necessary to remark that very soon after the Convention met I changed & avowed candidly the change of my opinion on giving the power to Congress to revise the State Laws in certain cases & in giving the exclusive Power to the Senate to declare War thinking it safer to [“vest” stricken out] refuse the first altogether & to vest the latter in Congress—I will thank you to acknowledge by a line the receipt of the Draught & this

With very great respect & Esteem.

I have the honour to be Your most  
obedient servant

CHARLES PINCKNEY

December 30 1818

In Charleston

[Address]

[Stamp]

To

The Honourable John Quincy Adams  
Secretary for the Department of State  
The City  
Of Washington

[Endorsement]

Pinckney Charles, December 30. 1818.

Recd January 6 1819.

with a Copy of the Dft of his [“Constititt”  
stricken out] Constitutions proposed in the  
federal Convention.



We the People of the States of New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island & Providence Plantations—Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia do ordain, declare & establish the following Constitution for the Government of Ourselves & Posterity.

## Article 1:

The Stile of This Government shall be The United States of America & The Government shall consist of supreme legislative Executive and judicial Powers—

2

The Legislative Power shall be vested in a Congress to consist of Two separate Houses—One to be called The House of Delegates & the other the Senate who shall meet on the  
Day of                      in every Year

3

The members of the House of Delegates shall be chosen every            Year by the people of the several States & the qualifications of the electors shall be the same as those of the Electors in the several States for their legislatures—each member shall have been a citizen of the United States for            Years—shall be of            Yea of age & a resident of the State he is chosen for—until a census of the people shall be taken in the manner herein aftermentioned the House of Delegates shall consist of            to be chosen from the different states in the following proportions  $\frac{\textcircled{2}}{\wedge}$  — & the Legislature shall hereafter regulate the number of delegates by the number of inhabitants according to the Pro-

for New Hampshire.  
for Rhode Island.

for Rhode Island—

for New Jersey

for Maryld:

for South Carolina—

for Massachusetts

**for Connecticut**

for Pennsylvania

for Virginia.

for New York

for Delaware

for North Carolina

for Georgia

visions herein after made at the rate of one for every thousand—all money bills of every kind shall originate in the house of Delegates & shall not be altered by the Senate—The House of Delegates shall exclusively possess the power of impeachment & shall choose it's own Officers & Vacancies therein shall be supplied by the executive authority of the State in the representation from which they shall happen—

## 4

The Senate shall be elected & chosen by the House of Delegates which house immediately after their meeting shall choose by ballot      Senators from among the Citizens & residents of New Hampshire.      from among those of Massachusetts.      from among those of Rhode Island      from among those of Connecticut.      from among those of New York.      from among those of New Jersey      from among those of Pennsylvanie      from among those of Delaware—      from among those of Maryland.      from among those of Virginia      from among those of North Caroline      from among those of South Caroline      &      from among those of Georgia —

The Senators chosen from New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island & Connecticut shall form one class—those from New York New Jersey Pennsylvanie & Delaware one class—& those from Maryland Virginia North Caroline & Georgia one class—

The House of Delegates shall number these Classes one two & three & fix the times of their service by Lot—the first Class shall serve for      Years—the second for      Years & the third for      Years—as their Times of service expire the House of Delegates shall fill them up by Elections

for        Years & they shall fill all Vacancies that arise from death or resignation for the Time of service remaining of the members so dying or resigning—

Each Senator shall be        Years of age at leest—shall have been a Citizen of the United States [“at” with the numeral 4 superscribed] Years before his Election & shall be a resident of the state he is chosen from— —

The Senate shall choose it's own Officers

## 5

Each State shall prescribe the time & manner of holding Elections by the People for the house of Delegates & the House of Delegates shall be the judges of the Elections returns & Qualifications of their members

In each house a Majority shall constitute a Quorum to do business—Freedom of Speech & Debate in the legislature shall not be impeached or Questioned in any place out of it & the Members of both Houses shall in all cases except for Treason Felony or breach of the Peace be free from arrest during their attendance at Congress & in going to & returning from it—both houses shall keep journals of their Proceedings & publish them except on secret occasions & the yeas & nays may be entered thereon at the desire of one        of the members present.

Neither house without the consent of the other shall adjourn for more than        days nor to any Place but where they are sitting

t The members of each house shall not be eligible to or capable of holding any office under the Union during the time for which they have been respectively elected nor the members of the Senate for one Year after—

The members of each house shall be paid for their services by the State's which they represent—

Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall be presented to the President of the United States for his revision—if he approves it he shall sign it—but if he does not approve it he shall return it with his objections to the house it originated in, which house if two thirds of the members present, notwithstanding the Presidents objections agree to pass it, shall send it to the other house with the Presidents Objections, where if two thirds of the members present also agree to pass it, the same shall become a law—& all bills sent to the President & not returned by him within days shall be laws unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent [<sup>their</sup> "it's" stricken out] return in which case [<sup>they</sup> "it" stricken out] shall <sup>^</sup>not be laws

6<sup>th</sup>

The Legislature of the United States shall have the power to lay & collect Taxes Duties Imposts & Excises

To regulate Commerce with all nations & among the several states.—

To borrow money & emit bills of Credit

To establish Post Offices

To raise armies

To build & equip Fleets

To pass laws for arming organizing & disciplining the Militia of the United States.—

To subdue a rebellion in any state on application of its legislature

To coin money & regulate the Value of all coins & fix the Standard of Weights & measures

To provide such Dock Yards & arsenals & erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the United States & to exercise exclusive Jurisdiction therein

To appoint a Treasurer by ballott

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court

To establish Post & military Roads

To establish and provide for a national University at the Seat of the Government of the United States—

To establish uniform rules of Naturalization

To provide for the establishment of a Seat of Government for the United States not exceeding        miles square in which they shall have exclusive jurisdiction

To make rules concerning Captures from an Enemy

To declare the <sup>law &</sup> Punishment of piracies & felonies at sea & of counterfieting Coin & of all offences against the Laws of Nations

To call forth the aid of the Militia to execute the laws of the Union enforce treaties suppress insurrections & repel invasions

And to make all laws for carrying the foregoing powers into execution.—

The Legislature of the United States shall have the Power to declare the Punishment of Treason which shall consist only in levying War against the United States or any of them or in adhering to their Enemies.—No person shall be convicted of Treason but by the Testimony of two Witnesses.—

The proportions of direct Taxation shall be regulated by the whole number of inhabitants of every description which number shall within        Years after the first meeting of the Legislature & within the term of every        Years after be taken in the manner to be prescribed by the legislature

No Tax shall be laid on articles exported from the States—  
nor capitation tax but in proportion to the Census before  
directed

