SENATE EDUCATION
Exhibit No. 2
Date 3-27-23
Bill No. HJ 9

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 Amendement. 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, 1815.

INCLUDING

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.

Acting mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States.

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.

[Vide, in illustration of this amendment, 1 vol. p. 415, col. 2.]

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 the accepting office, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office of emolument of any kind, &c. [See, as to a proposal, which was also made, ante, vol. 1, p. 67, clause 7, page 82.]

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 title 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.]

CHAPTER 5.

Treaty establishing the rules of correspondence and commerce between 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 1815.

No. 1. Treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and his most christian majesty.

FRENCH.

Treaty of amity and commerce.

THE most christian king, and the thirteen United States of North America, to wit: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay,

FRENCH.

Traité d'amitié et de commerce.

Le roi très chrétien, et les treize Etats Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, savoir, New Hampshire, la Baye de Massa-

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 section 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:

Amendment proposed.

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 emperour, 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.

Ratified.

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.

[This act passed *Feb.* 27, 1812.]

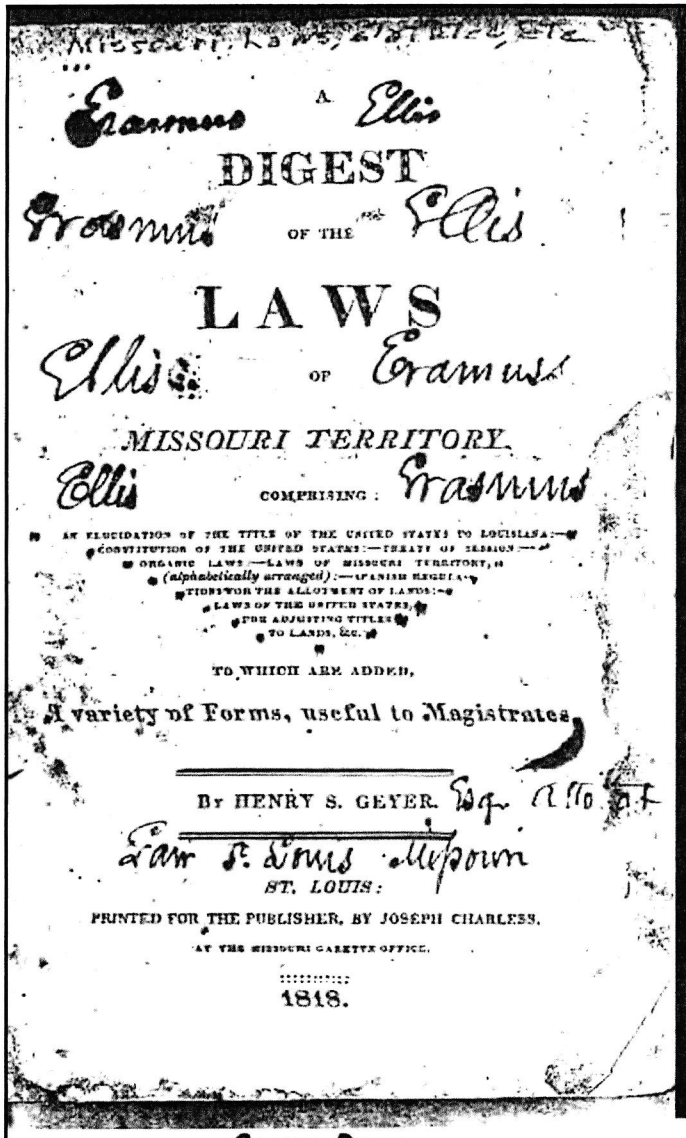
An act to incorporate the Society for Theological education.

[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



A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MISSOURI TERRITORY, COMPRISING:

AN ELUCIDATION OF THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO LOUISIANA:—CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:—TREATY OF CESSION:—ORGANIC LAWS:—LAWS OF MISSOURI TERRITORY, (alphabetically arranged):—SPANISH REGULATIONS FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF LANDS:—LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR ADJUSTING TITLES TO LANDS, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A variety of Forms, useful to Magistrates.

BY HENRY S. GEYER.

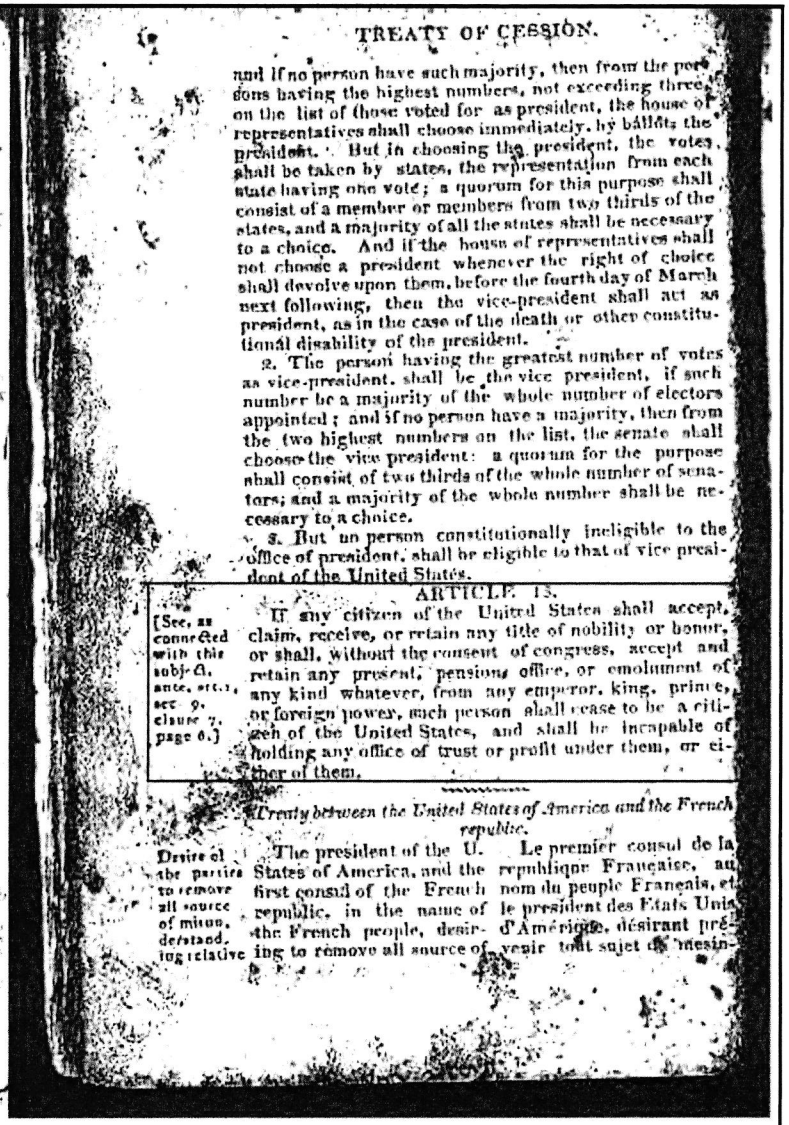
ST. LOUIS:

PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHER, BY JOSEPH CHARLESS,

AT THE MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE.

