

[Source for article](#)

The Documents that prove the Missing 13th Amendment to the Constitution **for** the united States of America is a valid Amendment

Amendment XIII

Passed by Congress May 1, 1810 - Ratified December 9, 1812.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the united States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

(Considerable controversy surrounds this Amendment - The official position of the Federal Government is that it was never ratified - but - in the past few months there is more than ample evidence that shows the Amendment was properly ratified on December 9, 1812, and if not then, certainly no later than March 10, 1819.

For over 50 years this Amendment was included in the publications of the Constitution for the united States.

Many States, Territories, and even the Federal Government, itself, printed copies of the Constitution containing this Amendment.

It was unlawfully removed by persons unknown for their own personal greed and aggrandizement.

Even though it was properly ratified, it appears that it was never enforced. Thus, all laws, treaties, appointments of officers to government positions, and other acts and actions of the Federal government since 1812 are of questionable validity and may therefore be null and void.

You can examine the following images for yourself to determine the validity of the Amendment.

Could all of the people involved in published these documents be wrong?

What is shown is the cover page of the publication and the page that contains the 13th Amendment. The documents are in date order.

The New Hampshire Documents

Documents that were published after the Amendment was ratified.

Remember - - the Federal Congress has total and complete control over everything in a Territory. The fact that many of the publications are laws of a territory just shows that the Federal Congress recognized the validity of the 13th Amendment.

LAWS

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM

THE 4th OF MARCH, 1789, TO THE 4th OF MARCH, 1813.

ROLLING

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES THE OLD ACT OF CONFEDERATION, TREATIES

AND MANY OTHER VALUABLE ORDINANCES AND DOCUMENTS,

WITH

COPIOUS NOTES AND REFERENCES.

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Cover Page

United States Laws 1815

Actual mode of electing the president and vice-presidents of the United States.

[Note. In illustration of the mode of electing the president, see the preamble, vol. 1.]

tives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE 12.

Citizen-ship (continued) by the acceptance, office, or emolument of any title of nobility, office, or emolument of any kind, &c. (See, as usual, with this title, vol. 1, page 53.)

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note. The first article of the amendments to the constitution, as proposed at the second session of the third congress, the 13th article, at the first session of the eighth congress, and the 13th article, at the second session of the eighth congress.]

CHAPTER 5.

Treaties establishing the rules of commerce and consulars to be put in force by the United States and France.

Treaties, contracts, and conventions, concluded, at different periods, between the United States of America and France, up to the year 1811.

Art. 1. Treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and the most christian king, &c.

Treaty of amity and commerce. Traite d'amitie et de commerce.

The most christian king, Le roi très chrétien, et les and the thirteen United States treize Etats Unis de l'Amérique of North America, to wit New-Septentrionale, savoir, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Hampshire, la Baye de Massa-

13th Amendment

Register may hold his office.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Register of Deeds in the northern district for the registering of deeds in the late county of Hampshire, and which by the act before recited is included in the county of Franklin, shall continue to hold his said office during the term for which he was chosen; and shall be register for the registering of all deeds and conveyances of land, and executions levied on land, lying and being within the said county of Franklin, during the aforesaid term; and shall, from and since the second day of December last, be holden to pay over to the Treasurer of said county of Franklin, the duties by law payable on the registering of deeds and other conveyances in said registry; and shall, as soon as may be after a Treasurer of said county of Franklin shall be appointed or chosen, make and execute a bond to such Treasurer, according to the law in that behalf made.

shire town.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Western Circuit does, and shall, to every intent and purpose, include the county of Franklin, and that the Justices of the said Circuit Court of Common Pleas shall hold their courts at Greenfield, within and for said county, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

An act to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, by a resolve of Congress, passed November twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS at the second session of the eleventh Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, it was resolved as follows, *viz.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following sec-

tion be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Amendment proposed.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said proposed amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.

Ratified.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

An act to incorporate the Society for Theological education.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

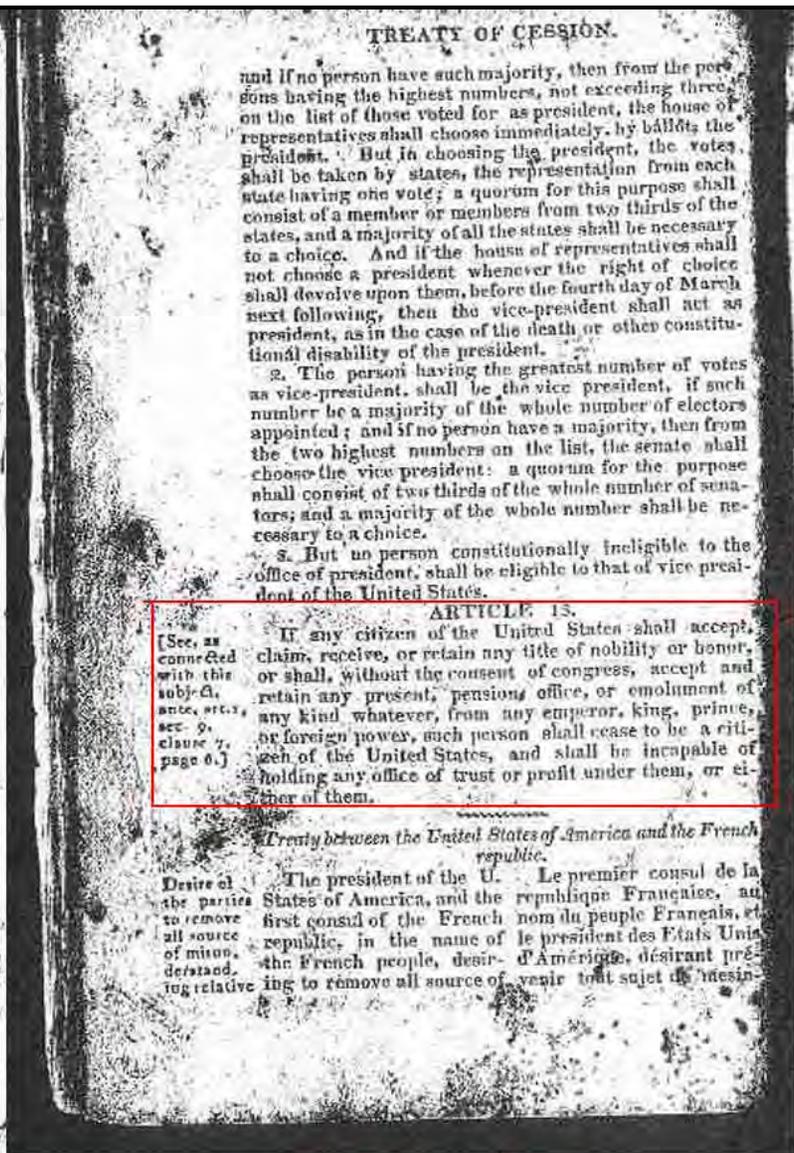
An act to apportion, and assess a tax of one hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, ninety-seven cents, and providing for the reimbursement of twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars, paid out of the publick treasury, to the members of the House of Representatives, for their attendance at the two last sessions of the General Court.

[This act passed Feb. 27, 1812.]

13th Amendment
Massachusetts 1816



Cover Page



13th Amendment

A
DIGEST

OF THE

Laws of Pennsylvania,

FROM THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED, TO THE TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY OF MARCH ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND EIGHTEEN.

WITH

References to Reports of Judicial Decisions

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN PURDON.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY PHILIP H. NICKLIN, No. 175, CHESNUT STREET.
W. Fry, Printer.
1818.

345.2
P382
1818

577
38-
1818

xvi

Constitution of the United States.

(Amendments.)

Eleventh Congress. Second Session. November 27th, 1809.

Citizens not to receive titles or presents from foreign powers. ART. XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Pennsylvania 1818

A MANUAL

OF

THE LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ARRANGED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

WITH REFERENCES FROM ONE HEAD TO ANOTHER, WHEN A SUBJECT IS MENTIONED IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE BOOK THAN UNDER THE DISTINCT HEAD TO WHICH IT BELONGS.

BY JOHN HAYWOOD, ESQ.

STATE ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Fourth Edition, improved and corrected to the present time,

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE PROFESSION.

RALEIGH:

PRINTED BY J. GALES

AND MAY BE HAD OF THE PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS IN ALL THE TOWNS IN THE STATE.

1819.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

151

Art. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Art. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

I. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states; the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

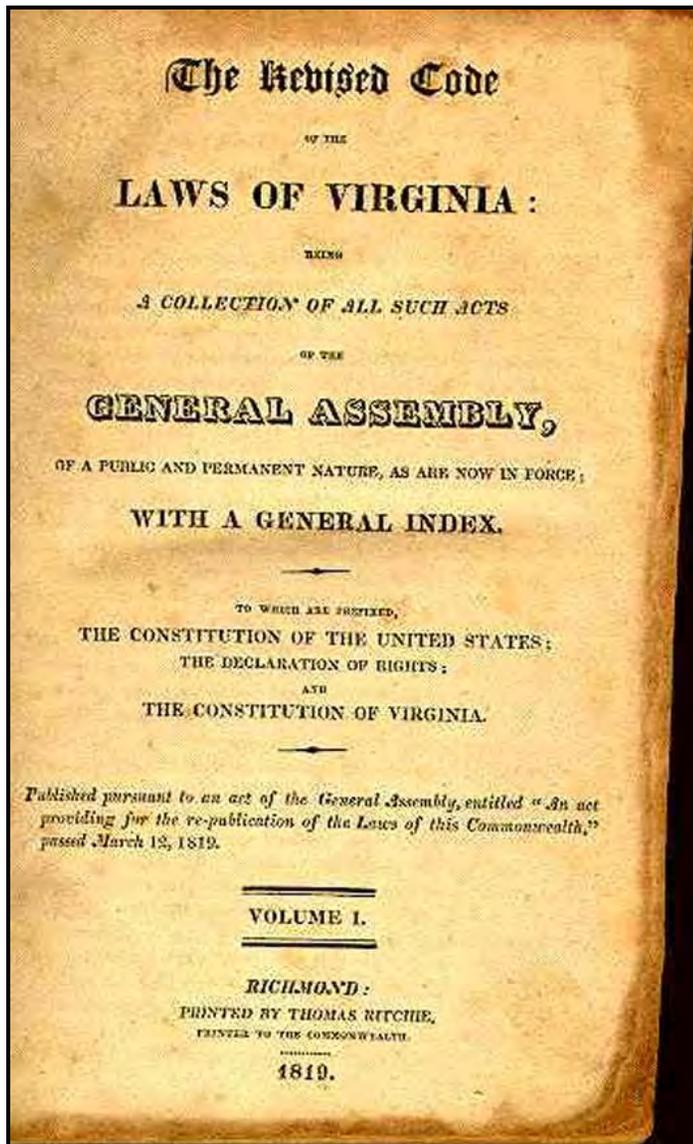
But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

2. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Cover Page

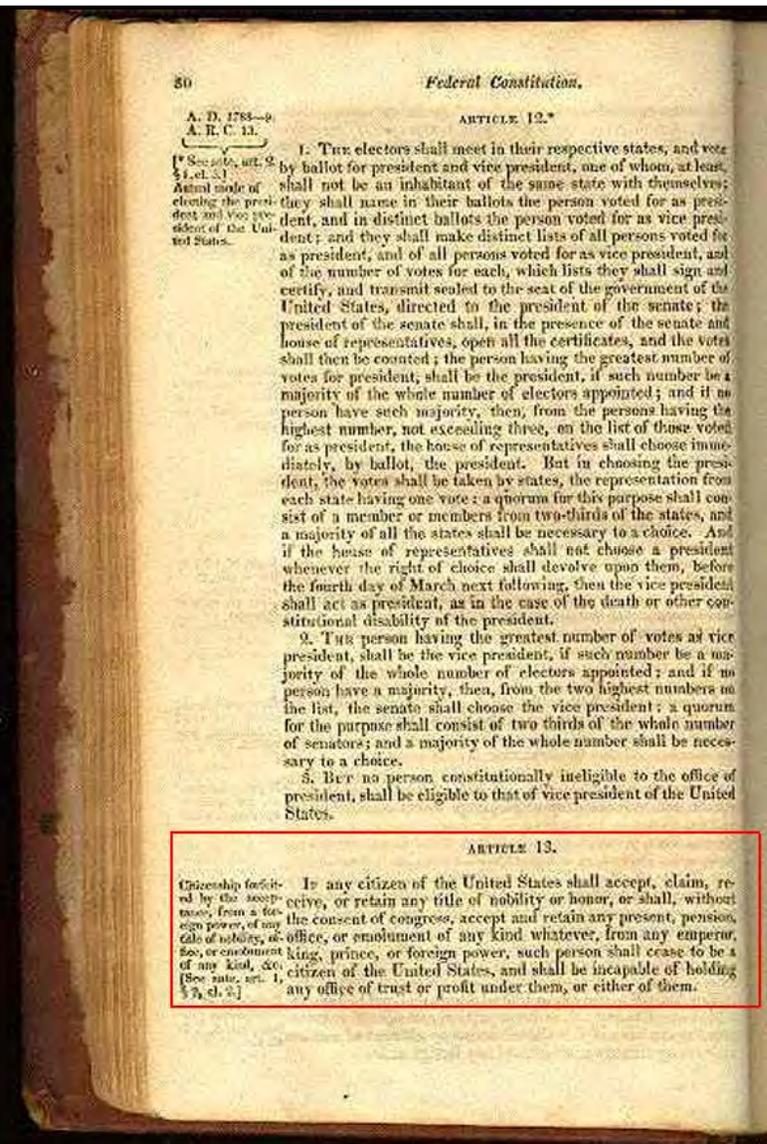
13th Amendment

North Carolina 1819



Cover Page

Virginia 1819



13th Amendment

STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

AS REVISED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN MAY, 1821:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HARTFORD.

S. G. GOODRICH, & HUNTINGTON & HOPKINS.

1821.

FEB 27 1823

the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument of any kind, &c.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Connecticut - 1821

Nathaniel LAWS *Patterson*

OF THE
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

INCLUDING
THE TITLES OF SUCH STATUTES AND PARTS OF
STATUTES OF GREAT BRITAIN
AS ARE IN FORCE IN SAID STATE;

TOGETHER WITH
The second Charter granted by Charles II. to the
Proprietors of Carolina;
The Great Deed of Grant from the Lords Proprietors;
The Grant from George II. to John Lord Granville;
The Bill of Rights and Constitution of the State, including the names
of the Members of the Convention that formed the same;
The Constitution of the United States, with the Amendments; and
The Treaty of Peace of 1783;

WITH
MARGINAL NOTES AND REFERENCES.

Revised, under the authority of the General Assembly, by
HEN. POTTER, J. L. TAYLOR & BART. YANCEY, ESQ'S.

And published according to an Act of the Legislature of 1819, under the
superintendance of

HENRY POTTER,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. CALS
1821.

A. D. 1811. CHAP. 314—315

this state, or shall utter or pass the same, knowing it to be counterfeit, and shall be legally convicted of either of the said offences in any superior court of law of this state, the person or persons so found guilty, shall on the first conviction, receive thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back, and on the second conviction of the above described offences, or either of them, shall receive thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back, and be imprisoned for a length of time not exceeding twelve months, and be branded in the right cheek with the letter C.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall have in his or their possession, any instrument or instruments for the purpose of making any counterfeit similitude or likeness of a Spanish milled dollar, English guinea, or other foreign coin, made of gold or silver, which is in common use and received in the discharge of contracts by the citizens of this state, and shall be duly convicted thereof in any superior court of law of this state, the person or persons so offending, shall receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back, and be further liable to be fined at the discretion of the court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than twelve months.

Punishment for leaving in possession instruments for making counterfeit money.

CHAP. 315.

An act to ratify on behalf of the state of North Carolina, a proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honor, pensions, offices or emoluments from any foreign power.

This amendment has not been adopted by three-fourths of the states.

Be it enacted, &c. That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the fifth article of the constitution, viz: "If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them." be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the state of

Amendment to the constitution of the United States, preventing citizens from accepting titles of nobility, &c.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

North Carolina 1821

Kentucky by its Statutes, etc.

A

DIGEST

OF THE

STATUTE LAW OF KENTUCKY:

BEING A COLLECTION OF ALL THE

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF A PUBLIC AND PERMANENT NATURE,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MAY SESSION,

ALSO, THE

English and Virginia Statutes,

YET IN FORCE; TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

WITH REFERENCES TO REPORTS OF

JUDICIAL DECISIONS

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY AND SUPREME COURT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

—♦—

IN TWO VOLUMES.

—♦—

BY WILLIAM LITTELL AND JACOB SWIGERT.

—♦—

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

—♦—

VOLUME I.

—♦—

FRANKFORT:

PRINTED BY KENDALL AND RUSSELL,

PRINTERS FOR THE STATE,

1825. ← 1822

Copy 2

ARTICLE XII.

Mode of elect-
ing president
and vice presi-
dent of the
United States.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states a vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes for vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

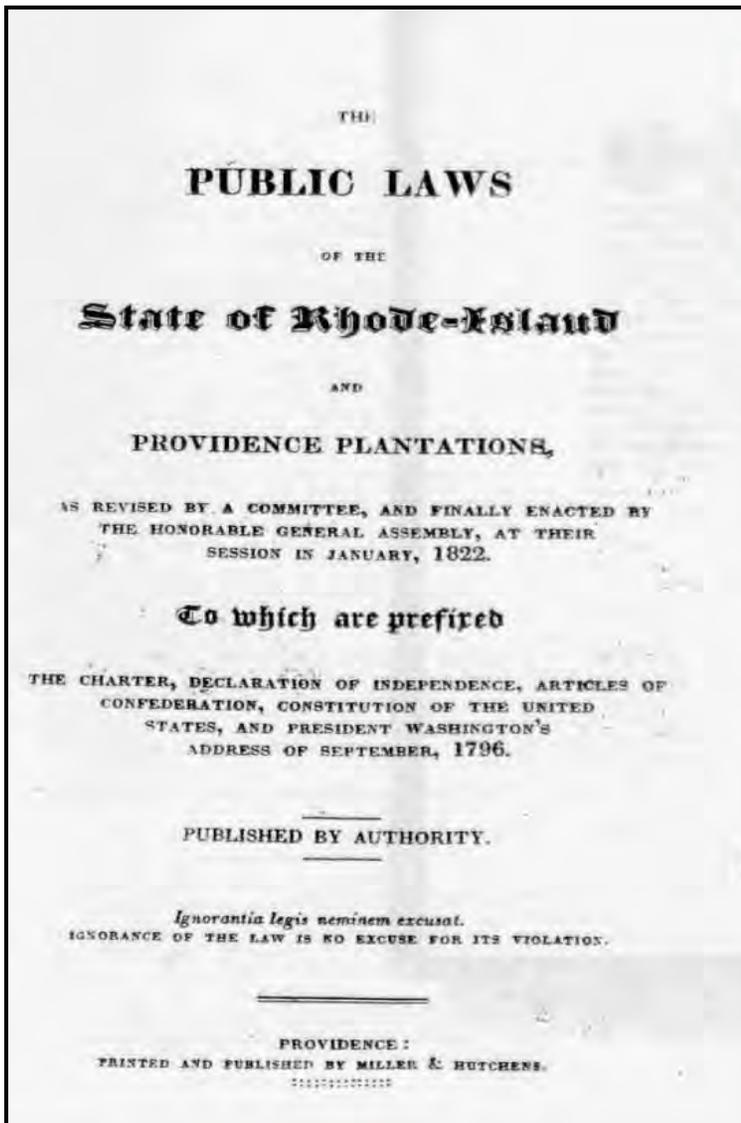
When citizen-
ship shall be
forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Kentucky 1822



Cover Page

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note.—The eleventh article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the twelfth article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS

Of September, 1796

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made

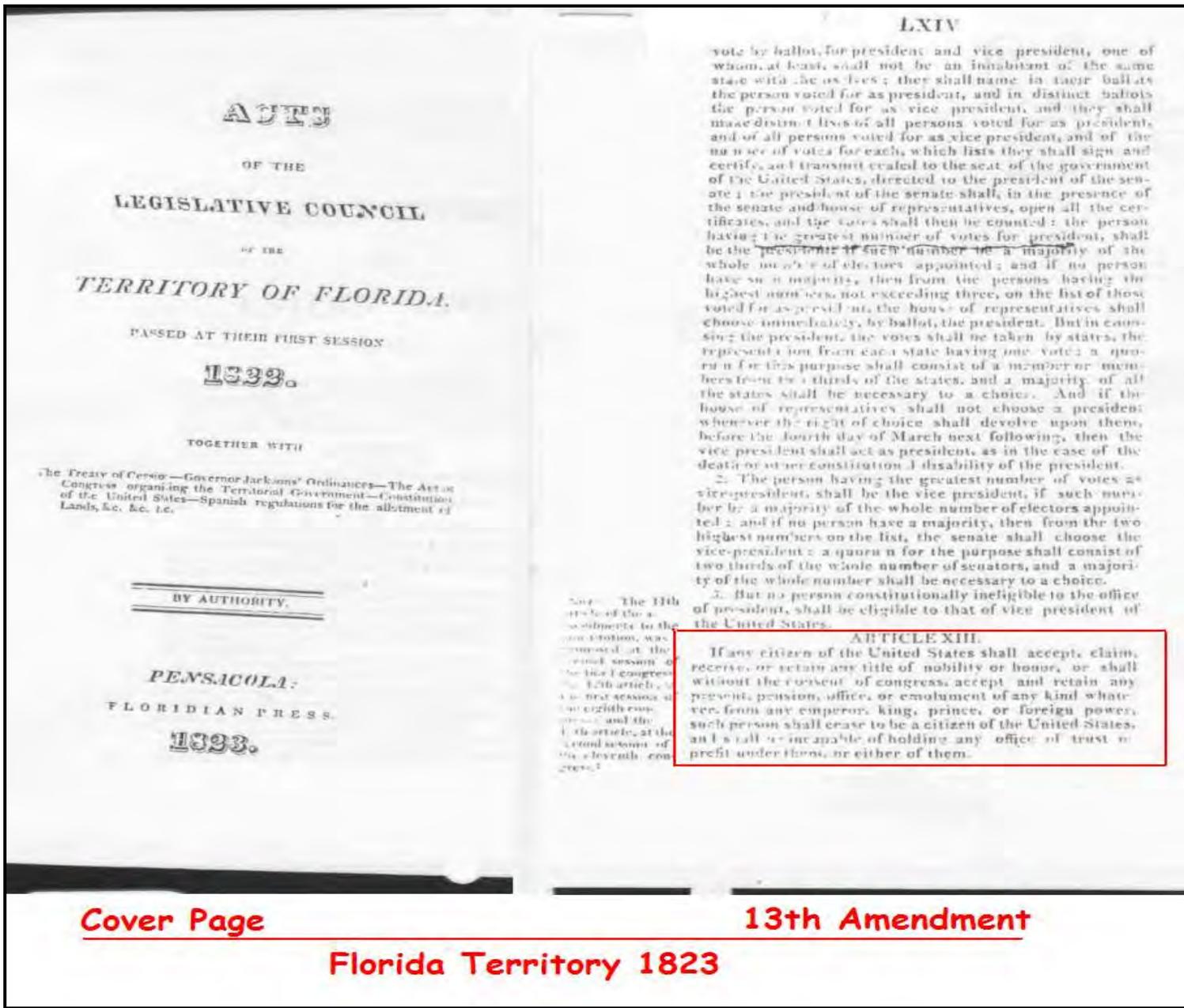
I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interests, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been an uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to

EXHIBIT D-44

13th Amendment

Rhode Island 1822



ACTS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

PASSED AT THEIR FIRST SESSION

1833.

TOGETHER WITH

The Treaty of Cession—Governor Jackson's Ordinances—The Act of Congress organizing the Territorial Government—Constitution of the United States—Spanish regulations for the allotment of Lands, &c. &c. &c.

BY AUTHORITY.

PENSACOLA:

FLORIDIAN PRESS.

1833.

vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with the voters; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutionally disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

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1833. The 13th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the first congress in 1789, and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.

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13th Amendment

Florida Territory 1823

Occasional

LAWS

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PASSED BY THE

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AT THEIR

FIRST SESSION,

COMMENCED, AT VANDALIA, DECEMBER 3, 1825.

AND ENDED FEBRUARY 18, 1825.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE DEED OF CESSION FROM VIRGINIA, THE WARRANT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY N. W. OF THE OHIO, THE ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION, AND THE ACT OF CONGRESS FOR TAKING UP ESCORTIVES FROM JUSTICE AND RUNAWAY SLAVES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

VANDALIA:

PRINTED BY BLACKWELL & BERRY,
PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1825.

University of Toledo Law Library, Mt. Carmel

*Exhibit "L-L"
page 1 of 7*

majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power; such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

CESSION-FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

6 STATES IN DECEMBER 1783
Whereas the general assembly of Virginia, at their session, commencing on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act to authorize their delegates in congress, to convey to the United States in congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth to the territory northwestward of the river Ohio: and whereas the delegates of the said commonwealth have presented to congress the form of a deed proposed to be executed pursuant to the said act, in the words following:

To all who shall see these presents, we, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, the underwrit-

Exhibit "L-L" pg. 3 of 7

13th Amendment

Cover Page

Illinois 1823

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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

A Constitution,

OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FOR THE COMMON-
WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PREAMBLE.

THE end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals, who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural

**13th Amendment
Massachusetts 1823**

STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

AS REVISED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

IN MAY, 1821,

WITH THE ACTS OF THE THREE SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS INCORPORATED;

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.PREPARED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE
AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HARTFORD :

PUBLISHED BY H. HUNTINGTON, JR.

BENJAMIN H. NORTON, ...PRINTER.

1824.

the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seal of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

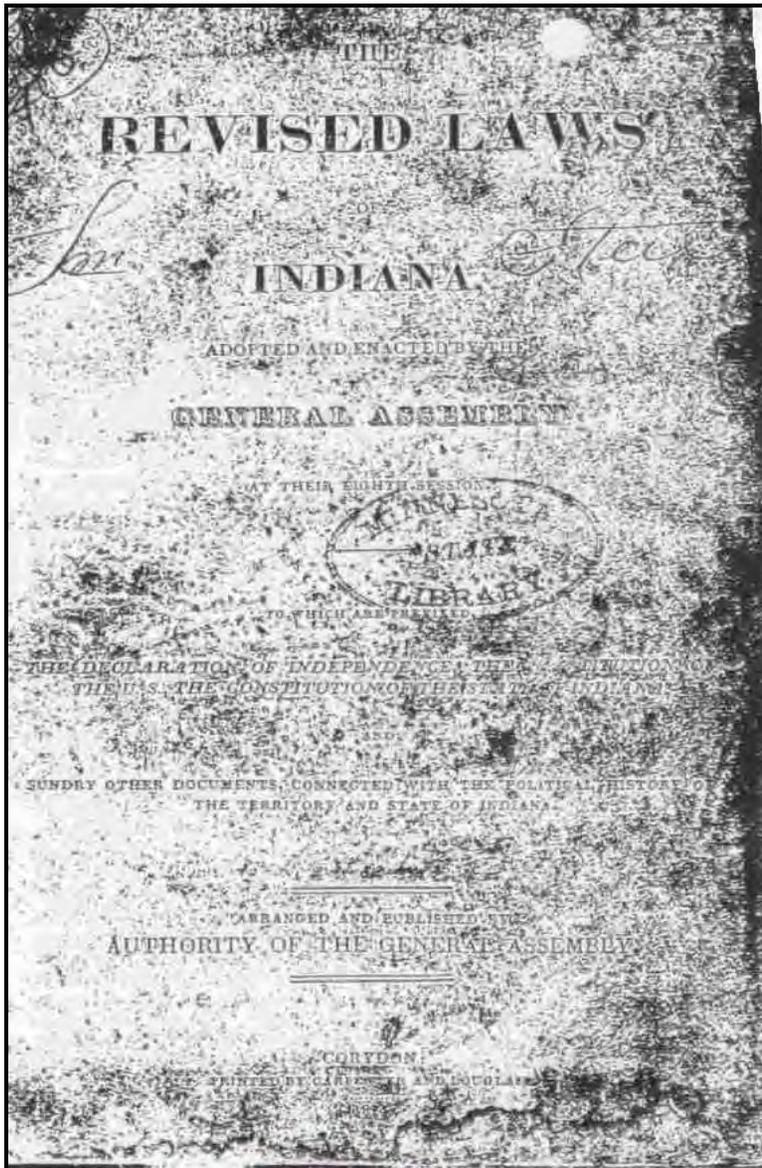
If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Citizenship
forfeited by
the accept-
ance from a
foreign power
of any title
of nobility, office,
emolument
of any kind,
&c.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Connecticut 1824



Cover Page

numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE 12

Citizenship forfeited, &c.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACT OF VIRGINIA.

An Act to authorize the Delegates of this state in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the Right of this Commonwealth to the Territory North Westward of the river Ohio.

[PASSED DECEMBER 20, 1783.]

Preamble.

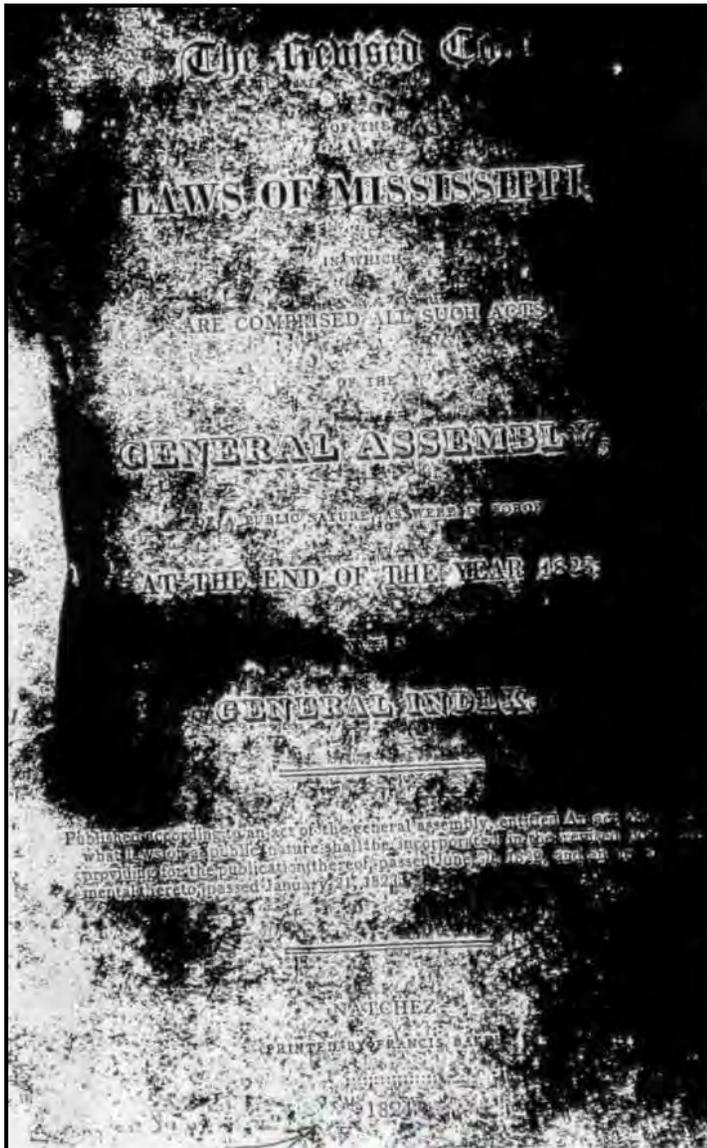
1. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, recommend to the several states in the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western Country, a liberal cession to the United States, of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union:

2. And whereas this Commonwealth did, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said States, all right, title, and claim, which the said Commonwealth had to the territory North-West of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession:

3. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, have, by their Act of the thirteenth of September last, stipulated the terms on which they agree to accept the cession of this state, should the Legislature approve thereof, which terms, although they do not come fully up to the propositions of this Commonwealth, are conceived on the whole, to approach so nearly to them, as to induce this state to accept thereof, in full confidence that Congress will, in justice to this state for the liberal cession she hath made,

13th Amendment

Indiana 1824



Cover Page

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship forfeited by accepting from a foreign power, any title of nobility, office or emolument, &c.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

CHAPTER 2.