All Laws regulating Commerce shall require the assent  
of two thirds of the members present in each house—

The United States shall not grant any title of Nobility— —  
The Legislature of the United States shall pass no Law  
on the subject of Religion, nor touching or abridging the  
Liberty of the Press nor shall the Privilege of the Writ of  
Habeas Corpus ever be suspended except in case of Rebel-  
lion or Invasion

All acts made by the Legislature of the United States  
pursuant to this Constitution & all Treaties made under  
the authority of the United States shall be the Supreme Law  
of the Land & all Judges shall be bound to consider them  
as such in their decisions

## 7

The Senate shall have the sole & exclusive power to  
declare War & to make treaties & to appoint Ambassadors  
& other Ministers to Foreign nations & Judges of the  
Supreme Court

They shall have the exclusive power to regulate the man-  
ner of deciding all disputes [“now” stricken out] & Con-  
troversies now subsisting or which may arise between the  
States respecting Jurisdiction or Territory

## 8

The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested  
in a President of the United States of America which shall

be his stile & his title shall be His Excellency— — He shall be elected for        Years & shall be reeligibile

He shall from time give information to the Legislature of the state of the Union & recommend to their consideration the measures he may think necessary—he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly executed: he shall commission all the Officers of the United States & except as to Ambassadors <sup>other ministers</sup> & Judges of the Supreme Court he shall nominate & with the consent of the Senate appoint all other Officers of the United States— He shall recieve public Ministers from foreign nations & may correspond with the Executives of the different states— He shall have power to grant pardons & reprieves except in impeachments— He shall be Commander in chief of the army & navy of the United States & of the Militia of the several states & shall recieve a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office— At Entering on the Duties of his office he shall take an Oath to faithfully execute the duties of a President of the United States— He shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the house of Delegates & Conviction in the supreme Court of Treason bribery or Corruption— In case of his removal death resignation or disability The President of the Senate shall exercise the duties of his office until another President be chosen—& in case of the death of the President of the Senate the Spcaker of the House of Delegates s shall do so— —

The Legislature of the United States shall have the Power & it shall be their duty to establish such Courts of

Law Equity & Admiralty as shall be necessary—the Judges of these Courts shall hold their Offices during good behaviour & recieve a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office— One of these Courts shall be termed the Supreme Court whose Jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the laws of the United States or affecting ambassadors other public Ministers & Consuls— To the trial of impeachments of Officers of the United States— To all cases of Admiralty & maritime jurisdiction— In cases of impeachment affecting Ambassadors & other public Ministers the Jurisdiction shall be original & in all the other cases appellate—

All Criminal offenses (, except in cases of impeachment) shall be tried in the state where they shall be committed—the trial shall be open & public & be by Jury—

## IO

Immediately after the first census of the <sup>people of</sup> United States the House of Delegates shall apportion the Senate by electing for each State out of the Citizens resident therein One Senator for every        members such state shall have in the house of Delegates— Each State however shall be entitled to have at least one member in the Senate— —

## II

No State shall grant letters of marque <sup>& reprisal</sup> or enter into treaty or alliance or confederation nor grant any title of nobility nor without the Consent of the Legislature of the United States lay any impost on imports—nor keep Troops or Ships of War in Time of peace—nor enter into compacts with other states or foreign powers or emit bills of Credit or make any thing but Gold Silver or Copper a Tender in payment of



debts nor engage in War except for self defence when actually invaded or the danger of invasion is so great as not to admit of <sup>a</sup> delay until the Government of the United States can be informed thereof—& to render these prohibitions effectual the Legislature of the United States shall have the power to revise the laws of the several states that may be supposed to infringe the Powers <sup>to Congress</sup> exclusively delegated by the Constitution <sup>^</sup> & to negative & annul such as do

## 12

The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges & immunities of Citizens in the several states—

Any person charged with Crimes in any State [<sup>fleeing</sup> “flying” <sup>^</sup> stricken out] from Justice to another shall on demand of the Executive of the State from which he fled be delivered up & removed to the State having jurisdiction of the Offense—

## 13

Full faith shall be given in each State to the acts of the Legislature & to the records & judicial Proceedings of the Courts & Magistrates of every [“other” stricken out] State

## 14

The Legislature shall have power to admit new States into the Union on the same terms with the original States provided two thirds of the members present in both houses agree

## 15

On the application of the legislature of a State the United States shall protect it against domestic insurrections

If Two Thirds of the Legislatures of the States apply for the same The Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for ["that" with the word "the" superscribed] <sup>of amending the Constitution</sup> purpose — Or should Congress with the Consent of Two thirds of each house propose to the States amendments to the same—the agreement of Two Thirds of the Legislatures of the States shall be sufficient to make the said amendments Parts of the Constitution

The Ratifications of the Conventions of        States shall be sufficient for organizing this Constitution— —

[INDORSEMENT.]

in M<sup>r</sup> Pinckney's letter of [<sup>Dec</sup>"Jan" stricken out] 30. 1819.

Propositions Offered to the Convention by the Honble M<sup>r</sup> Paterson.

15 June 1787.

1. Resolved, that the Articles of Confeder<sup>n</sup> ought to be so revised, corrected, and enlarged as to render the foederal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union.
2. Resolved, that in addition to the Powers vested in the United States in Congress by the present existing Articles of Confederation, they be authorized to pass Acts for raising a Revenue by levying a Duty or Duties on all goods and Merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture imported into any part of the United States,—by Stamps on Paper Vellum or Parchment,—and by a Postage on all Letters and Packages passing through the general Post Office. To be applied to such federal purposes as they shall deem proper & expedient; to make rules and regulations for the collection thereof, and the same from time to time to alter and amend, in such manner as they shall think proper. To pass Acts for the regulation of Trade and Commerce, as well with foreign Nations, as with each other. Provided that all punishments, Fines Forfeitures and Penalties to be incurred for contravening such Rules, and regulations shall be adjudged by the common Law Judiciary of the States in which any offence contrary to the true intent and meaning of such Rules and regulations shall be committed or perpetrated;

with liberty of commencing in the first instance all suits or prosecutions for that purpose in the Superior Common Law Judiciary of such State; subject Nevertheless to an Appeal for the Correction of all errors, both in Law in Fact, in rendering Judgment, to the Judiciary of the United States.

- 3 Resolved, that whenever Requisitions shall be necessary, instead of the present Rule, the United States in Congress be Authorized to make such Requisitions in proportion to the whole Number of White and other Free Citizens and Inhabitants of every age, sex & condition, including those bound to servitude for a Term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description—(except Indians not paying Taxes): that if such Requisitions be not complied with, in the time to be specified therein, to direct the Collection thereof in the non-complying States and for that purpose to devise and pass Acts directing and authorizing the same. Provided that none of the powers hereby vested in the United States in Congress shall be exercised without the Consent of at least <sup>in</sup> States, and <sup>in</sup> that proportion, if the number of confederated States should be hereafter encreased or diminished.