1818.

Cover Page



TREATY OF CESSION.

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.

[See, as connected with this subject, ante, art. 1, sect. 9, clause 7, page 6.]

ARTICLE 13.

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.

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

Desire of the parties to remove all source of misunderstanding relative

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

Le premier consul de la republique Française, au nom du peuple Français, et le president des Etats Unis d'Amérique, désirant prévenir tout sujet de mesin-

13th Amendment

Missouri 1818

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.

345.
P97d
1818

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

(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.

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.

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 incligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

2r 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

North Carolina 1819

The Revised Code

OF THE

LAWS OF VIRGINIA:

BEING

A COLLECTION OF ALL SUCH ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF A PUBLIC AND PERMANENT NATURE, AS ARE NOW IN FORCE:

WITH A GENERAL INDEX.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES;
THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS;
AND
THE CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA.

Published pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act providing for the re-publication of the Laws of this Commonwealth," passed March 12, 1819.

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND:
PRINTED BY THOMAS RITCHIE,
PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH
1819.

A. D. 1788—9
A. R. C. 13.

ARTICLE 12.*

[* See Const. art. 2 § 1, cl. 3.] Actual mode of electing the president and vice president 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 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 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 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 the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office, or emolument of any kind. [See note, art. 1, § 7, cl. 2.]

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.

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13th Amendment

Virginia 1819

THE PUBLIC

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 24 1977

Cover Page

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.

13th Amendment

Connecticut - 1821

LAWS

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

Last published according to an Act of the Legislature, of 1819, under the superintendence of

HENRY POTTER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH
PRINTED AND SOLD BY T. CASEY
1821

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.

Punishment for having in possession instruments for making counterfeit money.

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 semblitude 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.

CHAP. 815.

An act to declare on behalf of the state of North Carolina, a proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, relative to the acceptance of nobility or honors, 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.

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13th Amendment

North Carolina 1821

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.

1822.

Copy 2

Cover Page

ARTICLE XII.

Mode of electing president and Vice president 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 sa state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots person voted for as vice president, and they shall m distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice president, and of the num of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certi and transmit sealed to the seat of government of United States, directed to the president of the Senate; president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Sena and House of Representatives, open all the certificates a the votes shall then be counted; the person having greatest number of votes for president, shall be the pre dent, if such number be a majority of the whole number electors appointed; and if no person have such majori then from the persons having the highest number, not ceeding three, on the list of those voted for as preside the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, votes shall be taken by states, the representation fr each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose sh consist of a member or members from two-thirds of states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not cho a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve up them, before the fourth day of March next following, th the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the president.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

When citizenship shall be forfeited.

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

13th Amendment

Kentucky 1822

THE

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

State of Rhode-Island

AND

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

AS REVISED BY A COMMITTEE, AND FINALLY ENACTED BY THE HONORABLE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT THEIR SESSION IN JANUARY, 1822.

To which are prefixed

THE CHARTER, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS OF SEPTEMBER, 1796.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat.
IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS NO EXCUSE FOR ITS VIOLATION.

PROVIDENCE:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MILLER & HUTCHENS.

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

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Rhode Island 1822

ACTS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

PASSED AT THEIR FIRST SESSION

1822.

TOGETHER WITH

The Treaty of Cession—Governor Jackson's Ordinances—The Acts 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

1823.

vote a number 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 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.

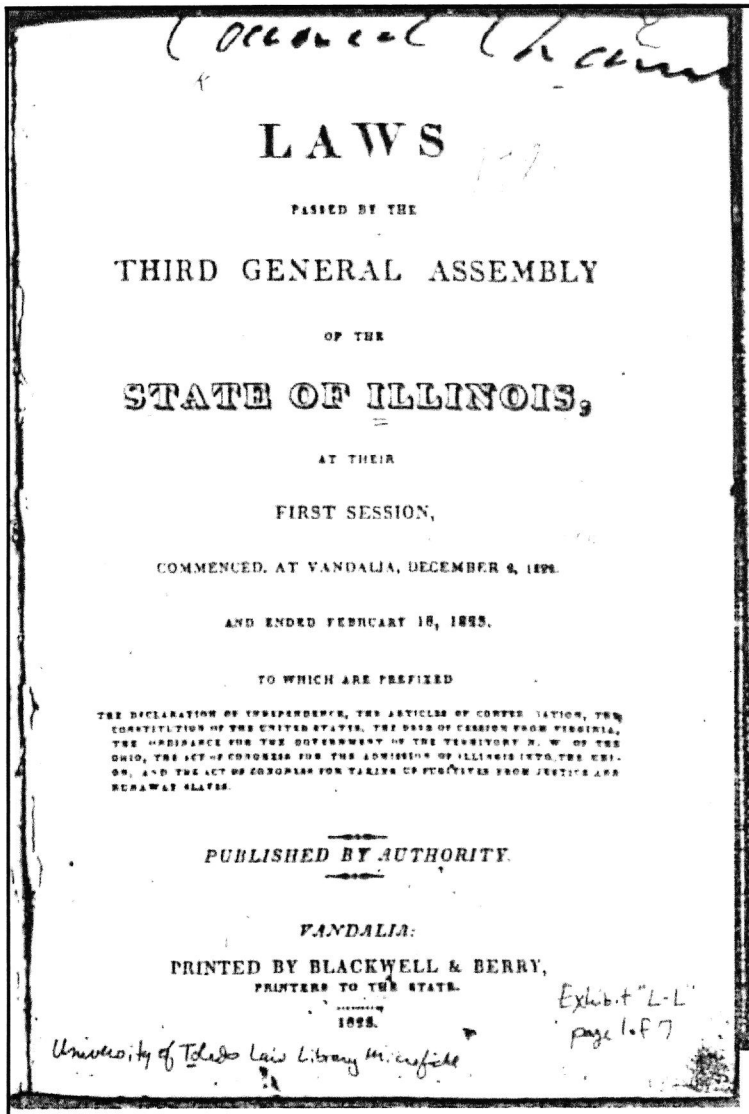
ARTICLE XIII

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

Florida Territory 1823



LAWS

PASSED BY THE

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AT THEIR

FIRST SESSION,

COMMENCED AT VANDALIA, DECEMBER 9, 1818.

