

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.

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

[Note. In il-
lustration of
this amend-
ment, see
p. 115, vol.
3.]

lives, 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.

Citizenship
forbids the
acceptance
of any title
of nobility,
office, or
emolument
from any
foreign king,
prince, or
foreign power,
or either of them.

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 13th article of the constitution, as proposed at the second session of the third congress, the 13th article, at the first session of the eighth congress, and the 13th article, at the second session of the eighth congress.]

CHAPTER 5.

Treaties, contracts, and conventions, concluded, at different periods, between the United States of America and France, up to the year 1815.

Treaties, contracts, and conventions, concluded, at different periods, between the United States of America and France, up to the year 1815.

Art. 1. Treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

ARTICLE 1.

Treaty of amity and commerce.

ARTICLE 2.

Traite d'amitié et de commerce.

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

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13th Amendment

United States Laws 1815