4. Resolved, that the U. S. in Congress be authorized to elect a foederal Executive to consist of        Persons, to continue in office for the Term of        years; to receive punctually at Stated times a fixed compensation for the services by them rendered, in which no increase or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the persons composing the Executive at the time of such encrease or diminution; to be paid out of the Foederal Treasury; to be incapable of holding any other Office or appointment during their

time of service, and for                      years thereafter; to be ineligible a second time, and removable on impeachment and conviction for Mal practice or neglect of duty—by Congress on application by a Majority of the Executives of the several States. That the Executive, besides a general authority to execute the federal Acts, ought to appoint all federal Officers not otherwise provided for, and to direct all Military operations; provided that none of the persons composing the federal Executive shall on any occasion take command of any Troops so as personally to conduct any Military enterprise as general [“Officer” stricken out] or in any other capacity.

5. Resolved, that a federal Judiciary be established, to consist of a supreme Tribunal, the Judges of which to be appointed by the Executive, and to hold their Offices during good behavior; to receive punctually at stated times a fixed compensation for their services, in which no increase or diminution shall be made so as to effect the persons actually in Office at the time of such increase or diminution;—That the Judiciary so established shall have authority to hear and determine in the first instance on all impeachments of federal Officers, and by way of Appeal in the dernier resort in all cases touching the Rights & privileges of Embassadors; in all cases of captures from an Enemy; in all cases of Piracies & Felonies on the high Seas; in all cases in which Foreigners may be interested in the construction of any Treaty or Treaties, or which may arise on any Act or Ordinance of Congress for the regulation of Trade, or the collection of the Federal Revenue: that none of the Judiciary Officers shall during the time they remain in Office be capable of receiving or holding any other

Office or appointment during their time of service, or for thereafter.

6. Resolved, that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Powers within the several States ought to be bound by Oath to support the Articles of Union
7. Resolved, that all Acts of the United States in Congress Assembled, made by virtue and pursuance of the Powers hereby vested in them, and by the Articles of the Confederation, and all Treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the respective States, as far as those Acts or Treaties shall relate to the said States or their <sup>citizens</sup> ["subjects" stricken out]; and that the Judiciaries of the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions, any thing in the respective Laws of the Individual States to the Contrary notwithstanding.

And if any State, or any body of Men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into Execution such Acts or Treaties, the federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the Powers of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compell an obedience to such Acts or an observance of such Treaties.

8. Resolved, that provision ought to be made for the admission of New States into the Union
9. Resolved, that Provision ought to be made for hearing and deciding upon all disputes arising between the United States and an Individual State respecting Territory
10. Resolved, that the Rule for Naturalization ought to be the same in every State.
11. Resolved, that a Citizen of one State committing an Offence in an other State, shall be deemed guilty of the

same offence, as if it had been committed by a Citizen of the State in which the offence was committed.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Propositions—June 15. 1787.

Offered by Hon<sup>ble</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Paterson of N Jersey.

*A.*

- 1<sup>st</sup> The Supreme Legislative Power of the United States of America to be vested in two distinct Bodies of Men, the one to be called the *Assembly*, the other the *Senate*, who together shall form the Legislative of the United States, with Power to pass *all Laws whatsoever*, subject to the *negative* hereafter mentioned.
- 2<sup>d</sup> The Assembly to consist of Persons elected *by the People* to serve for three years.
- 3<sup>d</sup> The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve during *good behavior*, their election to be made by *electors* chosen for that purpose by the People. In order to this the States to be divided into election districts. On the death, removal, or resignation of any Senator his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.
- 4<sup>th</sup> The Supreme Executive Authority of the U. States to be vested in a *Governor* to be elected to serve *during good behavior*. His election to be made by *Electors* chosen by *Electors* chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. His Authorities and Functions to be as follow.—to have a *negative* upon all Laws about to be passed, and the execution of all Laws passed.— To have the *intire direction* of War when authorized or begun.— To have, with the advice and approbation of the Senate, the Power of making all Treaties.— To have the sole appointment of the *Heads* or *Chief-Officers* of the departments of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs.— To have the nomination of



all other Officers (Ambassadors to Foreign Nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the Senate.

To have the power of pardoning all Offences *except Treason*, which he shall not pardon without the ["consent" stricken out] approbation of the Senate.

5<sup>th</sup> On the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, his Authorities to be exercized by *the President of the Senate* until a successor be appointed.

6<sup>th</sup> The Senate to have the sole power of *declaring War*: the power of *advising and approving* all Treaties:—the power of *approving* or *rejecting* all appointments of Officers, except the heads or chiefs of the departments of Finance War and Foreign Affairs.

7<sup>th</sup> The Supreme Judicial Authority of the United States to be vested in Judges, to hold their Offices during good behavior, with adequate and permanent Salaries. This Court to have original Jurisdiction in all Causes of Capture, and an ["Appellant" stricken out] Appellative Jurisdiction in all causes in which the Revenues of the General Government, or the Citizens of foreign Nations are concerned.

8<sup>th</sup> The Legislature of the United States to have Power to institute Courts in each State["s" stricken out] for the determination of all matters of general concern.

9<sup>th</sup> The Governors, Senators and all Officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for Mal and corrupt conduct, and upon Conviction to be removed from office and disqualified for holding any place of trust or profit. All impeachments to be tried by a Court to consist of the Chief or Senior Judge of the Superior Court of Law of each State,

provided that such Judge hold his place during good behavior and have a permanent Salary.

10<sup>th</sup> All Laws of the particular States contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States to be utterly void. And the better to prevent such Laws being passed; the Governor or President of each State shall be appointed by the *General Government* and shall have a *Negative* upon the Laws about to be passed in the State of which he is Governor or President.

11<sup>th</sup> No State to have any Forces, Land or Naval, and the Militia of all the States to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the United States, the Officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Col. Hamilton's Plan of a Constitution or Government of the U States.

1787.

*B.*

States	N. of Whites	N. of Blacks
New-Hampshire .....	82,000—102,000	
Massachusetts Bay .....	352,000	
Rhode Island.....	58,000	
Connecticut .....	202,000	
New-York.....	238,000	
New-Jersey.....	138,000—145,000	
Pennsylvania .....	341,	
Delaware .....	37,000	
Maryland .....	174,000	80,000
Virginia supp <sup>d</sup> .....	300,000	300,000
North Carolina .....	181,000	
South Carolina .....	93,000	
Georgia.....	27,000	

[INDORSEMENT.]