AND ENDED FEBRUARY 18, 1823.

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 ORDINANCE 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 FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AND RUNAWAY SLAVES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

VANDALIA:

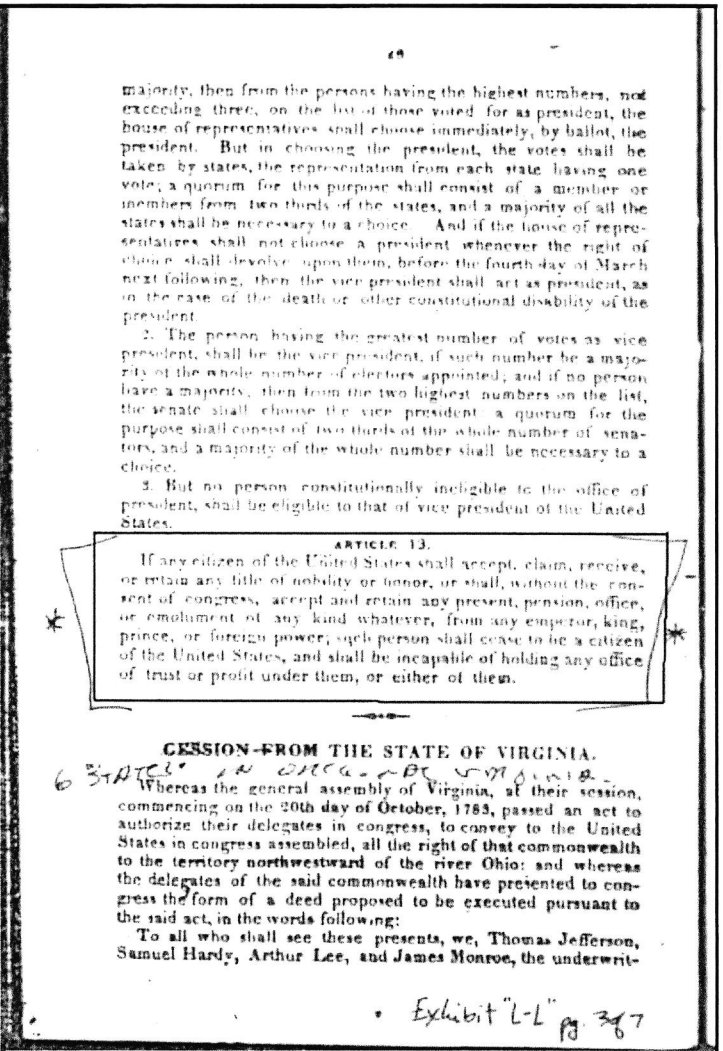
PRINTED BY BLACKWELL & BERRY,
PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1823.

Exhibit "L-L" page 1 of 7

University of Toledo Law Library Microfiche

Cover Page



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.

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

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 COMMONWEALTH 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

THE PUBLIC

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.

Cover Page

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.

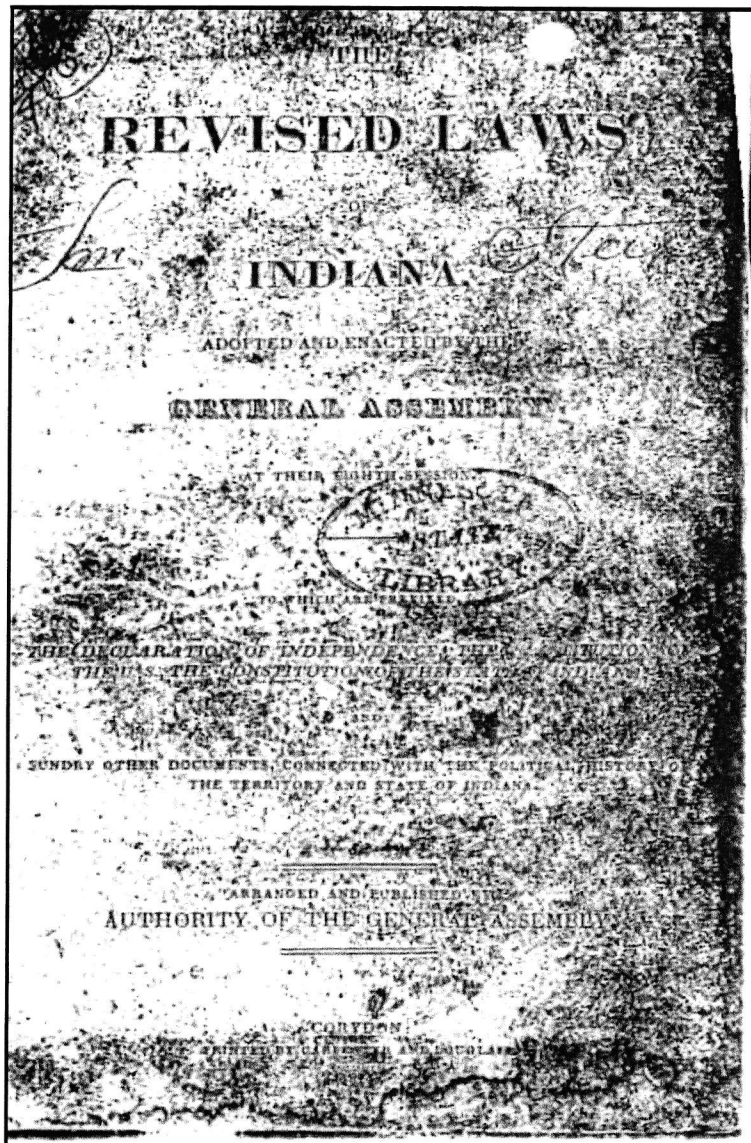
ARTICLE XIII.

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, emolument, &c.

13th Amendment

Connecticut 1824



THE

REVISED LAWS

OF

INDIANA,

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR EIGHTH SESSION.

STATE LIBRARY

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION BETWEEN THE U. STATES; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES; AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE;

AND

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

ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED UNDER

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CORYDON:

PRINTED BY GALE HENDRICKS AND DOUGLASS

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, &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 West and 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.