Articles of Agreement and Cession,

Articles of agreement and cession entered into 24th April, 1802.

Entered into on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," and of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act, on one part and the commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Georgia, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act to carry the twenty-third section of the first article of the constitution into effect," and of the act to amend the last mentioned act on the other part.

ARTICLE 1.

Georgia cedes territory west of Chatahouchee and of a certain line.

The state of Georgia cedes to the United States all the right, title and claim, which the said state has to the jurisdiction and soil of the land situated within the boundaries of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, and west of a line beginning on the western bank of the Chatahouchee river, where the same crosses the boundary line between the United States and Spain; running thence up the said river Chatahouchee, and along the western bank thereof, to the great bend thereof, next above the place where a certain creek or river called "Uchee," (being the first considerable stream on the western side, above the Cussetas and Coweta towns,) empties into the said Chatahouchee river; thence in a direct line to Nickajack, on the Tennessee river; thence crossing the said last mentioned river, and

Mississippi 1824

13th Amendment

Sam. L. Tizard's

ACTS

OF

A GENERAL NATURE,

Enacted, revised and ordered to be re-printed,

AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

Twenty-Second General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO,

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE TOWN OF COLUMBUS,

DECEMBER 1, 1823,

AND IN THE TWENTY SECOND YEAR OF SAID STATE.

VOL. XXII.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

COLUMBUS:

PRINTED BY P. H. OLMSTED.

1824.

1824

Exhibit "E" page 1 of 4

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house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president; but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note. The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

Exhibit "E" page 3 of 4

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Ohio 1824

DIGEST

OF THE

Laws of Pennsylvania,

FROM THE YEAR

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED,

TO THE

THIRTIETH DAY OF MARCH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR.

WITH SOME

REFERENCES TO REPORTS OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

BY JOHN PURDON.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY McCARTY & DAVIS, No. 171 MARKET STREET,
1824.

Cover Page

Constitution of the United States.

(Amendments.)

electing the President and Vice-President shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves and they shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,* to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[The following article was proposed by Congress to the several states for their adoption as part of the constitution, and has been ratified by the state of Pennsylvania, and some of the other states, but had not, in March 1825, been ratified by the number of states required by the fifth article of the constitution, and is therefore as yet, no part of the constitution of the United States.]

Eleventh Congress. Second Session. November 27th, 1809.

Citizens. Art. XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, not to receive titles or presents from foreign powers, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them. [Sec Const. U. S. Art. 1. S. ix. §. 7.]

* Before the first Wednesday in January, by the same Act.

† On the second Wednesday in February, by the same Act.

EXHIBIT

D-41

13th Amendment

Pennsylvania 1824

ACTS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE
Territory of Florida,
PASSED AT THEIR THIRD SESSION,
1824,

TOGETHER WITH

The former acts, and parts of acts now in force, the Laws of Congress organizing the government of the Territory of Florida, and Constitution of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

TALLAHASSEE,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE FLORIDA INTELLIGENCER,

1825.

XVIII

a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president, shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

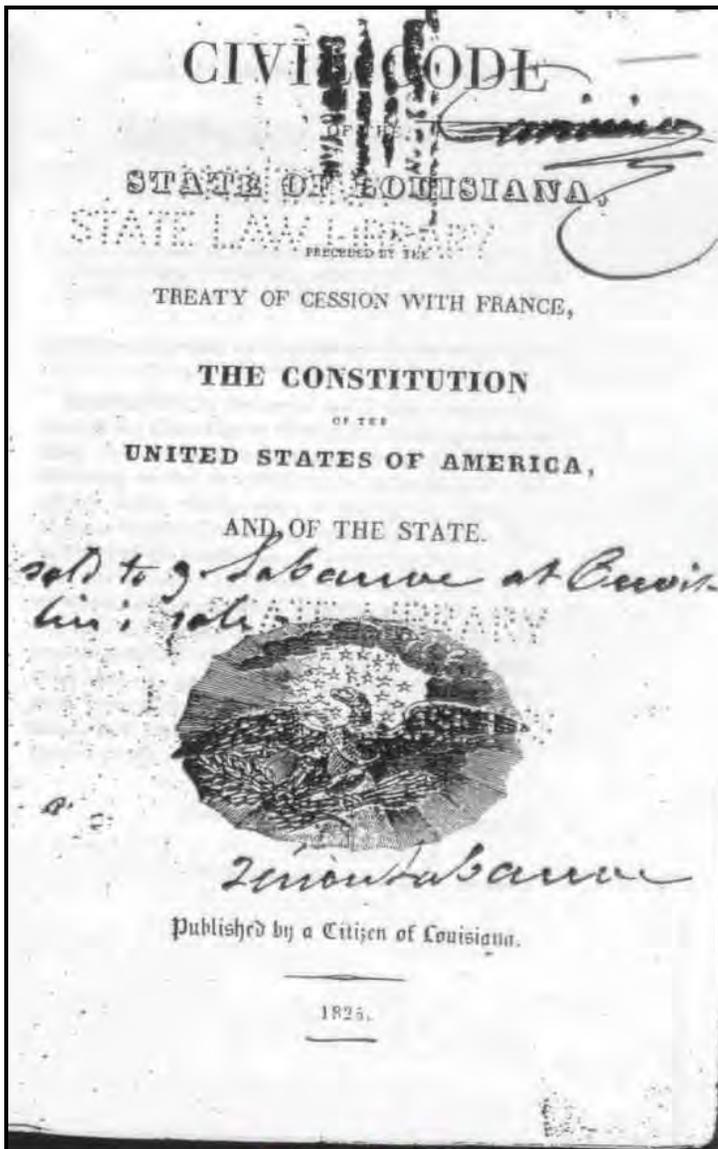
ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Florida Territory 1825



Cover Page

TREATY OF CESSION.

then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

APPENDIX

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Utitensibus forbidden by accepting from a foreign power any title of nobility, office or emolument, &c.

[The other articles proposed as amendments to the constitution of the United States, not having been ratified by the constitutional number of the Legislatures of the several states, have not become law.]

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America and the first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the eighth Vendemiaire an nine (thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the twenty-seventh October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the

13th Amendment

Louisiana 1825

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,
AND THAT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, BY ORDER OF THE
LEGISLATURE.

Portland :

PRINTED BY TODD AND SMITH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1825.

St Docs.
582.13
1825 C.2

45

of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the un-

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13th Amendment

Maine 1825

MILITARY LAWS

Payson S. Willson
OF THE

UNITED STATES;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

15040

Compiled and Published under Authority of the War Department.

BY TRUEMAN CROSS.

Washington:

EDWARD DE KRAFFT, PRINTER

1825.

unct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Military Laws 1825

Copy 2 - Duplicate
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Wade and McKinley

LAW
OF THE
State of Missouri;
REVISED AND DIGESTED
BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
WITH AN APPENDIX.

.....
VOL. I
.....

Vol II - bound in book

Published according to an act of the General Assembly, passed
21st February, 1825.

ST. LOUIS:
Printed by E. Charless, for the State.
.....
1825.



Cover Page

Missouri 1825

TREATY OF CESSION.

31

and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress: the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

TREATY OF CESSION.

Treaty between the U. States of America and the French republic. 30 April, 1803

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, an 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1795, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, and the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

13th Amendment

THE
REVISED CODE OF LAWS,

OF
ILLINOIS,

ENACTED BY THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR SESSION HELD AT VANDALIA, COMMENCING ON THE
FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1826, AND ENDING
THE NINETEENTH OF FEBRUARY,
1827.

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF LAW.

VANDALIA:

Printed by Robert Blackwell, Printer to the State.

1827.

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Cover Page

ing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

RESOLUTION,

DECLARING THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: Resolved, by the

13th Amendment

Illinois 1827

LAWS



OF THE

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN,

COMPRISING

THE ACTS, OF A PUBLIC NATURE, REVISED BY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND PASSED BY THE SECOND COUNCIL; THE ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND COUNCILS; AND THE ACTS, NOW IN FORCE, ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND JUDGES OF THE TERRITORY; TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND CERTAIN ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATIVE TO SAID TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DETROIT:
PRINTED BY SHELDON & WELLS.
1827.



...fowing, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

24 The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

25 But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

AN ORDINANCE,

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

Be it ordained, by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

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13th Amendment

Michigan 1827

THE
REVISED LAWS

OF
INDIANA

WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN ALL SUCH ACTS OF A GENERAL
NATURE AS ARE IN FORCE IN SAID STATE

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT THEIR FIFTEENTH SESSION

Archives
Division



TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

AND

AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE OF INDIANA.

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY DOUGLASS AND MAGUIRE.

1831.

SESSION OF N. W. TERRITORY.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACT OF VIRGINIA.

An Act to authorize the Delegates of this State in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the Right of this Commonwealth of the Territory North Westward of the river Ohio.

[PASSED DECEMBER 20, 1783.]

1. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, recommend to the several states in the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western Country, a liberal cession to the United States, of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union:

2. And whereas this Commonwealth did, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said States, all right, title, and claim, which the said Commonwealth had to the territory North-West of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of session:

3. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, have, by their Act of the thirteenth of September last,

EXHIBIT

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13th Amendment

Indiana 1831

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,
AND THAT OF THE
UNITED STATES;
WITH
MARGINAL REFERENCES:
CONTAINING
THE CHANGES
OF THE
SEVERAL TOWNS & PLANTATIONS IN MAINE IN 1830.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Portland.