Return of the Numbers in the several States

C.

	Quota of Tax	Delegates
Virginia .....	512,974.....	16
Massachusetts .....	448,854.....	14
Pennsylvania .....	410,378.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maryland .....	283,034.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Connecticut .....	264,182.....	8
New York.....	256,486.....	8
North Carolina.....	218,012.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Carolina.....	192,366.....	6
New-Jersey .....	166,716.....	5
New-Hamps <sup>e</sup> .....	105,416.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rhode Island .....	64,636.....	2
Delaware.....	44,886.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Georgia ,.....	32,060.....	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,000,000	90

Sep<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1785.

[INDORSEMENT.]

hon. D. Brearly Esq

## D

Resolutions preparatory to the formation of the Constitution  
Recommended Sep<sup>r</sup> 17. 1787.

1 Resolved that the Articles of Confederation ought to be so corrected and enlarged, as to accomplish the objects proposed by their institution, namely *common Defence Security of Liberty and general welfare.*

2 Resolved therefore that the right of Suffrage in the National Legislature ought to be, proportioned to the quotas of Contribution, or to the number of free inhabitants, as the one or the other, may serve best in different cases.

3 Resolved that the National Legislature ought to consist of *two branches.*

4 Resolved that the Members of the first Branch of the National Legislature, ought to be elected by the people of the several States every —— for the term of three years, to be of the age of —— at least. To receive liberal stipends, by which they may be compensated for the [<sup>devotion</sup>“duration” stricken out] of their time to public service—to be ineligible to any office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States, (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the first Branch) during the term of service, and for the space of one        after the expiration; to be incapable of re-election for the space of        after the expiration of their term of service, and to be subject to recal.

5 Resolved, that the members of the second Branch of the Legislature, ought to be elected by the individual Legislatures: to be of the age of        years at least; to hold their Offices for a term sufficient to ensure their independancy; to receive liberal Stipends by which they may be compensated for the [<sup>devotion</sup> "devtion" stricken out] of their time to the public service; and to be in-eligible to any office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second Branch) during the term of service, and for the space of ——— after the expiration thereof.

6 Resolved that each Branch ought to possess the right of originating acts, that the National Legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy, the *Legislative rights vested in Congress*. by the <sup>er</sup> Confederation, and moreover to Legislate in all cases to which the Separate States are incompetent; or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted, by the exercise of individual Legislation—to negative all Laws passed by the several States, contravening, in the opinion of the National Legislature, The articles of Union; or any Treaty subsisting under the Authority of the Union—and to call forth the force of the Union, against any Member of the Union, failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof

7th Resolved that [<sup>a</sup> "the" stricken out] national Executive be [<sup>insti</sup> "consti" stricken out] tuted to consist of a *single person*, with powers to carry into execution the National Laws, and to appoint to Offices, in cases not otherwise provided for, to be chosen by the National Legislature, for the term of seven years—to receive punctually at stated times a fixed Compensation, for the services rendered, in which no increase or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the Magistracy

existing at the time of such increase or diminution, and to be in-eligible a second time.

8<sup>th</sup> Resolved that the Executive and a convenient number of the National Judiciary ought to compose a *Council of revision*, with authority to examine every act of the National Legislature, before it shall operate, and every act of a particular Legislature before a negative thereon shall be final; and that the dissent of the said council shall amount to a rejection, unless the act of the National Legislature, be again passed, or that of a particular Legislature be again negated by ——— of the Members of each Branch.

9 Resolved that a *National Judiciary* be established to Consist of one Supreme Tribunal, to hold their Offices during good behavior, and to receive punctually at stated times fixed compensation for their services, in which no increase or diminution shall be made, so as to affect the persons actually in office at the time of such increase or diminution.

That the jurisdiction of the inferior Tribunals, shall be to hear and determine in the first instance, and of the Supreme Tribunal to hear & determine in the dernier resort; all piracies and felonies on the high Seas, Captures from an Enemy; cases in which Foreigners, or Citizens of other States applying to such jurisdictions, may be interested, or which respect the collection of the national Revenue, Impeachment of any national officer and questions which may involve, the National peace and harmony.

10 Resolved that provision ought <sup>to</sup> be made for the *admission of States*, Lawfully arising within the limits of the United States whether from a voluntary junction of Government and Territory or otherwise, with the Consent of a number of Voices in the National Legislatures less than the whole.

11 Resolved that a republican Government of each State <sup>agreed</sup> (except in the Voluntary junction of Government & Territory) ought to be garranteed by the United States to each State.

12 Resolved that provision ought <sup>to</sup> be made for the Continu-  
<sup>agreed</sup> ance of a Congress and their authorities, and privileges,  
[“<sup>until</sup> untill” stricken out] a given day, after the reform of the  
Articles of the Union shall be adopted, and for the Completion  
of all their engagements.

13 That provision ought to be made for the amendment of  
<sup>agreed</sup> the Articles of the Union, whensoever it shall seem necessary  
(and that the assent of the National Legislature, ought to be  
required thereto)

14 Resolved that the Legislative, Executive and judicial  
<sup>agreed</sup> powers of the several States, ought to be bound by oath to  
support the Articles of Union.

15 Resolved that the amendments which shall be offered to  
<sup>postponed.</sup> the Confederation, by the Convention, ought at a proper time,  
or times, after the approbation of Congress, to be submitted  
to an assembly or assemblies of representatives, recommended  
by the several Legislatures, to be expressly chosen by the  
people to consider and decide thereon.

[INDORSEMENT.]

D

Resolutions preparatory to the formation of the Constitution  
recommended

17 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1787



## E

### Report of the Grand Committee July 5, 1787

The Committee to whom were refered the eighth Resolution reported from the Committee of the whole House, and so much of the 7th as hath not been decided on, submit the following Report

That the subsequent propositions be recommended to the Convention, on condition that both shall be generally adopted

1 That in the first Branch of the Legislature<sup>[“of” stricken out]</sup> each of the States, now in the Union, be allowed one Member for every Forty Thousand Inhabitants, of the description reported in the seventh resolution of the Committee of the whole House— That each State not containing that number shall ----- be allowed one Member.