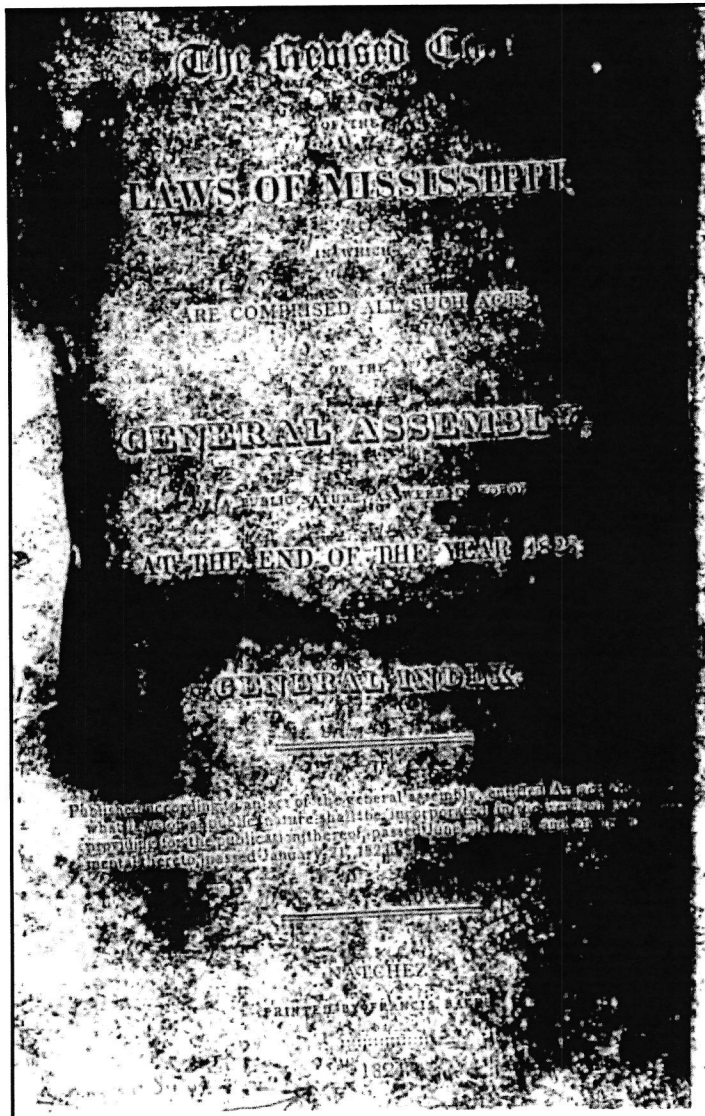
2. And whereas this Commonwealth did, on the second day of *January*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said States, all right, title, and claim, which the said Commonwealth had to the territory North-West of the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

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Indiana 1824



The Revised Code

OF THE

LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN WHICH

ARE COMPRISED ALL SUCH ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF A PUBLIC NATURE AND IN FORCE

AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1824.

GENERAL INDEX.

Publish[ed] according to an act of the general assembly, entitled An act [illegible] which [illegible] shall be [illegible] providing for the publication thereof, passed January 11, 1822.

NATCHEZ:

PRINTED BY FRANCIS BAILEY.

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 24th 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

13th Amendment

Mississippi 1824

Sam.l Tizzard'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

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 purposes hall 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

A

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 M'CARTY & DAVIS, No. 171 MARKET STREET.

1824.

Cover Page

(Amendments.)

electing the President and Vice-President.

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. 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 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. [*See Const. U. S. Art. I. 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.

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

Florida Territory 1825

CIVIL CODE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE LAW LIBRARY

TREATY OF CESSION WITH FRANCE,

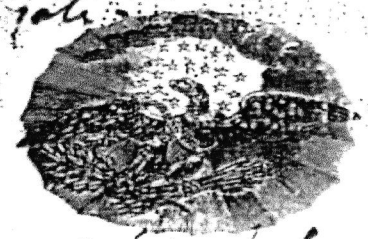
THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND OF THE STATE

sold to J. Labranche at Crowl's sale; note



J. Labranche

Published by a Citizen of Louisiana

1825

Cover Page

TREATY OF CESSION.

APPENDIX

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.

Citizenship lost or forfeited by accepting titles of foreign power or 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 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.

[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 Vendemaire 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.

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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 shewn, 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 ne-

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Maine 1825

MILITARY LAWS

Papers of the War

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.

tinct 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

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Grade LAWS and McKinley

OF THE

State of Missouri;

REVISED AND DIGESTED

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY.

VOL. I.

Vol II - bound. in

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

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.

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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.

[See, as connected with this subject, ante art. 1, sec 9, clause 7, page 20.]

[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

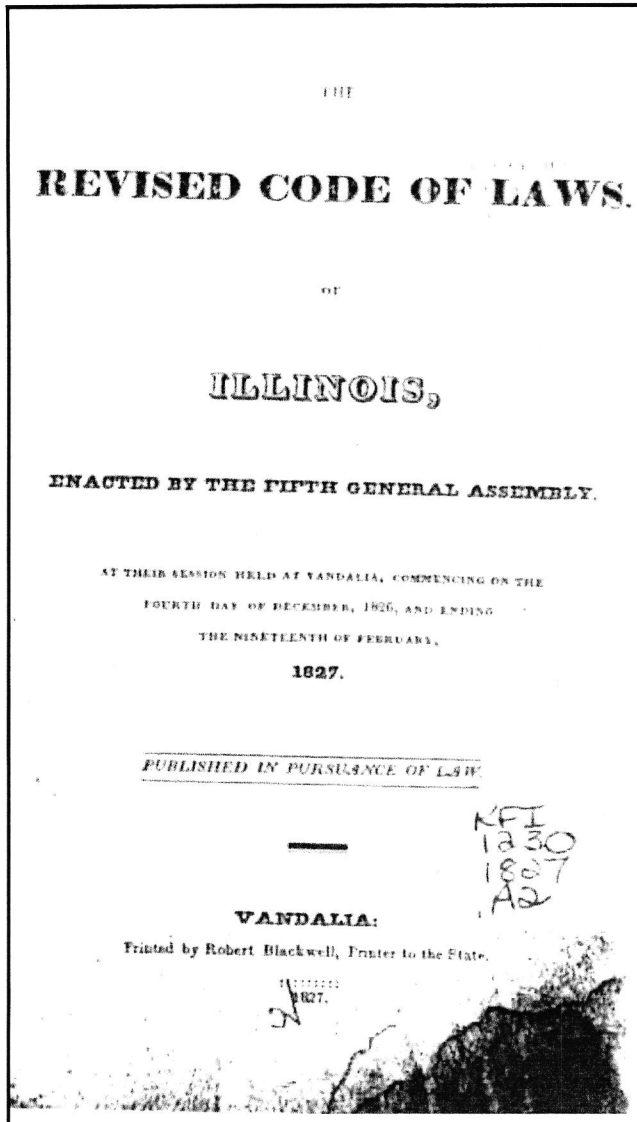
Desire of the parties to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to the construction of the treaty of Madrid of the 27th October, 1795, &c

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, 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:

And to strengthen the union and friendship of the two nations.

