

THE
REVISED LAWS
OF
INDIANA

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT THEIR EIGHTH 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 AND PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CORYDON

PRINTED BY CARPENTER AND DOUGLASS

1824

members 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 members, and a majority of all whose names shall be necessary for 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 VI.

Executive
powers.

If any officers of the United States shall accept, obtain, receive, or possess any title of nobility or honour, or without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind, which shall have any tendency, directly or indirectly, to increase or extend 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.

Be it enacted by the Delegates of this State in Congress, assembled in the House of Delegates, convened at the State of the Year meeting at the City of Norfolk, March-Winter of the year then.

[Session commencing 18, 1783.]

Twelfth.

1. Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the thirty-first 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 United petition to the United States, for redress 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, six rights, title, and claim, which the said Commonwealth had in the territory North-West of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions contained in the said act of Congress:

3. And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, have, by their Act of the thirty-first of September last, specified 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 expectations of this Commonwealth, are considered on the whole, to approximate 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,

THE
REVISED LAWS
OF
INDIANA

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

ADOPTED AND ENACTED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT THE FIFTEENTH SESSION

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

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

AND

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



ARRANGED AND PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY



INDIANAPOLIS

PRINTED BY DOUGLASS AND MAGUIRE

1831

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, electors 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 electors shall choose the Vice-President; a person to the person shall consist of one-third of the whole number of electors, 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 II.

Section 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 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 III.

ACT OF VIRGINIA.

§ 1. And be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in order to the United States in Congress assembled, please to be the said Senate, to the President, and to the House of Representatives.

[Session commencing 10, 1790.]

Section 1.

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 Board of Commissioners for the United States, of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union;

2. And whereas the 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 Congress;

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

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

ADOPTED AND PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THEIR

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION,

IN 1890 AND 1891

FOR THE REGULATION OF COMMERCE, THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE R. R., THE
CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

AND MANY OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE

TERRITORY AND STATE OF INDIANA.

PREPARED, UNDER THE ORDER OF
AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JOHN S. WATSON

DEPT. OF THE STATE, INDIANAPOLIS.

1891.

of the House: 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 persons 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 named for 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 representatives from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a number or numbers from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to choice. And the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right to choose shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following. Except the Vice President shall act as President, so in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

3. 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.

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

ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, or exercise an office, or title, or robe, or dignity, or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and receive any present, pension, salary, 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 provide for the trial of the case of the late President of the United States, in the case of the late President of the United States, in the case of the late President of the United States, in the case of the late President of the United States.

[Enacted January 28, 1801.]

1. Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by their authority, on the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, enact an act to provide for the trial of the case of the late President of the United States, in the case of the late President of the United States, in the case of the late President of the United States.