That all Bills for raising and appropriating Money and for fixing the Salaries of the Officers of the Government of the United States, shall originate in the first Branch of the Legislature, and shall not be altered or amended by the second Branch: and that<sup>no</sup> money shall be drawn from the publick Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations, to be originated by the first Branch

2<sup>nd</sup> That in the second Branch of the Legislature each State shall have an equal Vote.

agreed  
6 ay. 3. no  
2 divided

List of Papers relative to the Constitution found among Mr Brearly's papers and transmitted by his Executors to the Secretary of State

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Copies of some of the proceedings of the general Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States transmitted to the Secretary of State the 22 May 1818 by Joseph Bloomfield Executor of the Hon'ble David Brearly chief justice of New Jersey and a delegate of N. J. to said Convention

A Propositions offered by W<sup>m</sup> Patterson N. J. 15 June 1787

B Col Hamiltons plan of. a Constitution for Government of the United States——

C Return of the Number in the several States

D Resolutions preparatory to the formation of the Constitution of 17 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1787

E Report of a grand Committee thereon

F Plan of the Constitution of the U S Reported to the Convention August 6. 1787

G The Constitution as agreed upon, by the Convention of delegates—brought into Convention Sep<sup>r</sup> 13. 1787 & signed 17 Sep 1787

[INDORSEMENT.]

E

Report of the grand Committee July 5. 1787

Brought in, the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1787.—

David Brearley

WE *the People* of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-  
Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-  
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-  
Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Con-  
stitution for the Government of Ourselves and our Posterity.

ARTICLE I.

The stile of this Government shall be, "The United States of America." Agreed.

II.

The Government shall consist of *supreme* legislative, executive and Agreed  
judicial powers.

III.

The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, to consist of two Agreed  
separate and distinct bodies of men, a House of Representatives, and a  
Senate; ["each of which shall, in all cases, have a negative on the other"  
at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be  
stricken out.] The Legislature shall meet <sup>^</sup> on the first Monday in Decem-

ber ["in every year" stricken out]. unless a different day shall be appointed by Law.

#### IV.

##### House of Representatives.

*Sed.* 1. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen <sup>Agreed.</sup> every second year, by the people of the several States comprehended within this Union. *The qualifications* of the electors shall be the same, ~~as~~ from time to time, as those of the electors in the several States, of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures.

*Sed.* 2. Every Member of the House of Representatives shall be of <sup>Agreed.</sup> the age of *twenty-five years at least*; shall have been a citizen [<sup>of</sup> "in" stricken out] the United States for at least <sup>seven</sup> [<sup>^</sup> "three" stricken out] *years* before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, ["a resident" stricken out] <sup>an inhabitant</sup> [<sup>^</sup> of the State in which he shall be chosen.

*Sed.* 3. The House of Representatives shall, at its first formation, and <sup>Agreed.</sup> until the number of citizens and inhabitants shall be taken in the manner herein after described, consist of sixty-five Members, of whom three shall be chosen in New-Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, one in Rhode-

Island and Providence Plantations, five in Connecticut, six in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, six in Maryland, ten in Virginia, five in North-Carolina, five in South-Carolina, and three in Georgia.

*Sect. 4.* As the proportions of numbers in the different States will alter <sup>Agreed</sup> from time to time; as some of the States may hereafter be divided; as others may be enlarged by addition of territory; as two or more States may be united; as new States will be erected within the limits of the United States, the Legislature shall, in each of these cases, regulate the number of rule hereafter [<sup>made</sup> "provided" stricken out] for direct Taxation not exceeding the representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the <sup>^</sup>["provisions herein after made, at the" stricken out] rate of one for every forty thousand. <sup>that</sup> Provided <sup>^</sup>every State shall have at least one representative.

[The following was stricken out: "*Sect. 5.* All bills for raising or <sup>Not agreed to.</sup> appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the Senate. *No money shall be drawn from the*"]

public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that shall *originate* in the House of Representatives.”]

*Sect. 6.* The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of <sup>Agreed</sup> impeachment. It shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

*Sect. 7.* Vacancies in the House of Representatives shall be supplied <sup>Agreed</sup> by writs of election from the executive authority of the State, in the representation from which they shall happen.

## V.

The Senate.

*Sect. 1.* The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by the Legis- <sup>Agreed.</sup>   
 latures of the several States. Each Legislature shall chuse two members.

A by refusal to accept, resignation or  
otherwise—

<sup>the Legislature of the State in the representation of which such vacancies shall happen or by</sup>   
 Vacancies happening<sup>A</sup> may be supplied by <sup>^</sup>the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

*Sect. 2.* The Senators shall be chosen for six years ; but immediately <sup>Agreed.</sup>   
 <sup>they shall be Assembled in consequence of</sup>   
 after <sup>^</sup>the first election, they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as

nearly as may be, numbered one, two and three. The seats of the members 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, of the third class at

the expiration of the sixth year, so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year.

*Sect. 3.* Every member of the Senate shall be of the age of thirty years <sup>Agreed.</sup> at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least [<sup>nine</sup> "four" stricken out] years before his election; and shall be, at the time of his election, <sup>an Inhabitant</sup> ["a resident" stricken out] of the State for which he shall be chosen.

*Sect. 4.* The Senate shall chuse it own President and other officers. <sup>Agreed.</sup>

## VI.

*Sect. 1.* The times and places and manner of holding the elections <sup>Agreed.</sup> of the members of each House shall be prescribed by the Legislature of respectively; but regulations in each of the foregoing cases may at any time be made ["and" stricken out] or altered by each State <sup>^</sup> ["; but their provisions concerning them may, at any time, be altered by" stricken out] the Legislature of the United States.

[The following was stricken out: "*Sect. 2.* The Legislature of the <sup>Disagreed</sup> United States shall have authority to establish such uniform qualifications of the members of each house, with regard to property, as to the said Legislature shall seem expedient."]

*Sect. 3.* In each House a majority of the members 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.

*Sect. 4.* Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

*Sect. 5.* Freedom of speech and debate in the Legislature shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of the Legislature; and the members of each House shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at Congress, and in going to and returning from it.

*Sect. 6.* Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; may punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and may <sup>with the concurrence of two thirds</sup> expel a member.

*Sect. 7.* The House of Representatives, and the Senate, ["when it shall be acting in a legislative capacity," stricken out] shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall, from time to time, publish them <sup>except such parts as in their judgment requires secrecy.</sup> and the yeas and



nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth part of the members present, be entered on the journal.

During the session of the Legislature

*Sect. 8.* Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn Agreed. for more than three days, nor to any other place than that at which the two Houses are sitting. ["But this regulation shall not extend to the Senate, when it shall exercise the powers mentioned in the 9<sup>th</sup> article." stricken out.]

*Sect. 9.* The members of each House shall be ineligible to, and incapable-Postponed of holding any office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected: and the members of the Senate shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any such office for one year afterwards.

*Sect. 10.* The members of each House shall receive a compensation for Agreed their services, ["to be ascertained and paid by the State, in which they shall be chosen." stricken out] to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and to be ascertained by law.

*Sect. 11.* The enacting stile of the laws of the United States shall be. Agreed

[\*“By the Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled.” stricken out.]