13th Amendment

Missouri 1825



THE

REVISED CODE OF LAWS

OF

ILLINOIS,

ENACTED BY THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

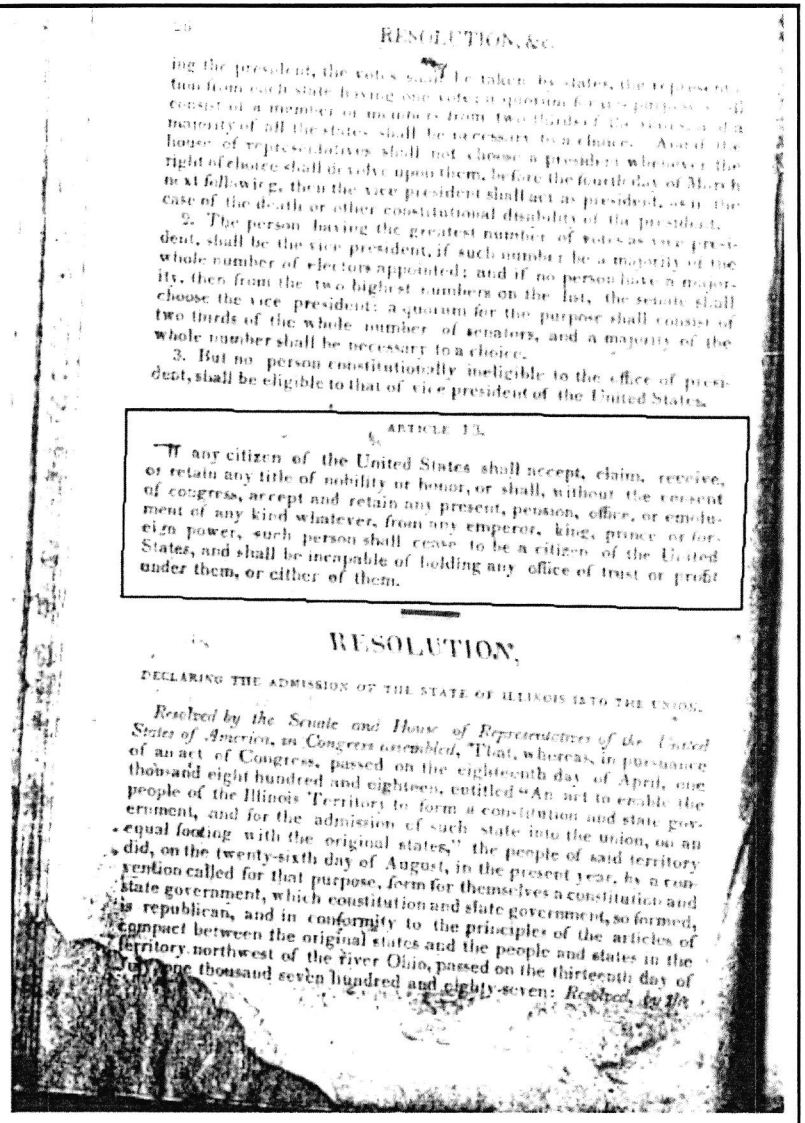
AT THEIR SESSION HELD AT VANDALIA, COMMENCING ON THE FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1826, AND ENDING THE NINETEENTH OF FEBRUARY, 1827.

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF LAW.

NFI
1230
1827
A2

VANDALIA:
Printed by Robert Blackwell, Printer to the State.
1827.

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.

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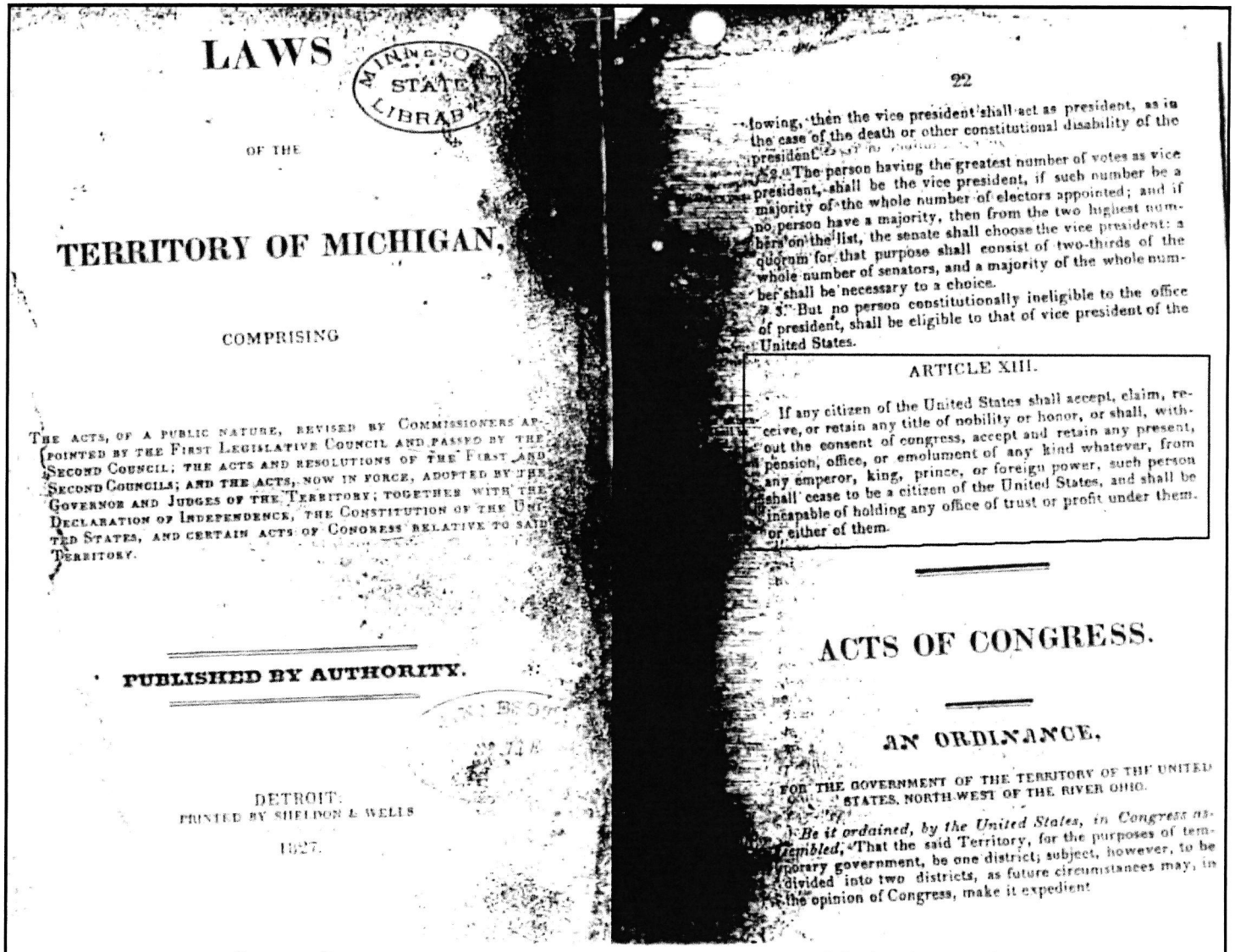
RESOLUTION,