PRINTED BY TODD AND HOLDEN.
1831.

and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to the office of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Citizenship If any citizen of the United States shall forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument of any kind, &c. king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE. The eleventh article of the Amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; and the twelfth article, at the first session of the eighth Congress.]

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13th Amendment

Maine 1831

ACTS

A GENERAL NATURE,

ENACTED, REVISED AND ORDERED TO BE REPRINTED,

AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO.

VOL. XXIX.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,

COLUMBUS:

PRINTED BY OLMSTED & BAILHACHE.

1831.

Cover Page

ber be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President: but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note. The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress: the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

13th Amendment

Ohio 1831

THE
REVISED LAWS

OF
ILLINOIS,

Containing all Laws of a general and public nature passed by the eighth General Assembly, at their session held at Vandalia, commencing on the third day of December, 1832, and ending the second day of March, 1833, together with all Laws required to be re-published by the said General Assembly.

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF LAW.

VANDALIA:
PRINTED BY GREINER & SHERMAN.
1833.

Cover Page

of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

RESOLUTION.

DECLARING THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one

13th Amendment

Illinois 1833

LAWS

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN,

CONDENSED, ARRANGED, AND PASSED BY THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TOGETHER WITH

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; THE ORDINANCE OF 1787; AND THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, RELATIVE TO SAID TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Detroit.

PRINTED BY SHELDON M'KNIGHT.

1833.

Exhibit "G" page 1 of 3.

Cover Page

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for as vice president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizen-
ship shall be
forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Exhibit "G" page 3 of 3

13th Amendment

Michigan 1833

THE
STATUTES OF OHIO

AND OF THE
NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY,

ADOPTED OR ENACTED
FROM 1788 TO 1833 INCLUSIVE;

TOGETHER WITH

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787;

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF OHIO AND OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND VARIOUS PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS AND ACTS OF CONGRESS;

ILLUSTRATED BY

A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF OHIO;

NUMEROUS REFERENCES AND NOTES,

AND COPIOUS INDEXES.

VOLUME I.

EDITED
BY SALMON P. CHASE.

CINCINNATI:
PUBLISHED BY COREY & FAIRBANK.
1833.

Cover Page

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and the majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and the majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The first ten of the above amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress; the eleventh, at the second session of the third congress; the twelfth, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the thirteenth, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

13th Amendment

Ohio 1833

STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMPILED IN OBEEDIENCE TO A RESOLVE OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Passed May 1835,

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

HARTFORD:

JOHN B. ELDRIDGE, PRINTER.

1835.

JAN 30 1851

the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument any kin. c.

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13th Amendment

Connecticut - 1835

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE YEARS

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, AND ONE

THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THAT PURPOSE.

ST. LOUIS.

PRINTED AT THE ARMS OFFICE.

MISSOURI STATE PRINTING OFFICE

1835.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to these states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

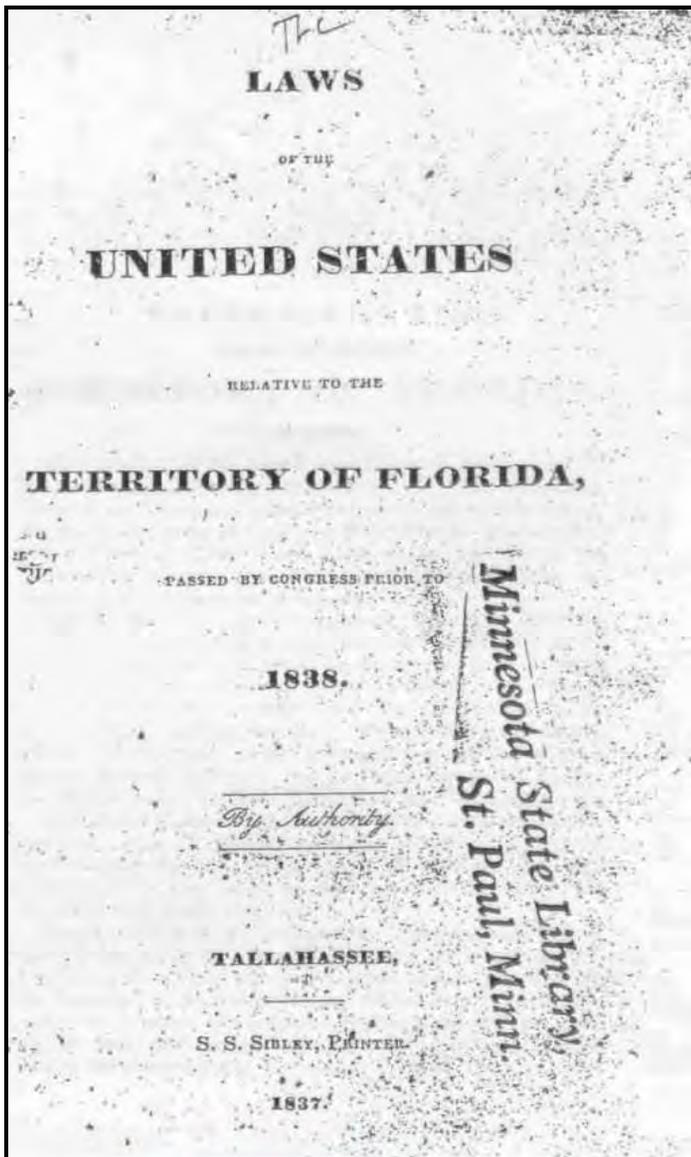
3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen

13th Amendment

Missouri 1835



Cover Page

13th Amendment

Florida Territory 1837

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President, a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA,

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THEIR

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION,

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S., THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

AND SUNDRY OTHER DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE

TERRITORY AND STATE OF INDIANA.

ARRANGED, COMPILED, AND PUBLISHED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
DOUGLASS & NOEL, PRINTERS
1838.

EX

of the Senate: the President of the Senate shall, in 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE 23.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ACT OF VIRGINIA.

AN ACT to authorize the Delegates of this State in Congress, to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the right of this Commonwealth to the Territory north westward of the river Ohio.

[PASSED DECEMBER 20, 1783.]

1. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States did, by their Present act of the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, recommend to the several states

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Indiana 1838

THE PUBLIC
STATUTE LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMPILED IN OBEEDIENCE TO A RESOLVE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PASSED
MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

HARTFORD:
JOHN L. BOSWELL, PUBLISHER.
1839.

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ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument of any kind, &c.

CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.*

PREAMBLE.

The people of Connecticut, acknowledging, with gratitude, the good providence of God, in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges, which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following Constitution, and form of civil government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established,

WE DECLARE,

SECT. 1. That all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive public emoluments, or privileges, from the community.†

Equality of rights.

SECT. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they

Source of political power.

* A. C. R. 547.
† 12 C. R. 42.

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Cover Page

13th Amendment

Connecticut 1839

1841

THE
PUBLIC AND GENERAL
STATUTE LAWS

OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS:

CONTAINING
ALL THE LAWS PUBLISHED IN THE "REVISED STATUTES" OF 1830, EXCEPT SUCH AS
ARE REPEALED, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE ACTS OF A GENERAL AND
PUBLIC NATURE, PASSED BY THE NINTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, AT THEIR

FIRST SESSION,

COMMENCING
DECEMBER 1, 1834, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1835;
AND AT THEIR

SECOND SESSION,

COMMENCING
DECEMBER 7, 1835, AND ENDING JANUARY 18, 1836;
AND THOSE PASSED BY THE

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR SESSION
COMMENCING DECEMBER 5, 1836, AND ENDING MARCH 5, 1837;
AND AT THEIR

SPECIAL SESSION,

COMMENCING
JULY 10, AND ENDING JULY 22, 1837; WHICH ARE NOT REPEALED:

AND ALSO THE
MILITIA LAW.

COMPILED AND
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY,
WITH
OCCASIONAL REFERENCES.

CHICAGO:
PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN F. GALE.
1839.

A. R. Hunt

KFI
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1833
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1839

then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

RESOLUTION

DECLARING THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.
APPROVED, December 3, 1818.

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13th Amendment

Illinois 1839

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1839
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THE STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

TERRITORY OF IOWA,

ENACTED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF SAID TERRITORY, HELD AT BURLINGTON, A. D. 1838-39.

D. H. Emery

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WARNING: THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-2008 BY 60322

DU BUQUE:
RUSSELL & REEVES, PRINTERS.
1839.

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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

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13th Amendment

Iowa Territory 1839

DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI,

COMPRISING ALL THE
LAWS OF A GENERAL NATURE,

INCLUDING THE
ACTS OF THE SESSION OF 1839.

BY T. J. FOX ALDEN, AND J. A. VAN HORSEN.

NEW-YORK:
ALEXANDER S. GOULD, PRINTER, 144 NASSAU-STREET.
1839.

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Mississippi 1839

MONIANA
STATE LAW LIBRARY

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. 19

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. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

CHAPTER II.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CESSION.

Entered into on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," and of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act, as one part: and the commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Georgia, by virtue of an act entitled, "An act to carry the twenty-third section of the first article of the constitution into effect," and of the act to amend the last mentioned act, on the other part.

ARTICLE I.

The State of Georgia cedes to the United States all the right, title and claim, which the said state has to the jurisdiction and soil of the land situated within the boundaries of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee.

13th Amendment

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DURING THE YEARS
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, AND ONE
THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

TOGETHER WITH
THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MISSOURI AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

Second Edition.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI, BY WM. M. CAMPBELL.

CHAMBERS, KNAPP & CO.
SAINT LOUIS.
1840.