By the Senate and Representatives, in Congress assembled.”  
“Be it enacted, \* [“and it is hereby enacted by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate of the United States, in Congress assembled.” stricken out.]

*Sect. 12.* Each House shall possess the right of originating bills, ex-Postponed.  
cept in the cases beforementioned.

*Sect. 13.* Every bill, which shall have passed the House of Represent- Agreed.  
atives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States, for his revision: if, upon such revision, he approve of it, he shall signify his approbation by signing it: But if, upon such revision, it shall appear to him improper for being passed into a law, he shall return it, together with his objections against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. But if, after such reconsideration, [<sup>“three fourths” stricken out] two thirds</sup> [“two-thirds” stricken out] of that House shall, notwithstanding the objections of the President, agree to pass it, it shall, together with his objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by [<sup>“three fourths” stricken out] two thirds</sup> [“two-thirds” stricken out] of the other House

also, 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 or against the bill shall be entered in the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within <sup>ten</sup> [“seven” stricken out] <sup>sundays excepted</sup> days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

\*Sect 14. 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, and in the cases herein after mentioned) shall be presented to the President for his revision; and before the same shall have force, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the Senate and House of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

## VII.

[“of the U. States” stricken out]      [“of the United States and” stricken out]  
The Legislature [“shall fulfil the the engagements and discharge the Debts” stricken out]

1 Sect. 1. [“The Legislature of the United States” stricken out] shall have the power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts & provide for the common defence & general welfare of the United States.

2 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, [“and” stricken out] among the several States; and with the Indian Tribes

3 To establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States;

- 4 To coin money;
- 5 To regulate the value of foreign coin;
- 6 To fix the standard of weights and measures;
- 7 To establish post-offices; and post roads;
- 8 To borrow money, ["and emit bills" stricken out] on the credit of the United States;
- 9 To appoint a Treasurer by <sup>joint</sup> ballot;
- 10 To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;
- 11 To make rules concerning captures on land and water;
- 12 To <sup>define</sup> ["declare the law" stricken out] and punish ["ment of" stricken out] piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, <sup>to punish the</sup> ["and the punishment of" stricken out] counterfeiting the coin of the United States, and ["of" stricken out] offences against the law of nations;
- 13 ["To subdue a rebellion in any State, <sup>["against the government thereof" stricken out]</sup> on the application of its Legislature;" stricken out.]
- 14 To <sup>declare</sup> ["make" stricken out] war; and grant letters of Marque and Reprisal.

and support

15 To raise <sup>^</sup>armies;

16 To ["build and equip fleets;" stricken out] provide and maintain a

Navy.

+ <sup>provide for calling</sup>

17 To <sup>^</sup>["call" stricken out] forth the ["aid of the" stricken out] Agreed

militia, ["in order" stricken out] to execute the laws of the Union,

["enforce treaties" stricken out], suppress insurrections, and repel inva-

sions;

<sup>^</sup>And to make all laws that 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.

<sup>against the United States</sup>

*Sect. 2.* Treason <sup>^</sup>["against the United States" stricken out] shall con- Agreed.

sist only in <sup>^</sup>levying war against <sup>them</sup> <sup>or</sup> ["the United States, or any of them;" and

stricken out] in adhering to the <sup>if giving them aid & comfort</sup> enemies <sup>^</sup>["of the United States, or any of

them." stricken out.] The Legislature ["of the United States" stricken

out] shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. No person

shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses. <sup>to the same overt act, or on Confession in open court</sup> <sup>^</sup> No

+ To make rules for the regulation and government of the Land & Naval forces. To make laws for organizing, arming, & 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 the United States. To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies.

A

A The Legislature shall pass no Bill of Attainder, nor any ex post facto laws.

attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.<sup>A</sup>

Sect. 3. The proportions of direct taxation shall be regulated by Agreed the whole number of ["white and other" stricken out] free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, (except Indians not paying taxes) which number shall, within [<sup>three</sup> "six" stricken out] years after the first meeting of the Legislature, and within the term of every ten years afterwards, be taken in such manner as the said Legislature shall direct.

Sect. 4. No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles ex- Agreed. ported from any State; ["nor on" stricken out] the migration or *importa-  
tion* of such persons as the several States <sup>now existing</sup> shall think proper to admit, ["nor shall such migration or *importation* be prohibited" stricken out]. shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1808,—but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding\*

\* ten dollars for each person.

Agreed.

*Sect.* 5. No capitation tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.

[The following was stricken out: "*Sect.* 6. No navigation act shall be <sup>Rejected.</sup> passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House.]

<sup>B</sup> United States, shall, without the consent of the Legislature, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

*Sect.* 7. The United States shall not grant any title of nobility.

Agreed.

*Sect.* 8. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the<sup>B</sup>

## VIII.

<sup>Constitution and the Laws</sup>

This <sup>^</sup> <sup>there</sup> ["acts of the Legislature" stricken out] of the United States made <sup>Agreed.</sup> in pursuance <sup>^</sup> of ["this constitution" stricken out], and *all treaties* made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the several States, and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions; any thing in the constitutions or laws of the several States to the contrary notwithstanding.

["VIII." stricken out.] IX.

Powers of the Senate.

["*Sect.* 1." stricken out.] The Senate of the United States shall have <sup>["and other public ministers" stricken out]</sup> power to ["make treaties, and to appoint ambassadors,<sup>^</sup> and judges of the

supreme court." stricken out] try all Impeachments, but no person shall

C present, and every member shall be on oath. be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members<sup>c</sup>

*Sect. 2.* In all disputes and controversies now subsisting, or that may <sup>Rejected</sup> hereafter subsist between two or more States, respecting jurisdiction or territory, the Senate shall possess the following powers. Whenever the Legislature, or the Executive authority, or the lawful agent of any State, in controversy with another, shall, by memorial to the Senate, state the matter in question, and apply for a hearing; notice of such memorial and application shall be given, by order of the Senate, to the Legislature or the Executive Authority of the other State in controversy. The Senate shall also assign a day for the appearance of the parties, by their agents, before that House. The agents shall be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question. But if the agents cannot agree, the Senate shall name three persons out of each of the several States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more



than nine names, as the Senate shall direct, shall, in their presence, be drawn out by lot; and the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy; provided a majority of the judges, who shall hear the cause, agree in the determination. If either party shall neglect to attend at the day assigned, without shewing sufficient reasons for not attending, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, the Senate shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the clerk of the Senate shall strike in behalf of the party absent or refusing. If any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court; or shall not appear to prosecute or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be final and conclusive. The proceedings shall be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and shall be lodged among the public records for the security of the parties concerned. Every commissioner shall, before he sit in judgment, take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear

“and determine the matter in question, “according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward.”