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 July, 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.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY

lowing, 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.

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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.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Michigan 1827

THE

REVISED LAWS

OF

INDIANA,

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

PASSED AND ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION.

1184
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Archived
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TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

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.

Cover Page

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 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,

EXHIBIT D-7

13th Amendment

Indiana 1831

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

AND THAT OF THE

UNITED STATES;

WITH

MARGINAL REFERENCES:

CONTAINING

THE CENSUS

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 forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office of emolument of any kind, &c. [See, as connected with this subject, ante, Art. 1, Sec. 9, clause 7, page 65.]

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; and the twelfth article, at the first session of the eighth Congress.]

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Maine 1831

ACTS

OF

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.

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1833
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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.

13th Amendment

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

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

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.

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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.

Exhibit "G" page 3 of 3

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Michigan 1833

THE

STATUTES OF OHIO

AND OF THE

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY,

ADOPTED OR ENACTED A.B. Buell 1845

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

THE PUBLIC

STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMPILED IN OBEDIENCE 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.

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.

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

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**

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 ARGUS OFFICE.

1835.

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 respecuvely, 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

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Missouri 1835

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

RELATIVE TO THE

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA,

PASSED BY CONGRESS PRIOR TO

1838.

By Authority.

TALLAHASSEE,

S. S. SIBLEY, PRINTER.

1837.

Minnesota State Library,
St. Paul, Minn.

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

Florida Territory 1837

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.

EX

INDIANAPOLIS

DOUGLASS & NOEL, PRINTERS

1838.

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 XI.

Citizenship forfeited, &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.

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 resolution 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,

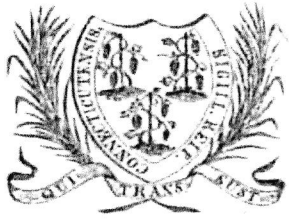
COMPILED IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLVE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PASSED MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.



DEC 12 1914

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

HARTFORD:

JOHN L. BOSWELL, PUBLISHER.

1839.

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ARTICLE XIII

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

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,

Equality of rights.

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.†

Source of political power.

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

*8 C. R. 547.
†12 C. R. 63.

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13th Amendment

Connecticut 1839

THE

PUBLIC AND GENERAL &c.

STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS:

CONTAINING

ALL THE LAWS PUBLISHED IN THE "REVISED STATUTES" OF 1833, 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 16, 1836,

AND THOSE PASSED BY THE

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR SESSION

COMMENCING DECEMBER 5, 1836, AND ENDING MARCH 6, 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.

KFI
1230
1833
.A3
1839

CHICAGO:
PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN F. GALE.
1839.

N. R. Hand

Cover Page

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.

13th Amendment

Illinois 1839

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1839
c.2

THE STATUTE LAW

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. A. Emery

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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 citizen shall be forfeited.

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13th Amendment

Iowa Territory 1839

A

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 HOESEN.

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

MONTANA STATE LAW LIBRARY

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, 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 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,

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Mississippi 1839

THE

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

REVISED AND ENACTED BY THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BEING THE SEVEN

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN

THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-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.

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 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.

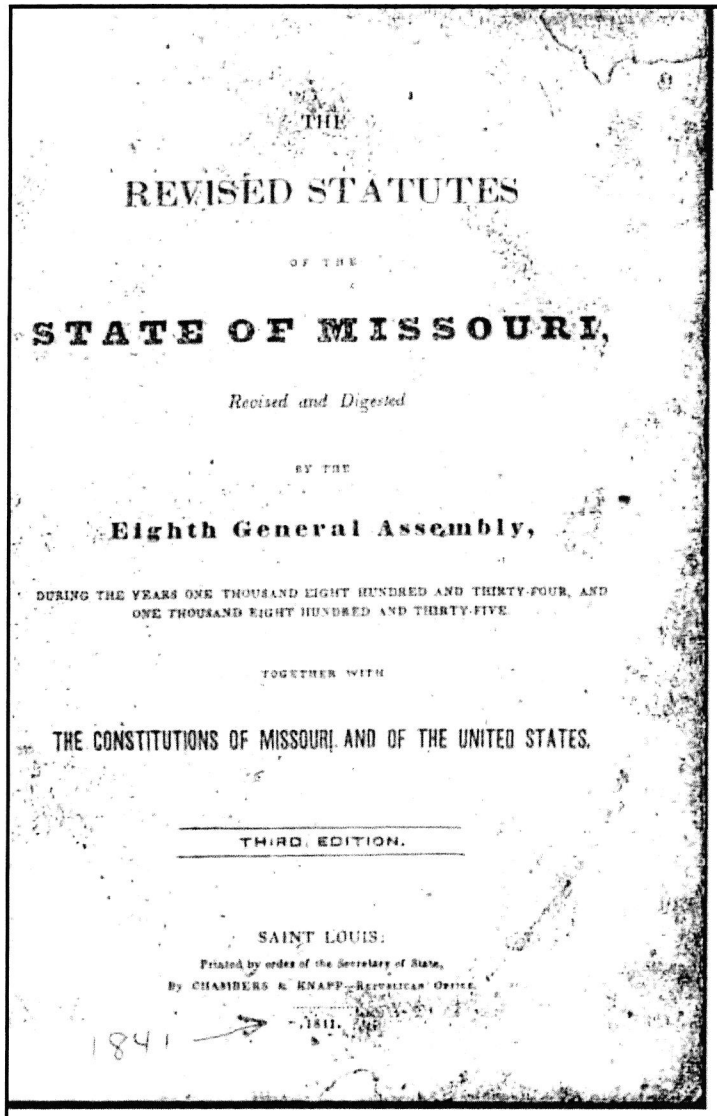
If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall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

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Missouri 1840



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.