14 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

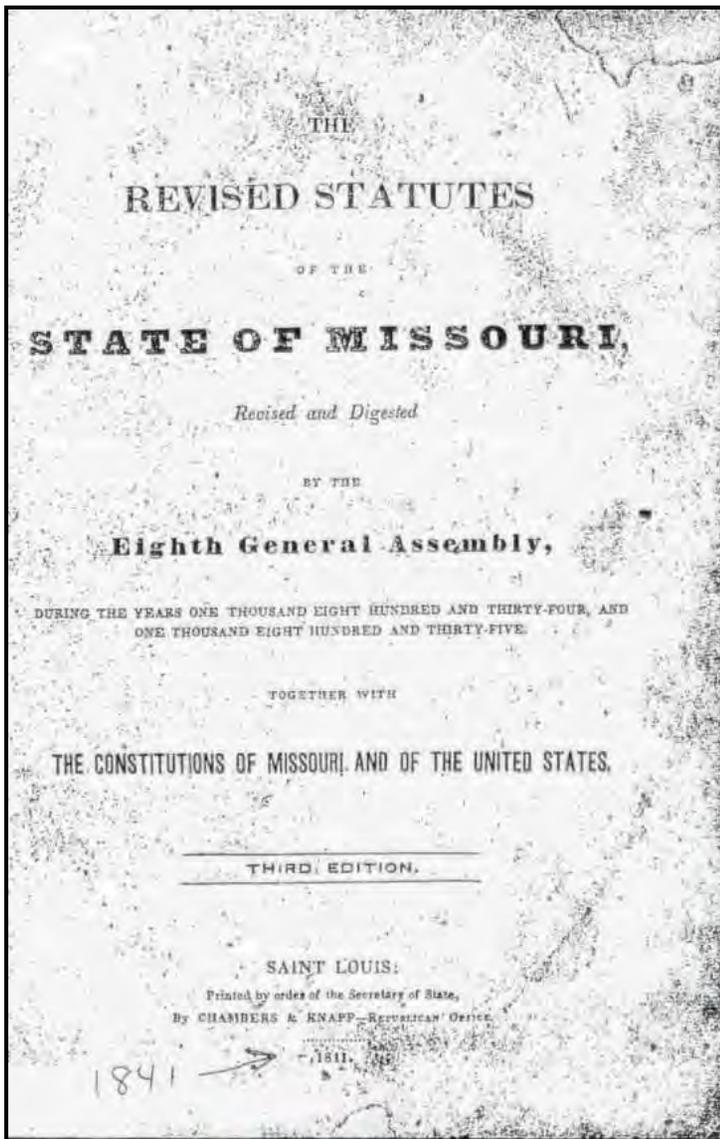
If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

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13th Amendment

Missouri 1840



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Missouri 1841

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on a list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, and if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any office of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and hold any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any foreign king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.

NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

13th Amendment

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF IOWA,

REVISED AND COMPILED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE
LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1842-'43.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

IOWA CITY:
PRINTED BY HUGHES & WILLIAMS.
1843.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizens of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Iowa Territory 1843

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND DIGESTED BY THE THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DURING THE
SESSION OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR AND EIGHTEEN
HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

AND

THE ACT OF CONGRESS

AUTHORIZING THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM
A STATE GOVERNMENT,

AND

THE ORDINANCE

OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI, BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES,
DECLARING THE ASSENT OF THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI TO THE CONDITIONS
AND PROVISIONS OF THE SAID ACT OF CONGRESS;

WITH AN

APPENDIX.

PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

WILLIAM CLAUDE JONES, COMMISSIONER,
APPOINTED IN VIRTUE OF "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION AND COMPENSATION OF
A COMMISSIONER TO SUPERINTEND THE PRINTING OF THE REVISED LAWS."

ST. LOUIS:

PRINTED FOR THE STATE, BY J. W. DOUGHERTY.
1845.

President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

TREATY OF CESSION.

Treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic.

The President of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to subjects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, an 9 (30th September, 1800,) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said States, near the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Idefonso, the 8th Vendemiaire, an 9, (1st October, 1800,) between the first consul of the French Republic and his catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to retrocede to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The first consul of the French republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French republic, forever, and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his catholic majesty.

ART. 2. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices, which are not private property. The archives, papers, and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana, and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ART. 3. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

ART. 4. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

ART. 5. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States,

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13th Amendment

Missouri 1845

THE STATUTES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF KANSAS;
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE,
TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
AND THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE U STATES
AND THE
ACT OF CONGRESS ORGANIZING SAID TERRITORY,
AND OTHER
ACTS OF CONGRESS
HAVING IMMEDIATE RELATION THERE TO.
PRINTED IN PURSUANCE OF THE STATUTE IN SUCH CASE MADE AND PROVIDED.
SHAWNEE M. L. SCHOOL:
JOHN T. BRADY, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1855.

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Kansas Territory 1855

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to these States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of

EXHIBIT 0-18

13th Amendment

THE STATE REGISTER:

COMPRISING AN HISTORICAL AND

Statistical Account of Louisiana.

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT AS A TERRITORY
DOWN TO ITS PRESENT PERIOD AS A STATE;

TOGETHER WITH AN

ACCURATE LIST OF ALL

STATE AND PARISH OFFICERS.

COMPILED BY A. W. BELL.



BATON ROUGE:

T. H. R. HATCH & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Printed at the "Daily Advocate" Book and Job Office,
1855.

rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States:

ARTICLE XIII. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Louisiana 1855

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA

LAWS, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS,

PASSED AT THE

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

CONVENED AT OMAHA CITY, ON THE 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, ANNO DOMINI, 1855.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC
LAW, AND THE PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED IN THE OR-
GANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SHERMAN & STRICKLAND, TERRITORIAL PRINTERS.

OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

1855.

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sident, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

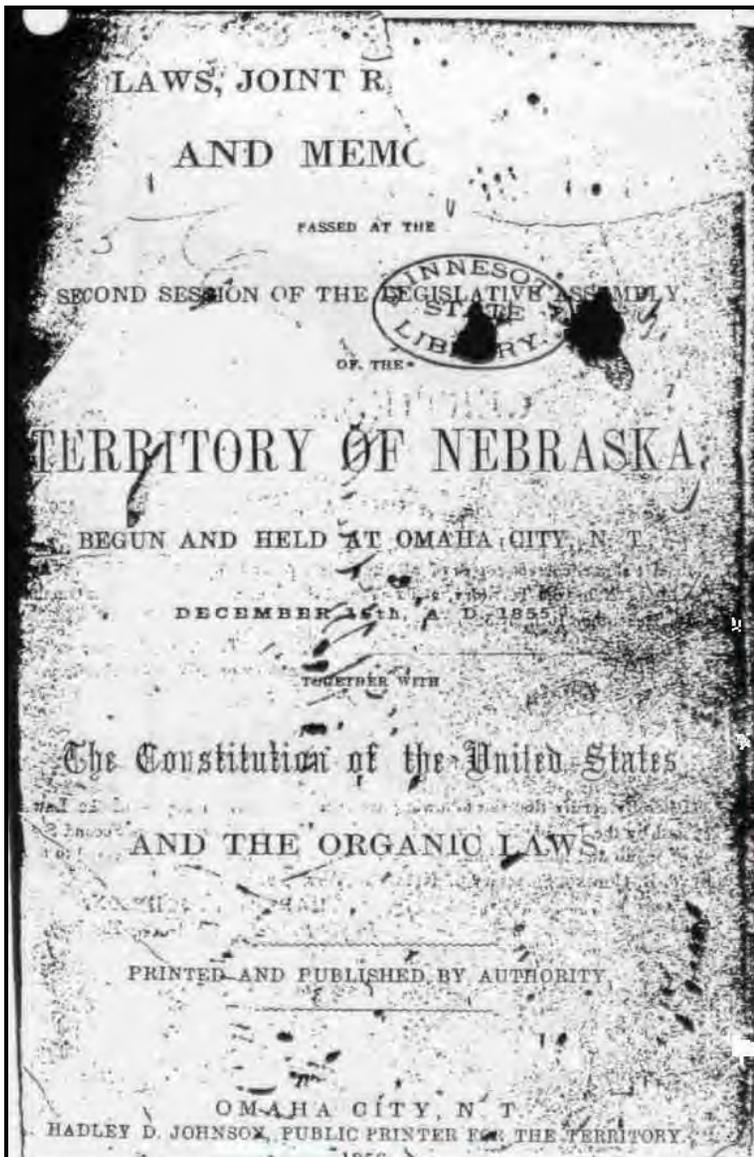
ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1855



Cover Page

of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1856

PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,
BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,
JANUARY 5th, A. D. 1857.
TOGETHER WITH
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE ORGANIC LAW.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.
ROBERT W. FURNAS, TERRITORIAL PRINTER.
1857.

for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-Presidents, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizens of
shall be retained

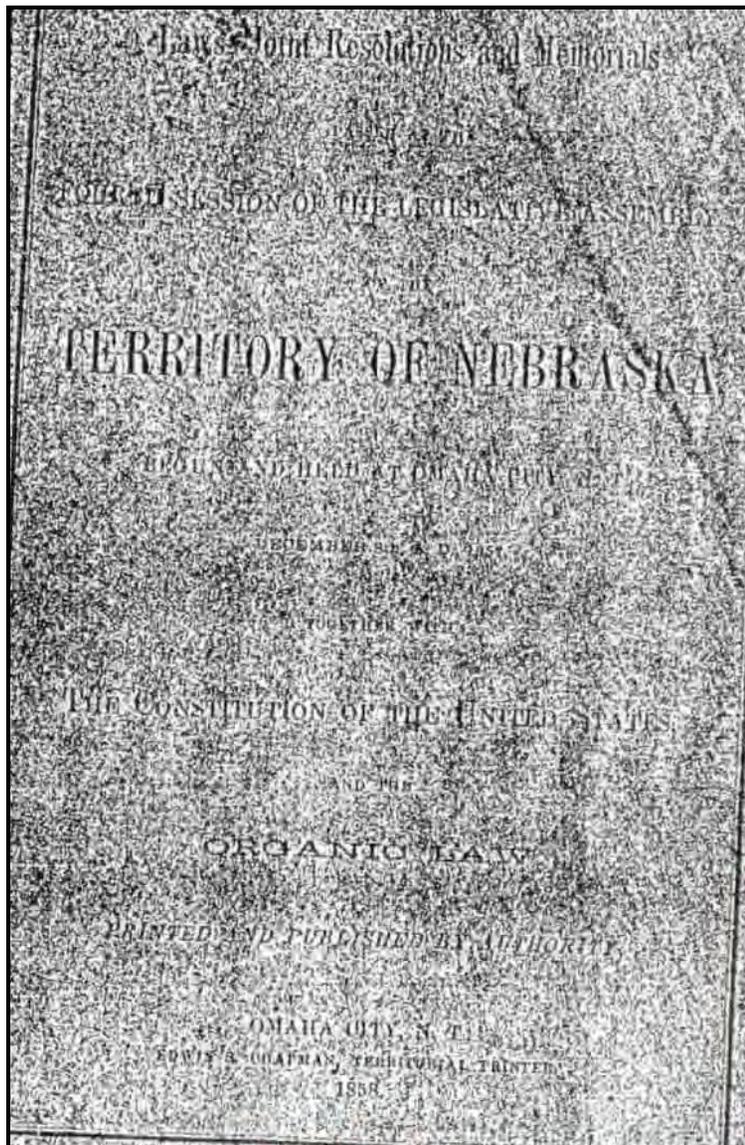
If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

EXHIBIT D-27

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13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1857



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all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally eligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