*Sect. 3.* All controversies concerning lands claimed under different <sup>Rejected</sup> grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they respect such lands, shall have been decided or adjusted subsequent to such grants, or any of them, shall, on application to the Senate, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding controversies between different States.

## X.

### The Executive

A. 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. Each state shall appoint in such manner as its Legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to

*Sect. 1.* The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His stile shall be, “The President of the United States of America;” and his title shall be, “His Excellency.” He shall <sup>^</sup> [“be elected [~~“joint” stricken out~~] [~~“to which election a majority of the votes of the members present shall be required” stricken out~~] by <sup>^</sup> ballot by the Legislature. <sup>^</sup> He shall hold his office during the term of seven years; but shall not be elected a second time.” stricken out.]

*Sect. 2.* He shall, from time to time, give to the Legislature information <sup>Agreed</sup> and of the State of the Union, [~~“he <sup>^</sup> may” stricken out~~] recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary, and expedient:

<sup>both or either of the Houses</sup>  
 he may convene <sup>^</sup> [“them” stricken out] on extraordinary occasions, <sup>And in</sup> <sup>^</sup> [“In”  
 stricken out] case of disagreement between the two Houses, with regard to  
 the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he <sup>shall</sup> <sup>^</sup> think  
 proper: he shall take care that the laws of the United States be duly and  
 faithfully executed: he shall commission all the officers of the United States;  
 and shall appoint <sup>to offices</sup> <sup>^</sup> [“officers” stricken out] in all cases not otherwise pro-  
 vided for by this constitution. He shall receive Ambassadors <sup>and other public Ministers</sup> <sup>^</sup>, and may  
 correspond with the Supreme Executives of the several States. He shall  
 have power to grant *reprieves and pardons*; <sup>except in cases of impeachment</sup> <sup>^</sup> [“but his pardon shall not be  
 pleadable in bar of an impeachment.” stricken out.] He shall be Com-  
 mander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, *and of the*  
<sup>when called into the service of the United States.</sup>  
*Militia* <sup>^</sup> [“*of the several States*” stricken out]. He shall, at stated times,  
 receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased  
 nor diminished during his continuance in office. Before he shall enter on  
 the duties of his department, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation,  
 “I —— solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office  
 and will to the best of my judgment and power, preserve protect and defend\*  
 “of President of the United States of America.” <sup>^</sup> | He shall be removed

\*the Constitution of the United States.

from his office on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court, of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid, death, resignation, or disability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the President of the Senate shall exercise those powers and duties until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed.

## XI.

### The Judiciary

*Sect. 1.* The Judicial Power of the United States<sup>both in law & equity</sup> shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as shall, when necessary, from time to time, be constituted by the Legislature of the United States. Agreed

*Sect. 2.* The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Agreed

*Sect. 3.* The<sup>Judicial power</sup> [“Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court” stricken out] shall extend to all cases<sup>both in law & equity +</sup> arising [“under laws passed by the Legislature of the United States” stricken out]; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other

+ under this constitution, the laws of the United States, of treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States.

To controversies  
 A <sup>^</sup> to which the United States shall be a  
 party.

Public Ministers and Consuls; to the trial of impeachments of Officers of the United States; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction;<sup>A</sup> to Controversies between two or more States [“(except such as shall regard Territory or Jurisdiction)” stricken out] between a State and citizens of another State, <sup>between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States</sup> between citizens of different States,<sup>A</sup> and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In cases of Impeachment, cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, <sup>the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction</sup> [“this Jurisdiction shall be original” stricken out]. <sup>the Sup. Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact</sup> In all the other cases beforementioned <sup>A</sup> [“it shall be *appellate*,” stricken out] with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall make. The Legislature may *assign* any part of the jurisdiction abovementioned (except the trial of the President of the United States) in the manner and under the limitations which it shall think proper, to such Inferior Courts as it shall constitute from time to time.

\*but when not committed within any  
 state, then the Trial shall be at such place  
 or places as the Legislature may direct.

*Sect. 4.* The trial of all <sup>crimes shall be by jury;</sup> <sup>A</sup> [“criminal offences” stricken out] (except in cases of impeachments) and such trials shall be <sup>held</sup> in the State where <sup>the said crimes</sup> <sup>A</sup> [“they” stricken out] shall be committed; [“and shall be by jury” stricken out.]\*

*Sect. 5.* Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further <sup>Agreed</sup> than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless<sup>+</sup> be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

The Privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be <sup>s</sup>suspended unless when in cases of Rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

‡ tender in payment of debts; nor pass any bills of attainder or ex post facto laws

## XII.

<sup>nor emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a ‡</sup> No State shall coin money<sup>^</sup>; nor grant letters of marque and reprisal; <sup>Agreed</sup> nor enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; nor grant any title of nobility.

## XIII.

No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, <sup>Agreed</sup> shall [“emit bills of credit or make any thing but specie a tender in pay-  
ment of debts;” <sup>or exports, nor with such consent but for the use of the Treasury of the United States</sup> stricken out] lay imposts or duties on imports<sup>^</sup>; nor keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; nor enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or 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 a delay, until the Legislature of the United States can be consulted.

#### XIV.

C If any person bound to service or labor in any of the U. States, shall escape into state  
an other^, he or she shall not be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any regulations subsisting in the State to which they escape, but shall be delivered<sup>up</sup> to the person justly claiming their service or labor.

B New States may be admitted by the Legislature into this Union, but no new State shall be hereafter formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any of the States present^, without the consent of the Legislature of such State, as well as of the General Legislature. Nor shall any State be E

D the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

E formed by the junction of two or more States or parts thereof, without the consent of the Legislature of such States as well as of the Legislature of the United States: The Legislature shall have power to dispose of and make all needfull rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Consitution contained shall be so construed, as to prejudice any claims either of the United States or of any particular State.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Agreed

#### XV.

Any person charged with treason, felony, or<sup>other Crime</sup> ["high misdemeanor" Agreed. stricken out] in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive Power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.<sup>c</sup>

#### XVI.

Full faith<sup>& credit</sup> shall be given in each State to the<sup>public</sup> acts ["of the Legislatures, Agreed. and to the" stricken out] records and judicial proceedings of ["the courts and magistrates of" stricken out] every other State. And the Legislature may by general laws prescribe <sup>D</sup>

#### XVII.

<sup>B</sup> [The following was stricken out: "New States lawfully constituted or

established within the limits of the United States may be admitted, by the Legislature, into this government; but to such admission the consent of two thirds of the Members present in each House shall be necessary. *If a new State* shall arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the Legislatures of such States shall be also necessary to its admission. If the admission be consented to, the new States shall be admitted on the same terms with the original States. But the Legislature may make conditions with the new States concerning the public debt, which shall be then subsisting.”]