THIRD EDITION.

SAINT LOUIS:

Printed by order of the Secretary of State,

By CHAMBERS & KNAPP—Republican Office.

1841.

1841

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE XI.

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ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for pre- nt and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the e state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for resident, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all per- voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the te shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the great- number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a ma- y of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a ma- y then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose ediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes l be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a rum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of ice 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 stitutional disability of the president.

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

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ARTICLE XIII.

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

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Missouri 1841

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF IOWA,

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

AND ARRANGED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY

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 THIRTEENTH 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 objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire, 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. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemaire, 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,

Cover Page — 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 ADDED

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 THERETO.

PRINTED IN PURSUANCE OF THE STATUTE IN SUCH CASE MADE AND PROVIDED.

SHAWNEE M. L. SCHOOL:
JOHN T. BRADY, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1855.

Cover Page

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 O-18

13th Amendment

Kansas Territory 1855

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.

3[illegible]1

BATON ROUGE:
T. B. 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

STATE LIBRARY

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 ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SHERMAN & STRICKLAND, TERRITORIAL PRINTERS.

OMAHA CITY, N. T.,

1855.

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

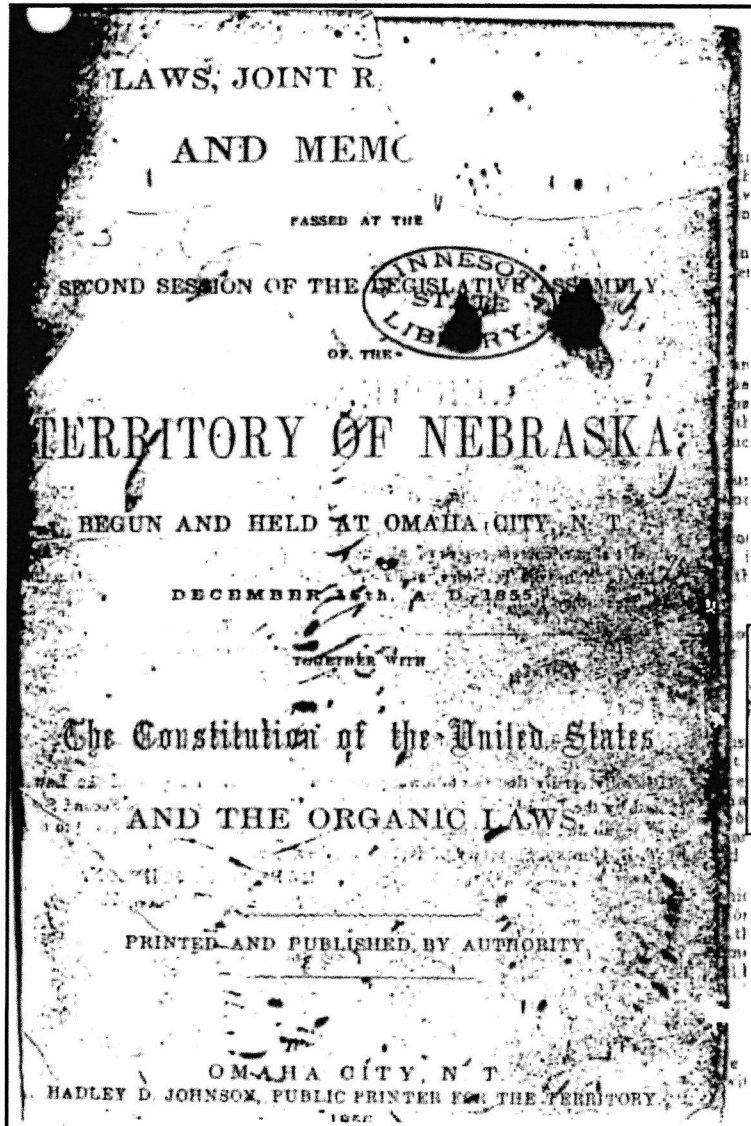
When citizenship shall be forfeited.

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.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1855



LAWS, JOINT R

AND MEMO

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY, N. T.

DECEMBER 4th, A. D. 1855.

TOGETHER WITH

The Constitution of the United States

AND THE ORGANIC LAWS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

HADLEY D. JOHNSON, PUBLIC PRINTER FOR THE TERRITORY.

1856

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY

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

LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS,

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.

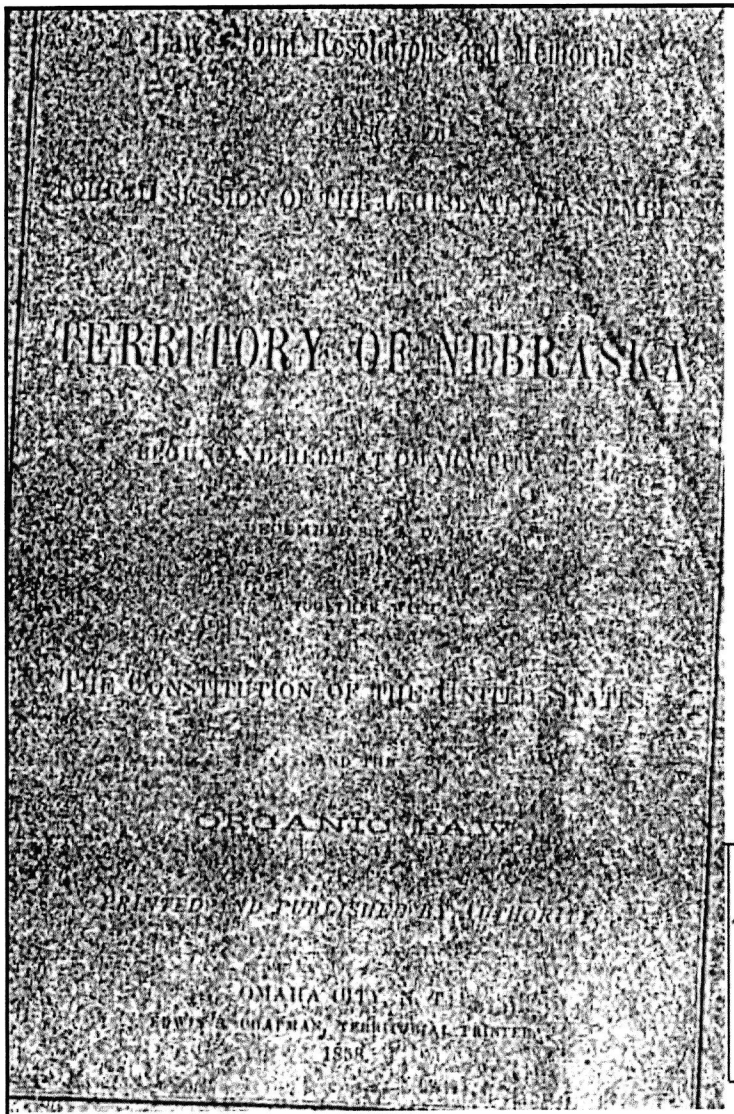
If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall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