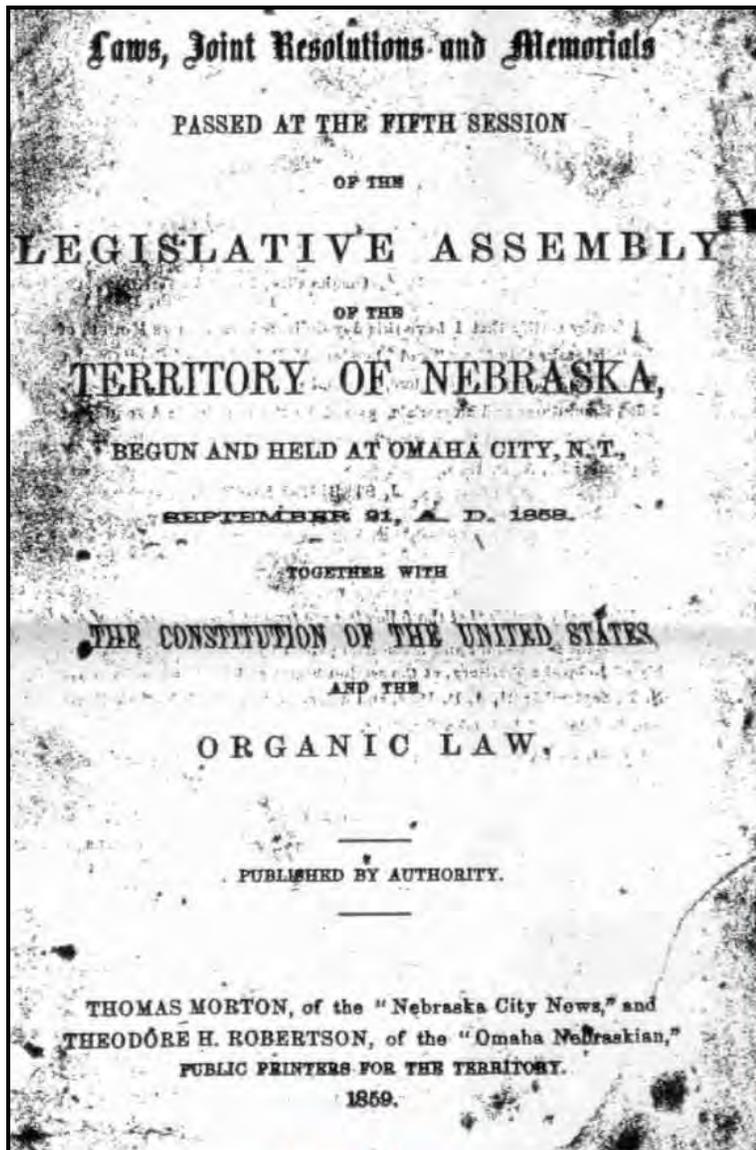
ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1858



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ARTICLE XII.

Mode of elect-
ing president
and vice presi-
dent of the
United States.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

When citizen-
ship shall be
forfeited.

EXHIBIT

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1859

68 45
Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials
PASSED AT THE SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

DECEMBER 5, A. D. 1859.

TOGETHER WITH
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE
ORGANIC LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THOMAS MORTON,
OF THE "NEBRASKA CITY NEWS,"
PRINTER.

1860.

Cover Page

ARTICLE XII:

Mode of electing
president and
vice-president of
the United
States.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states or in the city of Washington, to vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots persons voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation for 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 choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1860

GENERAL LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS,
AND PRIVATE ACTS.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE *Legislative Assembly*
of the Territory of Colorado
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO,

BEGUN AND HELD AT

DENVER, COLORADO TER., SEPT. 9th, 1861.

TOGETHER WITH

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
THOS. GIBSON, COLORADO REPUBLICAN AND HERALD OFFICE.
1861.

Bound by DENVER BOOKBINDING CO., 2715 - 17th St., Denver, Colo. 80211

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President; in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Of the Vice President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

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13th Amendment

Territory of Colorado 1861

GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

111,490

STATE OF KANSAS,

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

COMMENCED AT THE CAPITAL. MARCH 26, 1861,

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATY OF CESSION, ORGANIC ACT, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, ACT OF ADMISSION, LISTS OF STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF LEGISLATURE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAWRENCE, KANSAS:
"KANSAS STATE JOURNAL" STEAM POWER PRESS PRINT.
1861.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the U. S. shall accept any title, present, &c., from any foreign power, &c.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

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13th Amendment

Kansas 1861

113,963

KFN
25
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1860

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

PASSED AT THE SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

DEBATED AND HELD AT

OMAHA CITY, N. T., DECEMBER 5, A. D. 1860.

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE

ORGANIC LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

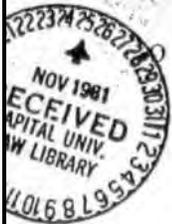


EXHIBIT D-32

PRINTED BY THOMAS MORTON,

"NEBRASKA CITY NEWS,"

1861.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot, for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

EXHIBIT D-33

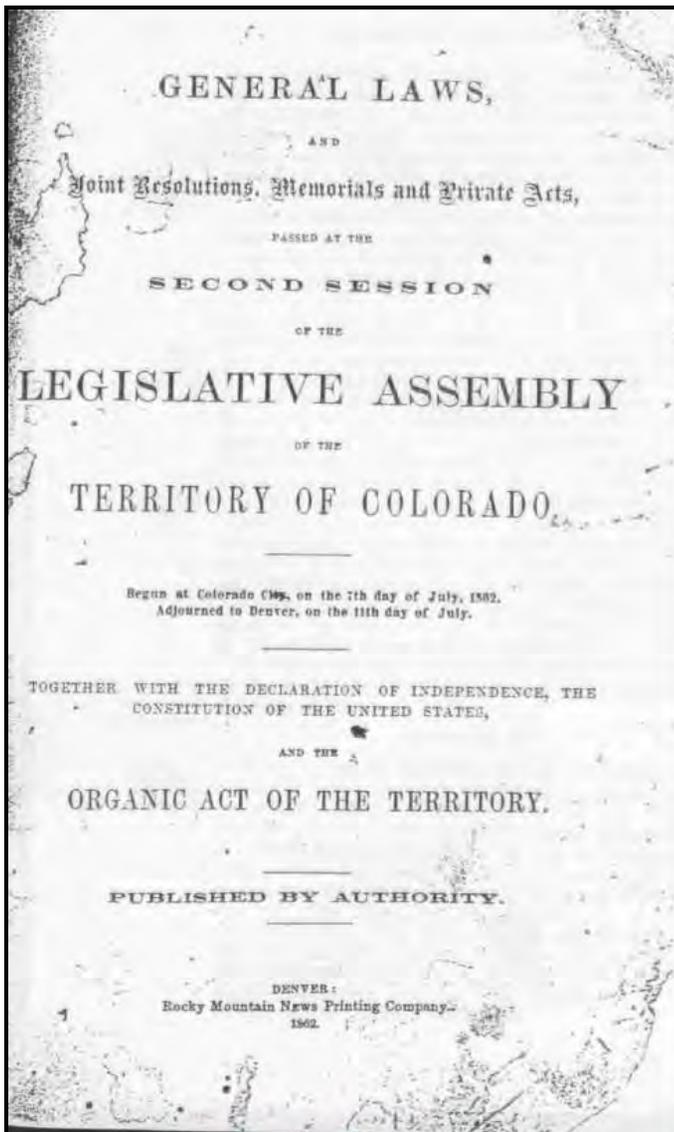
ARTICLE XIII.

1. No citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any office, when offices of nobility or honor shall be forbidden.

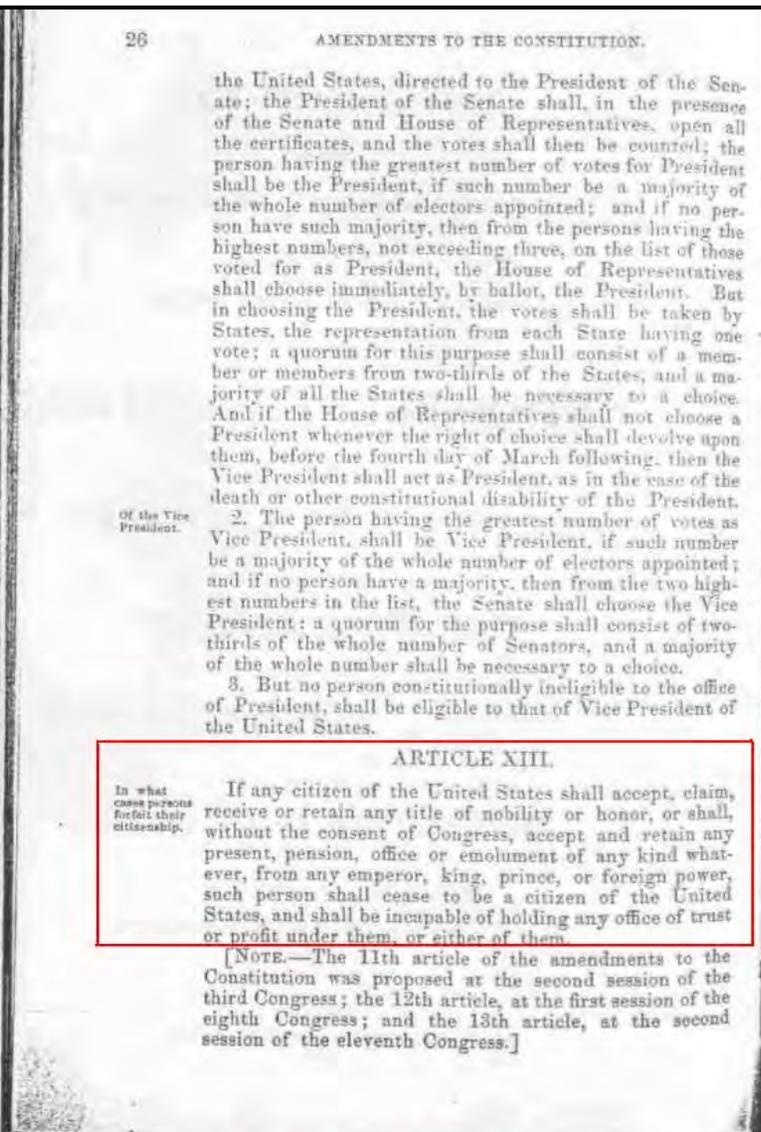
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13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1861



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13th Amendment

Territory of Colorado 1862

GENERAL LAWS,

AND

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, OF THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

COMMENCED AT THE TOWN OF YANKTON, MARCH 17, AND CONCLUDED MAY 15, 1862.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS GOVERNMENT,
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND THE
ACT ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY:
JOSIAH C. TRASK,
PUBLIC PRINTER, "DAKOTIAN" OFFICE
1862.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

No title of nobility or honor to be accepted. Ar

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13th Amendment

Dakota Territory 1862

GENERAL LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF KANSAS,

IN FORCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Ending March 6th, 1862.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATY OF CESSION,
ORGANIC ACT, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS,
AND THE ACT OF ADMISSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

TOPEKA, KANSAS:

J. H. BENNET, STATE PRINTER.

Printed at the Gazette Co's Steam Printing House, Cincinnati, O

1862.

