

have been provided, for the purpose of making us more emphatically members of the same political family, and drawing us together more closely by a sense of our common interest in the government, and our common enjoyment of its privileges;—and for the security of the citizens who thus share their privileges with strangers, it is provided that if they commit treason, felony, or other crime, and flee beyond its jurisdiction, they may be demanded, surrendered and punished by the state whose confidence they have abused, whose laws they have transgressed. The words employed embrace every kind of offence. If their object had been expressly stated to be the extension of this right, because of the interest which all the states have in the morals and observance of law in the others and for this purpose, to provide the means to punish offenders wherever found, they could not have used terms more likely to effect that purpose, unless they had prescribed the details of every such proceeding as between the states. The convention appears to have relieved this clause from the restrictions that technical terms might impose. As originally reported, this article read *treason, felony or high misdemeanor*: but the words “high misdemeanor” were struck out, and the words “other crime” inserted, *in order to comprehend all proper cases: it being doubted whether “high misdemeanor” had not a technical meaning too limited.* See Madison papers, vol. 3, 1,447.

This amendment itself extended its operation, for if the word “*misdemeanor*” had been retained, it would have applied only to cases less than felony, and punishable by indictment; so that a demand could not have been made in any case, unless the act complained of were the subject of indictment. Your committee believe that the words “*or other crime*” remove all doubt. “*A crime is an act committed or omitted in violation of public law, either forbidding or commanding it. In its most general signification it comprehends all offences, but in its limited sense it is confined to felony. The term misdemeanor includes every offence inferior to felony, but punishable by indictment. Offence is usually understood to mean a crime not indictable, but punishable summarily or by a penalty.*” See Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, vol. 1, 272.

Your committee are of opinion, that the employment of the words “*or other crime*” in preference to “*misdemeanor*” indicates the intention of the convention that the principle in question should extend to “*every violation of the public law of a*