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1857


Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA

BEGUN AND HELD AT OMAHA CITY

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

EDWIN D. CHAPMAN, TERRITORIAL PRINTER.

1858.

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.

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13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1858

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

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

SEPTEMBER 21, 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," and
THEODORE H. ROBERTSON, of the "Omaha Nebraskian,"
PUBLIC PRINTERS FOR THE TERRITORY.
1859.

Cover Page

ARTICLE XII

Mode of electing president and vice president 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

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.

EXHIBIT

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1859

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 vote by ballot, for president and vice president, one whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the s state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots person voted for as vice president; and they shall m distiuct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice president, and of the num of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and cer and transmit sealed to the seat of government of United States, directed to the president of the Senate; president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Sen and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, a the votes shall then be counted; the person having t greatest number of votes for president, shall be the pr dent, if such number be a majority of the whole number electors appointed; and if no person have such majori then from the persons having the highest number, not e ceeding three, on the list of those voted for as preside the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, b ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, t votes shall be taken by states, the representation fr each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose sha consist of a member or members from two-thirds of t states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choos a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve up them before the fourth day of March next following, the the vice president shall act as president, as in the case 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 numbe be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority, then from the two highes numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice pres dent; 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.

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

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 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 the day of the election, 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 and 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.]

Cover Page

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.

J 3265
7/12/59

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.]

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Kansas 1861

113,963
KFN
25
N4
1860

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials

PASSED AT THE SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA,

BEGUN 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

PRINTED BY THOMAS MORTON,
"NEBRASKA CITY NEWS."
1861

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EXHIBIT D-32

ARTICLE XII.

Mode of electing President and Vice President 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 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 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 citizenship shall be forfeited.

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

EXHIBIT D-33

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Nebraska Territory 1861

GENERAL LAWS,

AND

Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

Begun at Colorado City, on the 7th day of July, 1862.
Adjourned to Denver, on the 11th day of July.

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

AND THE

ORGANIC ACT OF THE TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DENVER:
Rocky Mountain News Printing Company.
1862.

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 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.]

Cover Page **13th Amendment**

Territory of Colorado 1862

GENERAL LAWS,

AND

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

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.

Cover Page **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.

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
J. H. BENNET, STATE PRINTER.
Printed at the Gazette Co's Steam Printing House, Cincinnati, O.
1862.

HAVE THE STATE HIS... SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN 1846

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 President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States. No ineligible to office.

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.]

Cover Page

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 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.

When citizenship shall be forfeited

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

Nebraska Territory 1862

AND

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

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.
1863

1862-and 63

Cover Page

...ity of the whole number of electors appointed; and if ...ion have a majority, then from the two highest numbers ...list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum ...purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole num... ...enators, and a majority of the whole number shall be ...ary to a choice.

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

ARTICLE XIII.

...any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, re... ...or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without ...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 ...of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding ...fice of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

13th Amendment

Dakota Territory 1862 & 1863

GENERAL LAWS.

AND

Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts,

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Territory of Colorado,

Begun 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 & Dailey, Printers—Rocky Mountain News Office.
1864.

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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

Cover Page

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 & Dailey, Printers—Rocky Mountain News Office,
1865.

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.]

Cover Page

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.

Cover Page **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 THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CENTRAL CITY:
DAVID C. COLLIER, PRINTER, MINERS' REGISTER 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.

Cover Page

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 3D, A. D. 1866, AND CONCLUDED JANUARY 19TH, A. D. 1867.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1867

majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if such 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 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.

[illegible]

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.

SECTION 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a pun[illegible]

Cover Page **13th Amendment**

Dakota Territory 1867

Colorado. Laws, etc. (Laws of the Territory) Spanish
KFC
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.

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JAN 1 1 1979
University of Iowa

DENVER, COLORADO:
DANIEL WITTER.
1867.

UNIVERSITY
IOWA
LAW LIBRARY

U of Ia Law Library

ARTICULO XIII.

En qué caso las personas perderán su ciudadanía.

Si algun ciudadano de los Estados Unidos aceptase, reclamase, recibiese ó guardase algun título de honor ó nobleza, ó aceptase y retuviese algun presente, pension, empleo ó emolumento, de cualquiera clase que sea, de algun Emperador, Rey, Príncipe 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 Constitucion, fué propuesto en la segunda Sesion del tercer Congreso; el Artículo 12, en la primera Sesion del octavo Congreso; el Artículo 13, en la Sesion del undécimo Congreso.]

Cover Page **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 SESSION, 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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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,

May 10.96 18:48 P.05

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 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

Colorado 1868

Sedgwick County Law Library

THE

GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF KANSAS:

REVISED BY JOHN M. PRICE, SAMUEL A. RIGGS, AND JAMES M'CAHON,

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, UNDER AN ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 19, 1867, REPORTED TO, AND TAKEN UP AND ADOPTED BY, THE LEGISLATURE, AT ITS REGULAR SESSION OF 1868.

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

TO WHICH ARE

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,

AND PREFACED

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

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

Cover Page

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

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, power, &c., from any foreign power, &c.

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, &c.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Power of Congress to enforce by 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 first session of the eighth Congress; and the 15th article at the second session of the eleventh Congress. The 13th article was proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, by a resolution passed on the first day of February, 1865, and on the 18th 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: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.]

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.

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.

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.

Cover Page

13th Amendment

Wyoming Territory 1870

THE

GENERAL STATUTES

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 CONFEDERATION, 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, ADMITTING NEBRASKA INTO THE UNION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

LINCOLN:
JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1873.

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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.

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

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.

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

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, HOMESTEAD 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

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.

Cover Page **13th Amendment**

Wyoming Territory 1876

13th Amendment, Part 5