THE UNITED STATES.

rum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of the President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

If any citizen of the U. S. shall accept any title, present, etc., from any foreign power, etc.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th Article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

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13th Amendment

Kansas 1862

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials,

PASSED AT THE EIGHTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

DECEMBER 2, A. D., 1861,

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OMAHA CITY:
TAYLOR & McCLURE, PRINTERS,
1862.

ment of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the present.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1862

AND
MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

COMMENCED AT THE TOWN OF YANKTON DECEMBER 1, 1862, AND CONCLUDED
JANUARY 9, 1863.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND THE
ACT ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.
KINGSBURY & ZIEBACH, PUBLIC PRINTERS.

DAKOTIAN OFFICE
1862-3

1862-and 63

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

of the whole number of electors appointed; and if
no one have a majority, then from the two highest numbers
the electors shall choose the vice-president; a quorum
for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole num-
ber of electors, and a majority of the whole number shall be
necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of
president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the
United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

No citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, re-
tain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without
the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension,
or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,
prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a
citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding
any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

No title of no-
bility or honor
to be accepted.
&c.

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13th Amendment

Dakota Territory 1862 & 1863

Colorado, Territory, Laws, Statutes, etc.
GENERAL LAWS,

AND

Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Territory of Colorado,

Began at Golden City, on the 1st day of February, 1864.
Adjourned to Denver, on the 4th day of February.

TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
Byers & Dalley, Printers—Rocky Mountain News Office,
1864.

BOUND BY DENVER BOOKBINDING CO., 2713 - 17th St., DENVER, COLO.

distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President ; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Of the Vice President.

2 The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of

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13th Amendment

Territory of Colorado 1864

GENERAL LAWS,
AND
Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,
PASSED AT THE
FOURTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
Territory of Colorado.

BEGUN AND HELD AT GOLDEN CITY, JAN. 2d, 1865.

TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
Byers & Dalley, Printers—Rocky Mountain News Office,
1865.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what
cases per-
sons forfeit
their citi-
zenship.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

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13th Amendment

Territory of Colorado 1865

GENERAL LAWS,
JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS,
PASSED AT THE
FIFTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.
BEGUN AT GOLDEN CITY, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, AND ADJOURNED
TO DENVER ON THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1866.
TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY,
WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERETO.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
CENTRAL CITY:
PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, MINERS' REGISTER OFFICE.
1866.

ber of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eight congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

ARTICLE XIV.

Slavery abolished and prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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13th Amendment

Territory of Colorado 1866

GENERAL LAWS,
JOINT RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, AND PRIVATE ACTS,
PASSED AT THE
SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.
CONVENED AT GOLDEN CITY, ON THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866.
TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY,
WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERE TO.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
CENTRAL CITY:
DAVID C. COLLIER, PRINTER, MINERS' REGISTERED OFFICE.
1867.

ber of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.
3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

ARTICLE XIV.

Slavery abolished and prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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13th Amendment

Territory of Colorado 1867

GENERAL
LAWs, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
TERRITORY
OF
DAKOTA,
PASSED AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
BEGUN AND HELD AT YANKTON, THE CAPITAL OF SAID
TERRITORY, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 10th, A. D. 1866,
AND CONCLUDED JANUARY 12th, A. D. 1867.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A TABLE OF CONTENTS, TO WHICH SEE THE TABLE NEXT
AND BEGINNING THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
GEO. W. WENZELBERG, PRINTING OFFICE, UNDER THE BALCONY OF THE
1867

XXVIII

CONSTITUTION OF THE . . .

majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives 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. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes a vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

No title of nobility or honor to be accepted, &c. If any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a pun-

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13th Amendment

Dakota Territory 1867

Colorado. Laws, etc. (Laws of the Territory) Spanish
 1825
 A23
 1865b
LEYES GENERALES,
 APROBADAS EN LAS SESIONES 4ª, 5ª Y 6ª
 DE LA
ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA
 DEL
TERRITORIO DE COLORADO,
 JUNTO CON
 LA DECLARACION DE INDEPENDENCIA,
 LA CONSTITUCION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS,
 Y LAS
 ACTAS ORGANICAS DEL TERRITORIO.
 PUBLICADAS POR MANDATO DE LA AUTORIDAD.
 LAW LIBRARY
 JAN 11 1979
 University of Iowa
 DENVER, COLORADO:
 DANIEL WITTER,
 1867.

U of Ia Law Library

ARTICULO XIII.

En qué caso las personas nacidas en el territorio.
 Si algun ciudadano de los Estados Unidos aceptase, reclamase, recibiese ó guardase algun titulo de honor ó nobleza, ó aceptase y retuviese algun presente, pension, empleo ó emolumento, de cualquiera clase que sea, de algun Emperador, Rey, Principe ó poder extranjero, sin consentimiento del Congreso, la tal persona dejará de ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, y no podrá ocupar ningun empleo de confianza ó provecho en ellos ó en ninguno de ellos.

[NOTA.—El Artículo 11 de las enmiendas á la Constitución, fué propuesto en la segunda Sesión del tercer Congreso; el Artículo 12, en la primera Sesión del octavo Congreso; el Artículo 13, en la Sesión del undécimo Congreso.]

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13th Amendment

**Territory of Colorado 1867
Spanish Language**

THE
REVISED STATUTES
OF
COLORADO:

AS PASSED AT THE
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
CONVENED ON THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867.

ALSO, THE
ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE PASSED AT THE SAME SES-
SION, AND THE PRIOR LAWS STILL IN FORCE.

TOGETHER WITH
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT, AND THE
AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:
PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, AT THE REGISTER OFFICE
1868.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,

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Mar. 10. 96 1872 P. 65
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE.—The 13th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 14th article, at the 23rd session of the eighth congress; and the 15th article, at the second session of the sixteenth congress.]

13th Amendment

Colorado 1868

THE
GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE
STATE OF KANSAS:

REVISED BY JOHN M. PRICE, SAMUEL A. RIGGS, AND JAMES McCAHON,
COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER AN ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 11, 1868,
REPRINTED BY ANS & LARKS, 101-103 AND LOCATED BY THE LEONHARTS, AT THE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1868.

WITH HEAD NOTES, MARGINAL NOTES, REFERENCES TO DECISIONS,
AND AN INDEX, PREPARED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO WHICH THE

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF KANSAS,

TOGETHER WITH THE ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS, THE TREATY
CEDING THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE ACT ADMITTING KANSAS INTO THE UNION,

ARE PREPARED.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.



LAWRENCE:
PRINTED FOR THE STATE, BY JOHN SPEER, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1868.

General Statutes, State of Kansas, 1868
Des Moines, Ia
Wm. H. Mortimore

THE UNITED STATES.

19

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office ^{the qualifications}
of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President
of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim,
receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall,
without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any
present, pension, office or emolument, of any kind what-
ever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power,
such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States,
and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or
profit under them, or either of them.

If any citizen of the U.S. shall accept any title, pension, office, present, or profit, they shall cease to be a citizen, etc.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as
a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been
duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any
place subject to their jurisdiction.

Slavery shall not exist, except as punishment for crime, etc.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
appropriate legislation.

Power of Congress to enforce by legislation.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article at the second session of the eleventh Congress. The 11th article was proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, by a resolution passed on the first day of February, 1803, and on the 19th day of December, following, William H. Seward, Secretary of state, issued a proclamation stating that said amendment had been ratified by the Legislatures of the following states, to wit: Rhode, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arizona, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.]

1868 Mortimore
after Ed. Mortimore

Historia

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reference

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13th Amendment

Kansas 1868

**GENERAL LAWS,
MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
TERRITORY OF WYOMING,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
CONVENED AT
Cheyenne, October 12th, 1869,
AND ADJOURNED SINE DIE, DECEMBER 11TH, 1869,
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ACT
ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY,
TOGETHER WITH
EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHEYENNE, W. T.
S. ALLAN BRISTOL, PUBLIC PRINTER, TRIBUNE OFFICE.
1870.**

Cover Page

the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directly 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 for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice-president; if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or employment of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

13th Amendment

Wyoming Territory 1870

THE
GENERAL STATUTES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

31

OF THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA,

COMPRISING ALL LAWS OF A GENERAL NATURE IN FORCE,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

COMPILED FROM THE REVISED STATUTES OF 1866, AND THE VARIOUS SESSION LAWS
SINCE ENACTED, INCLUDING THE ACTS PASSED AT THE NINTH AND
TENTH SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1873.

BY
GUY A. BROWN,

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

WITH HEAD NOTES, MARGINAL NOTES, AND GENERAL INDEX;

INCLUDING ALSO A LIST OF ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE PASSED IN 1873,
AND REFERENCES TO THE PAGES OF THIS VOLUME,
WHERE THEY MAY BE FOUND;

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERA-
TION, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF
NEBRASKA, THE TREATY IN RELATION TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, THE
ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, THE ENABLING
ACT, AND PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, AD-
MITTING NEBRASKA INTO THE UNION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

LINCOLN:
JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1873.

distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, 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 for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum, for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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13th Amendment

Nebraska 1873

THE COMPILED

LAWS OF WYOMING

INCLUDING ALL THE

LAWS IN FORCE IN SAID TERRITORY AT THE CLOSE OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SAID TERRITORY, TOGETHER WITH SUCH LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AS ARE APPLICABLE TO SAID TERRITORY; ALSO THE TREATIES MADE WITH THE SIOUX AND SHOSHONE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN THE YEAR 1868; WITH A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRE-EMPTION, HOME-STEAD AND MINING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SAID TERRITORY, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO COMPILE AND PUBLISH THE LAWS OF WYOMING IN ONE VOLUME."

J. R. WHITEHEAD, SUPERINTENDENT OF COMPILATION.

H. GLAFCKE:
LEADER STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINT, CHEYENNE, WYOMING.
1876.

EXHII

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

XXIX

two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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13th Amendment

Wyoming Territory 1876

13th Amendment, Part 5