### XVIII.

The United States shall guaranty to each State a Republican form of Agreed. government; and shall protect each State against [“foreign” stricken out] invasions, and, on the application of its Legislature, <sup>or executive</sup> against domestic violence.

### XIX

On the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States in the Ag. Union, for an amendment of this Constitution, the Legislature of the United States shall call a Convention for that purpose.



## XX.

The members of the Legislatures, and the executive and judicial Agreed.  
officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by  
or affirmation  
oath <sup>^</sup> to support this Constitution. But no religious test shall ever be  
required as a<sup>A</sup>

A. qualification to any office of public  
trust under the authority of the United  
States.

## XXI.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for Agreed.  
organising this Constitution, between the said States

## XXII.

This Constitution shall be laid before the United States in Congress Agreed.  
assembled, ["for their approbation" stricken out]; and it is the opinion  
of this Convention that it should be afterwards submitted to a Convention  
chosen in each State, under the recommendation of its Legislature, in order  
to receive the ratification of such Convention.

## XXIII.

To introduce this government, it is the opinion of this Convention, that Agreed.

each assenting Convention should notify its assent and ratification to the United States in Congress assembled; that Congress, after receiving the assent and ratification of the Conventions of nine States, should appoint and publish a day, as early as may be, and appoint a place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that after such publication, the Legislatures of the several States should elect Members of the Senate, and direct the election of Members of the House of Representatives; and that the Members of the Legislature should meet at the time and place assigned by Congress, and should, as soon as may be, after their meeting, ["choose the President of the United States, and" stricken out] proceed to execute this Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Convention of the States from 14 May to 17 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1787.

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Plan of the Constitution of the U. S. reported to the Convention  
*Aug<sup>t</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1787.*

*F.*

 The signature of—David Brearley.—Delegate from N Jersey.

brought in, the 13 September 1787

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, ["to" stricken out] establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, 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.

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.

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 servi<sup>ce</sup> [“tude” stricken out] 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 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<sup>thirty</sup> [“forty” stricken out] 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.

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

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and [~~“they”~~ stricken out] 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.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided <sup>[~~“by lot”~~ stricken out]</sup> 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. which shall then fill such vacancies.

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 Vice-President of the United States shall be, ["ex-officio," stricken out] President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

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.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath<sup>or affirmation</sup>. 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.

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. except as to the place of chusing Senators.

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 authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

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.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and 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.

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.

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 encreased 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."

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.

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-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.

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 <sup>two thirds</sup> ~~["three-fourths" stricken out]~~ 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" stricken out] shall have power

A throughout the U. S.

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<sup>A</sup>

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations,<sup>and</sup> among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

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

To coin money, 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 United States.

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 constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

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: but no appropriation of money to that  
use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

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 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.

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 Congress, become the seat of the 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

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.

*Sec. 9.* The migration or importation of such persons <sup>any of</sup> as <sup>^</sup>the [“several” stricken out] 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.

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 bill of attainder [~~“shall be passed n”~~ stricken out] or [~~“any”~~ stricken out] <sup>or other direct</sup> ex post facto law. shall be passed

No capitation <sup>or enumeration</sup> tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census <sup>^</sup> herein before directed to be taken [~~“B”~~ stricken out.]

B No preferences shall be given by any regulations 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.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.<sup>B</sup>

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.<sup>C</sup>

C And a regular statement & account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

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.

<sup>shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque & reprisal</sup>

*Sect. 10.* No state shall <sup>^</sup> coin money, [~~“nor”~~ stricken out] emit bills of credit, [~~“nor”~~ stricken out] make any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts, [~~“nor”~~ stricken out] pass any bill of attainder, [~~“nor”~~ stricken out] ex post facto law [~~“s”~~ stricken out], [~~“n”~~ stricken out] or law [~~“s altering or”~~ stricken out] impairing the obligation of contracts; [~~“nor grant letters of marque and reprisal, nor enter into any~~

treaty, alliance, or confederation, n" stricken out] or grant any title of nobility.

A except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports and exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the U. S. and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. +

[“A 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 and control of Congress.” stricken out.] + No State shall without the consent of Congress lay any duty of Tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace or enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in any war unless actually invaded or be in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay <sup>any</sup> imposts or duties on imports or exports, <sup>A</sup> [“nor with such consent, but to the use of the treasury of the United States, <sup>A</sup> Nor *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.*” stricken out.]

## 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” stricken out]: as follows

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, n” stricken out] or any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States. shall be appointed an elector.

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 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”~~ stricken out], 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,”~~ stricken out], 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.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the <sup>day on</sup> [~~“time in”~~ stricken out] which they shall give their votes; <sup>which day shall be the same</sup> [~~“but the election shall be on the same day”~~ stricken out] throughout the United States.

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.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or 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”~~ stricken out]<sup>a</sup> president [~~“arrive.”~~ stricken out] shall be elected

The president shall, at stated times, receive<sup>for his services</sup> a [~~“fixed”~~ stricken out] compensation [~~“for his services”~~ stricken out], which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. and he shall not <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> receive during that period any other emolument from the U. S. 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 president of the United States, and will to the best of my [~~“judgment”~~ stricken out]<sup>abilities</sup> and power, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.”

B when called into the actual service 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 States. <sup>B</sup> 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, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

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, and which shall be established by law. <sup>D</sup>

D But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

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," stricken out] 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" stricken out] 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 different 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 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.

381

#### 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, <sup>to be</sup> [“and” stricken out] removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person [“legally” stricken out] held to service or labour in one state, <sup>under the laws thereof</sup> escaping into another, shall in consequence of <sup>any Law or</sup> regulation [“s subsisting” stricken out] 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.

\*when the legislature cannot be convened.

## V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem <sup>it</sup> necessary, <sup>shall propose amend<sup>t</sup> to this Cons.</sup> ["or on the application of two-thirds" stricken out] <sup>or on the application</sup> of the legislatures <sup>two thirds of</sup> of the several states, ‡ ["shall propose amendments to this constitution, which" stricken out] <sup>this Constitution</sup> shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part ["there" stricken out] of, when the same shall have been ratified by three-fourths at least of the legislatures 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

‡ shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in either case



which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth<sup>clauses of the 9<sup>th</sup></sup> section ["s" stricken out] of article I. and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## 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.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Constitution of the U. S. brought in the Convention Sept<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1787.—

The Constitution, as agreed upon, by the Convention of Delegates, was signed Sep<sup>r</sup> 17. 1787.

G.